

ISTHMIAN CANALS.

U. S. Interests in the French Panama Route.

Clayton Bulwer Treaty - How It Came to be Arranged and What It Provided For - Is It Yet in Force?

Harper's Weekly.

There is no doubt that the time is nearly here for the construction of a canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but the questions involved, so far as the Government is concerned, are grave and difficult, and there are various forces at work which are hostile to one another, and necessarily make speedy action impossible. There are the antagonisms, in the first place, between Government ownership of the canal, and Government control, and here Government participation, including endorsement of a private corporation. Then there are the international questions involved. There is nothing, however, of such serious import that it may not be settled, provided that nothing but the public welfare is considered. The country has made up its mind that a canal ought to be constructed, and, as matters now stand, the Nicaragua canal is the only one in the public contemplation. Indeed, this route has been the only one in the thoughts of the people for many years, and also the only project which has been presented to Congress in such a manner as to excite an interest sufficient to be formulated and embodied in bills and reports, and in appropriations for commissions charged with the task of making investigations and surveys. The Panama route has been so long surrendered to French exploiters that the public seems to have forgotten that the United States Government has rights there other than those represented in a physical way by the Panama Railroad.

RIGHTS IN PANAMA.

The rights of this country in Panama are contained in a treaty which was negotiated with New Grenada, in 1846, and which is still operative between this country and Colombia, the latter having succeeded to New Grenada in 1862. Under this treaty the United States have "the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist or that may hereafter be constructed." This right is guaranteed both to the Government and the citizens of this country, and there is a further guarantee that it is to be charged. In return for this, "the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Grenada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus." In the same manner, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property, which New Grenada has and possesses over the said territory." As we have already said, this treaty is still in force, and, so late as President Cleveland's first administration, troops of the United States were landed on the isthmus, under its provisions, for the suppression of disorder and the protection of the property of the Panama Railroad Company. The advantage which the United States have under this treaty is the joint control of the canal with New Grenada for purposes of commerce, it being stipulated that the charges and tolls imposed upon the one shall be no greater than those imposed upon the other.

Thus much for the treaty status of the Panama Canal, and the rights which this country possesses in the work now in progress on the isthmus. Whether that right is the right of actual construction of a canal is a question which is now interesting engineers. All that we care to state in this article is that if a canal be built at Panama the rights of the United States, so far as the transit of persons and vessels engaged in commerce is concerned, will be the same as those of Colombia, and will, we think, be practically the same, so far as the passage over the isthmus of troops and war vessels is concerned.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The first arrangement for a canal was made by the Government of Nicaragua, and contemplated the construction of a waterway over the route from Greytown to the Pacific, by way of Lake Nicaragua. This arrangement was entered into in 1850, and resulted from the acquisition of California in May, 1848. As soon as the concession was obtained, however, conflicting rights or claims on the part of Great Britain were encountered. That Government exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, who occupied nearly the whole of the eastern coast of Nicaragua, over Belize or British Honduras, and over the Bay Islands and other islands adjoining Honduras. It was therefore realized at Washington that if this country undertook to aid in the construction of a canal, and to control it, especially if it was built through territory which might be claimed by the British Government as the property of the Mosquito Indians, serious difficulty might result. Therefore, Mr. Clayton, President Taylor's Secretary of State, requested the British Government, of which Lord John Russell was the head, to consent to the construction of the canal through Mosquito territory. The British Government declined to do this, and the result was the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April, 1850. In this treaty the two Governments agree that "neither the one nor the other shall ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of owning or exercising any dominion over the same."

We have quoted this at length from the first article of the treaty because it has nearly always been contended by the United States that in continuing to exercise a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians and over some of the islands Great Britain has violated the treaty from the beginning, and that therefore the convention is, and always has been void.

DISPUTED POINTS.

