

HOPES OF THE HEBREWS

Grand Project of Purchasing the Holy Land.

Bank To Be Opened in London With \$50,000,000 Capital—Council of Jewish Women in Washington.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The Knights of Zion, of Chicago are doing all in their power to aid in the grand exodus of the Jews to Palestine, and arrangements are being made for the convention of all the Chicago gates, as the local orders are called, next Wednesday night. The Knights of Zion is the organization of Hebrews which was formed two months ago for the purpose of carrying out the grand project of purchasing the Holy Land, where a home for all the oppressed Hebrews will be established, and the Jewish race will

ONCE MORE BECOME A NATION in the country from which they were driven 2,000 years ago, a meeting of the officers of the grand gate, which is the supreme lodge of this order, was held at the residence of B. Horwich, president of the organization. Leon Zolotoff, grand recorder, and other officers of the organization were there, and the question of selection of delegates to the convention was talked over. Mr. Zolotoff was the delegate from Chicago last year to the national convention of Zionist societies at Basle, Switzerland, where plans for carrying out the grand project was formed.

A GRAND PROJECT. "There is now going on in Vienna," said Mr. Zolotoff, "a conference of four of the most prominent Hebrews interested in this movement. They are Dr. Herzl, Dr. Nordau, Mr. Wilsohn and Dr. Bordenheimer. They were the committee which was received by Emperor William on his recent visit to Palestine, and the result of their conference will have a great effect in stimulating interest in our movement. Within two months the Colonial Bank will be started in London, of which the money necessary to purchase concessions from the Turkish Government in Palestine will be raised. The bank will have a capitalization of \$50,000,000, which will be raised by popular subscription.

CONCESSIONS FROM TURKEY. "We hope to secure from the Turkish Government concessions in the Holy Land large enough to enable us to establish an independent government there. The heart of every Jew naturally yearns to go to Palestine, and we expect that it will become a refuge for the outcast and oppressed Jews of every land. The movement will be a great one, and the object of our society is to furnish aid to the Jews of other lands who desire to find peace.

THE KNIGHTS OF ZION. "There are already 800 members of our organization in Chicago, and the movement is spreading like wildfire through the country. Our convention will select delegates to go to St. Paul and Milwaukee to install three lodges there. St. Paul already has a membership of 400. We are in direct communication with executive council in Vienna, and our movement has their sanction. The Knights of Zion is a secret organization without the benefit feature, and was started two months ago. The movement to colonize Palestine has, however, been under way for a great number of years. There are already a large number of Jewish colonies there, who make a good living by raising fruits, making wine, etc. An exhibition is now in progress at Frankfurt-on-the-Main of products raised by the Jewish residents in Palestine.

COLONIZING PALESTINE. "In our new home which we hope to establish in Palestine we will have a government which will guarantee freedom for everyone, and will be as near like that of the United States as possible. It will be free from all the oppression we have experienced in other countries. I do not think there will be many go from the United States or Chicago, as the Jews here are good American citizens and are contented with their lot. In England and the United States we enjoy more freedom than perhaps in any other countries. In the recent congress at Basle, in Switzerland, there were 400 delegates, of whom six were from the United States. The Jews have so long been a separated and a scattered race that it has been impossible to carry out any concerted plans for colonizing Palestine, owing to the difficulty of carrying on communication with one another. Now, however, owing to the increased facilities for travel and for sending messages from one world to the other, the plan is possible, and is being carried out as rapidly as possible.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS. "We have received every encouragement and find none of our race disposed to hang back. As the Jews, under Moses, walked through the Red Sea dry shod, just as will the Jews of the twentieth century once more find their native land, Abdul Hamid is a very fine gentleman, and we have every confidence that we will be able to secure from him the concessions we desire in the cradle of the Jewish race, Jerusalem."

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. The Council of Jewish Women has

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completed arrangements for a representation at the triennial meeting of the Council of Women of the United States in Washington, D. C. Feb. 13. Among those expected to be present are President Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago; First Vice-President Mrs. Julius Beer, New York; Corresponding Secretary Sadie American; Recording Secretary Gertrude Berger; Mrs. E. L. Strouse; Miss Rose Somerfield, and many others, from Baltimore; Mrs. Maud Nathan, from New York, and others. The papers to be presented are: "The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil," by Miss Sadie American, of Chicago; and "The Social Conscience in Its Relation to Industrial Problems," by Mrs. Maud Nathan, of New York. The report of the work of the council will be presented by the officers.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION

The Grand Trunk Company and Their Operators Come to Terms.

