MARKETS.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

nge Tale Told by a Well Known

inful Results of an Injury Received Years Ago - Was Treated in the Hospitals of Two Continents, but unced Incurable-A Fellow Patient nted Out the Road to Recovery,

om the Owen Sound Times) marvellous efficacy of Dr. Wil-Pink Pills has again been derated in this town. The Times of to the astonishing cure of m. Belrose, a well known citiis was followed a few weeks the remarkable cure of Mrs. of Peel street, whose life despaired of by her-

and family and friends. A' days ago the Times rewas passing along Division when it was noticed that a new shop had been opened up by ck Cousby, a member of a famhad lived in Owen Sound for half a century. Knowing that usby had been seriously ailing he came from England a few previous, and at that time had hope of recovering his health, es man dropped in to have a and before the conversation provery far, it was evident that had been another miracle perby the wonder-working Pin

l, let us start at the beginning troubles," said Mr. Cousby, the Times man began probing "Twenty-one years left school here and joined a company. Since that time I had parts in many of the leadinstrel companies as comincer. In the spring of 1887 I nt I would try a summer ennt and took a position with Bingley's circus, then playing Western States. One morning the rush to put up the big pole tent, I was giving the men when the centre pole slipped d in falling struck me across all of the back. While I felt or a time I did not pay much ato it. After working a week I to feel a pain similar to that of rhermatism. For a year I ally grew worse and finally was This was at Milwaukee. Afne time I went to St. Paul and vent an electric treatment, and ht I was cured. I then took an ment with Lew Johnston's Minand went as far west as Seattle. three years ago I made an enent with Bowes and Farquto go on a tour through Europe great American Minstrels. Beiling from New York I suffered ains between the shoulders, but ery little attention to it at the but when I reached Glasgow I arcely able to walk. I remained condition until we reached ster, where I obtained temporelief from a doctor's prescription. years the only relief I had was ing this medicine. In May of ile at Birmingham I was taken ad and gradually got worse all An engagement was offered stage manager for Onsley's els and I went out with them, three months' time I was s nat I had to quit. All this time ecommended as a specialist, but any relief. Hydropathic and other similar treatments resorted to without avail. Finale was no help for it and I went hester, and on Dec. 12th, 1893. into the Royal Hospital, where hysicians who diagnosed my case nced it transverse myelitis, or ic spinal disease. After being in spital for five months I grew from the hips down. Dr. Newthe house surgeon, showed me attention and became quite dly and regretfully informed me ould be an invalid all my life change I was sent to Barnes escent Hospital, Cheadle, havto be carried from the hospital to rriage and then on to the train. r a week there, a patient told me cure effected on himself by the of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being oughly discouraged, I asked for chester, where I began taking Pills. After the use of a few I recovered the use of my legs ently to walk several blocks. concluded to start for Canada ng the pills, constantly getting nger. I have taken no other medi since I began the use of the Pink me. I now feel as well as ever I am able to take up the trade of ring, at which I worked during summer months. When I rememthat the doctors told me I would elpless all my life, I cannot help Mr. Cousby told of the wonderful his good-natured countenance ly shone with gratitude. He is so known here as a straightforward

for a fact with everyone who ese pills are a positive cure for troubles arising from a vitiated lition of the blood, or a shattered ous system. Sold by all dealers mail, from Dr. Williams' Medi-Company, Brockville, Ont., or ectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. There are num imitations and substitutions nst which the public is cautioned.

ectable citizen that The Times

not say anything in his behalf.

plain unvarnished statement would

IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

Highup (wearily)-Woman's work is er done.

rs. Wayup (drearily)—Too true. A man
r get rich and retire from business, but
roman must go on making and receiving
s to the day of her death.—New York

repare for spring by using Burdock Blood ters to cleanse the system and tone the y to vigorous health. Its tonic purifying ulating work makes B. B. B. the greatest hedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, yels and blood.

