BOER CHIEFS GONE NORTH.

Botha, Reitz, and Viljoen With 1,500 Men Now in the Zoutspanberg District.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Definite information has been received here to the effect that when President Kruger crossed the border into Portuguese territory the leaders he left behind him held a meeting at Hectorspruit, and resolved to take all the best mounted and go north with the lighter guns. The intention is to work around Pietersburg and continue the final struggle in the Zoutspanberg district.

Gen. Botha is not seriously ill. He is suffering from a mild attack of quinsy. Viljoen, the second in command, is temporarily the head of the Boers.

State Secretary Reitz and his three sons are now fighting as burghers in Botha's commando. All the Boer leaders recognize that the struggle is useless, but they are obstinately determined not to abandon it until they are compelled to. The poorly mounted burghers have been left behind to work their way to their homes or cross the Portuguese border.

Gen. Botha's force of about 1,500 men has gone north.

A MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED

SHOCKING CRIME OF A WOMAN IN MANHATTAN.

Cunning of a Manic—Tried to Make Them Drink Carbolic Acid—Brooding Over Death Had Turned Her Brain.

A despatch from New York, says:—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while insane to-day shot and killed her two children, Mabel, aged 3, and Andrew, aged 8 years. Another daughter, Ethel, 12 years, lies in Fordham hospital badly injured. She then committed suicide by shooting.

Before shooting the children, Mrs. Smith, with the cunning of a maniac, tried to force them to drink carbolic acid. Brooding over the prospect of death is said to have been the cause of the woman's insanity.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Walter M. Smith, who has been connected with the grocery business for years. Inwood, Nichols and Co. for 21 years, a suburban resort in the scene of the crime, was the Hudson River settlement on the banks of the Duyvel, just below Spuyten Duyvil, for 13 years. Mrs. Smith has been married 15 years. Up to three weeks ago she had lived with her husband and children in the central portion of the city, but of late she had been in poor health. It became necessary to take her to the country, and Mr. Smith rented a large old mansion, surrounded by great trees at Inwood. Apparently the change of scene benefitted the woman. She drove her husband to the station this morning, and appeared happy and free from care, and promised to meet him on his return from the city at night.

It is believed she went out in the morning, after her return from the drive and bought the pistol. Where and when she bought the carbolic acid is a mystery. With the pistol she bought a box of cartridges. Ten of these were missing from the box. In the pistol were found three discharged cartridges and two loaded. In the attempt to wipe out her family it is believed Mrs. Smith fired eight shots in all, but two of which took effect.

HOW SHE KILLED THEM.

At three o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Smith instructed Mrs. Moore to have her husband and coachman hitch up the team and take a ride on the speedway. The Moores returned shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon and they were met by Mrs. Smith at the door. The woman was only partly clothed. She did not seem to be agitated.

"Don't come in yet," she said, with a smile "take a long ride; there is plenty of time in the afternoon." The Moores again went away, but did not stay long. They returned at 4.30, and discovered the tragedy that had been enacted in their absence.

The little child was killed first in the front room on the second floor. How the mother induced a 3-year-old baby to drink carbolic acid must always remain a mystery. The mother got the revolver and fired three shots. The chest of the little girl was literally torn to pieces. It was about this time that Ethel the eldest daughter returned from school. She too, tasted the carbolic acid and rejected it. Again the pistol came into play. The mother shot twice at Ethel, but only one shot took effect. A few minutes later the little boy returned from school, entering the kitchen through the back door. The mother met him at the door, and shot him, killing him instantly. She then killed herself.

EDWARDS SURRENDERS.

Englishman Who Commanded a Boer Force Made Prisoner.

A despatch from Johannesburg, says—General Barton is fighting a Boer commando north-east of Krugersdorp. Several bands of guerillas have reappeared in that district recently, and more are expected.

Croft Edwards, an Englishman commanding a Boer force, who became prominent after the Jameson raid on account of a rabid anti-British speech he made, has surrendered at Krugersdorp with a few men.

A colonial force has gone south to Bloemfontein to clear the Boers out Elandsfontein Riversberg hills. These of the hills have been a regular rendezvous for the burghers.

The ignorant Boer inhabitants here attribute the fact that the distributing officials are selling and distributing food to a desire on their part to clear out the stores before they give up the country. These same people still readily believe and circulate the most absurd stories about the intervention of the powers.

Colonel Henry, who wears the decoration of the Star of India, who is reorganizing the police department here, has introduced the system of identification by finger-marks, and in this way intends to register every native. This plan will be of great assistance in the distribution of passes, the regulation of labor, and the suppression of illicit liquor selling.

SAYS 180 WERE KILLED.

Terrible Loss Inflicted Upon United States Troops.

A despatch from Paris says:—Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative here, has communicated to a correspondent the following despatch which he has just received:—

"In a battle fought at San Juan the Americans lost 180 men, the Filipinos 26, among them Lieut.-Col. Fidel, who was leading a bayonet attack, and who before dying cried:—"I die contented. thave done my duty. A cheer for the liberty of the Philippines."

"At Santa Cruz, in the island of Marinduque, the American garrison, comprising fifty-two men, has surrendered to the Filipinos. At Pasig and Paranaque, a few miles from Manila, fighting is progressing with renewed ardor."