The arbitrators in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway and the railroad telegraphers and agents concluded their labors Saturday evening, and handed out the following award: Rules 20, 21, 22 and 23 altered, changed and amended, and as hereto annexed, shall be and become rules of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and that the changed rates of salary and allowances for overtime and all other provisions of the said rules shall come into force and effect on the first day of January, 1899.

Telegraphers required to remain on duty outside of their regular hours will be given an official order as authority, and excused in the same manner. Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets are mailed to the proper official within 48 hours from the time service is performed. Overtime is not allowed telegraphers will be notified within ten days from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reasons why.

Rule 20—At offices where only one telegrapher is employed, twelve consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At offices where only two telegraphers are employed twelve consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At offices where more than two telegraphers are employed ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work. If telegraphers are required to remain on duty in excess of the above-named hours, they will receive overtime under rule 21, except as hereinafter provided by rule 22.

Rule 21—Overtime will be computed pro rata on stated salary, but in no case less than 15 cents per hour. In computing overtime less than 30 minutes will not be counted. Thirty minutes and less than 60 minutes will be considered an hour. Emergency service up to one hour's service connected with the work shall be paid at 50 cents per call.

Rule 22—This rule, with its sub-sections, applies to branch lines only. (1) Where one telegrapher only is employed, and the time of the regular scheduled passenger, mixed or way freight trains is so arranged as to require the telegrapher, in order to meet them, to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours, he will receive the following hours per month, to be added to his salary: If required to meet such train after three and within four hours, \$4.50; if required to meet such train after four and within five hours, \$5.50; after five and within six hours, \$6.50; after six and within seven hours, \$7.50; after seven and within eight hours, \$8.50. Fractions of an hour to be computed as in rule 21. (2) An employee who is required to receive receipts from all sources during the preceding year, exceeds \$50 per month, will not be entitled to the additional allowance provided by this rule. (3) An employee will not be required, except for the purpose of an "emergency call," to be on duty, so as not to leave his eight consecutive hours off duty in the 24. (4) The extra pay provided for by this rule is to compensate operators for their duty, not being consecutive, and is not otherwise to interfere with the allowances for overtime under rules 20 and 21.

Rule 23—The minimum monthly salary will be as follows: Agent and telegrapher, with dwelling, light and fuel, main lines, \$38; branch lines, \$35. Agent and telegrapher without dwelling, fuel and light, main lines, \$42; branch lines, \$39. Relieving agents, who are on the permanent staff and are telegraphers, main lines, \$30; branch lines, \$28. (2) For the purpose of this rule, the following shall be deemed main lines: Portland to Sarnia, Suspension Bridge to Windsor; Komoeka to Sarnia, Hamilton to Toronto, Fort Erie to Glencoe, Toronto to Gravenhurst. (Signed) W. H. MEREDITH, B. B. OSLER, F. P. SARGENT.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 114. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The vital statistics department of the state board of health has received a death report of a woman 114 years of age at the time of her demise. The name of the deceased is Margaret Fallon, and she died at Ledyard, Cayuga county. She was born in Ireland, and came to this country 44 years ago.

FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED. South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 28.—Word has been received here of the sinking of South Norwalk of the steam canal barge J. C. Mustin, owned by George D. Gibson, of New York. Five persons are reported drowned, one of them a woman. Those lost were the captain, a Jersey City; Chief engineer Thomas Young and a deck hand, name unknown; the pilot, name not known, and Mrs. Helen Callahan, New York city. LINGERED TOO LONG.

New York, Jan. 28.—The family of George Brown, of Norwood, L. I., was awakened early this morning by fire. Mrs. Brown and five children got out, but the man lingered for a last search. When he attempted to go down by the stairs he found the flames had licked them up. He rushed to a second story window and jumped. His body turned as he fell, and he struck on his head, killing him instantly.