Ar. Bacon-When is the cook to be rried? Mrs. Bacon-Oh, she's not be married. She's broken her enent. "What, broken that too ?" onkers Statesman.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co's. Review of the Condition of Business for the Week.

The Prospect of a New Loan Makes Things Look Better.

Bradstreets' on the State of Affairs in Various Canadian Centres.

New York, Feb. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade will say tomorrow: Things look better near the close of this week, pecause it is believed that a new loan will be negotiated. There was need for relief, since January closed with the heaviest export of gold ever made in any month, and the heaviest withdrawals of gold from the treasury, \$43,468,108, the hope of a new loan being the one thing which has lifted prices during the past few days. January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, iron and its products, wool and silver, the lowest average ever known, and for wheat a range above the nunimum but yet declining rapidly toward that

Industrial operations have not materially diminished, though it has been a disappointing month, because the general revival expected has not come. Speculation has not favored producers. Wheat is half a cent lower, but western receipts were only 1,226,012 bushels, against 1,579,217 last year, and with exports larger than last year, might have helped prices had not the visible stocks been so large. Corn is two cents lower, with receipts about half and exports not one-eighth of last

Cotton declined a sixteenth, and in close to the lowest point ever touched. with an average of only 5.70 1-2 cents for January, against 5.74 in December and 8.07 in Jaunary of last year. The movement continues large and the maximum crop estimates are encouraged, but there is not a little hope that decrease of acreage this year by concerted action may help the plant-

manufacture promise nearly the maximum output or consumption. Silver has been weak, and for the month has made slightly the lowest average ever known, the output in 1894 being reckoned by Wells, Fargo & Co. at \$28,crease was 12 per cent., while the increase in gold was 35 percent.

Iron and steel look less encouraging in the east, and the demand is disappointing, although prices are not

the month from Boston have been 328,644 cases against 304,197 two years ago, but the situation is still discouraging, as orders received at advanced prices are so scanty that many shops are expected to shut down soon. For goods which have not been advanced in price orders are moderate and will occupy the works some weeks, but are yet smaller than usual.

The textile manufactures cannot score an improvement for the week, for though print cloths have advanced a shade the demand for other cotton goods is only moderate and prices run unusually irregular.

Woolen has continued with even more declarations of belief by domestic manufacturers that they can sustain themselves in medium grades and in worsteds, but in the finer grades much hesitation appears and in the lower grades the extremely low prices threaten the manufacturers. Wool is so low that large sales for possible future use continue, and the total for three chief markets for four weeks has been 23,157,065 pounds against 25,-570,170 two years ago.

The failures for the past week have been 354 in the United States, against 370 last yar, and 54 in Canada against 52 last year.

Bradstreets tomorrow will say: In the province of Ontario snow blockades have checked trade and at Toronto collections are slow, but prices are firm. Advices from New Bruns wick are that the outlook is favorable for the lumber industry and collections satisfactory, although the de-mand for goods for export is smaller

Montreal reports a fair demand for groceries, dry goods and hardware and from the United Kingdom for Maniflour, although offers do not meet prices asked.

There are 36 business failures re ported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 38 last week, 44 in the week a year ago and 54 in the

week two years ago. The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$18,013,000 last week, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. from the preceding week, but an increase of 7 per cent. compared with the week a year ago.

THE U. S. FINANCES.

Cleveland's Message Praised-A Seri-

ous State of Affairs

London: Feb. 1.-The Statist will say tomorow: "President Cleveland's ssage appears to be wise and statesmanlike. As the law stands, it is quite clear that a large sum could not be borrowed in Europe, as there is doubt respecting the president's abil-ity to contract to pay gold. This would be fatal to any projected loan Money can always be had at a price but the government of the United States cannot act as if it were bank rupt. Its credit would stand as high as that of any other country in the world if congress would only do its duty. If the present congress does not act, it is greatly feared that it will be too late to apply to the new congress, as before it can be called together, a crisis would probably have occurred. It is questionable whether, under the existing conditions the president can even borrow at home. The banks, in order to avert

but even then, it is questionable whether, when a doubt exists respecting payment in gold, enough gold can be got. In any case, more borrowing will not avail, as the experience of the past has shown that sooner or later, there must be a contraction of the currency or there will be a

SERIOUS NORTH END FIRE.