It has been also contended by various Secretaries of State that Great Britain has not only continued to exercise a jurisdiction which she was bound to surrender under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but that she has enlarged her jurisdiction and violated her agreement not to colonize the Central American states, especially through a treaty made with Guate-

mala in 1859, in which her Honduras "settlements" were transformed into "possessions." This contention was made by Secretary Frelinghuysen in his instructions to Mr. Lowell in 1882, and in the same instructions he insisted that the intention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was "to dispossess Great Britain" from the Mosquito territory. Mr. Frelinghuysen also contended that the treaty failed for lack of consideration, its one object, the building of the canal by the concessionaire of 1850, not having been accomplished. Nearly all American Secretaries of State have contended that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is void; but President Buchanan, in his fourth annual message, 1860, declared that, though treaties concluded by her with Honduras and Nicaragua, Great Britain had relinquished her protectorate over the Mosquitoes, and that, therefore, the dangerous question "arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty had been amicably and honorably adjusted."

Subsequent presidents and secretaries, however, did not agree with Buchanan, although Mr. Blaine seemed to assent to the theory of the treaty's survival by asking Lord Granville to consent to its abrogation, and President Cleveland recognized it. The difference of opinion on this subject between the two Governments, however, continues, the British Foreign Office holding that the treaty is in force. However this may be, it is quite evident from the friendly sentiment prevailing between the two countries, and from more specific testimonies, that the difference can be arranged, and that Great Britain will agree to give to the United States all the ownership that Congress may desire the Government to have, and full control of the canal besides. It is not likely, moreover, that any bill will be passed by both Houses of Congress unless it contain a request in instruction to the President to agree with Great Britain in a renewal of the essential feature of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the two powers shall guarantee the neutrality of the canal.

THE UNITED STATES POSITION.

There are some difficulties too in the way of the pending Morgan bill to be found in the Nicaragua concessions, especially one which seems to forbid control by the United States. Whether this can be so readily overcome is a serious question. The Nicaraguan Government is not friendly to the Maritime Canal Company, but is evidently friendly to Eyre and Cragin, to whom it has granted a reversion of the Maritime Company's concession when it terminates, as is claimed, on the 9th of next October. Probably then the question with Nicaragua will be much easier of settlement if they exist, but in the meantime vested interests of citizens of the United States may be imperilled or lost.

At any rate, so far as the Government is concerned, it is clear that it is guaranteed all the rights it needs, less than actual ownership in any canal that may be built at Panama, and that it may secure even greater rights, if it wishes them, at Nicaragua by diplomatic management. At all events it seems as though the necessary preliminary work in canal building, if the Nicaragua route is to be insisted on, is for the executive.

ENGLAND'S NAVY PERSONNEL.

Official Schedule of the Scheme for Enlarging It.

From the London Gazette.

The future numbers of the undermentioned ranks upon the active lists will be as follows:

| Flag Officers, 83. | Increase. |
|---|-----------|
| Admirals of the fleet, 3 | 1 |
| Admirals, 12 | 2 |
| Vice Admirals, 22 | 2 |
| Rear Admirals, 43 | 8 |
| Total, 80 | 12 |
| Captains, 245 | 48 |
| Commanders, 360 | 73 |
| Lieutenants (including those on detached duty), 1,150 | 288 |
| In the executive lists the rate of increase will be as follows: | |
| Flag Officers—One each year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1899. | |
| Captains—Annual increase of four in 1898, five in 1899, six in 1900, and so on in each succeeding three years. | |
| Commanders—Six each year, commencing with 1898. | |
| The lists of the Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Chief Carpenters, and various other ranks will be increased to the following numbers: | |
| Chief Gunners and Chief Boat-keepers (including 10 of each of their appointments) . . . 100 | 20 |
| Chief Carpenters, 25 | 2 |
| Gunners and Boatswains, 1,150 | 288 |
| Carpenters, 240 | 35 |
| The increases shown above are based on the latest issue of the Royal Navy List. | |

BULLS BY CLEARY.

Some of the Funny "Breaks" the Noted Character Made

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

When Colonel P. M. Cleary was county commissioner an appeal was made at one of the board meetings for a requisition for a fence for the normal school, when Commissioner Gunther, of Blue Island, and several others objected to the expenditure on the ground that it was unnecessary extravagance.