DIED AS HE LIVED. Helena, Mont., Jan. 28.—Tom Salmon, former president of Red Lodge Miners' Union, who killed Superintendent Connor, of the Rocky Fork coal mine, for discharging him, was hanged yesterday at Red Lodge. Salmon refused to accept religious consolation, saying that he "wanted no minister, priest, or skypilot to show him the road to heaven." His last words were: "If any on you follow my body to the cemetery do not uncover your heads and take chances of getting pneumonia. It is a barbarous custom." Salmon was a well-known labor leader in several Northwestern States.

There was no popular demonstration of regret at the departure of Sir Henry Murray, the retiring governor of Newfoundland.

IMMENSE ICEBERGS

In the Pathway of the Atlantic Steamships.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. In Port With a Damaged Propeller.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 30.—The British steamer Ulunda, at this port from Liverpool, reports immense icebergs 200 miles southeast of St. John, directly in the track of Atlantic shipping, and forming a serious danger to passing steamers.

Reports from along the coast indicate that the Arctic ice floes are traveling south rapidly, and a blockade of the eastern front of the island is impending. The first seals of the season have been observed off Cape Bonavista. The sealing steamers are preparing for their annual hunt.

New York, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar, came into port on Saturday with her propeller damaged. Capt. Hagemann reports having experienced very severe weather during the voyage. On Jan. 21, during a strong westerly gale and high sea, the steamer's propeller worked badly, and it was decided to slow engines and proceed at the rate of eleven knots an hour. During the remainder of the voyage strong gales were experienced, and the wind at times blowing with hurricane force, accompanied by heavy seas and a high swell. On the 25th the company's steamer Saale, from Bremen, for New York, was signaled, and requested to keep in company with the Kaiser Wilhelm II., should she need assistance. Fortunately her services were not required, as the damaged propeller gave no further trouble during the remainder of the voyage.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 30.—The British steamer Todd, Warwick, 30 days out from Palermo for New York, with fruit and a general cargo, has arrived here. While in mid-ocean, on Jan. 20, she was struck by a hurricane. The ship was constantly swept by heavy seas, and the steering gear becoming disabled, she fell into the trough of the sea. Huge waves cleared the decks and carried overboard all of the four boats she had, battered down the bridge, swept away the rails, companionways, deck gear, galley, steering gear and compass, leaving nothing movable above decks. The fore bulkhead was started, and the compartment began to leak. The cabin companionway was also carried off, and the officers' quarters were flooded, and access to the deck impossible for a week. One seaman had a leg broken, and had his ribs broken also, and the other members of the crew were more or less injured. For a week the steamer was at the mercy of the gales, and was driven in this direction. Saturday she encountered another gale, in which she became so badly iceed up that it was impossible to start any of the anchors, chains, or mooring gear, and the steamer had to be berthed by tugs. The crew had been almost without food during the whole period. Captain Simm says he never believed his ship would live through the experience.

SAN JOSE SCALE DISCUSSED

Niagara Fruit Growers Express Their Views—A Committee of Inquiry.

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of the Niagara District Fruit-Growers' Association opened in the court house here this morning. The attendance was very good. Mr. William Armstrong, of Grimsby, president of the association, presided. Prof. Mills, of Guelph, was down on the programme for an address, but was unable to come owing to an attack of la grippe.

Mr. Charles Thonger, of Thorold township, read a paper on the "San Jose Scale." The paper was a lengthy one, and dealt with the whole matter ever since its discovery in this district. The discussion on the paper occupied the entire morning session. It was the general impression that the act was too stringent, as the scale is not as prevalent nor as dangerous in this district as it was supposed. Others thought that it was wise to leave the scale alone, as it was a safeguard both to the grower and the consumer. The scale was dangerous to allow to exist, and the prompt check given to its spread and the severe treatment used to exterminate it were commendable. The result of this work is shown in the entire extinction of the pest. However, many thought it would be unwise to slacken any efforts to completely get rid of the pest till there was not one scale left.

THE BEST REMEDIES FOR SCALE. Messrs. Bunting, Smith, Orr and Harrison were among those who spoke pro and con on the matter, giving notes from other stations, as well as from their own experiences. It was thought that the best remedy was to burn the trees. Mr. Thonger recommended a thorough washing of all the trees in the province at regular intervals. Mr. Orr thought that, while kerosene emulsion would surely kill the scale, it was very difficult to spray the tree in all its branches, and the emulsion could not be depended upon. Mr. Harrison thought that the number of inspectors should be increased. W. D. Smith, of

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Tilbury, Ont.

