FREE STATE IS NOW CLEAR.

Dewet Again on the Run, Pursued by Kitchener and Methuen.

A despatch from London, says:—The following despatches have been received from Lord Roberts:—

"Pretoria, Aug. 10.—Wavell, commanding at Johannesburg, reports that the Boers' patrol attacked a water works patrol outside the town on Tuesday.

"Buller occupied Amerfoort, thirty miles north of Laing's nek, in the evening of August 7th. The enemy retreated six miles before Amerfoort was reached. The casualities were twenty wounded.

"On August 9th Buller reached north bank of the Reitspruit on his way to Ermelo.

"Rundle has arrested at Harrismith Commandant Marois, three field cornets, 130 armed burghers, and three spies.

"Hunter reports that the Boers are still surrendering in the Bethlehem district. A million rounds of rifle ammunition have been destroyed at Naauwpoort. Cloete, a member of the Transvaal Volksraad, has been taken prisoner.

"Kitchener engaged De Wet's rear guard yesterday afternoon near Lindequesdrift, on the Vaal. He heard Methuen's guns six miles to the north-west."

Lord Roberts, in the foregoing despatch, reveals the fact that Gen. Buller is advancing directly north from Laing's nek, on the wagon road which passes through Ermelo and crosses the Lorenzo Marques railroad near Machadodorp, one of the important Boer strongholds. Buller evidently aims to get behind the main body of the Boers somewhere near Machadodorp. Kruger is also in this vicinity.

A later despatch from Lord Roberts says:—

"Pretoria, Aug. 11.—The enemy is fleeing in front of Ketchener's and Methuen's forces. Early this morning he was trying to cross the railway at Wolverdeen station where he was engaged by Smith-Dorrien.

"Methuen on August 9 fought a rear guard action near Buffelshock. He captured six waggons and two ambulances."

In spite of the fact that Gen. Christian De Wet is in full flight, South African telegrams announce a hurried exodus of civilians from Mafeking, and that Lord Edward Cecil is preparing to stand another siege.

LORD ROBERTS' REPORT.

Harrismith Captured and Severe Fighting at Eland's River.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office as follows:—

"Harrismith surrendered on August 4. The neighbouring country seems to be quiet.

"The Boers attacked the garrison at Eland's river on the morning of August 4. Information was sent to Carrington, who was on his way to Eland's river. Ian Hamilton, who reached Rustenburg yesterday, reported hearing heavy firing in the direction of Eland's river. To-day the firing seems more distant, which looks as if the Eland's river garrison had been relieved and was retiring towards Zeerust."

Lord Roberts, in another report, dated at Pretoria, says:—"Kitchener is with the force south of the Vaal river. He was joined yesterday by a strong detachment of Barbant's Horse and the Canadian Regiment."

SHOT BY THE BOERS.

The Englishman Who Blew Up Magdalene Bridge.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Cape Argus telegraphs that the Englishman, Cooper, who was convicted at Machadodrop of blowing up the Magdalene bridge on the Delagoa railway, and condemned to death by court-martial, was duly shot. He refused to disclose his accomplices unless the Boers would agree to spare his life, a condition which was refused.

THE RAIDERS ROUTED.

Boer Commando Which Derailed a Train Badly Cut Up.

A despatch from Kroonstad, says:—Commandant Theron, who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned last week, near Honigspruit, the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes, has suffered a loss of three killed and ten severely wounded, in a rear guard action near Kroonstad with the mounted infantry. The British sustained no losses.

LONG TIME YET.

Kruger Asserts That the War is Not Nearly Over.

A despatch from London says:—According to the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Express, President Kruger, in the course of an interview last Wednesday, said that the report he intended to surrender was without foundation. He declared that the war would last a long time yet.

"A Boer bulletin," continues the correspondent, "announces a big battle between Lydenburg and Middleburg, in which the British had 500 killed and wounded. It also announces the recapture by the burghers of Heilbron, De Villiers, and Frankfort."

Boer reports via Lorenzo Marques lately have proved worthy of little credence.

