

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899

No. 8

PAID UP CAPITAL \$8,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$2,600,000.

THE Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

Has established a Branch at
MILDMAY, ONTARIO,
Open on Tuesday's and Friday's
Weekly, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Drafts Issued on all points in Canada.
Savings Bank Department.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

HENRY TORRANCE, CLIFFORD, ONTARIO
Licensed Auctioneer for W. H. H. Bruce
and Huron, is prepared to conduct all sales
entrusted to him. Terms modern. Orders left
here will receive prompt attention.

OTTO E. KLEIN,
Barrister, Solicitor etc.
MONEY to loan at lowest current rates
Accounts collected
Office: Over Merchants' Bank
WALKERTON ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

Graduate of the Toronto Medical College, and
member of College Physicians and Surgeons,
Ontario. Winner Silver Medal and Scholarship
Office in rear of the Peoples' Drug Store.

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member
College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Residence, Elgin St., nearly opposite the Elec-
tric light plant. Office in the Drug Store, next
to Merchants' Bank. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
Medical College. Member of College of
Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—
Front rooms over Moyer's Store—Entrance from
Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating
Rink, MILDMAY.

DR. J. J. WISSER,
DENTIST, WALKERTON.

HONOR Graduate Department of Dentistry,
Toronto University; Graduate Royal Col-
lege of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will treat
the Commercial Hotel, Mildmay, every Thurs-
day. Moderate, and all work guaranteed
Satisfactory.

C. LOUNT, L. D. S., D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.
Will continue to conduct the practice of the
firm of Hughes & Lount, at the office always
occupied by them in Walkerton.

Special attention will be given to Gold Filling
and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous
Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the
painless extraction of Teeth.

W. H. HUCK, V. S.
MILDMAY, ONT.

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COL.
REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical
Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of
the Veterinary Medicine Society.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Conveyancer
MONEY TO LOAN
On Mortgages on Farm Property
From 5% up
Insurance Agent.
Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

The Best Place

FOR
Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining
Room and Kitchen Furniture, Window
Shades and Curtain Poles is at

A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING STORE
MILDMAY.

Also a full line of Picture Frames, Ex-
press Wagons, Baby Carriages, Cradles
and Child's Rockers all at bottom prices
to suit the times.

Also one of the best selected stocks of
Wall Paper, very cheap.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for
the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 67 standard
Oats..... 28 to 29
Peas..... 64 to 65
Barley..... 40 to 41
Potatoes per bushel..... 50 to 60
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 16
" " sholders 8 to 11
Eggs per doz..... 14 to 14
Butter per lb..... 14 to 14
Dressed pork..... 14 to 14
Dried apples 5 cents per lb.

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat..... \$ 67 bus
Peas..... 64 to 64
Oats..... 28 to 28
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2 25 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1..... \$1 90
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 80
Low Grade..... 80c
Bran..... 70c
Shorts..... 80c
Screenings..... 70c
Chop Feed..... 85 1.10
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 10
Graham Flour..... \$2 10
Perina..... \$2 25

C. WENDT....

Mildmay and Wroxeter.

I have replenished my stock and you
will find a fine assortment of

GOLD FILLED & SILVER WATCHES
CLOCKS, FINE GOLD WEDDING
RING, R. P. CHAINS, BANGLE PINS
Brooches, Cuff Links, Collar
Buttons, Thumbles, Silverware,
Studs, G. Filled Spectacles &c.
Every article will be sold at
Rock Bottom Prices.

Fancy Goods, Chinaware &c.

Large stock, good assortment in
Albums, Photo holders, Ladies belts
and Pins, Shell Hair Pins, Dressing
Combs, Side Combs, Purses, Bill
Books, Pens, Crochet Hooks, Tail-
or Needles, Mouth Organs, Violins
and Springs, Autoharps, Accordions
Vases, China Cups and Saucers,
Water Sets, Fruit Sets, Cake plates
and Hundreds of other novelties.
Take a look through. There are
bargains for you. Many articles
at less than cost.

C. WENDT.

THE GLOBE,

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Leading Newspaper of the
Dominion.

THE DAILY...

Has over 12,000 regular circulation
EVERY DAY than it had in 1897, and nearly
1,000 more than one year ago.
IT GROWS BECAUSE IT PLEASES.
IT HAS ALL THE NEWS
EVERY DAY.

The Saturday Illustrated...

With its 21 or 28 pages every Saturday, its
illustrated supplement, its many special
features—Short Stories and Sketchy Articles—
besides having the current news of the day, has
become a strong rival to the best monthly
magazines.

It is Canada's Greatest Newspaper.

You can have THE GLOBE every day and
the SATURDAY ILLUSTRATED for about the same
price as you have to pay for many of the
smaller dailies.

The WEEKLY GLOBE.

Has had several new features added, has all
the news of the week in concise form, and keeps
its readers in close touch with every part of the
world, and more especially our own country.

Subscription rates and full particulars can be
had at the office of this paper, any newsdealer
or postmaster, or send direct to

THE GLOBE,
Toronto, Canada.

BULL FOR SERVICE.

Thoroughbred Durham Bull will
stand for service at Lots 6 and 7,
Con. 3, Carrick. Pedigree may be
examined.

VOGAN Bros.

Walkerton

The skating races which were to
come off last Friday night, were post-
poned till Tuesday on account of the
soft wether.

Wood is rather scarce around Walk-
erton. On the market last Saturday
some farmers received as high as \$2.00
per cord for green wood.

Col. McKenzie did not hang out very
long in Walkerton. He moved back to
Teeswater last week.

There are at present, twenty old
people in the House of Refuge, and
they all seem to enjoy their new home.

Another old resident in the neigh-
borhood of Walkerton passed away last
week in the person of Mrs. Craig. The
funeral on Saturday to the Walkerton
cemetery was attended by a large
concourse of sorrowing friends.

Mr. Louis Wisser of Wisconsin is
home at present renewing acquaint-
ances. It is eight years since Mr.
Wisser was home last.

Thos. Whitehead went to Toronto on
Monday morning on a business trip.

We are glad to report that Mr. V.
Messner, the pumpmaker, is able to be
around again after a severe illness.

The Spring Assizes opened on Mon-
day of this week.

Messrs. A. Moyer and E. N. Butchart
were in Walkerton one day last week.

BORN—Johnston—In Walkerton on
Saturday, Feb. 18th, the wife of Chris.
Johnston of a daughter.

Reichenbech—In Walkerton, on Sat-
urday, Feb. 18, the wife of C. Reichen-
bech of a daughter.

SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the Honor Roll for
January in the Mildmay Public School.

FORM I.

Sr Fifth:—H. Miller, G. Loth, W.
Curle.
Jr. Fifth:—Jean McGavin, Wm.
Berry, C. Scarlett, Eddie Berry, Sam
Weis.

Sr. Fourth:—L. Amacher, H. Jasper,
E. Murat, Allie Pennock.

Jr. Fourth:—Addie Diebel, Ethel
Reddon, Milton Schweitzer, Charlie
Rosenow, Lucinda Eifort.

FORM II.

Third Class:—Edwino Moyer, Stanley
Moyer, Maggie Filsinger, Lauretta
Holtzmann, Clara Lark, Tillie Voigt.

Sr. 2nd Class:—Willie Eifert, Emma
Rosenow, Ruben Wendt, Vinetta But-
chart, Annetta McGavin, Lizzie Wick-
er.
Jr. 2nd class:—Irene Plotsch, Eva
Ballagh, Zetma Liesemer, Herbert
Lark, Charlie Eckel, Willie Murat.

FORM III.

Part II:—Mabel Finkbeiner, Lizzie
Glebe, Aggie Ladd, Ella Mulholland,
Edith McGavin, David Weber.

Part I, senior:—Rosie Liesemer, Irwin
McCulloch, Miriam Holtzman, Clara
Schweitzer, Lizzie Sieling, Wesley
Harron.

Part I, junior:—Eddie Diebel, Clayton
Butchart, Earl Mulholland, Nel. Wick-
er, Frankie Land, Mary Heberle.

Mr. Robert Montague, of Dunville
Ont., writes:—"Was troubled with Itch-
ing Piles for five years and was so badly
ulcerated, they were very painful, so
much so, that I could not sleep. I
tried almost every medicine known,
when I was recommended to use Dr.
Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box
and from the first application got relief.
Have used two boxes and am now com-
pletely cured.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the part-
nership heretofore subsisted under
name, style and firm of Kunkel &
Weiler was on the 25th instant dissolved
by mutual consent. The business will
be carried on by Geo. Kunkel. All
notes and accounts due the said firm
must be settled for on or before the
first day of April next.

GEORGE KUNKEL
AUGUST WEILER

Mildmay, March 1st, 1899.

BELMORE

The sacrament of the Lord's supper
will be observed in the Presbyterian
church next Sabbath morning.

We are sorry to report that Wat.
Davidson is lying very sick at his
father-in-laws. We hope soon to see
him again in our midst.

Mr. Duffy's little daughter Stella, is
not improving as fast as her many
friends would like.

Miss Maggie Fleming has gone to
Wroxeter where she intends to learn
dressmaking.

A young man of your town Sundayed
with friends here. Stay with her Wes.
We were pleased to see Burns Bott's
smiling face again in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald Sundayed
with friends in St. Helena's.

One of our young citizens took his
best girl out for a drive on Sunday
evening. Take a fine night next time
Billy.

I advise our young clerk to keep
better hours when he goes south. It
looks bad to be coming home when the
sun is up.

Agricultural Notes.

In almost all farmhouses after
potatoes are peeled for cooking the
usual but wasteful way is to throw
them into the swill barrel
for pigs. They are very little good for
pigs, but if cooked and mixed with
wheat bran or fine middlings they make
an excellent feed for hens. A raw
potato is not good for much for any
kind of stock. The best part of the
potato is in the peeling, and many who
eat roast potato, find the skin, with a
lump of good butter inside, much the
best part of it.

As the time for lambing approaches,
the coarse, dirty wool about the ewes'
buttocks and udder should be cut away
and saved. This should always be
done before any succulent food is given
the ewes to make them give milk. On
many ewes the wool grows over the
udder so that the lamb finds it almost
impossible to reach the teat.

The Island of Jersey, the home of the
Jersey cow, has a population of 55,000,
with visitors and tourists to the number
of 40,000 or 50,000 more. About 11,000
cows are kept on 10,000 acres, and 1,000
animals are sold for export each year,
with an export value of about \$100,000.
The total exports outside of cattle,
which are chiefly potatoes, grapes and
other fruits, vegetables and cut flowers,
are valued at between \$3,000,000 and
\$4,000,000 annually. The annual rental
of land is from \$40 to \$75 per acre.
The whole system there is that of
"intensive farming," large products
from small areas well cared for. The
whole island contains some 25,000 acres,
which would only be a fraction of the
average Ontario townships. Just imag-
ine one of our townships exporting
\$3,000,000 worth of products! The
Jersey farmer shows what can be done
under the most intense system of culti-
vation

Australian advices by the steamer
Miwera tell of a remarkable bicycle
race in Sydney, which was won by a
dead man. As the story goes, the race
took place at an electric light carnival.
In a one-mile race there were 50 entries
some of the fastest men in Australia
taking part. Ten thousand persons
watched the race, and saw young James
Somerville pass under the tape a
winner and a dead man. At the start
Somerville took the lead, followed
closely by another crack rider named
Percy Cliff. Five yards from the tape
Cliff put on a tremendous spurt, and
stuck Somerville's hind wheel, shoot-
ing the machine with its rider like a
rocket past the tape. The crowd
yelled wildly, but silence ensued when
Somerville's body, after crossing the
finish line, plunged headforemost from
the wheel to the track. Physicians
who examined the body said Somerville
must have had an attack of heart fail-
ure while on the last lap.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Walkerton, 25th Feb., 1899

Dear Sir,—I have deemed it expedi-
ent through your kindness to advise the
public of the nature and objects of the
above Society.

This Society has now been officially
recognized by the Government and is
organized, the head office of which is at
Walkerton, and their meetings, by per-
mission of Town Council, are held at
the town hall.

The Society is formed under "An
Act For The Protection and Reform-
ation of Neglected Children," R. S. O.
Chap. 259.

