

Millions Starving.

An Awful Condition of Affairs in India.

Plague Follows Close on the Heels of Famine.

Food Enough to Last Until April Must be Provided.

Mortality at Bombay Frightful—Europe in a State of Alarm.

Bombay, Jan. 16.—Plague and famine are stalking arm in arm through densely populated portions of the British empire, thousands are dead or dying, and the outlook becomes more terrible every day. Millions of helpless men, women and children are starving, and the famine-stricken districts, having a population of nearly 40,000,000 people, will have to depend upon the hand of charity for food enough to keep body and soul together until April or later. Other districts with a population numbering about 50,000,000 are already feeling the pangs of bitter privation from food, and this must be endured well on into spring before permanent relief will be afforded by nature. Funds for the relief of the sufferers are being raised on all sides, but a very large amount of money will be needed to provide food even for these unfortunate people who live on almost nothing in comparison with Europeans and others from one end of the year to another.

THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE.

This calamity, awful as it is in its intensity, is possible not much greater than the ravages of the dreadful bubonic plague here, which is threatening to spread, through the flight of the natives of this city, into other parts of India, and if it reaches the greatly weakened famine sufferers, the mortality may be enormous.

The natives have been reduced by lack of food to little less than living skeletons in the most heavily stricken districts, and as such they cannot but fall victims by the thousands to the black plague, which threatens to invade Europe through the Mecca pilgrims and other sources for the spread of contagion.

BOMBAY DEPOPULATED.

Up to recently Bombay, with its population of about 500,000, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the healthiest cities in India, its sanitary works being equal to those of the European capitals. But all this has changed. More than half the population have disappeared, and those who remain are either helpless or cannot get away, or are crowded into the city by rail, or else contemplate so doing unless there is a change for the better shortly. The Government officials are seriously alarmed, the native physicians have nearly all left the city, business is paralyzed, and mills are closed or closing, the streets are partly deserted, and on all sides are empty houses, boarded up, or wide open, the passage of funeral parties through the streets goes on day and night. The ghats light the skies with their reflections, and line after line of bodies there or at the bare burial spots await consignment to the flames or to mother earth.

PROGRESS OF DISEASE.

The number of deaths from the plague in this city is now estimated, unofficially, to be over 3,000, and there are about 10 additional victims daily, with this number increasing as time wears on. The Europeans, however, have been singularly free from contagion up to the present time, only three deaths among them being recorded to date.

SPREADING.

At Karachi, Poona and Bandra, where large numbers of refugees have sought safety, the plague has broken out in most threatening form. At Bandra, for instance, 129 deaths are recorded out of 180 cases of the plague, causing consternation, even among the physicians.

The mortality during the past week has been unprecedented, while the return of deaths from intermittent fever are extraordinarily high, above the plague rate.

THE TROOPS IN DANGER.

The Government officials are dreading the spread of the plague to the British troops in garrison here, and it is proposed to withdraw the European troops, and send them into the best places available on the other side of Bombay harbor. On the other hand there are people who oppose this step being taken, on the ground that the presence of the British regiments has

a salutary effect upon the populace, which might otherwise start rioting and looting.

It is also suggested that the whole city should be isolated, and the exodus be prevented by a strong cordon of troops and armed steamers.

There are people who go so far as to strongly advocate this, the only radical cure is to drive the remaining natives from the quarter of the city inhabited by them, apply the torch to their habitations and burn every place there to the ground. They point to the fact in support of this policy, that no amount of disinfecting work will wipe out the horrible scourge, as the rats and even the ants, it is claimed, are infected, and will carry the pestilence far and wide unless the fire cure is adopted. If this is done, and it does not seem unlikely, the whole of the remaining native population will be driven out by the troops to an immense camp, which will have been previously prepared for them. There the natives will be compelled to remain until the plague is stamped out or works its worst among the unfortunates.

THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

Official reports show that the famine district in India already includes a population of 3,000,000, and that the number of natives employed on relief works will soon exceed 3,000,000. The prices of imported food in Bengal are high, traders taking advantage of the chance to make private fortunes.

EUROPE ALARMED.

From the European point of view, the plague is a matter of graver concern than the famine. All the continental governments are adopting precautionary measures at the ports and imports from India of rags, linen and other articles capable of conveying germs are prohibited, and it is announced that an European conference will be held at Rome to consider the adoption of combined measures to prevent the plague from invading Europe. The Russian Government has sent doctors to Persia to watch the progress of the disease, and if it appears in either Persia, Afghanistan or Kashmir, the Russian frontier will be immediately closed.

Children Cremated.

Awful Results of a Fire in an Orphan's Home.

Fifteen Fatherless Boys and Girls Lose Their Lives.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 18.—Fifteen little girls and boys are dead as a result of Friday night's fire at the Buckner Orphan Home, and nine others are seriously injured and crushed. Three of the injured, it is thought, cannot recover. The fire, which commenced about 10 o'clock Friday night and raged until the boys' dormitory was destroyed, did not cool enough for search for the bodies in the ashes until early on Saturday morning. At that time it was thought that only five children had been burned to death. When the ashes had cooled enough to admit of a search, scores of sympathizing friends and neighbors began the sad task of finding the bodies of the five whom it was known had perished, and during the day fifteen bodies were found.

THE DEAD.

Oscar Jackson, aged 13; Birdie Britton, aged 13; Marion Britton, Milton Britton; Carlos Jones, aged 5, of Hunt county; Willie Richards, aged 8, of Collins county; Grover Cleveland Yarborough, aged 13, of Smith county; Preston Cribbs, aged 15, of Fannin county; Wm. Miller, aged 7, of Lamar county; Eugene Black, aged 8, of Calhoun county; Virgil Nelson, aged 10, of Marion county; Richard Marsh, aged 10, of Denton county; Arthur Edwards, aged 10, of Wise county; Oscar Howard, aged 5, of Cherokee county; Say King, aged 7, of Indian Territory; Thomas O'Bannon, aged 6, died at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon from his burns.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Dan Grace, aged 5, fatally burned over two-thirds of his body; Earl Doodle, aged 6, badly burned on back; Charles Boyd Friend, aged 10, seriously and probably fatally burned on head, face, hands and arms, and injured on the head from jumping from the second story; Richard Zornwaldt, aged 12, seriously burned on head, face and neck; Sadie Britton, aged 17, hands burned and ankle sprained from a jump from the second story; Walter Blockington Yarborough, aged 8, both hands burned; Bennie Ware, aged 11, seriously injured, not expected to live; Jim Scott, aged 10, burned on both legs; Samuel Henderson, aged 10, burned about face, hands and arms. There were 47 boys in the dormitory, the home, but all are accounted for. The fire was discovered about midnight by Mrs. Britton, the boys' matron. The attendants were hastily aroused and sent in all directions to rouse the children. Such was Mrs. Britton's anxiety for the safety of the inmates that she forgot her own children, and despite her frantic efforts at rescue they were burned to death.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The sittings in Western Ontario—The Judges.