Several Dwellings and Barns Destroyed Early Saturday Morning.

Three Horses Burned to Death, Together With Oats, Feed, Etc.

A serious fire occurred in the north end on the 2nd. The alarm was sent in about 2 o'clock, but not until the fire had complete possession of the building in which it started, the barn rear of Alonzo Cameron's house on Durham streets. The buildings in this block, extending from Durham to Adelaide streets, formed such a network that the flames spread rapidly from one to another, and in a short time the whole lot were fire. From Cameron's barn the flames spread to the barn connected with the Bond house, now owned by Sylvester Pendleton.

This barn was occupied by D. H. Spragg, the 'bus driver, whose house fronts on Adelaide street. Other buildings were then taken ossession of by the flames, and the

rowd which had collected began to

fear that nothing would escape.
At three o'clock the firemen had got the flames somewhat under control, but as the Sun goes to press there is no telling what the result may be. Four houses were on fire and several barns had been wiped out of extence with their contents.

The ground floor of the Bond house, which, as stated above, is owned by S. Pendleton, was occupied by Dr. Pendleton, the patent medicine manufacturer. Dr. Pendleton lived in it, as did also James Bond and John Williamson. The latter had just moved out of the portion of the house where Dr. Pendleton carried on his business.

Mr. Williamson was away from

nome. All his furniture was lost. There was no insurance on it. James Bond lost all his stuff. Dr. Pendleton succeeded in saving a portion of his things. Mr. Pendleton had \$500 insurance on the house, which is very badly damaged. Dr. Pendleton had some insurance on his furniture and

Alonzo Cameron's house is hadly injured and a great deal of his furniture was_lost. Mr. Cameron had \$600 on his property in the Western but nothing on his furniture. Fred. Cameron also lived in this house and lost a part of his furniture.

Fred. Cameron had in the barn five ons of hay, 600 bags of charcoal, a sleigh, sled, express wagon, slofour sets of harness 100 bushels of oats and 1,000 lbs. of feed. They were all destroyed. Mr. had \$550 insurance on the contents of

The Bond house barn was destroyed, along with D.H. Spragg's three horses, a wagon, a carriage and a lot of har-

Mr. Spragg's house on Adelaide street was on fire at 3 o'clock, but it did not look as if it would be burned down. Mr. Spragg's lives up stairs and Robert Lawrence on the ground floor. None of Mr. Lawrence's family were at home. It could not be ascertained whether he had any insurance. Mr. Spragg told a Sun reporter that, his house was insured but that his loss would be heavy if it was burned. A large part of his furniture was removed.

of Mr. Spragg's, was considerably damaged at 3 o'clock, and his barn was a mass of flames. His furniture was destroyed, or a big portion of it. Alfred Kinney lived in Conner's ouse, and lost his furniture.

Mr. Conners had \$400 on his house, \$150 on his furniture and \$200 on his barn and a like sum on its contents.

Wet feet, cold in the head, cold in the chest, are seasonable complaints. Hawker's catarrh cure cures cold in the head. Hawker's balsam cures cold

School children are not always wise. They expose themselves, and presenthear a nasty cough. Then you ed Hawker's balsam.

Those who have once used Hawker's halsam will have no other remedy for coughs, colds and bronchial throat. It is prompt, pleasant, per-

The worse case of hoarseness will yield at once to the effect of Hawker's balsam.

Peru was named from the River

B. B. B. Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, bilicoursess, rheumatism, dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

The Transvaal is the country

yond the Vaal. IT NEVER FAILS. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Bolivia was thus called in honor

of Simon Bolivar.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Neglected colds cause coughs, roubles, bronchitis and consumption. roubles can only be cured by the ise of Norway Plue Syrup, the best and lung remedy in the world.