The Pretoria plot is the theme of many editorials. All the papers decry the idea of treating the Boers too leniently.

"Examples, and stern examples," says the London Daily Mail," are necessary. Although we may not agree with Sheridan's fierce maxim, 'Nothing should be left an enemy but eyes to weep with,' yet this was the conclusion of a not inhuman officer who thoroughly understood war."

"BE OF GOOD CHEER."

Minister Conger Informed of the Advance of the Allies.

A despatch from Washington, says:—A message has been sent to Minister Conger by the State Department in reply to the despatch received from him late on Tuesday. It advises him of the approach of the relief column, and exhorts him to be of good cheer. The despatch was sent direct to Minister Conger at Pekin, and a duplicate of it to Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai. Goodnow was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to Minister Conger.

The Government officials here regard the situation as very dangerous to Minister Conger and other foreigners in Pekin, and grave doubt is expressed whether the international force can reach Pekin in time to rescue the Ministers.

BOLD PLOT AT PRETORIA.

A Plan to Shoot British Officers and Take Lord Roberts a Prisoner.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A plot to seize General Roberts and to shoot as many as possible of the British officers here has been discovered and ten men charged with complicity have been arrested. Other suspects are being closely watched, and it is expected that they will shortly be taken into custody.

The system of granting passes to burghers who take the oath of neutrality is proving unsafe, and there is urgent need of a stricter policy.

Kaffirs who have come into the city report that the Boers are treating the natives brutally whenever they reoccupy a place that has been passed by the British troops. Their usual method of punishment is flogging.

Every night shots are heard round the town. The firing is done by the sentries, who frequently discover Boer emissaries trying to enter or leave the town.

The supplies here for the army are abundant, with the exception of forage. Few of the local farmers bring anything to market. It is expected that trains will be available shortly, and the merchants will then replenish their stores. The military authorities are selling rations of flour to civilians at threepence per pound. The indigent residents are still being fed by the authorities. Lord Milton has charge of the food supplies for civilians.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Wheat—Under the influence of strong cables Chicago opened about 1c higher to-day, and maintained a good tone up to the close. Holders of Manitobas marked prices up 1c, but buyers had not reached them this afternoon. Ontario sold rather firmer. Quotations are as follows: Ontario, red and white, old, outside, 70c; and new, 68 to 69c; spring, outside, 70c; Manitoba No. 1 hard g.i.t., 91c asked; same Toronto and west, 87c asked; same, upper lake ports, 84c asked. Buyers bid about 1-2c less.

Millfeed—Scarce and steady. Bran $12 to $12.50; and shorts, $14 to $14.50, west.

Corn—Firm, in sympathy with Chicago but demand here at present is light. No. 1 American yellow, 47 1-2c on track here; and mixed at 46 1-2c.

Peas—Scarce. Car lots are quoted nominally at 60c, north and west, and 61c east; same, October delivery, offer at 55c.

Barley—Quiet. New No. 2, 38c; outside; old, No. 2, 40c.

Rye—New rye, 49c, outside; and old, 51 to 52c.

Oats—Easy. New white oats, west, 24 1-2c; old white oats, north and west, 26c; and east, 27c.

Flour—Continues dull. Holders ask $2.85 for 90 per cent. patent, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and exporters bid $2.75. Special brands sell locally from 10 to 20c above these figures.

Buffalo, Aug. 14.—Flour — Firm, Wheat—Little doing; spring, No. 1 Northern, spot, 82 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 81 1-2; winter, No. 2 red, old, 79c; new, 77c; No. 1 white, old, 78c; new 76c. Corn—Unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 43 3-4 to 44c; No. 3 yellow, 43 1-2 to 43 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 43 1-4 to 43 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 43 to 43 3-4c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, new, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c; No. 3 white, 24 1-2 to 24 3-4c; No. 4 23 3-4 to 24c. Rye—No. 2, 54 to 54 3-4c. Barley—Fair to choice, malting, 46 to 49c, on track here.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Higher cables, good export engagements, and rain in the North-West gave a firm tone to a small wheat market to-day. Corn was helped by continued hot weather, and closed 7-8c higher.