"Extravagance is it?" retorted the colonel. "It is no such thing, gentlemen. Why, I was out there yesterday afternoon myself, and I tell you I found the whole place lavished by fat cattle and cows. One day Cleary met John Coniskey, after both had failed to secure the nomination for sheriff.

"What claim did you have for the nomination, I'd like to know?" warmly inquired Coniskey.

"Begor, I had as much as you, anyhow," replied the colonel. "Shure, John, I was out there yesterday afternoon myself, and I tell you I found the whole place lavished by fat cattle and cows. One day Cleary met John Coniskey, after both had failed to secure the nomination for sheriff.

"What claim did you have for the nomination, I'd like to know?" warmly inquired Coniskey.

"Begor, I had as much as you, anyhow," replied the colonel. "Shure, John, I was out there yesterday afternoon myself, and I tell you I found the whole place lavished by fat cattle and cows. One day Cleary met John Coniskey, after both had failed to secure the nomination for sheriff.

GREETING OF FREE PRESS.

1899.

Another year has rolled into the past.

As I from door to door take my way,

Another year of history has been cast.

A page that gleams more brightly day by day.

And once again revolves the great birth hour.

When He the Highest as the Lowliest came,

Stooped from His throne of everlasting power

And moved by Love returning love to claim.

And step by step the great world rising higher,

Nigh to the summit of two thousand years,

Man's restless thought outrunning doth aspire

To read the secrets hid from ancient seers.

This land, where peace and plenty doth abide,

Where countless happy homes are filled with joy,

While other lands present a bleeding side,

Where mothers sadly mourn an absent boy.

The garnered stores, the cattle on the hill,

The pleasant joyance of the warm fire's glow,

The books that please, the gentle song that thrills,

Are joys that each faithful, earnest heart may know.

Here is our Free Press, paper free from stain!

No breath of scandal soils the unsullied page,

And like the vintage pure of Southern Spain,

The better grows with an advancing age.

A merry Christmas all! a happy year!

I give you greeting in old Caxton's name!

Without the printers' aid it doth appear

A weary Christmas many a soul might claim!

R. BOAL.

DEVASTATION OF FORESTS

Minnesota Warden Tells How Swiftly Trees Are Slughtered.

NOT ONE SPECIES IS EXEMPT.

The Legislature May Take Action This Winter Toward Reforestation - Statistics Regarding the Industry.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 17.—"A pine tree that has been 200 years in growing to merchantable size can be cut, brought from the forest by railway, put into the boom, hauled like an animal to slaughter into the mill, sawed into boards, dried in a kiln, matched and surfaced, and put into the framework of a house in sixty hours from the time the axe is first laid to its roots." So states Forest Warden Andrews, of Minnesota, in an interview.

He was endeavoring to show how the growth of the railway built for the transportation of logs from forests to mills had increased the slaughter of the forests. These roads, reaching far into the forests where no trees can be cut if they must be rafted by river to the points of consumption, are tapping timber that was a few years ago supposed to be beyond the reach of the most envious lumberman. They are increasing the cut of pine in Minnesota by hundreds of millions of feet yearly, and their ultimate results will be to denude the forests at the very points where forests are absolutely necessary, far up the water courses and on the ridges and heights of land. Since lumbering began in Minnesota, fifty years ago, there have been cut in the State about 50,000,000,000 feet of pine, and there are calculated to remain for cutting about 30,000,000,000 more. If no steps are taken for the reforestation of cut-over lands, the forest of the State will be gone in twelve to eighteen years, and the lumber industry of the State will be gone. Minnesota is the last remaining lumber State east of the Pacific Slope. The pine of Michigan and west of Minnesota are the treeless prairies.

The pine that is cut in Minnesota in a winter represents \$5,000,000 as it stands on the ground; cut it is doubled in value, and four-fifths of the cut pine is employed in the mills and all this value of product and wages to labor will be a thing of the past unless the Legislature of the State takes up a once new question of reforestation. A movement is on foot now to inaugurate action by the State at the session of this winter.