Visiting Committees have been ap-
pointed in each Riding under that act,
the names of whom are as follows:—
For the Electoral District of South
Bruce: Mrs. Keeling and Rev. Geo.
Watson, Walkerton Post Office; Peter
McKenzie and Mrs. Bryan, Lucknow P. O.;
James Johnston, Mildmay P. O.;
and Mrs. W. R. Thompson, Teeswater,
P. O.

For Centre Bruce: John Fisher,
Lorne P. O.; Mrs. Norman McPherson,
Kincaid P. O.; Dr. Morrison, Pinker-
ton P. O.; Miss Kate Fisher, Paisley P.
O.; C. J. Mickie, Chesley P. O.; Mrs.
John Humberstone, Ripley P. O.
For North Bruce: John McNab and
Miss Maggie Cook, Southampton, P. O.
Mrs. Hiram Brown and T. S. Campbell,
Warton, P. O.; Jas. Muir, Port Elgin
P. O. and Mrs. Dr. McNally, Tara, P.
O.

The object of appointing these Visit-
ing Committees is, that they may keep
"The Children's Aid Society" advised
of what aid is necessary and where any
child may be placed for maintenance in
any of the Ridings, and that the Com-
mittee of that Riding may appoint one
or more of its members to see that the
child gets care and attention.

No Officer of this Society receives
any remuneration. It is wholly a
Benevolent Society, the members of
which voluntarily contribute a certain
sum, 50 cents to become members, but
of course any one desirous of contribut-
ing more may do so, and by contribut-
ing a certain sum may become a life
member. It is hoped that benevolent
people throughout the County will aid
the Society by contributions.

At present, municipalities are charged
with the maintenance of the poor and
neglected children, but their care is not
attended to systematically. Some
children have been placed in homes by
the County but there is no one to
inspect their homes or to see that they
are being properly attended to and
receive education.

It is expected too, that this Society,
if successful, will relieve the County
from the maintenance of children at
Toronto Institutions where \$2.00 a
week each is paid for their maintenance.
Several children are maintained in
Toronto by the County. It is expected
that such children can be maintained
within the County, and under the in-
spection of The Children's Aid Society
and Riding Committees for much less
money. If the Society can show that
this is being done, they will expect to
be aided by the County and Municipal-
ities.

It is well to understand that this
Society is not at all a Society for the
benefits of Walkerton alone, but for the
whole County, and its operations will
be carried on throughout the whole
County by the assistance of the above
Visiting Committees.

The following are the names of the
Officers of The Children's Aid Society:

A. Shaw, President; Vice-Presidents,
Rev. S. F. Robinson, M. McNamara, J.
Morgan, T. Whitehead; W. E. Butler,
Treasurer; E. J. Rolands, Secretary;
Honorary Counsel, S. H. McKay, A.
Collins. Any of the above parties
named as visiting committees or indeed
any person may become a member of
The Children's Aid Society by remitt-
ing 50c to Mr. J. Butler, Manager of the
Merchants Bank, Walkerton, the Treas-
urer, the receipt of which will be ac-
knowledged quarterly through the
public press, and all voluntary aid will
be acknowledged in the same way.
Yours respectfully,
A. SHAW, President.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Notes of Proceedings in the Local Parliament.

TO SAVE THE FRUIT TREES.

One of the most important of the bills which will be introduced during the present session will be one to extend the operations of the San Jose Scale Act. It provides for inspection of nurseries, and a careful survey of all nursery stock.

GAME LAW CHANGES.

Mr. Carnegie will make an attempt to have the Game Law amended. He will ask that settlers be allowed to shoot deer one week before and one week after the close season.

FARMS IN A TOWN.

The town of Exeter is asking permission to assess vacant lands in the corporation as farm lands.

THE NICKEL RANGE RAILWAY.

One of the many railway companies which will ask for incorporation this session is the Nickel Range Railway. It will run from the Sault Ste Marie branch of the C.P.R. in the Township of Graham, and will run northerly through the Township of Creighton, to a point at or near the main line of the C.P.R.

A big gist of petitions were presented during Wednesday's session of the House. Among them was one from the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, asking for the framing of a model and uniform by-law regulating the use of public thoroughfares and pathways on rural roads by wheelmen. The wheelmen of Ontario are watching all matters affecting them with great interest, and will be heard when legislation as to the wheel is proposed. Several petitions asking for legislation making markets all over the province free to all farm produce were presented. A petition from Carleton County Council asks that legislation be enacted giving County Councils the power to appoint their own constabulary.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

Hon. J. T. Garrow has given notice of a bill to amend the Assesment Act. The object is to require the sale of lands for taxes to be advertised for a period of 13 weeks, in order that ample notice may be given to everybody concerned.

THE SCHOOL ACT.

Mr. Brower, of East Elgin, has some changes to propose to the Education Act. The law provides that a second teacher is required in schools of 50 pupils. He asks that the number be raised to 60, and that the rate-payers' permission be required before an addition is made. He also asks for amendments so that among the ten men who form the Board of Education to control the Public School examination, three must be Public School inspectors.

JUDGES' FEES.

The Ontario Government has decided upon re-arranging the system of payment of fees of some of the Surrogate Court officers, and in the following way, annually: Judge Hughes, Elgin, \$631; Judge Larren, Perth, \$379; Judge Elliot, Middlesex, \$229; Judge Doyle, Huron, \$54. Judge Monck of Wentworth gets the surplus of fees over amount paid to Surrogate judge, provided that that sum does not exceed \$666; and Judge Mosgrave of Carleton receives a like amount.

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. Davis, laid on the table Inspector Chamberlain's twenty-eighth annual report of the Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, also the twenty-seventh annual report of the Brantford Institute for the Blind. The reports are for the year ending September, 1898. In the first-named report, that of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the inspector recommends the erection of an addition to the present building to meet the urgent necessity for increasing school accommodation, and for a play-room and gymnasium. It is also recommended that the number of years for the course of tuition be increased, and that a compulsory law be enacted requiring the attendance of all deaf and dumb children in the province. Admission to the institution should, he says, be free to all such children residing in the Province of Ontario. The number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year was 280, viz., 144 boys and 136 girls. There was only one death during the year, and the health of the pupils was uniformly good. The total cost of maintenance for the year was \$44,887.22, as compared with \$45,282.70 for 1897. The weekly cost per pupil in '97 was \$3.26, and in '98 \$3.22; the yearly cost in '97 being \$170.22, and in '98, \$167.48. The average attendance of pupils in '97 was 266, and in '98, 268.

BRANTFORD INSTITUTE.

In the report of the Brantford Institute for the Blind the inspector states that there are 126 inmates, 64 boys and 62 girls. There is urgent necessity, he states, for increased accommodation especially to the girls' side of the institution. The total cost of maintenance in 1898 was \$33,589.15; weekly cost of each pupil per week, \$5.00.7; yearly cost per pupil \$260.38. The figures for the preceding year were, total, \$32,782.66; each pupil per week, \$4.92.5; yearly cost per pupil, \$256.11. Detailed statements by Principal Dymond and others, dealing with the year's work, are included in the report.

FUNDS OF THE PROVINCE.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt delivered his budget speech on Thursday. The public accounts this year consists of a book of 397 pages, considerably larger than former years. In these extra pages is given more detail of the revenue and expenditure of the province.

THE REVENUES.

The revenues from all sources during 1899 amounted to \$3,647,353.00, while the expenditure totalled \$3,808,061.83, showing a deficit of \$155,728.29. At the beginning of the year the Treasurer had in hand \$95,849.54 and \$510,000 on a special deposit account. The receipts were as follows:—Consolidated revenue fund—Dominion of Canada, \$1,196,872; interest on capital, etc., \$1,100,539; licenses, \$276,761; law stamps, \$57,284; Education Department, \$59,573; succession duty, \$506,185; casual revenue, \$106,569; sale of lands, \$42,290; public institutions, \$94,113; Algoma taxes, \$4,133; open accounts, \$188,971; total, \$3,647,353.

THE EXPENDITURES.

Following are the expenditures:—Consolidated revenue fund—Civil government, \$152,983; legislation, \$165,189; administration of justice, \$436,276; education, \$735,998; public institutions, \$7,915,744; immigration, \$7,108; agriculture, \$105,638; hospitals and charities, \$184,402; repairs and maintenance, public buildings, \$79,731; locks, dams, etc., \$3,872; colonization roads, \$107,454; surveys, inspections, etc., \$85.9; charges Crown Lands, \$162,395; refunds, \$27,199; statutes consolidated, \$43,851; miscellaneous, \$218,302; open account, \$349,866; total, \$3,808,061.83.

In only two cases was there an increase in revenue over 1897. These were interest from all capital held and due by the Dominion, \$600,000, and in the Department of Education, \$3,057. The net decrease amounted to \$507,935, being principally in the Woods and Forests, where the falling off amounted to \$345,954. The other decreases were:—Interest on investments, \$4,374; Crown Lands, \$50,413; rent, \$101,412; licenses, \$12,530; law stamps, \$2,598; succession duty, \$22,633 casual revenue, \$19,276; public institutions, \$8,582; York County yielded more in succession duties than any other county, contributing \$69,073, the principal amounts being \$23,659 from the estate of Sir Casimir Gzowski, \$21,500 from the estate of Robert Hamilton, and \$12,240 from that of John Neilson; John Shields, \$4,500. The Central Prison cost \$89,577.83 during the year, and the receipts from that institution amounted to \$100,885.15.

A comparative statement shows that in 1898 the expenditure was \$3,808,061, as against \$3,767,675 in the previous year. The receipts of 1898 were \$3,647,353, as compared with \$4,139,817 the previous year. The great reduction was in the Crown Lands Department, where the revenue fell from \$1,595,939 to \$1,100,539.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR.

The estimates were also placed on the table at the Legislature yesterday. They provide for expenditure amounting to \$4,409,567.73. Of this amount \$3,172,461.34, is on account of current expenditure; \$22,875.39, is on refund account, and \$214,231, on capital account. The amount required for the different departments is as follows: Civil government, \$2,318,5; legislation, \$105,100; administration of justice, \$442,796; education, \$730,863; public institutions (for maintenance), \$805,782; immigration, \$7,073; agriculture, \$104,217; hospitals and charities, \$182,566; maintenance and repairs, \$10,860; public works (repairs), \$10,860; public works (repairs), \$21,401; charges on Crown lands, \$138,975; miscellaneous expenditure, \$17,000; and unprovided and unprovided, \$50,000. Total, \$3,172,461.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT INCREASE.

There is an increase in the estimates for civil government of \$5,257, as compared with last year, and the following items also appear: Lieutenant-Governor's office, increase \$600; Attorney-General's Department, increase \$365; Department of Education, decrease \$2; Crown Lands, decrease \$1,720; Public Works, decrease \$3,450; Treasury Department, increase \$100; Provincial Board of Health, decrease \$175; Provincial Secretary, decrease \$125; public institutions, decrease \$50; insurance branch, decrease \$50; Department of Agriculture, increase \$50; Department of Immigration, decrease \$150; miscellaneous account, decrease \$50.

The sum of \$7,000 is asked for expenses in the elections, and \$1,000 for expenses in contested elections. Gratuity to the daughters of the late Alex. Grant, Osgoode Hall, \$2,200; gratuity to the estate of the late Principal Kirkland of the Toronto Normal school, \$2,500; gratuity to the estate of the late Prof. Panton, Agricultural College, additional, \$1,300; gratuity to C. G. Horetzky, Public Works Department, \$1,100; gratuity to S. G. O'Grady, Public Works Department, \$1,050; gratuity to the widow of the late Aaron Slaght, mining inspector, \$500.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The newly formed Fisheries Department is estimated to cost \$25,300, while for 1898 it was \$6,000. A contribution to the Victorian Order of Nurses is placed at \$2,500, to be expended in New Ontario. There is an increase of nearly \$10,000 asked for the maintenance of public buildings. An increase of \$30,000 to repair public buildings is asked to be thus expended:—Asylums, at Toronto, \$335; Mimico, \$2,580; London, \$7,170; Hamilton, \$6,305; Kings-ton, \$4,000; Brockville, \$6,305; Joliffe, Orillia, \$2,800; Central Prison, \$5,300; Reformatory, at Penetanguishene, \$700; do, Femdes, Toronto, \$3,600; Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, \$1,450; Blind, Brantford, \$4,525; Agricultural College, Guelph, \$4,110; Education Department, Toronto, \$2,600; Normal school, Ottawa, \$500; Normal school, London, \$16,000; School of Practical Science, Toronto, 4,235; Osgoode Hall, \$600; New Parliament buildings, \$2,400.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

Following are the sums asked for public works:—Gull and Burnt River Works, \$6,458; Lake of the Woods, \$4,000; Star Lake, \$400; to remove obstructions from navigable streams, \$750; maintenance of locks, dams, etc., at Bala and Port Carling, \$13,500. Revotes were given to Otanabee river, \$295; Talbot river, \$600; bridge across Madawaska river at Burnstown, \$1,500; Payne river, improvement of bed of stream, \$4,000; improvement of bed of Maitland river in Elma and adjoining township, \$4,000; dredging Cunard

ABOUT DAMAGE CASES.