Minneapolis, Aug. 14.—Close—Wheat—Aug. and Sept., 75 1-2c; December, 76 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 78; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74 1-2c.

Toledo, Aug. 14.—Wheat—Spot, 78 3-4c; September, 79 3-4c; October, 79 7-8c; December, 81 1-4c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 40c; September, 39 3-4c; Oats—No. 2, cash, 23c; September, 22 13-4c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 51c. Clover seed—1898 prime $5.10; 1899, prime, $5.40; October, $5.77 1-2; No. 2, $4.65. Oil—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, Aug. 14.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 Northern, 76 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 74 1-4 to 75 1-2c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51 1-2 to 53 1-2c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 49 to 50c; sample, 39 to 48c.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Our receipts at the western cattle yards to-day were forty carloads of live stock, comprising 600 cattle, 300 hogs, 500 lambs and sheep, a dozen milkers, and a few calves.

There was rather a heavy run of export cattle, but the rather better markets in the Old Country probably had some effect, as we had a brisk demand for all the good cattle at from 4 3-4 to 5c per pound; light stuffed are worth from 4 1-4 to 4 5-8c per pound. There was a fair clearance.

The trade in butcher cattle was dull, as we had more than the demand required, good stuff sold at steady prices, but common stuff dragged, and much of it did not sell.

Stockers, feeders, export and light bulls, and milch cows remain practically unchanged in price.

Calves sold better to-day, with a steady enquiry for a few choice veals.

Hogs are steady and unchanged.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs. the top price is 6 1-4c; thick fat hogs, 5 3-8c; light hogs, 5 1-4c per pound.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$ 4 25	$ 5 00
Butcher, choice do.	4 00	4 50
Butcher, medi., to good.	3 25	3 50
Butcher, inferior.	2 80	3 15
Stockers, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3 25	3 75
Spring lambs, each.	2 00	4 00
Bucks, per cwt.	2 50	3 00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25 00	45 00
Calves, each.	2 00	10 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00	6 25
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 12 1-2	5 37 1-2
Sows.	3 25	3 50
Stags.	2 00	2 50

BATTLE AT PEITSANG

Stubborn Fight in Which the Chinese Showed Skill and Bravery.

A despatch from London says:—Details of the battle at Peitsang on Sunday between the European allies and the Chinese troops credit the Chinese with skill and bravery. They were entrenched on both sides of the Peiho behind works constructed after the most modern European methods. The Chinese were driven across the river, but in their retreat they destroyed the bridge. The Japanese then worked their way across the river and dislodged the Chinese from their entrenchments on the further side, but pursuit was impossible, owing to the country being under water.

The task of the allies is one of much greater magnitude than at first appeared. The Chinese are putting up a much stronger resistance than was looked for, and are fortifying their positions with cleverly constructed works. The total loss of the allies in Sunday's battle was between 750 and 1,000 men, so that any advantage gained was dearly bought. Further advance against the Chinese was delayed owing to inefficient transport.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

The expedition moved slowly because it was found that the Chinese had placed many mines and torpedoes in the Pai River. The Japanese in the advance soon struck a force of the enemy near Tien Tsin and a skirmish followed. The Chinese fought well and the Japanese suffered a loss of twelve men. The Chinese then retired upon Peitsang. Scouts reported that three large guns and many smaller cannon were in place in the Chinese entrenchments at Peitsang. A spy who had gone out in advance of the allies brought in the information that the Chinese forces consisted of fully 40,000 men, well armed and strongly entrenched.

THE FINAL RUSH.

The Americans and British troops marched up the west bank of the river. The Russian and Japanese moved along the east banks. Light draught transport boats, with supplies and artillery, moved slowly up the river between the columns. The weather was ideal and the troops were in good condition and high fighting spirits.