The Judges will sit for the Spring Assizes at the following places and dates in Western Ontario:

Boyd, C.—Woodstock, jury, Monday, March 22.

Armour, C. J.—Goderich, jury, Monday, March 8; Stratford, jury, Monday, March 22; Woodstock, non-jury, Monday, May 3; Walkerton, non-jury, Wednesday, June 2.

Ferguson, J.—Sandwich, jury, Monday, March 15; Guelph, jury, Monday, April 12; Chatham, non-jury, Tuesday, April 20; Sandwich, non-jury, Monday, April 26.

March 15; J.—London, jury, Monday, March 15; St. Thomas, non-jury, Tuesday, March 23.

Robertson, J.—Sarnia, jury, Monday, March 15; Chatham, jury, Monday, March 22; Brantford, jury, Monday, March 29; St. Thomas, jury, Monday, April 5.

Falconbridge, J.—Walkerton, jury, Monday, March 15; Sarnia, non-jury, Tuesday, April 20; Brantford, non-jury, Monday, April 26; Stratford, non-jury, Monday, May 3; London, non-jury, Monday, June 7.

March 15; J.—Goderich, non-jury, Tuesday, June 1.

Meredith, J.—Sandwich, non-jury, Monday, April 26.

WHITESIDE AT THE GRAND

The Clever Young Tragedian as Eugene Aram and Shylock.

The brilliant young tragedian, Walker Whiteside, paid his regular visit to London Saturday, appearing in two roles that he has not heretofore presented here. The matinee performance was a dramatization of "Eugene Aram" by Paul Kester and Mr. Whiteside himself. This thrilling story of real life, rendered immortal by Lytton, in prose, and Hood, in verse, has been admirably adapted to the stage, and makes a tragedy of absorbing, though melancholy, interest. Mr. Whiteside is to be commended upon this valuable addition to his repertoire, and upon his masterly conception of the title role. It is subtle and powerful, and has a cumulative intensity which bursts with splendid effect in the gruesome climax of the confession. In the evening, Mr. Whiteside essayed Shylock, and won the admiration of a most enthusiastic audience, who recalled him again and again. For a young man, the impersonation was the more remarkable. Mr. Whiteside takes the softer and more ideal interpretation of Shylock. He does not make him a fiend incarnate, but rather an object of pity than of scorn, by accentuating the few redeeming traits of his character, and by laying his vengeance to the contemptible heaped upon him and his race by his Christian adversaries. Mr. Whiteside received competent support. Miss Lucia Moore made a charming Portia—spirited, tender, manly and womanly. Mr. Hermon's Bassanio had the necessary dash and fire, and Mr. Tanner's Young Gobbo was an excellent bit of comedy. Mr. Whiteside and his company will always be welcomed to London.

AN EXETER SENSATION.

Mr. Richard Harrison Dies in His Seat in Church.

Exeter, Ont., Jan. 18.—Mr. Richard Harrison, a retired gentleman, living in town for many years, last night, after tea, went to the James Street Methodist Church for service. After being in his seat about five minutes, he suddenly gave a gasp, and almost instantly died.

His body was carried home, and his sons notified by wire of his sudden death. Deceased leaves two daughters and four sons. The congregation was much agitated by the awful event.

BACK IT UP.

That's what we do.

HANLEY'S CEREY NERVE COMPOUND "Backs" weak backs and the "rebacked" people "back" up our statements with their testimony. Here a sample:

For a number of years I have been troubled with a lame back, which at times became so painful that I had to lay off work. Nine months ago I was lucky enough to be advised to try Hanley's Cerey Nerve Compound, and after taking two or three bottles the pain entirely left me, and I feel certain that my cure is a permanent one, as I have had no return of the pain for eight months now. Wm. Rogers, 5 Ottawa St., Toronto.

"Cough Chase" cures Sore Throat. 10c.

Navigation and Railways

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Intended to leave London, England, MARCH 17, 1897.

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THOS. R. PARKER, 161 Dundas street corner of Richmond.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Movilla.

Numidian.....Jan. 23 Jan. 30
Laurentian.....Feb. 11 Feb. 18
Munguia.....Feb. 25 Feb. 27
Numidian.....Mar. 11 Mar. 13
Laurentian.....Mar. 27 Mar. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, \$92.50 and \$95. return \$100 and \$105. Second, Liverpool, Derry, London, \$34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, \$21.50.

Everything found, \$25. Belfast, \$40 to Glasgow-New York service—From New York to Belfast, Feb. 8, Cabin, \$10 to \$90; return \$30 to \$110; second cabin, \$30; return, \$35.

Agents—E. De La Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 415 Richmond street.

Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED NOV. 23, 1896.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Trains arrive at London from the west—4:15 a.m., 12:25 p.m., 12:55 a.m., 4:20 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—3:45 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 12:40 p.m., 2:25 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 7:35 p.m.

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—3:03 a.m., 11:07 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 12:40 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—7:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 11:20 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:20 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:40 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:20 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:20 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:40 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:20 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:40 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:20 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:40 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:40 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:20 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:40 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:20 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:40 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:20 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:40 p.m., 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230 and 232 Dundas Street.

WHISKARD'S

TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

Do You Know the Definition of Fair Prices?

In a great many places it means inferior quality, but not everywhere. Here it means careful thought, attention given to the smallest detail, right buying and right store management. If we can save you money in carrying on our business, can't we afford, and haven't we a right, to make low prices?