C. A. Brown, M.P.P., for East Elgin, has a bill which he will introduce to the Legislature. It provides that any person beginning a suit for damage against the municipality shall first put up the money necessary for the costs. The idea of the bill is to prevent the people who have nothing to lose from entering into litigation and then forcing the payment of the costs on the corporation, whether liable or not. It will also provide that any one commencing suit and not depositing the costs will be required to appear before a judge, and it will be left for the court to decide whether the case shall go on.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The Ontario Veterinary Association, through William German, M.P.P., for Welland, will ask for an amendment to the Ontario Veterinary Act, passed in 1879. The amendment will make it illegal for any one to practise veterinary or surgical operations on animals who is not a regularly registered veterinary. Many cases have been reported throughout the province, where men have practised as veterinarians when they have not been bona fide graduates of any recognized college. The amendment provides that any person found guilty of practising shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$25 or less than \$5.

GOOD ROADS.

Petitions asking that the Government spend more money on the improvement of roads have been asked by several places in the province. These places complain that as they have to keep up county buildings and bridges that the province should help to keep the roads good. They point out that Massachusetts pays out \$600,000 annually for roads, while New York State contributes 50 per cent, and Connecticut 33-1/3 per cent.

EXPORT OF FRUIT PULP.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet on fruit pulp, giving correspondence relating to the possibility of shipping fruit pulp from Ontario to Great Britain. This pulp is used in Great Britain for making jam.

17 LUNATICS BURNED.

Awful Loss of Life in a South Dakota Fire—Asylum Building in Ruins. A despatch from Yankton, S.D., says:—One of the most horrifying fires in the history of Yankton occurred on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock at the State insane asylum, when one of the cottages took fire in the basement, completely gutting the building and causing the loss of the lives of 17 inmates confined there. The names of the missing are:—Augusta Boerse, Julia Erickson, Ella Lokken, Margaret Lynch, Johanna Olsen, Martha Tennyson, Elizabeth Stolpe, Mrs. Kampan, Maggie Flynn, Lucina Gossage, Adelina Hurley, Christina Johnson, Jennie Kroneg, Lusia Kana, Caroline Lindberg, Katie Plavintz, Gains Swanson.

The cottage was of stone and granite walls with wooden interior, and intended for laundry purposes, but owing to the crowded condition of 40 of the female patients were placed there, and the laundry was operated in the basement. The exact cause of the fire is not known, except that it originated in the dry-room of the laundry. The lack of water greatly hindered the work of the firemen.

SPYING OUT THE LAND.

Hungarian Representative Investigates Canada's Advantages. A despatch from Ottawa, says:—Herr Zoltan von Rajcs, who has been sent out by a community in Hungary to investigate the agricultural advantages of Canada, is here. Herr Rajcs has traveled extensively through Manitoba and the Territories, and has visited the Hungarian colonies at Esterhaza and Kapasvar. He says that the climate of this country will be entirely suited to the taste of his people, since they are a hardy, vigorous race. He will visit the Upper Ottawa before leaving for home.

A ROAD AT THIRTY-MILES.

Louited Police Lessen the Dangers of Travel to Dawson. The North-West Mounted Police have cut a road through the country at Thirty-mile on the Yukon which makes travel to and from Dawson far less dangerous than heretofore. Thirty-mile is one of the worst places on the river, and owing to the rapid current the water seldom freezes over entirely, and several outfits have been lost at this point. The new road cuts across country and saves seven miles of bad travelling.

BURIED UNDER THE DEBRIS.

Fatal Explosion at a Montreal Fire-Brick Side Wall Blown Out.

A despatch from Montreal, says:—One fireman was killed and several badly injured as the result of a destructive fire which started shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in Lamb's building, on the corner of Chabouille square and Chabouille street. The building is a large three-story brick one, facing on Chabouille square. The building adjoined the fine Chabouille square fire station, but the alarm was sent in from another box, and when the reels drove out from the station the firemen found that the building adjoining them was in flames.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

About half an hour after the arrival of the firemen, an explosion, caused by the gas and smoke, occurred, and a portion of the brick side wall on Chabouille street was forced out. Sub-Chief H. Dubois and several firemen were working a stream on Chabouille street at the time, and were caught in the shower of bricks from the falling wall. Dubois managed to escape with several bad cuts about his face, but Fireman Edward Smith and Joe Mooney, of No. 12 fire station, received the full force of the falling wall, and were buried beneath the bricks.

FIREMAN TAKEN OUT DYING.

Fireman Smith was taken out in a dying condition, and removed to a saloon near by, where he died shortly afterwards. Fireman Mooney was seriously injured, and was taken to the hospital.

Owing to the quickness with which the fire spread several of the tenants had narrow escapes. John Levelle had just time to get his wife, who was sick, out of his flat when it was in flames.

The building was almost completely destroyed, but the firemen prevented the fire from spreading to the fire station and adjoining buildings. Dr. Roy and Mr. Levelle lost all their household effects, and the bank offices were badly gutted.

Fireman Edward Smith, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty, was a young unmarried man about 30 years of age. He had been in the brigade a little over a year, and was attached to No. 12 station. Fireman Mooney is badly injured, but it is likely he will recover.

BURIED IN AN AVALANCHE.

Twenty-Four Italian Miners Meet Death in a Snowslide.

A despatch from Georgetown, Col., says:—In a snowslide at Silver Plume on Saturday, 24 lives are believed to have been lost. The dead are Italian miners, with their families. Eleven bodies have been recovered, only two of which have been identified. Today's slide was the most disastrous ever known in Clear Creek county. It occurred at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Starting two miles from camp, the avalanche came with terrific force carrying with it huge boulders and immense trees. A short distance from the starting point the avalanche parted, one section coming from Cherokee gulch, taking with it two cabins occupied by Italians and the shaft-house of the Garry City mine. The other slide came down William gulch between the Pelican and the Seven Thirty mines. This part of the slide did the most damage.

Settlements of miners, mostly Italians, were situated in both gulches. For a week or more the inhabitants have moved from place to place to escape threatened disaster should the snow start down the mountain sides. Some of the most venturesome lingered in their homes, and when the slide came to-day escape was for them impossible. It is estimated that 13 bodies are still buried beneath the snow on the two gulches. There is practically no hope for those under the debris. Instantaneous death was probably their fate.

MAY BE HERR ANDREE'S PARTY.

Discovery of the Bodies of Three Men in North Siberia.

A despatch from Krasnovarsk, Siberia, says:—A gold mine-owner here named Monastyrskian has received a letter saying that a tribe of Tungusos inhabiting the Timur peninsula, North Siberia, recently, informed the Russian police chief of the district that on January 7th last, between Komo and Piet, in the Province of Yenisei k, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and oordage apparently belonging to a balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the uses of which were not understood by the Tungusos. The police chief has started for the spot to investigate, as it is believed that the bodies are those of the aeronaut Herr Andree and his companions.

MASSACRED THE CHILDREN.

Several Hundred Seized by Chinese Rebels and Drowned.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—The Empress of China brings advices to the effect that Central China is seething with discontent. Rebel Yu-Man-Tze is reported to be on the road again, and to have captured two French missionaries. The rebels raided Kueifu, and while several hundred children under the care of Roman Catholics were on their way down the river, they were seized and drowned.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c in the Leading Ports.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Dressed hogs steady, Deliveries only fair. On the street to-day farmers' loads were sold at around \$6.25 for choice lots, and a fraction lower for heavy weights. On the track carloads sold at \$4.85 to \$5, mixed weights, delivered, and a fraction higher for selects. Provision market easy. Quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 7c; long clear bacon, car lots 7c; ton lots and case lots, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c, and backs, 8 to 8 1/4c. Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 9 1/2 to 10c; medium, 10 to 10 1/2c; light, 11c; breakfast bacon, 10 1/2 to 11c; picnic hams, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; roll bacon, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2c. All meats out of pickle 10 less than prices quoted for smoked meats. Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c, pails, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; compound, 5 1/2 to 6c.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Wheat—The Chicago market closed higher to-day, and cables were also better. There was a rather better feeling locally. Offerings of Ontario wheat light, demand flat. Holders ask 69c for red and white wheat, north and west, and exporters bid 68c. No. 1 Manitoba hard, sold at 63 1/2c, North Bay, and No. 1 Northern at 60 1/2c. Holders ask 80c for No. 1 hard, Owen Sound and Midland. Flour—Quiet. Exporters quote \$3 for straight roller, in wood, middle freights. Sales for local and Quebec account are made at \$3.10. Millfeed—Scarce; ton lots of bran, the local mills are quoted at \$14, and shorts at \$16; car lots, middle freights, are quoted at \$13.50 for bran and \$15 for shorts. Oatmeal—Steady. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at \$3.50 per bbl; and in bbls, at \$3.70. Peas—Rather firmer. Car lots, north and west, are wanted at 60c, and east at 67c. Oats—Firmer. White oats, north and west, in ear lots, are quoted at 28 1/2c bid and 29 1/2c asked. Rye—Scarce. Car lots, north and west, sold at 51c; and east at 55c. Buckwheat—Scarce and steady. Offerings light; ear lots, outside, 48 to 49c. Corn—American eastern Canadian yellow, Chatham, is quoted at 36c bid; American yellow new, is offered at 42c; and new, mixed, at 40 1/2c. Barley—About steady. Car lots of No. 1, outside, are quoted at 48 to 49c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market in fair shape, and without change as to prices. Choice dairy is active and wanted here. The quotations are as follows:—Dairy, tub, poor to medium, 11 to 12c; choice, 13 to 14c; large rolls, 14 to 15c; small dairy, lb. prints, about 15 to 16c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 19 to 20c; its 20 to 21c, with an occasional 22c for select packages.

Cheese—Unchanged. Choice stock sells at from 9 3/4 to 10 1/2c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Market unchanged. Prices to-day held steady. New laid in active demand. Choice boiling stock sells at 19 to 20c; held fresh and limed at 14 to 15c. Potatoes—Receipts fair and prices unchanged. Car lots, on track, are quoted at 55 to 58c, per bag; dealers sell out of store at 60 to 70c; farmers' loads sell at around 60 to 70c. Honey—Steady. Round lots of choice, delivered here, will bring about 5 1/2 to 6c; dealers quote from 6 to 7c per lb, for 10 lb tubs, and in comb at around \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—The market without change. Strictly choice, car lots is quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per ton; and No. 2, at \$6.

Straw—Easy. Car lots are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, on track.

Hops—Fair demand. Dealers here sell at 16 to 20c, and are paying holders, outside, about 14 to 18c. Buffalo, Feb. 13.—Spring wheat—Strong; higher. No. 1 hard, 83-8c; No. 1 Northern, 79 3/8c. Winter wheat—No offerings; No. 2 red quoted at 76 1/2c; No. 1 white, 76 1/2c bid. Corn—Dull; No. 3 yellow, 38 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 38c; No. 2 corn, 38 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 38c. Oats—Strong; higher; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 4 white, 33c. Barley—Steady; sales of Western at 53 to 56c. Rye—Nominal; No. 2, on track, 64c. Flour—Unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 73 1/2c; No. 2 red, cash, 73 1/2c; May, 76c; July, 73 1/2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70 1/2 to 71c; No. 1, 56 1/2 to 57c. Barley—No. 2, 51 to 51 1/2c; sample, 48c. Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—Wheat—February, 71c; May, 71 3/8 to 71 1/2c; July, 71 3/4 to 71 7/8c; No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Flour—First patents, \$3.70 to \$3.80; second, \$2.75 to \$2.85 to \$3.60 to \$3.60; first clear, \$2.65 to \$2.75.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 72c bid; February 72c bid; May 74 1/2c bid; July 75c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71c bid; February, 70c bid; May 72 1/2c bid; July, 73c bid. Toledo, O., Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 73 1/2c; bid. Cloverseed—Prime cash, old, \$3.80; new, cash, and February, \$4.12 1/2.