Peitsang was reached Saturday, and the allies took position for battle during the night. The attack was made Sunday at daylight. The resistance of the Chinese was most stubborn. For seven hours the result of the battle was in doubt. Then the allied troops rushed the Chinese position and the Mongolians were driven from their trenches.

DE WET CROSSES THE VAAL

He is Still Hemmed in by the British, However.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Tuesday's trains running between Pretoria and Middelburg were sniped at by Boers near Bronkhorst spruit. Two men were wounded. A force of Mounted Infantry drove the Boers off and burned the farms for ten miles around.

Gen. De Wet has crossed the Vaal river, but he is still hemmed in.

The Boers hold a position five miles east of Wondesfontein. This is an advance station on the Delagoa bay line that is held by Gen. French. Every intermediate station is strongly garrisoned by the British.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPES.

A despatch from London, says:—General De Wet, the Boer commander, who according to the correspondents was certain to be captured by the British who had thrown an unbreakable cordon around him, has succeeded in crossing the Vaal river, and, according to one report, a large part of his force have made good their escape and reached Buffel's hoek.

Probably his defence of the hills against General Methuen covered the retreat of this part of his command.

BOMBARDING DE WET.

Kitchener and Methuen Raking His Position With Artillery.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Part of the railway south of Vereeniging was destroyed by the Boers on Thursday night. A number of passengers have been brought here on an armoured train.

There is a scarcity of coal in Johannesburg owing to the fact that Springs, the source of the supply, has been cut off by the Boers.

General Hamilton has relieved Rustenburg, the Boers who were besieging the place making only a feeble resistance. The Boers fled to the west.

Generals Kitchener and Methuen are bombarding General De Wet's position from the north and south.

CABLE FROM SIR ROBT. HART.

Shows Chinese Government is Anxious for Safety of Foreigners.

A despatch from London says:—The office of the Chinese Customs here has received, through the Customs Commissioner at Shanghai, a cipher despatch from Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, dated Pekin, which says in part:

"The sooner we can be got out of this the better, for it is inconvenient for the Chinese Government and unsafe for ourselves."

This is interpreted as indicating that the Chinese Government is anxious for the safety of the foreigners, or, at any rate is anxious to remove them from Pekin in view of the present disturbed state of affairs.

BIG RUSSIAN ARMY.

Series of Blows to Be Inflicted on the Chinese.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—A despatch to the Daily Graphic from Moscow describes the growth of war fever against China among all classes, the feeling not being alone connected with the Pekin situation. Russia, it is said, is connecting 400,000 men in the Far East for the purpose of inflicting a series of staggering blows on the Chinese. She will not commence the real offensive until success is certain. She realizes that the future security of her eastern boundaries depends upon her inflicting such chastisement as will deter the Chinese for generations from violating Russian territory. Therefore, the Slav fist has gone forth that the Mongol must be overwhelmed and crushed beyond resurrection.

It is rumoured in military circles that the Russian permanent forces in the eastern possessions will be increased to 400,000 men.

RUSSIAN ENVOY TO LEAVE.

Instructed to Accept Chinese Emperor's Offer of Safe Conduct.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says:—The Official Messenger states that the Foreign Office has received a message from M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Pekin, which is dated Tsinan-fu, Aug. 7, and is similar in purport to those sent by the Ministers of other countries, announcing that they had declined the Tsung-li-Yamen's proposal that they leave Pekin under escort of Chinese troops until they could obtain definite instructions from their respective Governments. In reply to his note, the Czar has cabled M. de Giers to leave Pekin on condition that the Chinese Emperor gives him safe conduct.

END OF THE WAR.

Official Statement in the British Commons.

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Under-Secretary of War Wyndham said the Transvaal War would be over in three weeks.

BOER PRISONERS.

A Batch of 233 Has Arrived in Ceylon.

A despatch from Colombo, Ceylon, says:—Two hundred and thirty-three prisoners of war from South Africa arrived here on Wednesday. Their ultimate destination is Diyatalawa. One hundred and twenty-three of them are Boers, 22 Irish-Americans, and 88 Germans and Hollanders.