Good things don't always cost lots of money. For instance, we can positively save you money on every yard of **DRESS GOODS**, in Silks and All-Wool Serge and Cashmere that you buy from us.

BROCADED SILKS, 20c, 25c, 29c yard.
ALL-WOOL SERGES, and **CASHMERES**, worth 50c, for 25c yard.
Beautiful Small CHECKS, double fold, worth 25c, for 15c yard.

Our Millinery Store...

Millinery is always a fascinating subject for ladies; we have made it even more so by our price cutting. A lot more of those

Satin Crown Sailors, in black, navy and brown, selling at 35c each.
Ladies' Velvet Crown Sailors, selling at 25c each.
Ladies' Trimmed Walking Hats, worth 75c, for 25c each.
Beautiful Trimmed Hats, selling at \$1, \$1 25 to \$1 75 each.

LINENS

We are going to give 'em to you at prices that will induce you to buy.
Damask Table Linen, 60 inches wide, 25c yard.
Damask Table Linen, extra value, worth 45c for 35c.
Fine Bleached Table Linen, extra value at 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c yard.
Damask Linen Table Napkins, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c each.
Turkey Red Table Napkins, fringed, 5c each.

Intelligent Farming.

Interesting Proceedings of the Institutes at Ilderton and Lambeth.

Key to Keeping Up the Fertility of the Soil.

Advantages of Winter Dairying and How to Carry It on Successfully—Other Useful Hints.

(By The Advertiser's Special Reporter.)

A large number of the yeomanry in the vicinity of Ilderton greeted the Farmers' Institute on Friday and showed their sympathy in the work and their willingness to learn, and thus benefit themselves financially, socially, and intellectually.

The meeting opened at 1:45 p.m., the president, Mr. R. H. Harding, in the chair.

FERTILIZING THE FARMS.

"How to improve the fertility of farms" was the subject introduced by Mr. R. Harcourt, B.S.A., Guelph. Land, he said, is made up of decomposed rock and humus, or vegetable matter. To have this humus in the soil seems to be the key to keeping up the fertility of a farm. The advantages of this humus are: (1) It enables soils, especially sandy ones, to hold moisture like new or virgin soils. (2) It helps to bind together sandy soils and render more porous clay soils. (3) It helps the soil to hold moisture like new or virgin soils. (4) It is the only source of nitrogen in soils. (5) By its decomposition it helps to liberate potash and phosphoric acid, making them available for growing plants. (6) Decomposition renders the soil warmer and admits the air. (7) It makes the soil darker colored, therefore warmer.

Farmers should endeavor to sell their skill, instead of as most do, the fertility of their farm, and thus put upon the market such articles as butter, cheese, well-fatted beef, and pork. A special study should be made to save in a proper manner the manure, or when possible spread on the land as soon as made. We increase the fertility of our farms by a proper rotation, in which one crop leaves behind some benefit for the following crop, and a rotation in which a nitrogen-gathering crop is followed by a non-nitrogen-gathering crop. The first class of crops are such as peas, beans, vetches, tares, and especially clover; the latter should be narrow-leaved plants such as barley, oats, wheat and corn.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—Farmers make a great mistake in selling their ashes, which make a better fertilizer than any upon the market. On no crop are you likely to see a better result from the application of ashes than on clover. He advised the farmers to experiment in this. Potash is also good on small fruits and potatoes. Regarding commercial fertilizers, he recommended that they go slow—each man should experiment for himself, as soils were so varied.

GOOD ROTATION.

As an example of a good rotation he gave the one used at the Model Farm, in which Mr. Reenie plows only once in four years; viz., First year, grass, plowed in August or early fall, and worked with a grubber, cultivator and harrow until late, to kill weeds and decompose the sod. The manure is spread on this and the land is ridged up in drills to pass the winter. Second year: This is sown to hood crops and peas, the pea ground cultivated as soon as off and sown to wheat; hood crop land also cultivated for succeeding crop next year. Third year: Pea ground in wheat and other ground in spring grains, seeded under with seven pounds red clover, three pounds Alsike, and three pounds timothy. Fourth year: Two crops of hay.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.
Q.—Do you consider that manure

spread in summer under hot sun loses by evaporation? Ans.—No.

Q.—Would you spread manure mostly in winter? Ans.—I would always, unless I had a number one place to keep it, where it would not drain.

Q.—How would you improve a sandy soil? Ans.—Plow down clover, and clover applying ashes, which is more needed on sandy soils than on clay.

Q.—How is it that in Essex and Kent they claim that they secure more corn by spring plowing and more stock by fall plowing? Ans.—I should explain that in this way: Their soil is very rich in humus, or vegetable matter, therefore in nitrogen, and soils rich in nitrogen give rank growth, and by plowing in the fall the surface soil, by action of sun and atmosphere, has more nitrogen made available for plant growth, while in spring plowing the surface soil is in a rawer condition and goes more to producing grain.

WINTER DAIRYING.

The next speaker, Mr. L. Patton, gave a stimulating and encouraging address on "Winter Dairying," showing that hard times among farmers could be averted if they would intelligently devote their energies in a business-like way to dairying in the winter, and not allow their cows to eat the profit, in the winter, of their summer production. This is now beginning to work nicely all over Canada, and ere long, with Government assistance, he believed Canadian butter would occupy a place equal with Canadian cheese upon the British market.

For butter there was an unlimited market in Britain, as they spend annually \$45,000,000 for that article, and Canada receives as its share \$2,000,000 only, while for cheese they receive \$11,000,000 annually. To gain this required (1st) a business sagacity, and attention to every detail to suit the market; (2nd) the right cow; (3rd) that would produce at least 8,000 pounds of milk in one year; (3rd) cheap rations—ensilage was proving to be the basis of a cheap dairy ration; (4th) proper stables, roomy, clean, well-lighted, ventilated and handy; (5th) skilled operators, and the co-operative system, as in cheese; (6th) perfect cleanliness; (7th) cows coming in, in the fall of the year, gave 15 to 20 per cent more milk per annum and gave a better chance to raise calves; (8th) could be fed on the best quality of profit—oats thus, he believed, would return 45 cents per bushel; (9th) pin your faith to one breed and stick to it.