GIVES A VIVID ACCOUNT OF HOW

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURED HIM OF SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASE AFTER DETROIT AND ONTARIO DOCTORS FAILED.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.

GENTLEMEN,—For a number of years I led a sedentary life, and was finally compelled to give up my situation on account of ill health. What was the trouble? Doctors disagreed as to my malady. I paid out hundreds of dollars in various kinds of medicines, consulted some of the leading doctors in Ontario and Detroit, but did not receive a permanent cure. It is true these physicians gave me temporary relief, but it was only for a while. I seemed to be growing worse all the time. Some doctors who diagnosed my case said it was dyspepsia of the bowels; others, that my liver was out of order. They prescribed, but no cure.

I eventually lost all faith in practitioners, and was about giving up in despair when I fell in with a fellow-traveller in the City of London, who insisted upon my trying Doan's Kidney Pills. I was sceptical,—told him that there was no use,—their remedies would be like all other patent medicines, a fake. He said, "try them," if they do you no good they will do you no harm. Oh! I said, that is the old story. I might as well burn my money. No, he said, one box will not cost you a cent, here it is. No, I said, I don't want you to pay for me. Never mind, he said, just try this box and if you don't get relief it is a sure thing that it is not kidney trouble that you have. I was so convinced that I was troubled with my kidneys that I grew angry. My friend left me one box. I felt like throwing it away, but on second thought I concluded that that would be ungentlemanly and wrong, so I tried the pills, and to my great surprise I found them doing me good. I bought 3 boxes for \$1.25, and then I bought 3 boxes more. I used six boxes and have one left. I am now a cured man, sound and perfectly healthy. I now weigh 185½ pounds. Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills I weighed as low as 128½ pounds. What was the trouble? Kidney disease. What was the cause? I cannot tell you. My appetite was gone, lame back, pains

all over me, loss of memory, and at times as nervous as a man with the D.T.'s. My urine is now as clear as water. I am an entirely different man, physically, morally and mentally.

My suffering in the past the most trenchant pen couldn't tell. If I had the vocabulary of a Daniel Webster, I could not relate the pain and suffering I endured for years. Fellow reader if you are troubled with kidney complaint, be persuaded,—try Doan's Kidney Pills—and just as sure as you are a sufferer you will be cured. I firmly believe that the worst case of kidney trouble in the world can be cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

I only wish that I was possessed of a faculty of putting things in a more charming way, but the main thing I want to say is that once I was a diseased and broken down man, now I am robust and strong. I believe I owe—in fact I know it—my healthy condition at present to the healing power of Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills will never die, but will be the means of saving thousands and thousands of our fellowmen from an early and premature grave if they will only have faith to give them a fair trial. I wish I only had the burning eloquence of a Demosthenes, and then I would fail in doing justice to Doan's Kidney Pills.

M. McLEAN KENNEDY, Ex-School Teacher.

TILBURY, ONT.

From all over the Dominion testimony keeps constantly coming in, adding proof to proof of the power of Doan's Kidney Pills to cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Weak, Lame and Painful Backs, Gravel, Sediment in the Urine, Weakness of the Kidneys in Children or Old People, and all Kidney and Urinary Diseases and disorders.

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Ask for Doan's and refuse all others.

Winona, said that the kernel of the whole matter was treatment or destruction of trees. So far in Canada no real proof of effective treatment in killing the scale were increasing, yet until it was better tested the treatment of trees must be considered as a non-effective remedy. The nurserymen were not anxious to see trees destroyed for the purpose of selling more, as many were not buying trees at all till the scale was eradicated.

EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

At the afternoon session Prof. Fletcher, of Ottawa, gave an address on the San Jose scale, occupying nearly two hours in an exhaustive review of the efforts of the government, through the inspectors, in endeavoring to stamp out the destructive fruit pest. There were several means proposed to treat the disease, for instance, fumigating the trees with hydrocyanic gas and spraying with a solution of 20 per cent of coal oil in water, but even these methods were not effective in some localities. They were found to work in California, but north in Washington territory they were less effective, and farther north, still less. He would not advise a recourse to spraying and neglecting destroying trees on which the pest has been found. The scale was not considered a first-class pest in California, as it was being cleaned out by some means by a parasite. The name of the parasite had not been learned.