CHUCHOWFU MASSACRE.

Two U. S. Lady Missionaries Among the Slain.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—Among the miscellaneous news from Shanghai is a confirmation of the reported massacre of missionaries at Chuchowfu including two American ladies.

Young Folks.

MR. TIGER'S STRIPES.

Well, a great many years ago, away off in a country called "India," there lived a great yellow tiger. Now, in those days tigers were a beautiful yellow color all over, and very proud they were of their lovely skins, too.

The tiger lived in a deep, dark forest, which was full of all sorts of other wild animals, such as leopards, and monkeys and elephants, and his name was "Old Yellow Eye," because he had such beautiful great yellow eyes. But O dear me he had a most shocking temper, and used to fly into such rages, and rush about roaring so horribly that all the other beasts were frightened almost out of their wits.

Now, I m sorry to say that Old Yellow Eye had another very bad habit. He used to eat little monkeys when he felt hungry between meals, just as you eat a cracker sometimes when you are so very hungry you simply can't wait till dinner time. Now, this was a very wicked habit of Old Yellow Eye, worse than the other one, because, although it is very naughty to fly into a passion of temper, it is much worse to do something that will hurt our neighbours. But Old Yellow Eye had never been told that it was cruel and wrong to eat little monkeys, so you see he was not quite so much to blame.

Well, one day he woke up from a long nap in a thicket, feeling very hungry indeed, and, of course, it was nowhere near dinner time, for the sun was still sending his bright, hot spears down through the thick trees of the jungle, and it would not be time for dinner until the sun's sister, the round moon, was turning all the open forest glades to silver. Old Yellow Eye got up and stretched himself and gave a low growl, and showed all his beautiful white teeth, which in tiger language meant: "Oh, how hungry I am! I could eat a whole elephant!" Then he pushed his way out of the thicket and walked slowly along the path, looking for something to eat. It was a long time before he found anything, because all the beasts had moved out of the neighbourhood, he was so disagreeable. So he walked and walked, and the longer he walked, the hungrier he got, until he was almost ready to fly into one of his passions.

All of a sudden he heard a great noise and chattering going in a little noise and chattering going on in a little glade nearby, and then he stuck out his long red tongue and licked his lips, saying to himself: "A-a-a-h! I think I hear my luncheon not far off at last!" Then he crouched down and began to creep through the long grass and bushes toward the monkeys' playground, and when he was near enough he gave a spring and landed among the monkeys, scattering them right and left.

After he had his lunch he felt very much better and also very sleepy again, so he hurried off to bed for another nap till dinner time.

That night, if you had been there and had used your sharp eyes well you might have seen the light-footed little figures, flying along in the shadows of the bushes, or swinging by long slender tails from tree to tree. These were the monkeys all going to a big meeting, which was to be held that night in a glade, far away from Old Yellow Eye's house. The whole monkey tribe was there, and they all sat around in a big circle, while the ones who were to make speeches sat on a mound in the center of the ring. First the Chief Monkey, an old gray-bearded fellow, arose and said:

"Friends and brothers, we are here to-night to decide what shall be done to our enemy, Old Yellow Eye, to punish him for killing and eating our relatives. For years he has worried and chased us from place to place, our children are never safe from him, and our pleasures are spoiled. Something must be done!"

After the Chief Monkey had ended there were many other speeches, and as the first light of day began to creep into the jungle the punishment was decided upon, and 10 brave monkeys were chosen to administer it.

The next day, as Old Yellow Eye was lying sound asleep in his thicket, there came dropping silently down from the trees over his head 10 softly moving monkeys, carrying leaves of the palm tree, full of sticky black stuff, which smelled horribly. Then while the tiger still slept, they painted him with the sticky paste, in long black stripes across his beautiful yellow skin until from the tips of his nose to the tip of his long tail he was striped with black. Only his breast and stomach remained soft and white, because he was lying on them, and the monkeys could not reach them. It was all done in a minute and the little workers were gone.