Attention was drawn to Denmark to show what could be accomplished in the production of dairy butter. A little country not as large as the Province of Ontario, and their exports of butter to Great Britain amount annually to over 100,000,000 pounds, for which they receive over \$25,000,000. In Canada we have a better climate, purer water, and many other natural advantages, and all we need to do is to follow up the business in the same manner to enable us to compete successfully with the Danes in the English market.

In the matter of cleanliness, we should follow closely the example set us by these people. Everything with them is done in the most cleanly manner. The stables in which the cows are kept and the milking done are kept as clean as possible. The cattle are groomed every day before the milking is done; their udders are well washed and dried. The milkers, in marked contrast with the practice of many Canadian dairymen, have their hands and clothing scrupulously clean. The milking is done with dry hands, and after each cow has been milked the milkster washes his hands before beginning to milk another cow. This close attention to details and cleanliness in every step of the process has been the secret of success in fancy butter-making in Denmark, and we have only to follow in the same path. Weed out our poor cows, aim to have a cheap ration, and to keep our cows milking during the winter months, and in a few years we will be able to sell in the English market six times the quantity of butter that we sold there in 1896, and at prices that will leave the farmer a fair profit for his labor and capital investment.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. H. L. Hutt gave a very interesting talk on small fruits, urging farmers not to deny themselves the luxury of the small fruits; then we would see less dyspepsia and yellow faces. He believed the close fence around a small garden did more harm than good by keeping out the horse cultivation. Give the small fruits shallow cultivation, keep them mulched with a loose surface or straw in the dry season. Nip or cut back the berry bushes

early in the season two or three feet high.

We find the Warfield strawberry the best on clay soil. Currants and gooseberries we prefer to grow in bush form, six stalks to the hill, pruning out the two oldest canes, allowing two new ones to take their place. In raspberries we prune out the canes that have borne fruit after the crop is picked, and leave five or six strong new canes to each hill. For the current worm spray with Paris green, 4 ounces to 40 gallons of water, adding a little lime water to prevent injury to the leaves. For mildew on the gooseberry, use Bordeaux mixture.

Mr. Hutt gave different methods of cultivation, as manuring, and illustrated the best methods to prune grape vines, etc.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Mr. J. S. Pearce, the reliable seedsmen of London, ran in valuable paper on the advantages of a selection, and buying of seeds, an account of which will appear in a later edition. He also spoke for a short time on corn, giving the best varieties in this neighborhood, and method of cultivation.

In the evening the house was full and the people were thoroughly enthused with the meeting, forty members being present. Mr. H. H. Harding, Thordale, occupied the chair. Choice selections of music were furnished by Mrs. Robinson and son, Missa Creais, and Professor Stuart and company, of Toronto. Mr. Harcourt addressed the meeting on "Science in Farming." Mr. Patton on "The Farm of the Future"; Mr. Hutt, on "Culture of Flowers." The meeting closed at 10, with the National Anthem.

At Lambeth.

For Saturday and for a section so nearly situated to London market, there was a large attendance at the afternoon session of the Farmers' Institute, and very much interest was taken in all the addresses, and lively discussions were indulged in by a large majority of the audience.

FODDER CROPS.

The first address was from Mr. L. Patton, of Oxford Mills, on "The Importance of fodder crops in the cheap production of butter and cheese." He pointed out the fact that in the world, and there is such keen competition and close prices that the farmer who does not produce his own fodder, which he considers essential to the cost of production. The principal way is to provide a cheap ration, and for winter we find nothing so equal as the production of a cheap ration, a good ration for winter being ensilage and bran and oat chop, to which may be added a little clover, hay or straw. Mr. Patton engaged in dairying depend in the summer on the pasture, and secure a few pounds of milk per cow per acre, whereas if part was plowed and used as sowing crops, a return of at least 1,500 pounds per acre would be realized, which he considers a very paying for extra labor, will give a return three or four times as large as the old method of dairying. He pointed out the fact that the cost of production, the principal way is to provide a cheap ration, and for winter we find nothing so equal as the production of a cheap ration, a good ration for winter being ensilage and bran and oat chop, to which may be added a little clover, hay or straw. Mr. Patton engaged in dairying depend in the summer on the pasture, and secure a few pounds of milk per cow per acre, whereas if part was plowed and used as sowing crops, a return of at least 1,500 pounds per acre would be realized, which he considers a very paying for extra labor, will give a return three or four times as large as the old method of dairying.

BUYING SEEDS.

Mr. J. S. Pearce, of London, next gave to the meeting a paper of useful information on the advantages of a selection in buying seeds, which was much appreciated. He pointed out the fact that the cost of production, the principal way is to provide a cheap ration, and for winter we find nothing so equal as the production of a cheap ration, a good ration for winter being ensilage and bran and oat chop, to which may be added a little clover, hay or straw. Mr. Patton engaged in dairying depend in the summer on the pasture, and secure a few pounds of milk per cow per acre, whereas if part was plowed and used as sowing crops, a return of at least 1,500 pounds per acre would be realized, which he considers a very paying for extra labor, will give a return three or four times as large as the old method of dairying.

POTATO CULTURE.

"Potato Culture," by Mr. H. L. Hutt, of the O. A. C. Guelph, was ably illustrated by Mr. H. H. Harding, who pointed out the fact that the cost of production, the principal way is to provide a cheap ration, and for winter we find nothing so equal as the production of a cheap ration, a good ration for winter being ensilage and bran and oat chop, to which may be added a little clover, hay or straw. Mr. Patton engaged in dairying depend in the summer on the pasture, and secure a few pounds of milk per cow per acre, whereas if part was plowed and used as sowing crops, a return of at least 1,500 pounds per acre would be realized, which he considers a very paying for extra labor, will give a return three or four times as large as the old method of dairying.

EDUCATIONAL.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

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to 40 gallons of water, adding lime water to prevent injury to the foliage.

FERTILITY OF THE FARM.