Willie-Maw, we're going to have little masquerade party over at Tom Stapleford's. How'd I better fix up so they won't know me? His mother-Wash your face, dear.-Chicago Tri-

Children Gry for a panic, may furnish him with gold: Pitcher's Castoria.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

The Armenian Atrocities Investigated by the Associated Press.

Shocking Stories of Cruelties Inflicted on Men, Women and Children.

An Appeal to the Christian People of England

and America.

(Copyrighted 1895 by the Associated Press.) London, Feb. 3.-A letter has been received here from the special cor-respondent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Armenia from London to investigate the reported Armenian atrocities, and who is at present in Armenia. For reasons which will be readily understood, the name of this correspondent is withheld, but he is a newspaper man, well known in America, and he was instructed to make an impartial investigation of the stories told of the Turkish cruelty. His first letter has just reached here, after having been posted by trusted messenger at Tiflis, Russia. It contains the first authentic news

received from Armenia and says:
"Whatever secrets may lie under the snow on the Armenian mountains, it seems beyond dispute, from what have heard from many lips, that the stories of ferocious butchery and red horror in the Sassoun villages, have at least a reasonable foundation of truth, and that any change, authorized by further investigation, will deal more with numbers than with the degree of horror."

But from what the correspondent of the Associated Press says in a later part of his letter, there are two sides to the Armenian story, as he remarks: "But no matter what light we throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk or upon the ingeniou deviltry of the revolutionary conspirators, we find that it is still the innocent who suffer most. The Turk declares that the Armenians have in flicted shocking outrages upon Turkish men and women, and from what is already known of conspiracy methods, it is quite likely that the asser

For instance, it is reported that as means of inciting the Turks to commit outrages that will bring down upon them the wrath of a civilized world, Armenians have thrust gun cartridges into the bodies of living Turkish men and women and have exploded them, and that in the case of one man a hole was made just below the bones of the chest for the insertion of a quantity of gun powder, which was then ignited as a sort of a bomb. The Turk who wo retaliate in kind is yet to be born. These facts are known at the embas sies in Constantinople, and possibly they have been transmitted in reports to the various governments.' The correspondent also remarks: "The impartial truth of the Sassoun massacre wil probably never be known, for the dead tell no tales. A careful sifting of all the facts obtainable from the trustworthy sources in Conis what happened. Certain Armenian peasants, to the number of several

stantinople, Sassoun, Kerrasund, Tre-bisonde and Bitlis indicates that this thousands, were tending their herds and flocks in the summer pastures in the Sassoun mountains along the borders of Kurdistan. They were living in mere temporary villages, which they inhabit only during the summer pasture season, their winter homes being far down the valleys. They er the protection of a tribe of Kurds, who were under contract to defend them against the raids of cattle stealers. A short time before the villagers were ready to return to their home in the valleys with their fatten-ed cattle, a band of Kurdish bandits, industriously searching for a winter's supply of provisions, raided their stock. The villagers and their Kurdish protectors made a vigorous de fence. They would have won the fight and driven off the thieves, and that would have ended it, but before the fighting was over the Turkish govthe real trouble began. Some official telegraphed to Constantinople that a revolution was in progress among the Armenians in the Sassoun mountain

villages, and the order came straight from the palace: "Punish the villagers to the utmost extremity." The palace officials had not paused to inquire into the truth of the rumor and the officers entrusted with the execution of the order paused not to investigate the facts. The Khurdish bandits joined forces with the Turkish regulars, and even the Kurds who had been defending the Armenians turned

traitors. The poor Armenian peasants were then left at the mercy of a force of Turkish regulars and two bands of Kurds. Then the massacre began. For the Armenians it was a fight without hope, but still they fought as only men can fight who defend their wives and children from outrage and death. They took refuge in their houses and barricaded themselves in, but the Kurdish cannon made short work of these, and when they ran in terror from hiding place to

place, they were slain without mercy, man, woman and child. The outrage of Armenian women and children by Turks in that part of the country is so common a thing, even in times of absolute quiet, that there can be no doubt that this massacre was attended with outrage and

atrocity too horrible to think of. The Armenians in Athens and Constantinople assert that forty-two villages were destroyed and nearly 10,000 persons massacred, but more impartial and equally well informed people elsewhere put the number at twenty-five villages and from 1,000 to 3,000 per-