The brain of an ant is larger in proportion to its size than that of any other known creature.

CHILDREN OF OLD MEN.

Seventy Years No Bar to the Acquisition of Interesting Families.

Cases of children being born to men verging on the three-score years and ten, which are declared by the Palmist to constitute the span of human life, are by no means so rare as might be imagined.

The present Earl of Leicester, one of the only peers of the realm who witnessed Queen Victoria's coronation was seventy-one years of age at the time of the birth of his youngest daughter, whose eldest sister, aged forty-nine, is already a grandmother.

The father of Queen Isabella of Spain old King Ferdinand, was sixty-eight at the time of her birth, and sixty-nine when her sister, the late Duchess de Montpensier, made her appearance in the world. Ancient history furnishes many more such instances, among the most notable being, perhaps, those of Cato, King David and last, but not least, Father Abraham.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

The annual meeting of this company was held in the company's building here on Thursday, February 2nd, 1899, when Mr. John L. Blaikie was appointed chairman, and Mr. William McCabe secretary.

The directors' report presented at the meeting, showed continued and marked proofs of the great progress and solid prosperity of the Company in every branch of its business.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31ST, 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Cash Income, Assets, Reserve Fund, Net Surplus for Policy-holders, Audited and found correct, Auditor, and Some of the leading features of the year's business.

Some of the leading features of the year's business as mentioned by the president, were the following:-

- 1. Looking at the company from every standpoint, the report submitted shows financial strength, productive assets, solid growth, and large relative surplus, which is the supreme point to policy-holders, as it is from this source alone that satisfactory returns can be made to them.
2. The new business for the year exceeded that of any previous year.
3. Another marked feature of this company is the relatively large amount of its net surplus to liabilities, when contrasted with that of its leading competitors. The president showed that this ratio was one of the best tests by which to judge of the relative merits of the different companies.
4. The following marked increases were made during the year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Per Cent. Includes Premium Income, Interest Income, Insurance in force, Assets, Net Surplus, Insurance Reserve.

The president stated that the gentlemen representing the United States Insurance Departments had been in the city during part of last month, and had made a thorough and most searching investigation into the affairs of the company, with a view to its admission to do business in their respective States, and that these experts were extremely well satisfied with the soundness of the company, and expressed themselves as gratified with every aspect of its affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Allan, in seconding the adoption of the report, called special attention to the excellent character of the investments of the Company, of these over 37 per cent. are in the first mortgage securities, nearly 20 per cent. in debentures, nearly 14 per cent. in stocks and bonds, loans and policies about 6 1/2 per cent. the balance consisting of cash in banks, interest accrued, etc.

He also called special attention to the fact that although the assets had increased very largely, the outstanding and accrued interest had been very materially decreased, which is a proof of the excellent character of the investments of the Company, and the promptness with which the interest thereon has been paid.

James Thorburn, M.D., medical director, presented a full and interesting report of the mortality experience of the company from its organization, which showed that great care had been exercised in the selection of the company's business.

The consulting actuary reported that he had made an independent examination of the affairs of the company as at December 31st, 1898, having examined the books, accounts and balance sheet, also a detailed copy of the annual report to the Insurance Department, and stated that he was very much gratified with the result of such examination, also with the thorough system of the work of every department throughout the office. He commended the company for closing its books promptly at the end of the year, as had been its custom from organization, and stated that notwithstanding the large amount paid to the policy-holders during the year, another substantial gain had been made in the net surplus, now amount-

Woman is the Nervous Part of Humanity

Man the muscular—the peculiar needs of the gentler sex are best supplied by the pure blood, good appetite, better digestion, greater strength, which come from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "It made me a new woman," write many warm friends who have realized its benefits. It is unquestionably the best medicine money can buy.

ing; to \$474,029.08 or if made up on the same basis as that generally used, viz., by adding the difference between the cost and market value of debentures, etc., owned by the company, such surplus would be \$522,664.88. He referred to the great difficulty which has been experienced of late years in securing satisfactory investments, and pointed out the great decline in the rate of interest which gilt-edge securities yielded. In view of this he stated that the settlements of the company's investment policies should be highly satisfactory to the holders thereof, as they compare favorably with those of the leading and best managed companies on this continent.

A special vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Company's Provincial managers, inspectors, and agency staff, for their splendid work of the past year, during which the largest business ever done by the company had been secured, largely exceeding that of any other home company at the same age in its history. After the usual vote of thanks had been passed, the election of directors took place, whereupon the newly-elected board met, and Mr. John L. Blaikie was unanimously re-elected president and the Honourable G. W. Allan and Sir Frank Smith, vice-presidents.

A Bible which had once been the property of Cardinal Mazarin, was recently sold at auction in London for £2,950. The same book had previously been sold at £3,900. Some slight defects had depreciated its value.

A Generous Offer.

We are authorized to offer our readers, prepaid, a free sample of a never-failing cure for catarrh, bronchitis, irritable throat, influenza, and such other and nasal diseases. There is no throat and nasal disease, though its effect is magical. Ointments and washes cannot reach the diseased parts, and have thus proved useless. But Catarrh is carried by air directly to the diseased part, and is like a breeze from the pine woods. Write for free sample to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Scotch trade unions are moving for an eight-hour day.

THE BIRMINGHAM PATENT CO. has just issued a new and improved...

Hypnotism is scientifically studied in some of the French medical colleges.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

The windows of Persian houses, as a rule, are not visible from the street.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Notary Public.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State, aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Humming birds in Minora, one of the Philippines, are very pugnacious. Hundreds of them simultaneously attack a huntsman and seriously injure him.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING J. JONES ENG. CO. 6-8-10 ADFAIDE STW TORONTO

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TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL. Write for special terms during January and February, 8, CORRIGAN, 115 Yonge St.

Stammerers. Especially those who have failed to be cured elsewhere, write to Dr. Arnott, Berlin, who will convince you he can cure you.

LAW. Mills, Mills & Hales, Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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HARNESSING THE NILE.

The English engineers who have been at work on the problem of transmitting electric power from the cataracts of the Nile, continue to picture the results obtainable in glowing colors. Prof. George Forbes says the city of Cairo can be lighted cheaper by power generated at the First Cataract, over 400 miles away, than by means of steam-engines located in the city itself. By a system of irrigation, combined with electric power from the cataracts, he avers the Dongola province, up to the Fourth Cataract, may be made the most fertile country in the world.

PHOSPHATES AS A SOURCE OF FERTILITY.

As set forth in the analysis under which it is sold, Thomas-Phosphate in its best samples is nearly one-half composed of phosphates, and its importance as a manure for wheat must be admitted when it is remembered that the ashes of the grain of wheat consists of over 76 per cent. of phosphates. This phosphate is capable of supplying fully three parts out of the four of the constituents of a crop of wheat. No wonder when judiciously applied that wheat and other crops, all of which are largely dependent on phosphates, derive immense benefits by its use as a manurial agent. But beyond this, there are other good reasons why cereals, as well as clovers, etc., should luxuriate when it is applied. The difficulty of accounting for the crops I have seen and heard of, if merely its phosphate of lime was taken into account, induced me to devote considerable time and attention in the hope of obtaining a better understanding of its nature and trying to gauge, through a knowledge of the process by which it is evolved, the why and the wherefore of the aid it furnishes to vegetable production, and the reason of the fertility that follows its use as a plant food.

These researches have shown me, in the first place, that instead of the phosphates present in it being all in the form of the phosphate of lime, they are largely composed of phosphate of magnesia, which as far as wheat is concerned, and in smaller degree all other cereals as well, is of far greater importance than phosphate of lime, the ashes of the grain showing between four and five times as much of former as they do of the latter.

Practical agriculturists will at once realize that the application of a substance rich in both these phosphatic elements of wheat food must of necessity be sounder practice than using a phosphatic manure which has only lime for a base, and I would impress upon them the importance that probably may result from this knowledge of the real nature of Thomas-Phosphate.—Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser.

RICHES CONCEALED IN RAGS.

Two Paris policemen the other day arrested a ragged vagabond who was too imbecile to answer any questions. When his clothing was searched his pockets were found to contain \$2,000 in banknotes and \$170,000 in bonds.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointments, Toilet Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 40 acres at Hepworth, Lark house, frame barn, good water, or exchange for larger farm. Apply W. T. KEARNS, Hepworth St., Ont.

Evaporators CATALOGUE FREE. C. G. H. SMITH, Mfg. Co., Montreal.

CUTTING SCHOOL—Tailors and Dress-makers, send for catalogue. C. & D. SCHOOL CO., Montreal.

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

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Stammerers. Every stammerer who has spent 10 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and study yourself. No risk. W. K. BATE, Specialist, 282 College St., Toronto.

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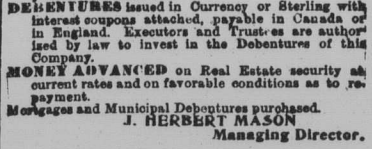
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LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO

The run of cattle at the Western cattle market to-day was moderate, there being 55 carloads, including about 400 sheep and lambs, 1200 hogs and the usual number of calves and milch cows. There was a very fair attendance. The supply of cattle was about equal to the demand but the quality was not up to the standard, there being too many poor cattle offered. The demand opened very brisk but dropped considerably nearing the close. Choice selections of cattle required no peddling, and were sometimes in urgent demand, while common stuff was very slow sale. The pens were pretty well cleared at the close, there being nothing but a few bunches of plain grades left over. A large number of shipping cattle were sent east for export.

Export cattle—Cables from Great Britain remained steady. The offerings in this line were about equal to the demand. Prices for choice selections remained firm, heavy exporters being quoted at \$4.60 to \$5 per cwt. Light were in ample supply and brought steady prices.

Butchers' cattle—The supply was lighter than expected, but the demand was good, everything being cleaned out early at firm prices. Choice fetched \$1 to \$4.25 and \$4.35 per cwt for desirable grades. The big supply of common did not meet with any too good demand, the cause being that they were of exceptionally poor quality. Prices remained steady, common grades being quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 and \$3.25 per cwt.

Bulls—There was a fairly active demand for heavy exporters, which were in ample supply at steady prices or \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Light stock bulls were in liberal supply at firm prices or \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Stockers and feeders—Stockers for Buffalo were a little weaker owing to the heavy supply which has been pouring into Buffalo during the last couple of days. The offerings were moderate and the demand fairly good. Prices were a little weaker, heavy stockers being quoted at 10c per cwt lower, or \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. Feeders were in ample supply at firm prices or \$2.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Milch cows—The demand for choice milchers was exceptionally good and the prices were steady, desirable cows being quoted at \$35 to \$45 each.

Calves—The offerings in this line were a little lighter than expected, but the demand was good and everything was cleared out before noon. Choice veals, weighing over 160 lbs, fetched \$3 to \$9 per head. A few good calves are wanted.

Sheep and Lambs—The offerings were much heavier than anticipated, but the demand was active for choice grades. Prices for lambs were a little steadier, they being 20c per cwt higher or \$4.40 to \$4.70 per cwt. Sheep for export and butchers' use were in ample supply at steady prices or \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Bucks were quiet at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Hogs—The run in the annex was very light for early market and the prices were weaker for choice and light,

the former being quoted 25c per cwt lower and the latter 15c per cwt easier. Choice fetched \$4.25 per cwt; high brought \$4 per cwt. Thick fat were a few cents lower, being quoted at \$3.75 per cwt. Sows were steady at \$3 per cwt. A few stags brought \$2 per cwt.

Shoes

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No old stock. A call solicited . . .

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Prints, ranging in price from 5c to 12 1-2c.
Shirtings, " 5c to 12 1-2c.
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Diamond Cut Diamond OR, THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Look at me," he said—and she lifted her timid frightened eyes reluctantly to his. "Now listen. You are to try and make him talk and open out his heart to you. Talk to him about this woman; you might ask him if he has ever been in love—make him confess it to you—even offer to arrange a meeting."

"Matthew!"—with a cry of horror—"But it is wrong, wicked!—and if, as you think she is a married woman—"
"Pooh! how squeamish you are. There'll be no harm done; it's only till I find out, then she will be dropped at once. It's only an amusement to him," he added soothingly—"the sort of thing every man goes through before he marries and settles down. Besides, he is gone on the girl now. Why, he almost made love to her this evening, his attentions were most marked I consider, too much so, to draw back, and so I should tell him if he were to turn restive. Why you must have noticed it surely—he was quite lover-like—"

"I noticed that he took a great deal of champagne," she answered with a frightened look.