Every kind of tree that grows in New England, except the pine in Minnesota, though it is found a stone's throw east of the Minnesota State line, and is one of the most valued trees in Western Wisconsin, has not one specimen in all Minnesota. The beech, which probably is grown in the State, is planted in the southern part of Minnesota. The black walnut is common, while in the northern portion the variety of hard woods is rich. Nearly everything that grows is now food for the lumberman. A few years ago he took only the pine, and nothing but pulp wood and paper, birch for fuel and small articles of manufacture, pine and Norway for lumber, maple for furniture, and all other woods for various uses.

There is one paper in the east whose requirements of wood for pulp are sufficient to denude 8,000 acres, and the entire consumption of New York is estimated at 125 acres of spruce wood per day. Most of the spruce comes from Maine, but steps are being taken that will make Minnesota and Ontario, north of this State, the chief producers of pulp wood, with the absolute denudation of the forests that the class of lumbering means. One of the pulp lumberman has gone over a swamp it looks as if fire had swept it bare and clean.

ting those now large enough to make a board. In Europe the forested acres turn the State from 27 cents to several dollars per acre per year, and Minnesota's abandoned pineries are said to be better soil than most of those in Europe. Something like 800,000 acres of these waste lands are now the property in absolute fee of the State and two or three northern counties, and on these it is proposed to begin experiments and operations within a very short time, as soon as the proper laws and appropriations can be made. A piece of 50 cents an acre, which is the figure set by the State Warden, would mean nearly \$5,000,000 a year in revenue to the State, and a far greater income to labor and capital, all of which now is sure to be utterly swayed away in a few years, with present methods continued.

How It Hurts!

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

About Rugs.

N. Y. Sun.

"Nearly every one who has ever bought rugs," said an expert, "assumes that he or she, as the case may be, knows enough about them to make good bargains, but although I have been in the business a good many years I can't say that I know it thoroughly. Some of the Oriental rugs which were brought to this country 30 years ago and more, and which were sold at that time for prices which seemed extravagant, say \$200 apiece are now worth ten times that much and I have no doubt that not a few of them are kicked around on floors or relegated to garrets by people who have no appreciation of their value. Only an expert can value these rugs, and even the experts are not infallible. I have discovered that the auctioneers of rugs sometimes make a mistake to their own disadvantage and by watching their sales, I have from time to time picked up at small cost a very valuable rug. I don't mean by that a rug worth a few dollars more than I gave for it, but one worth many times what it cost me. Such opportunities are rare, however. The imitations of Oriental rugs are now so carefully made that they may deceive any one who is not a good judge, and even the patterns of rugs which are worth thousands of dollars are duplicated cleverly. The practice of renting a valuable rug to be copied prevails to a greater extent in England than in this country. It would undoubtedly surprise the general public to know the names of well-known people of wealth who are willing to rent their rugs. The manufacturer insures the rug and pays perhaps \$200 for the use of it for a week. The rug's owner is protected by the fact that an expert can readily detect a counterfeit from the real, and the manufacturer reaps his profits in the new design which he places on the market."

City Solicitor McVeity, of Ottawa, has fixed the liability for the recent waterworks defalcations upon Edward Pinard, the collector.

Effect of Environment on Type

It is very commonly and truthfully said that the conditions under which an improved breed of live stock has been made must be kept up in order to maintain it and carry on the work of further improvement along the same lines. If the environment is materially changed the type will undergo a corresponding change, which may or may not detract from the value of the breed under the new circumstances depending upon what the nature of the change is. Many a man has found that the mere purchase of good blood was wholly insufficient to insure good stock, and the caution commonly given to those unfamiliar with improved animals who contemplate introducing them, not to do so if they only propose to give them scrub stock care, has a sound basis in the nature of things. Quite a number of imported breeds of various kinds of live stock that have been bred in this country for a considerable time have undergone such a modification that they are no longer what they were when they were first introduced. Usually where the care has been what it ought to be, the slight change has not been particularly detrimental, but sometimes it has been so to the purpose for which the breed is kept. It is difficult if not impossible for a scrub breeder to keep the size of the Shetland pony when he is in this country for a few generations. On the other hand some of our best breeders of draft horses have been able to ship back to the country from which the breed came breeding animals of their own production that were welcomed as a real acquisition to the breed in the country of their origin. The London Live Stock Journal notes that Jersey cattle bred in this country for several generations have some of the characteristics of the Channel Island stock, and we think the Jersey in this country differs in several respects from recent imports. Many of the effects of change of environment, however, are within the control of the breeder if the change be not too radical.