Mr. R. Harcourt, B.S.A., Guelph, gave to the audience an interesting address on "Keeping up the fertility of the farm." Q.—Will you use salt, lime or plaster on land? A.—Yes; they are of use principally to liberate phosphoric acid and potash, and should not be used in too large quantities.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

The evening session was well attended for a Saturday night meeting. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. H. Harding, the president. The question box proved interesting. "Butter Making," by L. Patton, was listened to attentively by all present. Mr. Harcourt gave the results of experiments at the college in the curing of hay; also a valuable talk on "Ashes," convincing all present of their great value on the farm. The closing address was by Mr. Patton, on "Beautifying the Farm," in his usual strong, humorous and intellectual manner. Choice selections of music were furnished by Mr. H. Poole, of Lambeth, and Mr. McMurray gave a large number of songs on the graphophone.

NEW METHODS.

Mail-Carrying Contracts Will Be Submitted to Public Competition and Awarded to the Lowest Tenderer.

The policy of the Postmaster-General in regard to public contracts is plainly stated in the following letter, which was recently received by Mr. W. S. Calvert, M.P. for West Middlesex, from Hon. William Mulock:

"I have your letter of the 23rd inst., stating that much exception is taken to the action of this department in canceling the contracts for the Napier and Stratford and Appleton and Mayfair mail service, and asking for an explanation. In reply I beg to say that the canceling of these contracts was not a matter of policy, but a matter of necessity. I am strongly of opinion that my duty to the department obliges me to put all contracts for mail service up to tender before they are let, such being the only means of obtaining services at the lowest possible rates. The late Government took advantage of the power conferred on the Postmaster-General to receive contracts on the same terms and condition to make the mail service contributory to their party necessities, and as a consequence the payment of exorbitant rates, even with full knowledge of the facts, has been habitual with the department. This I am determined to remedy, and I hope that in my efforts to put the service on a proper footing I shall have your hearty support. The result of the tendering so far is most encouraging, and I am satisfied that any temporary unpopularity we may suffer from the application of business methods in the work will be more than offset by the results. I would like you to assure the contractors in any such cases as these that the canceling of their contracts implies no dissatisfaction with the manner in which they have attended to their services, and I would be glad to receive tenders from them, which will have the same consideration as any others."

A COMBINATION OF RARE, SEARCHING AND POTENT ESSENTIAL DISTILLATIONS FOR INFLAMMATION EXTERNALLY.

For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, Cough, Diarrhoea, Pleurisy, etc.

By All Druggists and Dealers

PRICE 25c AND 50c PER BOTTLE

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

NEARLY ALL CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by **DR. J. C. WATSON**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**

NEW YORK.

15 Doses—35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

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

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

Medical Cards.

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FOUNDED BY JOHN CANNERY IN 1862.

Eight Unseated So Far.

With the vacating of the seat for Winnipeg, the number of constituencies in which bye-elections for the Dominion House of Commons will have to be held in the next few weeks runs up to eight. The vacant constituencies are North Ontario, South Brant and East Simcoe, in Ontario; West Prince, in Prince Edward Island; Champlain, in Quebec; Macdonald and Winnipeg, in Manitoba; and Colchester, in Nova Scotia.

The entire eight seats were carried at the general election by Conservatives, so that in the bye-elections the Laurier Government have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

All these seats have been made vacant because it was proved in court, or admitted by the members themselves, that they were carried by corruption.

In North Ontario the ballot boxes were illegally stuffed with ballots marked for Mr. McMillan, and the returning officer declared him elected by a majority of one. South Brant was lost by Hon. Mr. Paterson because he went out of the constituency to fight the battles of his party in other districts believed to be more in need of argument. While he was gone the agents of Mr. Henry corrupted the electors by wholesale, and the Conservative was elected by a majority of 21. There was a triangular fight in East Simcoe, Mr. Bennett, the Conservative candidate, receiving 2,775 votes; Mr. H. H. Cook, the Liberal, 2,529 votes; and Mr. Anderson, Independent, 1,650. In West Prince, Mr. Prince, the Conservative M. P., unseated because of corrupt practices, only had a majority of 45, though Mr. Yeo, an Independent Liberal, divided that vote with Mr. Perry, the regular nominee.

Mr. Marcotte, the Conservative M. P. in Champlain, secured his election through illegal clerical influence. He had a majority of 300. In Colchester, N. S., Mr. Dimmock was elected over Mr. Hendall, Liberal, by a majority of 177. In Macdonald, Man., a Liberal and a Patron were in the triangular fight with Mr. Boyd, Conservative, who won by 295, but the colossal ballot box stuffing shows that this majority was obtained by wholesale fraud. A similar condition of affairs, with a saturnalia of intoxicating liquors added, accounts for the election and unseating of Hugh John Macdonald in Winnipeg. The Conservative majority there was 236. If there had been a fair election Winnipeg would have gone Liberal by several hundred majority.

The indications are that the Laurier Government will carry at least six out of the eight seats so far vacant, and it may win them all. Other Conservative M. P.s owe their election to wrong-doing such as was confessed in North Ontario, South Brant, Winnipeg, and the other five constituencies here named; and more than one of them will have to walk the plank. Deprived of the rascally agencies by which they temporarily triumphed in June, their seats, too, will be filled by supporters of the new Administration.

Two energetic members of the Stratford Beacon staff—Messrs. A. C. Wood and James Fisher—have bought the Leamington News. They have the ability to make a thorough success of that journal, and the first issue under the new management bears evidence of marked improvement. The News will continue Liberal in its political leanings, but its proprietors promise to make it an all-round newspaper.

Cooking at School.

Interest will be taken by educational authorities and by the public generally in the experiment in the teaching of domestic science, or more familiarly speaking, cooking, which the Hamilton School Board has just provided for. The Hamilton trustees have voted \$400 to the Young Women's Christian Association, which undertakes to provide accommodation in its rooms for classes in cooking on five afternoons a week, and to hire the necessary equipment for the ensuing six months. The classes of 20 to 25 will be drafted from the fourth and fifth forms. Some of the members expressed themselves as opposed to the "new-fangled methods of cooking"; they preferred the good old ways of mother, they asserted. To these critics, Major Mason replied that domestic science aimed at providing instruction in simple cooking and economy in the preparing of foods, and the nature of foods.