Matthew Dane scowled at her, and seized her roughly by the wrist, so that she uttered a little cry of terror.

"Don't let me hear you say that again!" he cried angrily. "I know what you mean. I saw you look at me with your miserable begging face at supper. Don't you think you are going to stand in my light—you poor, useless creature! What do I keep you here for, do you imagine, except to do as you are told? That's all you can do. If you had got a son of your own, Madam, you might have a right to speak—but as it is—"

And then he flung her hand away with coarse contempt, and strode away out of her room with a hot rage in his dark face, leaving her there, cowering and weeping, huddled up upon her sofa like a beaten dog.

And she was helpless. She had no strength either of mind or of body to resist his will. She would have to obey him. Always the scenes between them ended alike. He jeered at her, or swore at her, as the case might be, for her one great sin against him—that sin, which, as long as they both should live, he would never forgive her—for—the sin of being childless. In time, she too had grown to believe it to be almost a crime that she had so bitterly disappointed him, and to feel a shame of herself for having so fatally failed. It seemed to her, in her morbid misery, that she ate his bread, and lived under his roof, and was clothed by his money, all under false pretences, since she had not done that one thing for him for which he had made her his wife. When he reproached her with it, she always gave in to him. She had done nothing for him. Perhaps, then, he was right, and that blind obedience was her sole and only method of reparation for all she owed him.

How many such tragedies are there not in the world, hidden away under a veil of conventional life, of seeming courtesy, of mock kindness and affection, so that the prying eyes of friends and acquaintances are not able to discern them, but which, all the time, smoulder and burn in the innermost private lives of those who bear themselves so irreproachably in public. Of all Mr. and Mrs. Dane's acquaintances and relatives, not one had the remotest idea that they were not a perfectly orderly and well-adjusted middle-aged couple, living together in respectable harmony—save only Geoffrey Dane, who had seen behind the scenes, and whose heart ached for the poor weak-natured woman who clung to him, and whose doom had gone forth that she was to deceive and betray him.

Geoffrey had gone home that night with a strange whirl of complex feelings in his mind. The long day upon the summer river, the near proximity of a girl who was beautiful and tender as a poet's dream, the belief that he had but to put forth his hand to take her for his own—all this had had its full effect upon him. Added to which, the fumes of the wine were in his head, that wine with which his uncle had piled him so persistently. Was that the reason that he had been carried away a little beyond his own natural self? Why had he murmured a word or two in Angel's ear, that had better, perhaps, have been left unsaid? Why had he pressed her hand at parting with a fervour that had called up the tell-tale blushes on to her face and neck? As Geoffrey recalled it, walking home through the cool night air to his rooms, he felt a certain shame at himself that so poor and bad a reason should have led him to make love to such a one as Angel Halliday.

"She is as good as she is beautiful!" he said to himself with contrition, as he came to his own door, "and I, at least, am utterly unworthy of her." And as he made his way up his narrow staircase, he thought: "Yet, perhaps she loves me! Perhaps this girl, so good, so pure, so perfect, is destined to be my very own, whilst Rose de Brefour—the first madness of my manhood's love—has drifted away from me for ever, and by now, has forgotten me!"

He opened his door, and there, upon the round table in the middle of his room, right under the radiance of the lamp, lay a square parcel, in brown paper.

It was a beautifully bound edition of the works of the poet Congreve.

Rose de Brefour, then, thought of him still!

CHAPTER XVI.

In the deepening twilight of a still, grey evening, two women stood outside a high brick wall thift fenced in a small, cottage-like looking residence,

about ten miles to the north of London.

There was no village, no other house even, within three or four miles, save the railway station, a small and unimportant one, from which the women had walked, and even that was over two miles away, down a narrow winding lane, along which they had not met a single living soul as they came. Both were wrapped up in long cloaks, and were thickly veiled. One woman was shorter and stouter than the other, and carried a large basket upon her arm; the taller wore a large brown silk bonnet, she clung on to her companion, and trembled violently in every limb as they stood before the high painted wooden door in the wall.

"Ring again, Martine," she said with chattering teeth.

And Martine rang again, and the small melancholy tinkling of a loosely-strung bell echoed in a ghostly fashion behind the closed door.

"For the love of all the Saints, Madam," murmured Martine, pressing her mistress's arm closer to her side, "be not so much afraid! Am I not with you, as I was last time? Can any harm come to you? Is it not an errand of love, and of charity, that we have come upon?"

"Alas, Martine," answered Rose, "if it were, indeed, love that brought me to this house, how much easier would it not be! But the loathing and the abhorrence which fills me every time that it amounts to a crime so deep that God himself can never pardon my wickedness." A stifled sob cut short her words, and then the door was slowly unbarred from within, and a man admitted them into a small stone-flagged yard.

"Courage, my beautiful one," murmured the old servant. "Am I not with thee?"

A long, low, shivering sigh was the only answer. And then Madame de Brefour drew herself up, and threw back her head with a resolute action, which told old Martine that the momentary weakness was subdued.

The man who admitted them seemed to expect their visit. He led the way in silence into a small dingy house, whose windows were closely barred up with thick iron bars. A lunatic had once been confined in this melancholy house—a raving madman, who had been kept here for years. There was a prisoner here now, but he was not mad.

The two women were ushered into a small room on the ground floor, where an elderly woman rose civilly at their entrance, and set chairs for them by the table. This was the wife of the man who had admitted them; and they were Madame de Brefour's servants, paid by her twice a year for the work they did for her; paid to look after the poor gentleman, who was not mad, but who was weak in mind, who, had delusions—to whom absolute seclusion was necessary. That was how it had been explained to them.

Every six months Madame de Brefour came to see her brother—that was what they believed him to be; and she paid the couple who took care of him for her. Paid them for the house-rent and the taxes, for the coals and the firing, for the food and for the medicines, down to the fringe of laurel shrubs, until after it was dark.

When the business was over, Madame de Brefour asked a question or two, to which the woman replied.

"How is my brother?"

"Much the same, Madam."

"Is his appetite good?"

"Excellent. He has not had a day's illness since you were here last, and he sleeps perfectly."

"He still takes his little airing in the evening?"

Martine stood by the door, in the shadow. The man and his wife withdrew.

An evil-looking man. A low, flat head, with a great gash across the forehead, from which the rough, black hair was tossed back; narrow eyes, of a reddish hue, set close together; a sensuous mouth, with a pendulous under-lip, in which weakness and vice were strangely blended; a shrunken form, shapeless and devoid of symmetry, grief, coarse-looking hands, and a narrow, incurving chest.

Such was the man to whom once, long ago, in the absolute ignorance of her early girlhood, Rose had given away her glorious maiden beauty. She had been loved by him! That was the crowning shame and horror of it! He had loved her, this poor, shrivelled wretch—had kissed her on the lips—drawn her white arms, in tender love, about his neck. That was the abyss of disgust and disgrace into which she had fallen! That was why, every time she looked upon the escaped felon, the man who had been a swindler and a thief—whose base nature had been revealed to her in all his atrocity—that was why the hideous past arose out of its tomb, and glared and gaped at her, like a demon out of a living hell. For this cause it was that she shuddered at the sight of him, with a loathing that was stronger than duty, more infinite than all her Christian compassion.

"I allowed that thing to love me once!" That was what she said to herself now, as she went across the room to him, and the very shame of it made her humble and gentle to him.

"How are you, Leon?"

"I am still alive," he answered, with an evil grin. "That grieves you, no doubt?"

"My friend, it is God's will," she answered gently, too truthful to deny what his words implied.

He answered nothing.

She glanced at the open book at his elbow. It was a low type of French novel. She turned from it in disgust.

"Why do you not read the books I brought you? They, at least, would elevate, and not lower, your nature."

"I have not your passion for improving my mind," he said, with a sneer. Then, suddenly, his whole face changed; and he half-raised himself in his chair, so that she recoiled from him, whilst Martine made a swift step forward, and stood by her lady's side.

"Look here," he cried, angrily, "have you done as you said, have you been to old Dan?"

"I have seen him, and it is hopeless. I went against his own judgment, in defiance of my strong misgivings. I went, not for your sake, but for your father's. But it was useless. Nothing that I can say or do will wipe out the past, and he holds in his hands, as we knew, the proofs of your crime—"

"Which he would give up to you, if you were to persevere."

"Never. You do not know him. I have made a supreme effort, and it has failed. By your death, he considers himself to have been cheated of his just vengeance. If I pleaded again, he would suspect the truth; and it would be a positive joy to him to know that you were alive, and to hunt you down—"

Then the wretched man laid his head on the table, and burst into weak, miserable tears.

"Well, better so—better far, than this life of a dog. I will give myself up to justice, and end it—"

"Not whilst I live to prevent it!" she cried, a terror worse than death blanching her face to a livid pallor.

"What I have suffered for all these long years shall not be thrown away by your action, which would be a fresh crime. You sinned, and it is just that you should suffer, but your father's name shall not be dragged in the mud; he, at least, shall go down to his grave, not happy—that can never be—but, at least, he shall not die dishonoured. I have sworn it. It is for that I live—for that alone I have striven. As long as he lives the secret of your existence shall be kept, and you shall not, by a selfish impatience, crush the old man, who has endured such anguish on your account, and whose sole remaining hope is that he may carry to his grave the unsullied name which he has inherited from a long line of honourable men. After the life he has led you may do as you like."

He was cowed by her energy, and whimpered miserably behind his hand: "And so you condemn me to this living death just to gratify an old dotard's empty pride? How could any prison be worse than this? A nice wife you are! And yet you used to say you loved me, Rose."

"I did love you, Leon," she answered quietly, though a hot blush leapt in a flame into her face, "but love can be worn away and destroyed. Love is no more everlasting than any other human passion or than any other earthly thing. My love is absolutely dead, as my esteem, which your sin destroyed. I do not pretend either to care for you or to respect you. As a husband you were untrue to me, as a man you have covered me with the shame of your crime. I do not even pity you. If it were not for your father I would not have sheltered you from justice for all these years. Leon de Brefour, I owe you neither love nor duty, and you know it; all that I have done, all that I am prepared to do, is not because you are my husband, for you have broken every link between us, and in the sight of Heaven you are nothing to me; but for your father, who is as my father, and whose failing years I desire to protect with all a daughter's love and a daughter's devotion."

"And yet you swore before the altar of God—"

"And then a great passion broke from her. Bitherto she had spoken coldly and sternly, in grave measured words, that were cruel only because they were as ice, but now all the pent-up agony of her life burst from her in the wild leap of indignation and anger.

your lips—you, the vilest of men, unfit for truth either towards God or man! Are such actions as yours, infidelity and theft, not enough to cancel the holiest bond that the Church ever tied! In all my life I own to but one sin—one irreparable shame—the sin of having belonged to you, the shame of having borne your name! To man upon earth I may still be your wife, but if there be a Higher Tribunal than that of man, to that Tribunal I will appeal. There are sins which cancel the holiest vows—blows which leave scars that can never be healed; for these things Leon I will never forgive you—not because you have destroyed my happiness, but because you have ruined my nature, shattered my belief in goodness and in purity, tarnished even my faith in a God; these are offences for which there is no pardon, either in this world or in the next."

To be Continued.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS DRESSES.

There are 132 Varieties of Uniforms in Use in Great Britain's Army.

The English soldier is an apparently insoluble puzzle to the continental caricaturist, says the London Daily Mail.

When in their illustrated papers, foreigners desire to represent a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, or a Russian of the rank and file, they know what is expected of them, and execute the article with despatch; but the military Englishman presents the greatest difficulties. To begin with there are 132 of him. No two pictorial representations of our army in continental papers ever agree. One day our brave British battalions are marching bare-legged and hunched to give battle somewhere; on the same day the same troops are depicted in another journal wearing tight trousers and pill-boxes set jauntily over their ears. A third genius will show the soldiers still the same, marching on to victory in great coats and forage caps.

All this must be perplexing to the foreigner. It is even a little perplexing occasionally to ourselves.