The conditions existing in this country are so various in different parts of it that examples of the effect of environment in changing the established American type can readily be found. We have recently seen some Poland China swine of undoubted purity of breeding in the Big Horn mountain region that were a very different hog from that grown in the middle West. So, too, pure bred cattle of the beef type underwent a change, and not for the better either, although this could be largely controlled by imitating the method of feeding in vogue on the farm. Without going into details, it will be obvious that an animal cannot pick up its living by climbing over the hills in search of grass, and maintain the form that has resulted from regular and abundant feeding obtained without effort. Laziness has been systematically encouraged in it, and has produced certain results in form, and when systematic activity becomes the rule with it, the results will, to some extent, disappear even though they belong to it by inheritance. So when a calf is weaned and thrown onto a rough range, though rich pasturage is contracted to fit the food and it differs in this respect from the calf that has been pushed from birth on the farm or in the breeder's herd. It is largely the fact that makes range cattle respond to feed so poorly when brought to the farm as feeders. The stomach has been permanently contracted by eating dry food and range grass directly after the calf is weaned, and, as many a feeder has found to his sorrow, it is impossible to obtain satisfactory results from full feeding later on. Mr. Lockhart, manager of the Alfalfa Land and Cattle Co., at Colorado Springs, says it cost his company \$25,000 to learn the fact, for they learned it by experience.

Environment certainly does affect type, and if the change is radical the change in type will be radical too. To some extent the change which the range environment makes can in time be controlled, but it seems probable that they will always have to resort to the breeders in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys for new blood to keep up the improvement they are at present introducing so largely.

The above, from the Wisconsin Farmer, shows the value of experience in stock raising. Some farmers prefer to get this experience by personal application, no matter how expensive, rather than read the stock journals and get the experience of others.

Farmers who make the most money get the most experience they can from all available sources. Life is too short to try to find out all about breeding and feeding from personal experience, especially when we can get the success and failures of others to save time, labor and money.

The more we study the science of breeding and feeding the more we see there is to learn. We have learned the value of improved breeds for a special purpose, and the fat stock shows and experiment stations have given us the value of early maturity and special feeding that has enabled us to market our stock in half the time our fathers did and the wide

Coughs That Stick.

You don't seem to be able to throw them off. All the ordinary remedies you've tried don't touch them. The cough remedy for you is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It loosens the phlegm, allays the irritation, heals and soothes the inflamed lung tissue.

Mr. Wm. Ferry, Blenheim, Ont., says: "I can recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as the very best medicine for coughs and colds, sore throat and weak lungs."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Never fails to Cure.



experience in climate, soil and feed all over America is developing a great live stock country, and we can win the greatest success in the markets by producing the best quality, under all the advantages of our abundant cheap feed that enables us to supply the markets of the world.—Chicago Live Stock Journal.

MAGNETISM IN BRICKS.

Interesting Experiments Made by Prof. Lawrence at Rochester University.

Probably the idea that a humble red brick would ever play any part in electrical experiments has occurred to few. However, this is just what a certain lot of bricks composing a pier at the Reynolds Laboratory did and will continue to do as long as they are within reasonable distance of the delicate electrical instruments used in the laboratory. A suspicion that the above contingency might exist has been in the mind of Prof. Henry E. Lawrence, of the University of Rochester, for some time past. That it is a reality he now feels sure, and the methods he used to come to that conclusion are most interesting.