Whether this experiment is successful or not, it is a notorious fact that much of the cooking of today, especially when undertaken by ordinary hired assistants, is wasteful in the extreme. It has been said that in the average household in North America enough good food is thrown away in a year to feed an extra family. If expert instruction at an early age will teach the coming wives and mothers and household aids how to make the most of everything, and to put on the table the food for the family in a clean, attractive, palatable way, the money spent in imparting the knowledge will not be misapplied. In England, where domestic science has been taught for a number of years, it is said to have had most beneficial effects.

Miss Kathleen Kerr Jarvis has composed the "Dream of Rosalind Waltzes." It is a pretty piece of music. A. & S. Nordheimer are the publishers.

Cabled Correspondence

The Queen's Health--Her Majesty Busy Over the Diamond Jubilee Programme.

Many Royal Personages Booked for the Diamond Jubilee--The Latest Liberal Victory--British Promptitude in Avenging the Death of Consul Phillips' Party--Notes.

London, Jan. 17.—Efforts have been made in the past week to create a scare in regard to the Queen's health, but without much success. Inquiries elicit the information that, save occasional slight attacks of rheumatism, her Majesty continues in fine health, and is busy over the programme for the diamond jubilee, every detail of which she insists upon supervising. The Queen has still, according to court report, a good ten years of working activity in her. It is stated that even her chronic winter rheumatism is abating. The court will return from Osborne to Windsor Castle on Feb. 10. On March 9 her Majesty will start for France.

Canadian and American ladies desirous of presentation at the drawing-rooms of the coming season can rely upon five taking place—three at which the Princess of Wales will act for the Queen, and two which will be held by the Queen herself in May and early June. The drawing room in June will just precede the diamond jubilee functions, and will form a brilliant prelude to those celebrations.

GERMANS AT THE JUBILEE.

A Berlin dispatch says: The number of German royalties who are already booked for attendance at the Queen's jubilee in England include a large list of names, figuring in the Almanach de Gotha. It is in consonance with the expressed desire of the Emperor Frederick and the Kaiser that there shall be the fullest attendance of Queen Victoria's German relatives. The three eldest of the Imperial Princes will go with the Kaiser. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania, with others of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family; Prince and Princess Arlberg of Anhalt and some of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz family will attend the celebration. The Czar, with the Czarina, if her health permits, and several princes of Denmark will take part in the London festivities, but the Emperor of Austria will not be present.

THE LATE LIBERAL VICTORY.

The election of a member of Parliament from the Cleveland division of Yorkshire greatly stimulated the Liberals. Cleveland division has returned a Liberal candidate by a majority of more than double that of 1895, and more than twice that of "the Liberal year," 1892. This is in spite of the fact that the successful candidate, Alfred Pease, is now absent in Somerset, and that Kier-Hardin, who he defeated, is now a member for Southampton, who was in the United States when the expected election took place, and got home in time to find himself in the House of Commons. It is too early to say whether the latest result marks the beginning of a Liberal reaction, but there are not wanting signs that the Education Bill, among other new parliamentary explosive compounds of unknown force, may prove a weapon more destructive to its friends than to its enemies.

CHAMBERLAIN STIRRING UP MATTERS.

While the Ministers warned by the remarkable increase of the Liberal majority in the Cleveland bye-election have decided against proposing rate aid as the basis of the new Education Bill, their own party not being united on that principle, Mr. Chamberlain has taken an important stand on the question of London government, which may create further divisions. At a public meeting held in support of the movement for incorporating Kensington as a city, with its own mayor and council, a letter was read from him in favor of this policy of creating separate municipalities in different divisions of the metropolis. He considers London too large to be governed by a single central authority, degenerating into a pure official and bureaucratic administration. Kensington has followed the example of Westminster in agitating for a separate charter. Metropolitan London includes 42 parishes and district councils, and on the Kensington plan these may be converted into 42 incorporated cities, with a central board to keep the main sewer pipes in order and to oversee a few other odd jobs. This result would mark the collapse of the London unification movement. Then, again, Westminster, Kensington and other conservative parishes might apply for charters and become separate municipalities, while the East End parishes might remain loyal to progressive principles and continue to support the London County Council—that is to say, Conservative section would be separatist, and Liberal sections unionist on questions of London government, thereby reversing the order on Irish questions.

BRITISH PROMPTITUDE.

The British Government has not lost any time in making arrangements to avenge Consul Phillips and his party, massacred by the insurgents of Benin City, west coast of Africa. About fifteen officers and officials sailed from Liverpool Saturday for the Guinea coast, and war stores will follow at once. The British war vessels on that station will furnish a landing party of 600 blue jackets who with 300 Hausa troops, will form an expedition which will ascend the river in launches to Sapele, thence by force affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil—pulmonics of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

The march from Sapele is expected to be a ticklish piece of work. There is merely a jungle path opened, and ambushes may be expected. Why Phillips and his men went up that country unarmed after the warnings and became known as the "Dogs" uttered, is a question to which no answer is at present forthcoming.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

London correspondents agree that the event of the week in continental politics is the appointment of Count Muraviev as Russian Foreign Minister. His office is undoubtedly the most important in Europe at the present moment, and his character and antecedents, therefore, are being carefully studied in all quarters. The appointment is in France, but not on the whole, in Germany. All the writers agree that the appointment is due to the influence of the Danish court.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

At the beginning of the week there was something approaching a panic because of the seeming cargo of cholera brought by the steamer Nubia to Plymouth. The fears increased when it became known that one poor fellow had died of cholera while the ship was in Plymouth Sound. But the scare was rapidly allayed when it was announced that the unlucky vessel had again steamed far out to sea to bury the dead sailor. Once more a death occurred, followed quickly by yet another funeral cruise to midchannel, but so admirable were the precautions taken by the port authorities of both Plymouth and London that the men of the Lancashire Regiment, who were on board, are now safely housed in quarantine quarters, breathing the pure air of Staddon Heights, near Plymouth. The yellow flag has been hauled down at Gravesend, and the Nubia is now safely at Albert Dock. There can be no praise too great for the sanitary authorities, who quietly, but quickly, and without any fuss or panic, knew what to do, and did it at once and thoroughly. It was a wonderful instance of disciplined department energy, unchecked by official red tape.

ARBITRATION POPULAR.