The sultan was so well pleased with the work of his soldiers that he sent thanks and decorations to the officers of the regiments engaged in the awful

As for the Turkish commission, it is such a farce that it is a waste of breath to talk about it. What the Eu-

ropean residents of Constantinople are really looking forward to with confidence is the investigation of the whole affair by a European commiss They believe that the Turkish commis sion will bring in such an unsatisfactory report that the Christian nations

like it or not. This is what it must come to in the d. The sultan's promise of reform will not be binding upon the Armenian revolutionary agents, no matter what may come, and until the revolutionary agitation is provided for one way or another by the Christian people of the world there will be no end to the disturbances in Armenia.

This is the revolutionary party's opportunity and it will make the most of it. If Christianity does not step in now and put an end to the Armenian question, once for all, the massacres and the nameless atrocities will continue until it does. The plans of the revoultionary party are to commit atrocities upon Turks, in order that the infuriated Turks shall shock the Christian world by fiendish outrages of their relation.

The consulate at Sivas is maintained solely for the protection of the American missionaries in Armenia. The sultan refused to permit the United States to send Dr. Jewett into the Sassoun region to make an independent investigation. It is not unlikely that had the United States pro posed to send a man not personally known to the Turks the objection would not have been so strong. The sultan was not so much afraid of an independent investigation as he was afraid of the proposed investigator It was believed at the nalace that Dr Jewett had too strong a sympathy for the Armenians to be an impartial investigator. It might be well for the United States government to bear this fact in mind in case the propositin to appoint an investigator should com up in the future. I have the highest authority for saying that all the facts that are known to be facts in the case sent to the state department at Washington. The facts that are now as the merest matters of course are most appalling in the depth of their depravity. When an Armenian girl is to be married she is taken from her ne and outraged by armed bands of Turks and Kurds, and any member of her family who lifts a hand in defence of her honor is shot down like

On the Kurdish frontier the ravagers do not even wait for the approaching marriage, but they seize her when she has reached a certain age and carry her off to the mountains, where she is most shamefully treated. In a few days she is allowed

to return to her home. This infamous practice is so com mon that it is declared that there is not a young Armenian woman living along the Kurdish frontier who has not been a victim of it. Even children of tender years are not exempt, and some have actually died in the most frightful agony. Any attempt of the Armenians to combat this cus tom or to punish the perpetrators of the outrages is met by severe mea

What will the practical Christianity of England and America do about it? Will it help the Armenian revolutionary party to form an independent state in order that the innocent women and children may be protected against outrage and death? Will it give Armenia to Christian Russia, where already many thousands of Armenians are living in peace and prosperity? Will it drag the Turk from power and divide up his empire among the nations of Europe? What-ever practical Christianity decides to do, it will not do it as a result of the Turkish commission of inquiry. As the situation now stands one is forced to believe that both Turk and Armenian are in the wrong. So far as the Turk declares, he is trying to suppress a revolutionary movement, is unquestionably in the right. There is no doubt about that. There is a revolutionary movement in Armenia, and of a most alarming quality, and the Turk will be fortunate indeed if he succeeds in suppressing it.