In consequence, therefore, Sir Howard Vincent has given notice that he intends asking the Under Secretary for War to-night if he is aware that in the English army, there are, in addition to distinctive badges, 87 different patterns of frocks and jackets

FOR RANK AND FILE

forty-five different patterns of tunics, and dress-coat jackets, 47 different patterns of trousers, 35 different patterns of caps, and 30 different patterns of full-dress headgear, the greater part unsuitable for campaign work, and whether any steps are being taken or are contemplated in the direction of greater uniformity, as in the case of the Royal Navy and foreign armies.

It is common rumour that both Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts have for a long time been in favour of a reform in the matter of Tommy Atkins' uniform, and it is possible that the above question will have the desired effect of calling public attention to the extraordinary state of things that exists in this direction.

Years ago, it is interesting to recall, when the present commander-in-chief was Sir Garnet Wolseley, he said: "Our men are dressed for show, for theatrical effect, instead of for work. My experience of the soldier is that the first thing he does is to take off his coat, and either fight or work in his shirt sleeves." In Lord Wolseley's opinion the most suitable dress was the Norfolk jacket, or something of similar character.

We have a force, including regular forces, army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers of about half the size of the armies of France and Germany, and we clothe it in 132 different ways, and then speak of the "uniform" of the British army.

Several reforms in the matter of dress are imperative in the army. Complaints for years have been loud against the great coat, head-dress and the boot. "The infantry great coat," says one authority, "is not

NEARLY SO IMPERMEABLE

to wet as might be desired; even in peace time a wet march brings the soldier in shivering to his barrack room, and wet to the skin."

As for the pipe-clayed belt, it is doomed, whatever Mr. Brodrick may say as to the rest of the soldier's equipment.

"If there is a monstrous absurdity in our army it is the use of pipe-clay. Why should you send a man into the field where he will have to sleep out of doors, exposed to all sorts of weather, dressed up like a scarecrow, with white stuff all over him, that falls off in the first shower of rain, dirtying his boots and his clothes, I cannot understand."

These are not the words of a captious critic; their authorship lies with Lord Wolseley. Between them the latter and Lord Roberts could construct a very admirable, effective sort of uniform for Tommy Atkins, if they chose. Perhaps they are at present engaged in this agreeable task.

If so Mr. Brodrick's reply to Sir Howard Vincent's query may shed some light on the result of their labors.

LOOKING FOR A SCRAP.

The tramp had been very impertinent and dictatorial, until the hired man unexpectedly made his appearance and inquired:

La Grippe's Victims.

THE AFTER EFFECTS MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE DISEASE.

A Well-Known Quebec Farmer Suffered Untold Misery for Three Years Before He Found Relief.

The epidemic of la grippe which has swept over Canada like a scourge this winter, has left thousands of weak and despairing sufferers in all parts of the land. Grippe is a treacherous disease. You think you are cured, yet the slightest cold brings on a relapse. Its victims are left in a weakened condition and fall an easy prey to its manifold complications. The blood is left impure and impoverished; the nerves shattered, and heart trouble and nervous prostration are too often the result.

The following statement made by Mr. Daniel Clossey, a well known farmer living near West Brome, Quebec, indicates the ravages made by the after effects of this scourge. Mr. Clossey says:—"Some five years ago I had an attack of la grippe. The earlier symptoms passed away, yet I continued to fail in health, and suffered intense pain in my head. I was subject to attacks of dizziness, and unless I would grasp something would fall. I gradually grew so weak as to be unable to do any work. My legs and feet were as cold as ice even in the summer months. If I attempted the least exertion my heart would beat violently. For three years I was in this helpless condition, and although during that time I was attended by three different doctors, their treatment produced not the slightest benefit. At this time I read the statement of one who had suffered from similar trouble, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. The result was simply marvellous. A dozen boxes did what three years of expensive medical treatment failed to accomplish—restored me to full health and vigor, and I am again able to do my work about the farm. I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I am glad to make this statement for the benefit it may bring to others."

After an attack of la grippe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can promptly restore you to health. They drive every trace of the poisonous germs from the system, build up and enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Always refuse imitations or substitutes.

WINTER FUN.

The Poet (insinuatingly)—Don't you think we would make a good couplet? She (coolly)—I am not averse.

Anna—They say I have my mother's mouth and nose. Hanna—Well, your mother was lucky to get rid of 'em.

Rosemary—Should you call young Mr. Callowell clever? Marianne—Clever! He doesn't know enough to turn around when he wants to go back!

Frank—Some genius in Birmingham has invented a buttonless shirt. Billy—Why that's odd. I've worn them ever since my wife learned to ride a bike.

Some men, said Uncle Eben, wouldn't hab no trouble 'tall 'bout gettin' rich ef dey held on as tight to de money dey earns as dey does to de money dey borrows.

As to Heredity.—Isaac—You do not believe dot we inherit our qualities from our forefaders? Cohenstein—Surely nod! If my forefaders had de same peensness apility as me, would I hat to begin mitout vun cent?

Business Man (angrily)—You were here last week. Did I not tell you never to show your face in my office again? Life Insurance Agent (cheerfully)—Yes, sir; I called to see if you haven't changed your mind.

The railroad engineer, said the smart boarder, must be a happy man. He whistles at his work. Begging your pardon, said the cheerful idiot, prompt to crush all possible rivalry, he works at his whistle.

She knew him.—Mrs. Potts—It was rather late when you came home last night. Where were you? Mr. Potts—Why, my dear, Wednesday night is the regular weekly lodge meeting night, you know, and— Mrs. Potts—Yes, of course, I know; but did you win or lose?

A Bad Blunder.—Visitor (in jail, to prisoner)—What are you here for? Prisoner—For stealing. Visitor—What did you steal? Prisoner—I stole a girl's affections. Visitor—Well, that is no refractor of the law. Prisoner—H—m. I carried 'em off with my father's horse and cart.

Once upon a time a Blubird piped his lay very early in the season. Thereupon numbers laid aside their winter underwear and fell accordingly ill. Unsanitary piping, remarked the doctors, acutely, for there were unmistakable zymotic symptoms. This fable shows how important it is for singing to have a scientific basis.

NOT QUITE SURE.

Do you think bachelors ought to be taxed? some one asked.

I'm not quite sure yet, she answered, dreamily. Give me another week and maybe I'll be able to land him without any outside help.

UNDER COVER.

Parson Primrose—Did you know your mother was looking for you? Freddie—You bet! That's why she can't find me.

On the Farm.

TO GET WINTER EGGS.

To make hens lay when the weather is below zero, we must see that they have warm, comfortable, roosting places free from drafts, writes Mr. C. H. Bennett. To keep free from vermin keep their dust boxes well supplied with fine road dust, mixed with a handful of pulverized tobacco, a little sulphur and a few ashes. It is well in the fall to provide a barrel of this dust so that it may be changed. Clean the henhouse often. Close up doors and windows occasionally and smoke well with sulphur and tobacco stems. A lousy hen will not lay well, neither will an overfat one. To prevent them becoming overfat attention must be directed to proper feeding, and exercise. Compel them to scratch for their grain by throwing it among a litter of straw, hay or leaves. If this is attended to regularly, with proper variety of food you will soon have a merry, singing industrious lot of birds, which will repay you many times over for the extra trouble. A mopey, lazy hen fed entirely on corn will not pay for her keep, as she will soon become overfat and unhealthy.

In order to have a well filled egg basket it is absolutely necessary to give a variety of food. I give for their morning meal a mash of wheat bran, corn meal, ground buckwheat or oats mixed with some sort of cooked vegetables such as potatoes, turnips, beets, etc. For dinner I scatter among the litter in their scratching shed some whole wheat buckwheat or millet left in the head. For supper I feed parched corn, as this is the best food that can be given to keep up the warmth of their bodies during the long, cold winter nights, although I give a feed of other grain sometimes at night for a change. Feed meat once a week, and keep within their reach plenty of grit and charcoal, and give some ground bone; chopped onions twice a week help to keep them healthy. I always keep plenty of milk and clean water for them to drink. An occasional dust of red pepper in their morning mash will warm them up and stimulate egg production. I have found venetian red excellent for laying hens; it will prevent cholera and other diseases besides increasing the number of eggs. If the above mode of treatment be commenced in the fall before the weather becomes severe, the hens will be in a good condition to withstand the cold weather and will repay their owner many times by laying a wonderful number of eggs right at the time when eggs are bringing the highest prices.

ORCHARD MANURING.

So much mischief can be done by applying manures of the wrong kind in orchards that we doubt if we do not lose more by manuring than by neglecting to manure. Fruit trees do not require at any time barnyard manures, or their equivalent. What they require is a supply of inorganic food. You can do no better for apple trees than to supply them with coal ashes in which there is a liberal admixture of wood ashes. The coal ashes loosen the soil; the wood ashes furnish the fertilizer. If you can get a supply of old mortar you have just the thing you need. A mixture of lime and salt, when so mixed as to leave no free salt, is excellent for all fruit trees. All such manures should be applied as a top-dressing. A peach or plum orchard needs nothing better than swamp muck or earth from the woods, with a slight addition of phosphate and potash.

If barnyard manure is applied at any time, it should be thoroughly decomposed and applied as a top-dressing. Such manure, if placed about the roots, when planting a pear or apple tree will kill it. Grapes of course want phosphates and potash. They will also respond to a free application of liquid manures during their periods of rest, both in winter and in midsummer. All the tall growing berries, of the bramble sort, will use a large amount of organic matter. But be careful about dressing your raspberries with rank decomposed barnyard manure. The probability is at any time you will develop a fungoid disease that you cannot easily master. If you use barnyard manure in raspberries it should be thoroughly comminuted with the soil as a compost. In fact, we prefer to compost every manure before it is placed on my gardens. Equally important as the manure is the mulching of our fruit trees as bushes of all sorts.

SITTING HENS.

When hens show a desire to sit divide the runs into two with wire netting, keeping half of the fowls in one division and half in the other. As soon as a hen in one yard shows any signs of broodiness, she should be placed in the other, when she will invariably spend two or three days running backward and forward trying to get back through the wire; at the end of that time she has forgotten that she wants to sit, can be returned, and will probably commence laying again in about three weeks. The plan is obviously far superior to that usually followed of cooping a hen when broody, as the incessant exercise must have a strong effect in lessening the tendency to sit.

VILLAGE POULTRY.

One may sum the whole thing up by saying that a growing chicken needs room enough to take sufficient exercise a balanced ration of grain food, green food as much as he will eat, meat food in the form of insects, or the prepared food made to take the place of insects, and plenty of good pure water. Fulfill the chicks will have every advantage the farm raised chick has, and if the breeder is thoroughly interested in his work they will receive some extra advantages that few farm raised chicks get.

TREATMENT OF COWS.

We have found that civil treatment of cows in the dairy barn is sure to create civility among our dairy cattle, and inspires a confidence that insures success. We feel that every item of interest that dairymen manifest in the winter care of their cattle is so much bonafide capital invested that pays a good dividend annually and are sure that many are competent to verify the facts.

SHEEP AS BRUSH DESTROYERS.

The cheapest way to clear a piece of land covered with small brush is to pasture sheep upon it. If the brush is cut with a scythe before turning in the sheep the tender sprouts will be kept down about as fast as they appear. The roots will dry off and decay in one or two years. Cleared in this way, a field will not again grow up to brush if allowed to remain idle a few years. Not the least benefit to the land is the fertility added in the droppings of the sheep and the unusual freedom from weeds for several years.

SIMPLE FATHER OF AN EMPRESS.

The death of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria has brought out many stories of her and her family. Some of the most interesting are about her father, the Duke Maximilian. This man was a remarkably genial and simple character. Once he was making a pedestrian tour and stopped in a small tavern to eat. He had a zither with him, and some guests asked him to play, thinking, on account of his plain clothing, that he was a strolling musician. He obeyed readily and played everything that he could think of till coins rained into his hat. Then he ordered a meal that was so expensive for a strolling musician that the tavern-keeper became suspicious that his strange guest intended to run away after eating without paying. There was hesitation about serving the food, and while the duke was waiting a corporal of one of his regiments entered the inn. He saluted, much to the duke's embarrassment, who threw the money for the meal on the table, and ran away, says the New York Press.

Once the duke was in a train traveling to Vienna to visit the imperial family. In the coupe with him was a banker, who, misled by his fellow traveler's simplicity, patronized him, and in the course of a conversation told him that he had a daughter in Vienna who had married very well. She was, he boasted, the wife of one of the richest bankers in the city. "So?" said the duke. "Why that is quite a coincidence. I have a daughter in Vienna who has married very well, too." "Who is the husband of your daughter, my good man?" asked the banker, and in his most harmless tone, Maximilian answered, "the Emperor of Austria."

REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

A recent British Consular report from the far East describes a suspension bridge of 300 feet span, made of bamboo. The cane is split up into fibers and twisted together to form the cables. Considering its span the material of the structure is quite remarkable.

According to the St. Petersburg Novosti, two new steamships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet will be ordered in England. The Russian naval administration will complete the construction during the present year or 2 first-class ironclads, 4 cruisers and 2 torpedo boats. Next year 3 first-class ironclads will be begun.

To add to the horrors of civil warfare, it is now reported from Bolivia that the Indians have risen and are plundering and murdering everywhere. They attacked a Chilean mining establishment at Corocoro, and the manager, to avoid falling into the marauders' hands, killed his wife and suicided.

A hundred in Paris had her hair caught in machinery before, and her entire scalp, from the nape of her neck to her eyebrows was torn off. She was conveyed to the Broussais Hospital, and after some hours' delay, Dr. Malherbe sent for the scalp. When the hair had been shaved from it, the physician adjusted the scalp upon the woman's head, to which it has since naturally attached itself.

Among the queer things left in London cabs and stages the past year were an artificial leg, a wooden bed-rest, birds in cages, dogs, a gas stove, a portable street harmonium and a sewing machine. Of the three thousand odd purses left in vehicles and taken to New Scotland Yard, it is reasonable to suppose that the majority escaped from pockets in the backs of ladies' gowns. Between seventeen and eighteen thousand umbrellas were left in the public carriages, and one hundred and eighty-one watches.

The fare on two of the street car lines of Cleveland has been reduced to four cents. The company sells seven tickets for twenty-five cents.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

A rumor says Parliament will be called for March 16.

The Quebec budget shows a great reduction in the deficit.

The G.T.R. is building 500 box cars at its works at Point St. Charles.

It is reported that platinum is being found in large quantities in the Klondike.

The Grand Trunk is building six ten-wheel passenger engines and six moguls for freight service.

Ald. Laurin has resigned from the Council Board of Hull to become a policeman at \$500 per year.

The National Council of Women at Ottawa will petition the city council to establish a public library.

Drs. D. C. MacLaren and A. Quackenbush, two Ottawa homeopaths, have issued a circular setting forth their objections to vaccination.

The Donnelly Salvage & Wrecking Company has purchased the steamer Eurydice and will use her in connection with their wrecking operations.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Alphonse Lapiere, Montreal, chloroformed the inmates of the house and robbed them of their valuables.

There were 1,232 deaths; 498 marriages, and 1,349 births in Ottawa, in 1898. During January, 1899, there were 95 deaths from all causes as compared with 84 for the same month last year.

Dr. D. V. Innes, Canadian immigration agent in the United States, estimates that fully 5,000 persons will remove from that country to make their homes in the Canadian Northwest this year.

The magnificent residence of the late Sir John Abbott at Montreal, has been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy gentlemen, and will be used as a political club. The price paid was \$40,000.

Dr. Leduc and J. A. Bousquet, civic officials at Montreal, have been suspended, charged with attempting to bribe an alderman with \$600, to secure Dr. Leduc's appointment as milk inspector.

The lighthouse on Snake Island, Kingston, is being removed to a point on the shoals southwest of the island. The work is under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Noble, of the Marine Department, Ottawa.

The Master in Ordinary has decided that the American receivers of the Massachusetts Life Association are not entitled to rank as creditors on the deposit of \$112,000 made by the association with the Canadian Government.

The Brockville Peat Company has been granted exemption from taxation by the Elizabethtown Council on the lands, buildings and machinery necessary for the carrying on of peat manufacturing on a large scale in that township.

Dr. E. Pelletier, secretary of the Quebec Board, has issued a bulletin to the Board of Health regarding the present status of smallpox in that province. There have been 11 cases in all since the outbreak, all in Soulanges County.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Sexton declines the Irish leadership. It may go to Sir Thomas Henry Esmond.

William Laird, of the famous ship-building firm of Laird Bros., at Birkenhead, England, died on Tuesday.

Lord Mountstephen has sent £1,000 to the Prince of Wales' Hospital fund, and says he intends to contribute a like sum annually.

The wife of Mr. John Putt, farmer, Parley Farm, Chudleigh, England, gave birth last week to 4 children, 3 girls and a boy. Mother and babies are doing well.

Canterbury Town Council has decided to present to the Mayor of the honor of freedom of the city to Mr. H. Heston, M. P., will take place on March 23.

Among the latest contributions to the Prince of Wales' Hospital fund for London are the following: The Fishmongers' Company, £1,000; Lord Grimthorpe, £100.

It is calculated that some 10,000,000 photographs of Queen Victoria and of the Prince and Princess of Wales are produced annually, which find ready sale all over the world.

The appeal for \$11,500,000 in connection with the Chinese Imperial Railway 5 per centage gold loan in London has been a phenomenal success. It was applied for five times over.

The committee of Lloyds have given silver medals to officers of the American line steamer Paris for bravery in rescuing the crew of the British steamship Vindobala in mid-Atlantic.

The trawler Neptune has landed at Grimsby a singular catch, consisting of 56 casks of butter, which were picked up in the North Sea, 25 miles to the north of Hartlepool. The skipper found the sea almost covered with casks of butter.

The cabbies of London, 7,000 in number, are on strike because the Police Commissioners prohibited empty cabs standing on the Strand, Piccadilly and Bond street. The hotels and theaters are hit hard.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, formerly Chief Secretary for War, has been elected to succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt as leader of the Liberal party.

The British soldier is the best fed individual of his class in Europe. He

receives for his daily rations 16 oz. of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8 of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 oz. of salt, 4 of coffee, and 9 of sugar.

Col. John Morgan, Mayor of Brecon, Wales, has signified his intention of laying down at his own cost plant for the electric lighting of the town. It is estimated that this will practically mean a gift of £5,000. In connection with the Patti wedding, the Mayor will also bear the cost of the street decorations.

The number of women employed in the English post office at the present time is over 30,000, or about one-fifth of the whole of the vast army of workers in that huge department. Of that number 1,430 are employed on clerical work of a high order, and with great success.

Mrs. Spurgeon, wife of the pastor of the Metropolitan tabernacle, London, held a reception Wednesday in aid of the fund for the rebuilding of the edifice, which was destroyed by fire on April 20, 1898. Within an hour she collected £5,000, she herself contributing £250.

The Gas World declares that there are now in use throughout Great Britain no fewer than 500,000 country penny-in-the-slot meters. These consume 7,000,000 cubic feet of gas, or as much as is sold in Birmingham and Leicester combined, to all classes of consumers. In recent years the output of copper coin has greatly increased from this cause.

The Drapers' Co., of London, Eng., have offered to make a contribution of £800 a year for ten years towards the development of facilities for agricultural education at an important seat of learning. The only condition the company make in connection with their offer is that the Board of Agriculture shall give the scheme the benefit of its support.

It is proposed to raise £20,000 to provide a stipend and expenses of a bishop, who shall undertake the oversight of the whole work of the church of England in Egypt and the Sudan. At present this region is included in the jurisdiction assigned to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem; and the bishopric contemplated must, until circumstances allow of a division in that jurisdiction, be in the relation of assistance to him.

UNITED STATES.

The cereal food companies of the United States are combining.

The people of the United States consume about 4,000,000 bottles of pickles every week.

The new car manufacturing combine formed in the United States involves a capital of \$60,000,000.

Considerable Australian gold, re-mined at San Francisco, is coming to New York by registered mail.

Miss Lena Gordon, of Cornwall, Conn., is suffering intensely from wisdom teeth which grow sideways.

The Electric Boat Co., New York, has been organized to build boats and run a steamship line. Capital \$10,000,000.

A consolidation of all the tin-plate and steel interests in the United States is registered at Chicago, with \$300,000,000.

Thousands of sheep have perished in Nebraska as a result of the late severe weather. They were mostly sheep that were brought from the South and not yet accustomed to the rigorous climate.

A Buffalo delegation in Washington are spending their days and nights with great diligence, asking members to support a bill granting \$500,000 for the Pan-American Exposition in that city in 1901.

The State Department at Washington has declined to recognize the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity on account of the Hungarian strikers killed by Sheriff Martin's posse at Hazelton, Pa.

The imports at the port of Buffalo for the past year totalled \$5,513,000. Of this \$3,242,795 was from Canada.

The chief items in the Canadian list were cattle, \$851,530; horses, \$30,374; sheep, \$598,145; and lumber, \$359,412.

The disappearance of the Chinese who were admitted to the United States to take part in the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha is still a mystery, and there is trouble ahead for all the Chinamen in the United States.

A banana trust is talked of in New York, a candy trust in Chicago, in Boston a consolidation of the print works in the United States, and at Providence, R. I., a consolidation of all the large steam engine building companies.

The war investigating commission at Washington has prepared its report. The beef supplied to the Cuban expedition is declared to be good enough for an emergency ration, and the success which attended the American arms seems to have decided the commission in finding generally that the conduct of the war was all right.

GENERAL.

The Sultan of Turkey is ill. He has a variety of delusions and is in constant fear of assassination.

Six cases of yellow fever have developed among the soldiers of the New York Regiment at Guanajay, Cuba.

Two thousand men are engaged in pushing the work of the Simplon tunnel, twelve miles long, through the Swiss mountains.

Post offices have been established at Fashoda, Sobat, Senaar, Duem, Abu Haruz and Waled Madika (f) in the Sudan.

A member of the Japanese Diet has accused the Government of paying him for his vote on the land tax bill, recently passed.

As an indication of the general depression in the Cape, the railway revenue shows a weekly reduction of \$100,000 as compared with last year.

A British soldier and a Kaffir had a

prize fight in Cape Town, at which the native was terrifically beaten, dying from his injuries a few hours later.

Electrical weaving machines are in use in Germany. Seamless stockings, with double heels, are rattled out of each machine at the rate of 11 pairs an hour.

Central China is seething with discontent. Rebel Yu-Man-Tze is reported to be on the road again, and to have captured two French missionaries.

The Norwegian Army has a highly trained corps of skaters armed with repeating rifles. These men can be manoeuvred on ice with a rapidity equal to the best trained cavalry.

The British military authorities in India and elsewhere have at their command 25,000 camels. Thousands of these useful but ugly animals are used in India to carry stores of all kinds when troops change quarters by line of march.

While there are 125,000,000 people whose everyday language is English, there are only 90,000,000 who speak Russian, 75,000,000 who speak German, 55,000,000 who speak French, 45,000,000 who speak Spanish, and 35,000,000 who speak Italian.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

198 Gold Mines, but Only 38 Pay Dividends—The Diamond Industry—Coal Mining.

The report on the mining industry of the South African Republic for 1897 presented to the Volksraad gives remarkable details of the progress made in the gold mining in the Transvaal and the striking regularity in the yield of gold, hardly equalled by any other known gold fields. The capital of the 198 gold mines working at the end of 1897 was \$363,863,750. Of these, 28 mines with a capital of about \$50,000,000 paid \$14,750,000 in dividends, or nearly 30 per cent. Sixty-four other mines were producing gold but paying no dividends, and some could not pay any without a considerable reduction in working expenses. The other 106 mines were in course of being opened up.

The total value of the gold yield in 1897 was \$58,250,000, being \$15,000,000 more than in 1896. Of this 66 per cent, was from crushing mills and 34 per cent, by chemical extraction. The quantity of ore worked was 5,741,311 tons, which gives a yield of a little over \$10 to the ton, which as the working expenses were about \$6.62 per ton, left a net profit of \$3.38 per ton. The working expenses in 1896 had been \$6.83, and in 1895, \$7.54 per ton. The total expenditure of the gold mining industry had been \$45,250,000. As during the past year, so in 1897, The Transvaal Government refrained from levying the tax of 2-1/2 per cent. on the yield, and as there is no income tax and no exchange or stamp duty is paid on newly issued shares, the gold mining industry does not appear to have much to complain of in that respect. The reduction of the price of dynamite by \$2 and the lowering of railway rates contributed in increasing the profits.