The weekly reviews take up the joyful refrain heard all the week from the daily press over the negotiations of the arbitration treaty. The treaty has commanded the attention of the continental press to an unusual degree and is described at once in Vienna, Rome and Paris, as a fresh landmark in the progress of civilization. Perhaps the highest tribute paid is an unconscious one from the German press, which complains that so notable an example of the utility of arbitration in Anglo-American relations will encourage unduly the peace party in the Reichstag. The American senators, who persist in obstructing or defeating this treaty, will be, according to this view, the enemies of humane and pacific civilization. The treaty is hailed as a great step towards the peaceful settlement of German militarism and remorseless enemies of humane and pacific civilization. The treaty is hailed as a great step towards the peaceful settlement of German militarism and remorseless enemies of humane and pacific civilization.

THE YOUNG TURK AGITATION.

The Young Turk agitation is spreading in the Balkan Peninsula. Placards posted on the walls of the towns denounce the Sultan in unmeasured terms. One placard, which was torn down by the police of Philippopolis, was printed in red ink. This has created a great stir and alarm among the Turks. It is believed to indicate a determination to resort to violent measures. The red-printed placards and roars of "Sultan Harab" is known to be mad, and our religion prescribes us to kill every mad dog. The Young Turks, who have hitherto abstained from bloodshed, have now decided to assume the title of revolutionary, and in future will use arms against the Sultan and his followers. It is our duty now to kill or burn and ruin everything connected with the Yildiz skitchee, and to hang up the placard. The proclamation concluded with a call upon the Turks to seek revenge, informing them that the hour to strike has arrived, and advising: "Let every true Moslem do his duty."

NOTES.

The London newspapers say that Olga Nethercole, the actress, is to be married to Dr. Oliver, who is at present in India.

President-elect McKinley has come in for a great deal of chaff over the American side of the world which he is to wear at his inauguration.

A Berlin dispatch says: Outside of military and Government circles, with the press excepted, there is a general opinion that the arbitration treaty, proposed by Great Britain and the United States is hailed with delight.

The London Post contains an advertisement of an English baronet, 73 years old, nearly blind, and slowly recovering from illness, who has been deserted by his wife, and begs the benevolent to help him with the necessities of life.

A private letter received from Constantinople this week says it is the opinion of life-long residents that there is certain to be before long an attempt of some kind for a new-Modern fanatics upon the European embassies, which, of course, would precipitate a crisis. The Sultan himself has reason to entertain the same fear, and by his orders the most stringent precautions are being taken.

The London Daily News publishes a long article advocating prohibition of the Mecca pilgrimage, and suggests that the European Ministers at Teheran and St. Petersburg should insist upon the closing of the channels of pilgrimage, while the Turkish authorities close the port of Jeddah. Great Britain, under treaty arrangements, can prohibit Afghan pilgrims from traversing India, and can also stop the influx from Beloochistan. The Austrian Government has decided to prevent so far as possible the pilgrimage from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. For headaches (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or limbs, pains around the liver, peevishness, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels, and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after-effects.

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

BILIOUSNESS,

CONSTIPATION

PILES and

ALL LIVER DISORDERS.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. Price 25c per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helens Street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster

Back-Ache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pains, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc. Promptly Relieved and Cured by

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for several years, I can say that it is the most reliable and most effective remedy I have ever used. It is a true and reliable remedy, and I can say that it is the most reliable and most effective remedy I have ever used. It is a true and reliable remedy, and I can say that it is the most reliable and most effective remedy I have ever used.

Price 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

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The Good Things

OF THIS WORLD ARE FOR THOSE WHO SEEK THEM.

Some of

The Good Things.

All-Wool Tweed Dress Goods.

Goods that can be recommended to give good wear, nice neat patterns, and they will compare with any 50c Tweed Dress Goods in the market. Our price is 25c yard.

Better Lines.

Fine wool, desirable patterns, just the goods for a serviceable dress; the best value we have ever had; only 35c yard. Our best tweeds now only 48c per yard, sold at 65c and 75c yard.

Don't turn your back on a good thing. Some people do this, but regret it afterwards.

Dame Fashion

Calls for plain cloths, and this is the spot to get them. We have a big range of prices and colors—we will just mention one. Fine heavy tinted Cloths, very wide; have been selling at 75c yard, but they are going now at 56c yard.

A Pointer Worth Remembering

What are left of those knotted plaids, which have been so much admired, that have been selling at 50c yard; we will clear them out at 25c yard.

An Item of Interest to You.

These skirts we are selling at half price. If you are an economical woman, this item should interest you.</

Merit

Made and Merit maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a medicine that cures every ailment, makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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

Commercial.

Local Market.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

London, Monday, Jan. 18.

Wheat, per bu., red 75c to 76c

Wheat, per bu., white 75c to 76c

Oats, per bu., 35c to 36c

Peas, per bu., 35c to 36c

Corn, per bu., 25c to 26c

Duckweed, per bu., 24c to 25c

Rye, per bu., 22c to 23c

Barley, per bu., 20c to 21c

Beans, per bu., 25c to 26c

Scarcely any grain offered on this market today.

Not one load of hay came in.

The following list of prices are based on latest transactions:

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs., 120 to 130

Wheat, red, per 100 lbs., 120 to 130

Oats, per 100 lbs., 50 to 60

Peas, per 100 lbs., 50 to 60

Corn, per 100 lbs., 40 to 50

Barley, per 100 lbs., 40 to 50

Beans, per 100 lbs., 25 to 35

Duckweed, per 100 lbs., 24 to 25

Rye, per 100 lbs., 22 to 23

Barley, per 100 lbs., 20 to 21

Beans, per 100 lbs., 25 to 26

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Oats, per 100 lbs., 50 to 60

Peas, per 100 lbs., 50 to 60

Corn, per 100 lbs., 40 to 50

Barley, per 100 lbs., 40 to 50

Beans, per 100 lbs., 25 to 35

Duckweed, per 100 lbs., 24 to 25

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Beans, per 100 lbs., 25 to 26

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Not one load of hay came in.

The following list of prices are based on latest transactions:

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs., 120 to 130

24 cars on sale; market dull; good to choice native lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; common to fair, \$3.25 to \$4.75; mutton, sheep, good to choice, \$3.70 to \$5.90; culls to fair, \$2.50 to \$3.65; no Canadas here.