Pretty soon the dreadful smell and sticky feeling of the paste woke up Old Yellow Eye and then there was a pretty howdedo! He was almost wild with rage and fright. Around and around he flew, trying to get rid of those awful stripes. He rolled on the ground, he jumped into the air, but all to no purpose, the stripes were there for good. And all the time the monkeys sat up in the trees and were glad to see their enemy in such a fix.

But after a while Old Yellow Eye grew so tired that he had to crawl into his thicket and go to sleep.

And never after that day could the old tiger catch a monkey, because wherever he went the smell of the paste went with him, so that the monkeys always knew when he was coming and could get out of his way.

And ever since that day tigers have worn stripes!

QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS

TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PLAGUE INTO CANADA.

The Season Is Too Far Advanced for the Disease to Do Much Harm in This Latitude—Quarantine Officials Instructed to Be Vigilant.

The danger of the possible introduction of the Bubonic plague into Canada, either from London or by way of the Pacific coast, from the Far East, is receiving the attention of the quarantine officials as well as of the medical profession throughout the Dominion. There does not seem to be any great anxiety upon the subject. The season here is so far advanced that the cold weather would soon put its strong hand upon the Asiatic disease, and the general opinion is that even if the disease did get an entry here it would prove no more than sporadic.

So far the quarantine authorities have received no official intimation of any deaths from Bubonic plague in England, nor do they anticipate any serious danger of the infection being brought into Canada from England. All the quarantine officials on both coasts have been instructed to be particularly vigilant in their search for cases of this dread disease; and voluminous instructions have been issued them in the matter. These instructions cover every conceivable point of danger, and are most explicitly drawn.

The following synopsis of the instructions peculiarly adapted for the prevention of the importation of the Bubonic plague, is taken from

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT:

1. Pilots bringing in vessels from plague infected ports shall hold them in stream for inspection, not coming to any pier until sanctioned by the inspecting officer. Pilots who have gone on board infected vessels will be detained in quarantine a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation. If the pilots have been exposed to infection their dunnage must be disinfected.

2. In inspecting infected vessels from these ports the personnel of the vessel shall be inspected after the removal of such clothing as will interfere with the thorough examination of all glandular regions, including axillary, inginical and cervical.

3. Inspected vessels must be placed where it is impossible for rats to swim to the nearest land or other vessel, and in case of the vessel being attached to a pier or lighted by a hawser the hawser must be either enclosed in iron or tarred to prevent rats passing along it.

4. If the plague is on board, the patients must be moved to hospital and carefully isolated, and the well disinfected and supplied with sterile clothing.

5. All steerage passengers and crew and their effects must be disinfected before being admitted to the detention buildings.

6. After the removal of the personnel the vessel must have a preliminary disinfection with sulphur, a guard being placed round her to destroy all escaping rats.

7. No one must be allowed around the vessel with bare feet, and gloves must be used in removing cargo, or dead vermin. No person with an abrasion, or open sore, may be employed in this work.

8. All water must be changed and the tanks disinfected by steam, or a 10 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate.

9. Nothing, not even the sweepings may be thrown overboard. Such material must be burned in a furnace in a place specially designated, but not in the galley.

Sections 11, 12, and 13, apply to the disinfection, repeated in intervals of all cargo, and ballast.

14. All compartments, cabins, etc. must be thoroughly treated. Bedding, fabrics, clothing, etc., must be disinfected by steam, sulphur dioxide, formaldohyde, or mercuric chloride, and cooking utensils immersed in boiling water, or steam.

15. After the vessel is thoroughly emptied she must undergo 24 hours' disinfection by sulphur dioxide, the remains of all rats and vermin gathered and burned, and the place where gathered disinfected with mercuric bichloride solution.

The vessel must be kept under observation sufficiently long to satisfy the quarantine officers that all rats are destroyed, and a new crew or a crew that has passed the period of observation should if possible be provided.

The usual quarantine regulations apply to the disinfection and detention of the personnel of any vessel coming from an infected or suspected place.