The professor, in collaboration with Otis A. Gage, a special student in electricity, began a series of experiments covering some months. The performance of a magnetometer, which was used in measuring the magnetic power of a steel bar was the first cause for suspecting that the bricks were other than what their appearance would lead one to think. The magnetometer had rested on a brick pier for the purpose of making it plumb. Not long after Prof. Lawrence, while in Ann Arbor, heard of a similar experience occurring there. On his return the experiments went on with more zeal than ever. Bricks of all varieties were tested through any number of tests, and the great majority were found to be magnetic. Those manufactured by water power, known as "hydraulic" bricks, proved to be exceedingly strong, one equalling the power of a steel needle 2.5 centimetres in length. This same brick of clay would make noticeable deflections in comparatively crude instruments, while delicate ones would flutter perceptibly.

One of the bricks, a plain white one, hydraulically pressed, possessed no magnetism. A certain amount of lime enters into the composition of a white brick, such as was used, and its presence undoubtedly had much to do with the absence of magnetic power. It was discovered that the bricks gained magnetism in the presence of a dynamo, though the surrounding of the bricks by wire coils made no perceptible difference. Heating the bricks served in a measure to decrease the magnetism, though in each case a minute amount was retained.

To just what cause this is due neither gentleman is ready to state. It is the present opinion, however, that there is more or less magnetism in the clay of which the bricks are made. The mode of manufacture is also thought to have something to do with the phenomena. As stated above, the presence of lime served to decrease the magnetism, while the absence allowed of greater power. The professor thinks the importance of his discovery obvious. The slightest trace of unsuspected magnetic power in the structural part of a laboratory is necessarily fatal to nicety of electrical measurements.

That clay, when worked ever so little by human agency, gathers magnetic properties has been thought for some time. Eminent Italian scientists have made innumerable experiments in that line during the past half dozen years. Their greatest proof was found by experimenting with several examples of ancient pottery which had been buried for centuries. Crude as they were, magnetism was found to exist in no uncertain quantities.

FREE! For a Few Hours' Work.

WE give these beautiful Watches and this splendid Air Rifle for selling our gold-tipped, enamel-backed LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS at 10 cents each. The Boy's Watch for selling 2 doz., the Air Rifle for selling 1 doz. of the LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS. REQUIRED, you run no risk. Write and we forward the buttons, postpaid, together with a large list of other valuable prizes—Spring and Hockey Skates, Cameras, Magic Lanterns, Work Boxes, Musical Instruments, etc., etc. Sell the buttons, return our money, and we send you a Watch or Rifle promptly and FREE OF ALL CHARGES. The Boy's Watch is of American make, durable and reliable. The Lady's Watch is of Swiss make, as dainty in appearance as it is accurate and durable. The Air Rifle is the "Daisy," the best ever made, neat, strong and accurate. Those gentlemen would make splendid Holiday or Birthday Presents. Send your name and address at once, and be the first to sell our buttons in your neighborhood.

When writing mention this paper.

LEVER BUTTON CO., Toronto, Ont.

With every Watch we give a WRITTEN GUARANTEE to Repair or replace GOOD FOR ONE YEAR

Free with a beautiful guard and Selling 3 Doz.

Read what our Agents say: 58 ROSE AVENUE, Toronto, Nov. 23rd, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—I received your buttons at about ten o'clock, and had them all sold by 2 o'clock. It is not work to sell them, but only play.

Yours respectfully, J. B. BAXTER.

THE LEVER BUTTON CO., GENTLEMEN:—I have used my chance Daisy Air Rifle that he got from you and it's a dandy. Please send me 20 buttons so that I can earn one for myself.

Yours honestly, J. BAXTER.

CORNWALL, Nov. 12th, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—I received my watch yesterday. It is a little beauty, and it is much nicer than I expected. Please accept my thanks.

LIZZIE McDONALD.

DEAR SIR:—I received my watch and chain Saturday night. It is twice as good as people said I could get. Much thanks for kindness and also for your honest way of doing business. I never could have got a prettier watch easier in my life.

Yours truly, VERA MCLEAS.

Free with 500 rounds of ammunition for Selling 100 Buttons

PORT ELGIN, Ont. 31st, 1898.

Free with a handsome chain and charm for Selling 2 Doz.

Free with a beautiful guard and Selling 3 Doz.