Closing report:

Cattle—Steady.

Hogs—Easy, but all were sold, the closing prices being about 5c below present quotations of today or about yesterday's ruling price; heavy-weight Yorkers and pigs which sold early at \$3.25 were quoted at \$3.75 to \$3.80 in late trade.

Sheep and Lambs—Closed easy for all but strictly prime lambs, which stood at \$5.25 to \$5.50. There were no Canadas here.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Estimated receipts of hogs today are 50,000; left over, 3,000; market active, averaging nearly steady with Saturday; light, \$3.30 to \$3.60; mixed, \$3.30 to \$3.45; heavy, \$3.15 to \$3.45; rough, \$3.15 to \$3.20.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; best grades firm; others steady; beefs, \$3.50 to \$3.70; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.45; Texas, \$2.45 to \$2.60; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady to firm.

English Markets.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—12:45 p.m.

Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; futures quiet near and distant positions higher.

Corn—Spot steady; futures steady and unchanged.

Barley—Steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs. 25s; short ribs, 20 to 25 lbs. 25s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs. 25s 6d; short clear backs, light 15 lbs. 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs. 25s 6d; clear Hams—Short cut, 14 to 15 lbs. 20s 6d.

Yellow—Fine North American, 10s.

Leaf—Extra India musk, 50s 6d; prime musk, 50s.

Fork—Prime musk, fine western, 45s 6d; medium western, 45s 6d.

Lard—Steady; prime western, 21s; refined in cases, 21s 6d.

Cheese—Firm; demand fair; finest American white (Gouda), 53s; finest American colored (Gouda), 53s.

Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 65s.

Turkey—Common—5s 3d.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6s 6d.

Refined sugar—Refined, 3s 6d; hind-quarter, 3s 6d.

Refined sugar—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, 27s.

House—At London (Pacific Coast), 24s.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn nothing doing.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat steader, corn, quiet but steady.

Country markets—English, partially 6d cheaper; French, steady.

The Dairy Market.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—Cheese firm; demand fair; finest American, white and colored, September, 53s.

Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 50s.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 18.—Butter steady; fancy firm; State dairy, 10c to 15c; do creamery, 15c to 18c; western creamery, 15c to 20c; do factory, 7c to 14c; Eggs, 20c; imitation creamery, 10c to 15c.

Cheese firm; State large, 7c to 8c; small, 8c to 11c; part skims, 4c to 8c; full skims, 2c to 3c.

Sparks From the Wire.

Mr. P. K. Seddon, formerly British consul at Chicago, has died in London.

The whole east coast of Newfoundland is blocked with ice. All shipping traffic is suspended.

Senator Sherman confirms the report that he had signified to Major McKinley his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State.

The body of a young man who committed suicide in the woods near Pontiac, Mich., has been identified as that of Wm. Dick, whose parents live in Haldimand county, Ont.

The Bering Sea claims commission will conclude its labors at Victoria, B. C., by the end of the present week. A recess of five days will follow, and San Francisco will then be visited for the taking of testimony.

John Gilbert, an aged farmer, who lived near Rockton, Wentworth county, died on Monday from old age. Deceased was born in 1796, and was 100 years of age. He continued bright and cheerful to the last.

Mahlon Dickson, of Philadelphia, a baggage master who was injured in the Royal Blue Line wreck on Chicago, died in Plainfield, N. J., today (Monday). George Rehl, a fireman in the city of Chicago, died today of a dying condition.

Charles Rothchild, who was formerly in the cloak business in Brooklyn, killed himself Saturday by jumping down an air shaft from the eighth floor of the Cable building. His wife witnessed the deed. It is believed that business troubles caused the suicide.

Chief of Police Padenoch, Chicago is in receipt of a letter from Toronto, requesting that the Chicago police make inquiry for F. P. Sinclair, a fugitive from justice, who is now at Victoria, B. C. Mr. Sinclair left Toronto three weeks ago for Chicago. His friends have not heard from him since he left Canada. Mr. Sinclair is a wealthy merchant.

Hon. John E. Redmond, the leader of the Fenian wing of the Home Rule party, who is now at Lynn, Mass., says that when he returns to England he will bring the matter of the prison system of Great Britain before Parliament, and make an effort to have it made more humane, and have the lot of the prisoners more easy.

A little girl 2 1/2 years old, who gave her name as Angie May Stewart, arrived at the Union depot, Detroit, from Toronto on Saturday afternoon, and was to have been met by her aunt. Through some mistake the letter failed to do so, and the child was taken in charge by Mrs. Thayer, of the Travelers' Aid Society. She can be found at 43 Hecla avenue.

Steamship Arrivals.

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MUNYON'S

NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE

VICTORIOUS.

The People Protest Against Old

Fogysim, Poisonous Drugs

and Nauseating Doses.

CURE YOURSELF

If You Are Ailing in Any Way Ask

Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to

Health, Purchase His Remedies and

Cure Yourself.

Mrs. Merrick, 122 Bloor street west,

Toronto, says: "Almost from childhood

I suffered from headache in its most

severe form. I have been so bad at

times my eyes have been covered with

spots, and I have been almost blind

from pain in my head. When one of

these attacks came (which was very

frequently), I was perfectly helpless

and could not speak or do anything.

I had used different medicines, but

could not get relief until I used

Munyon's Headache Cure. I had used

scarcely a bottle when the awful head-

aches from which I suffered for years

entirely disappeared, and I am now

free from them."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never

fails to relieve in one to three hours,

and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively

cures all forms of indigestion and sto-

mach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneu-

monia and breaks up a cold in a few

hours. Price 35 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs,

night sweats, allays soreness, and

speedily heals all lung troubles. Price,

25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures

pains in the back, loins or groins, and

all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervous-

ness and builds up the system. 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never

fail. The Catarrh Tablets—Price 25c.

eliminates the disease from the sys-

tem, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price

25c. and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs

relieve asthma in three minutes and

cure in five days. Price, 50c each.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops head-

aches in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively

cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all

impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost

powers to weaklings. Price, \$1.

A separate cure for each disease.

At all druggists, 50c a bottle.