The method of some of the leaders of this movement are no less shocking than the barbarities of the Turks in suppressing it, so that if we condemn the Turk for his ferocity in the Sassoun villages, we must not forget that he is already half mad with fear of an Armenian uprising and the probable dismemberment of the empire. No one can blame the Turk for trying to suppress revolutionary movents or for taking prompt measures to maintain the integrity of his emwhen he orders the destruction of two liver, and he gave me a medicine that

that an uprising was in progress. We have only to seek the counterpart of its cruelty among some of the of these Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Edward onaries at Marsovan, and fasten the blame upon the Turks in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish government, thereby making possible Armenian independence.

One will search a long time in the pages of history for a more diabolical plot than that. Moreover, the mismionaries would have been murdered had not an Armenian friend warned them. Dr. Riggs has unsolicited given his life to the education of Armenia in the misisonary schools and has done more than any Armenian ever tried to do toward making Armenians worthy of autonomous government, yet the revolutionary contianity and his rage at revolutionary conspiracies, the Turk believes, and would like to prove that the Armenian missionaries are responsible for matter of fact, the Turk is much The missionaries are making men of | do. the Armenians, and therefore they are responsible for the revolutionary feel- Mother Seigel knew what to do, and ings. It is the story of Bulgaria over put her knowledge in the form of the again. The missionaries taught the wonderful remedy which has immor-

CASTORIA appoint a commission and make an investigation whether the Turks

for Infants and Children.

HIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicino.

Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. Castoria cures Diarrhoa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constitution and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk, Den't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or premise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

> The fac-simile signature of

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

men, their bondage to Turkey was sia and liver complaint at the same ended. It should be borne in mind in time. And inasmuch as most of our conection with this view of the situation that the missionaries of Armenia do not try to make religious converts. They make no effort to change the Turk's religion. They merely educate the Armenians. They would educate the Turks as well, but the gov-

ernment of Turkey will not permit it. The missionaries are doing a grand work in the interest of civilization and humanity, and for the Turk to say that they are directly or indirectly inviting the Armenians to revolution, is quite as ridiculous as the porte's assertion that the outrages in the Sassoun villages were committed by the villagers themselves before taking to brigandage.

BOUND UP TOGETHER.

In some way, too mysterious for us to understand, the mind is bound up with the body; woven into it, so to speak, like the picture into a piece of tapestry. And that is why Mr. Edward James Grant felt so low-spirit-ed and miserable he didn't know what to do. His doctor said he had congestion of the liver, and it looks as though the doctor was right. The trouble began away back in December, 1887. Before that Mr. Grant en-joyed as good health as anybody. Then he became suddenly aware that his energy was all ebbing out of him; his energy was all edding out or him; he felt tired, relaxed, unstrung, and drowsy. Holding out his tongue in front of the glass he noted that it was brown and thickly coated. Food in plenty was on the table at meal times, the death of Sir John Thompson, Months and Property of the death of t but he didn't want it. Appetite, that king of sauces, was lacking. When he did force down something on the principle that one must eat to live, the result wasn't satisfactory. After every effort of that kind he felt a weight and pain in the chest and sides, and what he speaks of as "a kind of lump" between the chest and

He often spat up a fluid bitter as gall and yellow as a guinea. As time went on he had frequent attacks of dizziness. Sometimes they would take him in the street and he feared he should fall. As he went about his work his head would swim round, and he would have these attacks two or

three times a day.
"I felt so low-spirited and miserable," he says, "that I didn't know what to do," which we can easily believe. "I consulted a doctor," he tells us, "who said I had congestion of the dozen villages upon the mere rumor helped me for a time. I also took liver pills, but felt none the better for