Mr. G. E. Fisher, of Burlington, gave a short address on the work of the San Jose inspectors appointed by the government. Mr. Fletcher gave another address covering the question of spraying, showing its advantages. The speaker asked Mr. Fletcher to give the meeting some information on the treatment of fungi on pear trees and on the currant leaf. The answer to this brought Mr. Fletcher back to the question of spraying. His advice was: "Spray—the fungi on the currant leaf can be controlled by spraying." Mr. William Orr, spraying inspector, told of some of his experiences in spraying, showing that the curled leaf and other infection had entirely disappeared in some cases after liberal applications of a solution.

COMMITTEE TO GATHER INFORMATION.

The following resolutions were passed: Moved by Mr. Charles Thonger, seconded by Mr. W. H. Bunting, "That this meeting approve of the action that has been taken by the Provincial and Federal Governments during the past year for the location and destruction of the San Jose scale, and wish to impress on all those engaged in the work effort upon the necessity of leaving no insect that will speedily destroy this dangerous insect. It is our opinion that insufficient help has been placed at the disposal of the inspector for a thorough and speedy inspection."

Moved by W. H. Harrison, seconded by Ald. Beattie: "That a committee composed of Charles Thonger, W. H. Harrison, G. D. Smith, A. M. Smith, W. H. Bunting, Wm. Armstrong and Ald. Thomas Beattie, be appointed for the purpose of gathering information as to

the working of the present act, and any amendments, and to suggest improvements, and the advisability of the government appointing an arbitrator to act in the case of any person objecting to his infected orchard being taken out. A resolution of thanks to Prof. Fletcher was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

INDICATIONS OF SUICIDE

Chief Wills, of Windsor, Thinks Roderick McKenzie Killed Himself—Michigan Man Cuts His Throat With a Buckle.

LOOKS LIKE SUICIDE.

Windsor, Jan. 30.—Suicide, and not murder, seems to be the generally accepted verdict in the case of Roderick McKenzie. Chief Wills inclines to the theory of suicide, because, so far as he can learn, McKenzie's money had been used to collect some indebtedness from him. The police say that if they could obtain a clue to the persons who spent Wednesday evening with him some light might be thrown on the affair.

Dr. Sanderson, who conducted the post-mortem, has declared himself as convinced that the old man's death was not due to apoplexy, and that a drug was used by him to end his life in the general belief. The gradual loss of his means, and the fact that he had lately given away articles of apparel and other things to friends, coupled with the belief that McKenzie realized he had not sufficient means to carry out his cherished wish to revisit his fatherland before his death, are all circumstances that tend to confirm the theory of self-destruction.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 30.—George McWhorter, for 30 years justice of the peace, committed suicide Saturday by shooting himself in the head. As justice he did a land office business, marrying couples from adjoining states. Despondency over defeat for the office he held so long is supposed to have led to his suicide. He was single and about 65 years old.

LEAPED FROM A WINDOW.

New York, Jan. 30.—George Brown, a farmer living at Norwood, L. I., broke his neck in jumping from a window in the house he occupied with his family, and which had taken fire while all were sleeping Saturday. Brown's wife and five children escaped uninjured.

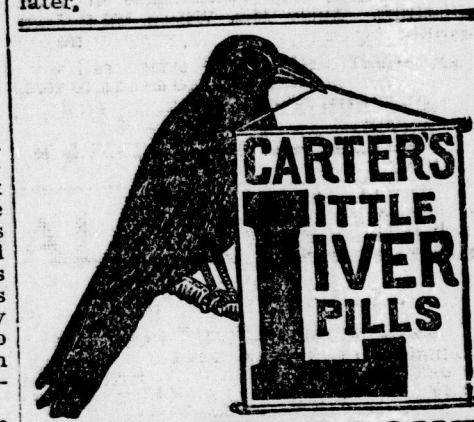
CUT OFF HER TONGUE.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Mary

Holly is dumb, the result of her own act. She is without an inch and a half of her tongue. The woman found she was talking too much, and was always getting into trouble on account of it. She took a knife and snipped off the end of her tongue, with the result that now she cannot speak a word intelligibly.

SUICIDE WITH A SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 30.—Wm. H. Bly, aged 41, of Eaton Rapids, committed suicide at the Michigan asylum on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a piece of a suspender buckle. He came to the asylum voluntarily on Nov. 14, and was kept over night, and became a permanent patient a month later.



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