Directly the plague is known to have appeared at any particular point or any place is declared infected, a circular note is forwarded to every quarantine officer informing him of the fact and requesting him to be specially alert in regard to vessels sailing from or touching at such a place. This will be done in regard to England should official intimation be received.

MISQUOTATIONS.

Common Phrases That Very Few People Use Properly.

"Charity covereth a multitude of sins."—"Charity shall cover the multitude of sins." I. Peter, iv., 8. Rev. Vers.; "Love covereth a multitude of sins."

"Make assurance doubly sure."—"Make assurance double sure." "Macbeth," Act V., Scene 1.

"Benedict the married man" should be "Benedick the married man." "Much Ado About Nothing."

"Falleth as the gentle dew."—"Droppeth as the gentle rain." "Merchant of Venice." Act IV., Scene 1.

Perhaps the commonest of all misquotations in the English language is the phrase, "to the manor born," for the true form, "to the manner born." Probably even the speaker who quotes this Shakespearean phrase correctly will find some quotations in the following list which have hitherto caused him to stumble. The misquotations come first in this list, then the correct rendering:

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

is the deadliest and most painful malady to which mankind is subject. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Bright's Disease. They have never failed in one single case. They are the only remedy that ever has cured it, and they are the only remedy that can. There are imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills—pill, box and name—but imitations are dangerous. The original and only genuine cure for Bright's Disease is

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box at all druggists.

"They that won't be counselled can't be helped". Good housekeepers will advise you to try Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

EVENTS MAY COME AND GO, but the high standard of quality will always remain in

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA. It never varies. In Lead Packets. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST CHOLERA-INFANTUM

most fatal during hot weather.

DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT IT.

CURES, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, HIVES, AND ALL TEETHING TROUBLES.

NO OPIATES, NO ASTRINGENT EXTRACTS

All Druggists, Price 25 Cts.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY, LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, TORONTO.

89—66

SURE HE WAS RIGHT.

A short time ago, at a school in the north of England, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the following question.

Can any boy name to me an animal of the order indentata; that is, a toothless animal?

A boy whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark replied:

I can.

Well, what is the animal?

My grandmother, replied the boy, in great glee.

"The tongue is an unruly member."—"But the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil." James iii., 8.

The Power of Electricity.

By this agency Nerviline is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve—every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficent powers. Nerviline is a wonderful remedy, pleasant, to even the youngest child, yet so powerfully far reaching in its work that the most agonizing internal pain yields as if by magic.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."—"A little learning is a dangerous thing." Pope, "Essay on Criticism." Misquoters are hereby given notice that Pope was a man of intelligence and did not write nonsense.

SEVEN YEARS.

Of suffering relieved in as many days. Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor, that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, safe, and painless.

"A man convinced against his will will hold the same opinion still." — "He that complies against his will is of his own opinion still." Butler, "Hudibras," Part III. Butler also was a man of intelligence.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill-College. A vegetarian Family Hotel rates $1.25 per day.

TIMELY WARNING.

Tommy. Can you swim, Mr. Softsoap?

Mr. Softsoap. No, Tommy; I'm sorry to say, I can't swim.

Tommy. Then you had better learn. I heard Clara say that she was going to throw you overboard.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CARELESS COMPLIMENTS.

J. So you told Mrs. Cunningham that she looked as young as her daughter. I suppose that caught the old lady?

B. Yes—but it lost me the daughter.

FUNCTILIOUS ABOUT THANKS.

A Western paper prints the following singular card of thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaps hereby wish to express their thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted at the burning of their house last Monday evening.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

NOTES FROM A WEDDING.

All the girls were in white mull, and the men in white duck.

Wasn't there any color about the wedding at all?

Yes, the groom had red hair.

WPC 1037

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Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 190 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

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FOR MEN'S BOOTS THIS SIZE (PACKAGE) SHOE DRESSING EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS A BOTTLE OF CLEANER AND A BOX OF PASTE

L. H. PACKARD & CO. MONTREAL

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