There were, however, great losses made in Transvaal mining securities during 1897. These are attributed to the

UNSCRUPULOUS PROCEEDINGS

of promoters, who formed nearly 400 companies with a total capital of \$360,000,000 in localities where no gold existed, and overcapitalized other companies to such an extent that dividend paying was entirely out of the question even if dynamite had been imported free of duty and coal carried to the mines free of charge. The profit paying capacity of the mines in general might be increased but for the causes, namely, the theft of gold from the works, the illicit sale of alcohol to the native laborers and the labor question generally, about 25 per cent. of the Kaffir laborers being constantly incapacitated for work. The scarcity of labor tells heavily against the economical working of the mines, and the premium of \$15 to \$20 paid to Kaffir agents to procure labor has only resulted in encouraging desertions of laborers from one mine to pass through the agent's hands to a brief service at another, when the process would be repeated. The Transvaal Government has done what it could, short of reducing the Kaffirs to actual slavery, to remedy these evils, but without much effect. It is estimated that the losses incurred through the causes enumerated amounted to the very considerable sum of \$10,750,000, of which rather more than half was by theft. The total area of gold claims in 1897 was 251,659 acres, a large decrease on the previous year, due to the abandonment of worthless claims.

In coal mining there was considerable progress. There were twenty collieries at work, with an output of 1,600,212 tons, being an increase of 162,915 tons over that of 1896. The price fell, however, from \$2.28 per ton in 1895 and \$2.11 in 1896 to \$1.88 in 1897, leaving but a small margin for dividends, that amounted altogether to only \$27,500. The wages of the white miners range from \$100 to \$150 a month. Besides gold and coal, there is a small production of silver, lead and tin, not of much importance as yet. Diamond digging in 1897 yielded about 4,000 carats, and is likely to receive an impetus from the recent discovery of a field near Pretoria, which, it is hoped, may prove another Kimberley. At the time the report was completed 367 diamonds had been dug up, the largest weighing sixteen carats. The same difficulty, however, that hampers the gold and coal mining industries tells against the economic working of the diamond fields.

CHURCHES.

E.VANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. John D. Miller Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Davidson, Pastor.

R.C. CHURCH. Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Halm. Services every Sunday, alternately at 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller. Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 5:30 p.m.

METHODIST.—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m. G. F. Rids, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. R. KEEFER, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

C. M.B.A., No. 70—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month.
A. GIBBLE, Sec. H. KEELAN, Pres.

C.O.F.—Court Mildmay, No. 186, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome.
John McGinn C. R. M. Pilsinger, Secy.

C.O.C.F. No. 166—meets in the Foresters' Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m.
J. C. MILLER, Coun. F. C. JASPER, Sec.

A. O. U. W. 416, meets in the Foresters' Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.
JOHN McGAVIN M. W. J. N. SCHEFTER Rec.

I. O. F.—Meets on the last Wednesday of each month.
J. W. WARD, C. R. Wm. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.

K.O.T.M. Unity Tent No. 101, meets in Foresters' Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.
W. McCULLOCH, Coun. M. JASPER, R.E.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:33 "	Mixed..... 1:55 p.m.
Mixed..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 1:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Sacrament will be observed in the Methodist church next Sunday.

—Miss Annie Schwalm is spending a few weeks with relatives in Palmerston.

—The Auditor's report of the township treasurer's accounts for the year 1898 has been printed and ratepayers are invited to call at the clerk's office and secure one.

—Robt. J. Morrison has moved into Wm. Berry's residence on Main street, where he will reside for a few months, before going to Manitoba.

—Wm. Edmunson wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, clocks, jewelry etc well and promptly. All work thoroughly guaranteed. Orders may be left at the residence on Absalom street.

—On Monday noon while some boys were viewing the hole made by the washout at the woollen mill dam, George Herringer, jun., had the misfortune to slip and fall on the ice. He alighted on his forehead, and as a consequence received an ugly cut above his left eye.

—On Sunday night, during the heavy rain, the dam at the woollen mill broke away, making a very ugly hole beside the woodwork erected last summer. There is still enough power left to run the looms, and the male hands are repairing the dam.

—Rev. D. R. McKenzie, of the Methodist mission in Japan, will preach morning and evening in the Methodist church, on Sunday, March 13th. On the Monday evening following he will deliver a lecture on Missionary work in Japan, illustrated by limelight views. Silver collection at door on Monday evening.

—A meeting of the Mildmay Athletic Association was held in Moyer's store on Monday evening, with a good attendance. A subscription list has been circulated and, as many have subscribed liberally, it was decided to celebrate the Queen's Birthday, May 24th. The committees appointed have commenced arranging the programme, which will be made the best ever presented in Mildmay.

—Notwithstanding the unusual care and comfort received at the House of Refuge, two of the inmates concluded that their liberties were somewhat curtailed and forthwith left the institution Lorenz Frank on Friday and Mike Ryan on Sunday morning. Frank is not the most lovable of indigents, his chief delight being in tobacco and dirt. Mike was found at the house of his daughter next morning where he had been putting in extra time on a 10 cent plug of chewing tobacco. Chief Constable Briggs conveyed him to his old quarters and is still on the look-out for Frank.

—Miss Kathleen Grandell of Clifford is visiting at C. Wendt's.

—Mrs. T. Dunbar visited with friends in Listowel and Atwood last week.

—E. Teskey is moving this week to his farm on the boundary.

—Wm. Armour of Wingham was shaking hands with his old friends in town on Wednesday. Mr. A., is doing well in Wingham.

—Peter Lenahan, jr., is at Walkerton this week acting as juryman at the assizes. We have no doubt that justice will be meted out in every case.

—A few robins were seen in town last week, which is a sign of approaching spring. Some of our townspeople will not be sorry as their stock of wood is fast ebbing away.

—Rev. E. A. Smith of Clifford occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church Sunday morning and evening. At the morning service he sang a solo with admirable effect.

—Henry Eckel has returned from the General Hospital at Guelph, and we are glad to learn that he will be able to work shortly. He rather enjoyed his trip.

—Jos. Scheffer has rented the American Hotel in Guelph and has already commenced to do business. The family will move there shortly and will assist to manage the house.

Auction Sale—Of Farm Stock, Implements, etc., on the premises of W. J. Nickel, lot 8, Con., 4, Carrick, on Tuesday March 7th. Sale commences at 1 o'clock. G. Barton, auctioneer.

—Last Friday morning as Jos. Schultheis, sr., was walking on the sidewalk in front of his shop, he slipped on the ice and fell, breaking two ribs. He is now confined to his bed, under the doctor's care, and it will be some time before he will be able to go to work again.

—A load of young gentlemen and ladies from Walkerton were in town on Sunday, and on their way home their rig broke down. Meanwhile the rain was pouring down and they were a sad-eyed looking crowd when they returned to Mildmay, where they got their rig repaired.

—A Walkerton despatch says that Robt. W. King of Paisley, who has been fighting extradition to the United States for two months, left for Rock Rapids, Iowa, Friday morning, in company with James Kempaly, Sheriff of Lyon County, Iowa, a deputy sheriff from the same county, and I. Stiefel of Pinkerton staff, Chicago. King is supposed to have made a living by passing forged drafts on country banks in the United States, and was getting along until one of his accomplices named Chambers, of Harriston, got caught and gave away the secrets of the gang.

—The Methodist Sunday School concert in the town hall on Tuesday was in every sense of the word, a success. A very lengthy program, consisting of forty numbers was rendered, and every number brought forth loud peals of applause. The children performed their parts splendidly and all the difficult pieces were rendered without a hitch. Amongst those worthy of special mention are Prof. Garret, who as a singer and player has few equals; and Miss Georgina Morrison, in her recitation "Saunders McClashen's Courtship," which was excellently recited, and was heartily applauded. Mr. George Curle, sen., acted as chairman and performed the duties in a very efficient manner. The proceeds amounted to \$25.

—The following interesting item was clipped from the Wells County News of Fessenden, North Dakota:—

Sol Miller was in town last Friday and disposed of eight hundred bushels of flax that netted him two cents per bushel over the \$ mark, Lucky boy. Between him and Dave Pross—and they are both rustlers—they have something near 1900 bushels of wheat to dispose of. In this connection it may be mentioned that the new dwelling houses that they are erecting on their farms, about three miles east of here, and on which work has been suspended on account of cold weather, are now being pushed to completion. The buildings are large and commodious, two stories high, and when completed will rank among the best dwelling houses in Wells County. Sol and Dave are old timers here, are thoroughbred North Dakota rustlers and deserving of all the prosperity that comes their way. The above mentioned gentlemen were formerly Mildmay boys, and their parents still live in town.

—Mr. and Miss Hurst of Mildmay have returned home after visiting at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Harron.

—A load of young people attended the hockey match in Clifford last evening, between Clifford and Mt. Forest. Clifford was victorious.

—We were treated to a genuine thunderstorm on Sunday evening, accompanied by heavy rain.

—Adam Gaebel has moved onto the farm on the 8th concession, lately purchased by Jos. Schuett from Mr. Girodat.

—Kunkel & Weiler have dissolved partnership. Geo. Kunkel will conduct the boot and shoe business and August Weiler will work the farm.

—Mr. Jos. Reading and family of Lakelet, have moved to R. J. Morrison's farm on the gravel this week. Mr. Reading is father-in-law of John Davis of Mildmay.

FOR SALE.—That desirable property on Absalom Street, known as the Murray estate, opposite the foundry. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Wm. McGavin, Mildmay.

—John V. Berscht has put in a large and well assorted stock of boots and shoes, which he has purchased direct from the best manufacturers in the country. Any person in need of footwear should give John a call.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The debate on the budget closed on the 28th and the house went into a committee of supply. No division has been called for yet. The estimates for civil Government, \$253,185, was taken up and after short discussion was passed. The items for \$13,750 for public works was passed after considerable discussion.

—(—) Within a short time the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company has received \$345 from Toronto marked "conscience money." There is room for more conscience stricken remitters easing themselves by paying the poor editor his arrears and making things more comfortable all round.

—(—) The Canadian Commissioners have returned from Washington without concluding a treaty. The Commission adjourned until the 2nd of August next. The Yankee is a hard bargain maker and it is doubtful whether any satisfactory treaty can be made with him, but it is well to show the we are willing to negotiate on equitable terms, and that if we fail, the fault is not on our side. The opposition papers and members are trying to make political capital out of the failure to conclude a treaty, but if one had been made it would not have pleased them. It appears as if they had lost a text for a crusade against the Government and they turn to the next best thing to make an outcry about. If the treaty can be made, we will be in no worse position commercially than before, and we have shown a friendly disposition to do business with our neighbors on a just basis.

In the Bruce County House of Refuge there is one inmate 193 years old, another 191 years old, and 6 whose ages vary from 99 to 106. It seems that this country is somewhat noted for the longevity of its inhabitants which does not seem to be lessened any by the straightened circumstances of the subjects.

The temperance workers of this province have no need to feel discouraged. The hard facts of statistics give the lie to croakers. In 1898 there were 4,795 commitments for drunkenness in Ontario, and it was a Scott Act period. In 1898, when the Scott Act was scarcely more than a memory, there were only 1,707 commitments. The decline has been steady and gradual.

BORN.

BEITZ—In Mildmay, on Wednesday, March 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beitz, of a daughter.

FOR SALE.

That house and one and a half acres of land on Absalom street, Mildmay, opposite the foundry. Good stable. Good orchard, all kinds of fruit. Hard and soft water. Workshop thereon. For further particulars apply at this office, or to James Johnston Mildmay.

Overcoats
Underwear
Long Boots
Lumbermen's Rubbers

And all
MEAVY
GOODS...



Must now go at ...

ALMOST ANY PRICE

J. J. STIEGLER

Woollen Mill Store

The undersigned beg to announce to the public that they have opened a complete stock of ...

Tweeds, Blankets, Yarns,
Underwear, Flannels, Cottons,
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First-class Tailor shop
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In charge of J. H. Biehl. Call here if you want a good suit well made

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Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

McKELVIE & HEMPHILL
Main St., North.

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The fact that you can always exchange for other goods, or have your money back, if you are not satisfied with any purchases made at the STAR GROCERY. It's to the interest of every one to buy where they can get the best value for their money.

We claim our prices will average lower, quality considered, than you can get elsewhere. If you have never done business with us, try us now.

Caul or Produce

Happy Home Soap.....8 bars for 25c.
Pork and Beans..... 5c per tin.
Canned Mackerel..... 10c per tin.
Fresh Herring 10c per tin.
Mixed Pickles.....20c per quart
Blue Ribbon Tea.....25 & 40c per lb.

The Star Grocery.
J. N. SCHEFTER.