"In this state I continued for four leaders of the Armenian revolutionary yars, trying forwards and backwards movement. It is a fact that certain after some medicine adapted to my of these Armenian conspirators ar- case, but without coming upon it. In January of this year (1892) it was that Riggs, and two other Armenian mis- I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and began to use it. After I had taken two bottles, the bad symptoms abated, my appetite began to come back, the dizzy spells return ed no more, and now I can eat anything, and am as well as ever. may make my letter public if you think it would do good, and I will gladly answer inquiries. Yours truly (Signed) Edward James Grant (milk dealer), 43, Vestry Road, Camberwell, The trouble began in this way: The tomach being first overload less and sent a lot of half-digested

overworked, shirked part of its busistuff on to the liver. The latter organ resented this, and refused to handle it, for you must remember that spirators apparently gave that fact all food must first pass through the little thought. In his hatred of Chris-liver before it can reach any point beliver before it can reach any point beyond it. So the liver, having taken a ing bile from the blood to help the the revolutionary movement. As a ed in the blood, and set on foot all the mischief which made our good friend nearer right than he has any idea of, so miserable he didn't know what to

Bulgarians to be men, and when the talized her name. He heard of it, Bulgarians knew themselves to be used it, and was cured of his dyspep-

time. And inasmuch as most of our unhappiness arises from unhealthiness, Mr. Grant's spirits soon became what every well man's spirits ought to be light and buoyant. On this result he will please accept our sincere

TRADE WITH CAPE COLONY.

Prime Minister Rhodes and the Late Sir John Thompson had Diseussed the Question.

London, Feb. 3.—The Times in an article this morning dealing with the visit to England of the Right Honorable Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony and chairman of the British South Africa company, and Dr. Jameson, administrator of the same company, says that within a few days of their striked. Mr. Phodes few days of their arrival Mr. Rhodes signed an agreement with the imperial government extending Dr. Jameson's powers as administrator across the Zambeski river to the south end

of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Rhodes, the Times adds, did not obtain the full acceptance of his proposal to link this vast province commercially with Great Britain by the insertion of a clause forbidding the imposition of protective customs duties on British goods, which he desired to incorporate in its constitution, but he has done much, privately prehend his aims. On the day before the death of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Rhodes was introduced to the Canadian prime minister and conversed with him on the results of the Ottawa conference. Mr. Rhodes suggested then and there the draft of a treaty, by the terms of which Canada and privileges of free trade in certain

THE HORSE MARKET.

Montreal, Jan 30—Since the beginning of the year a better feeling has prevailed in the horse market than for some time past. At the Montreal horse exchange at Point St. Charles a fair business has been transacted during the past few days, and sales of thirty head are reported at prices ranging from \$60 to \$120 each. Two car loads are now on the road from western Ontario, which will be for sale at the above stables. The following shipments of horses were made from here to the United States during the present month: Jan 7, 33 horses, valued at \$1,000; Jan 11, 28 horses, valued at \$1,000; Jan 11, 28 horses, valued at \$1,000; and 16 horses valued at \$60; Jan 18, 5 horses, valued at \$305; Jan 18, 5 horses, valued at \$305; Jan 18, 5 horses, valued at \$305; Jan 18, 5 horses, valued at \$1,005; Jan 28, 1 horse, valued at \$70.

THE TURF.

RIT. Jewett has nurchased from John McCoy the fast Harry Wilkes mare Ara. With her Mr. Jewett can make them all hustle. Fany Lambert has become the pro-

THE WRECK OF THE ELBE

Softly, swiftly, onward gliding, Throbbing like a thing of life, Moves the Elbe, a stately steam Cutting billows like a knife.

perty of John McCoy.

All is harmony aboard her, Not a thought of danger there, Passengers are wrapped in slumber Slumber undisturbed by care. Hark! the ringing of a gong,

Hasty footsteps overhead; Crash! the grinding sound arouse Every passenger from his bed. Ories of agony from women, Inky darkness all around, Then the rush of cold sea wat Heard above all other sound.

For, alas! the awful warning Came too late their lives to save, And upon that cold, chill morning Hundreds found their watery grave.

Scarce three minutes time had passed, When the vessel, sore distressed, Reared her stately bow toward heaven, Paused, and sunk to her last rest.

Heaven comfort the bereaved ones In this hour of untold grief,
Till with time's soothing influence
They will gain deserved relief.

—R. D. Hep