29 ENGAGEMENTS--29 DAYS.

Hart's Good Work Brought to a Successful Conclusion--Buller's Captures Near Lydenburg.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Buller returned to Lydenburg yesterday, after a successful march from Spitzkop. He reached Pilgrims' Rest Sept. 27, the enemy retiring. the Boers brought two guns into action on Oct. 1, but afterward disappeared, taking the guns with them. During the march 600 head of cattle, 6,000 sheep, and 159 waggon loads of supplies were captured. One hundred and nine burghers surrendered, and 184,000 rounds of small arm ammunition was destroyed.

"Hart has returned to Krugersdorp having engaged the enemy on twenty-nine occasions in as many days. His casualties were three killed and 24 wounded. Many Boers were killed and 95 made prisoners. He captured 2,720 head of cattle and 3,281 sheep."

"The Dublin Fusiliers made a night assault with the bayonet on a Boer laager between Pretoria and Johannesburg and captured nine men, mostly important Boers, who have troubled the district.

"A party of Boers have penetrated the southern part of Orange River Colony entering De Wetsdorp and Wepener. Detachments are after them."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

THE STREET MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—On the street today 700 bush white wheat sold at 69c; 400 bush red wheat at 69c, 1,000 bush goose wheat at 69c; a load of spring wheat at 70c; 5,500 bush barley at 43 to 48 1-2c, 400 bush oats at 28 to 29c, and one load of rye at 54c. Twenty-five loads of hay sold at $12 to $13 a ton, and old loads of straw at $111 to $12. Dressed hogs were steady at $8 to $8.25.

Wheat, wht., straight	$ 0 00	$ 0 69
Wheat, red	0 00	0 69
Wheat, spring	0 00	0 70
Wheat, goose	0 00	0 69
Oats	0 28	0 29
Barley	0 43	0 48 1-2
Rye	0 00	0 54
Peas	0 00	0 54
Hay, per ton	12 00	14 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	12 00
Dressed hogs	8 00	8 25
Butter in lb. rolls	0 20	0 24
Eggs, new laid	0 18	0 19
Chickens, per pair	0 50	0 60
Turkeys, per lb.	0 11	0 13
Ducks, per pair	0 50	0 80
Potatoes, per bag	0 30	0 35
Apples, per bbl	0 40	1 00
Beef, hindquarters	7 00	9 00
Beef, forequarters	4 00	5 50
Beef, carcass	5 50	7 75
Mutton	6 00	8 00
Lamb, spring, per lb.	0 08	0 09
Veal, carcass	8 00	9 50

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs continue scarce and very firm. They are bringing $8 to $8.25. The provision trade is good and last year's pack is being gradually cleaned up.

Quotations for provisions are as follows;—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, car lots, 10c; ton lots, 10 to 10 1-8c; case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, $19.50 to $20; heavy mess, $17.50 to $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1-2 to 13 1-2c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 11c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 9 3-4 to 10c; tubs, 10 to 10 1-4c, pails 10 1-4 to 101-2c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter,—Easier. Creamery boxes dropped another 1c to-day, selling as low as 19c. Commission houses sell to the trade as follows;—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 17 to 18c; and second quality, at 14 to 15c; dairy prints, choice, 19 to 20c; creamery, boxes, 19 to 21c; and pounds, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—Full creamery, July and August makes, sells at 11 1-2 to 12c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

THE [illegible] Oct. 9.—At the Brockville, Ont., [illegible] boxes were Cheese Board to-day 3,000 [illegible] coloured; boarded, of which 2,077 were [illegible] bid balance white; 10 1-2c was freely [illegible] by the buyers for their cheese [illegible] white and coloured, but the salesmen refused this price. The factory men seem to be looking for 10 3-4c. The board adjourned without any business being done.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Scarce and firm. Considerably more could be sold than are coming in. Single cases sold to the trade as follows;—Fresh, 18c; held, trade as follows;—Fresh 18c; hold 16c; and culls, 9 to 10c.

Poultry—No dressed poultry is coming to hand as yet. Live birds, in crates, sell at 50c per pair.

Potatoes. Market steady Car lots on track, sold at 28 to 30c per bag. Sales out of store, were made at 35 to 40c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store 30c per bag; onions, 1c per lb; apples, per bbl, 50c to $1.

Dried fruits—Apples plentiful and easy. Dried sell at 3 to 3 1-2c, and evaporated at 4 1-2 to 5c.

Beans—Quiet. New beans bring $1.20 to $1.25. Choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.55 to $1.60 for old sotck.

Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 10c per lb. for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins. Comb honey sells at $2.25 to $2.50 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—About steady. Arrivals on track moderate. No, 1 timothy, car lots, on track here, $9.25 to $10; two-ton lots, delivered, sell at $10.50.

Baled straw—Car lots of good oat straw are quoted at $5 to $5.50 on track; and ton lots, delivered, at $6 to $6.50.

Hops—Offerings liberal, and prices easy. New 1900 crop is now quoted at 11 to 13c, and yearlings, at 8 to 9c.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Only 35 carloads of live stock were received this morning at the western cattle yards, including 700 hogs, 270 cattle, and about 300 sheep and lambs.

There was no market; only a few off deals of no quotable consequence happening.

There was no export trade.

For the little good quality butcher cattle here we had a demand at unchanged prices, but the bulk of the stuff was unsold.

Stockers, feeders, and export bulls are unchanged. For stockers we had a fair enquiry.

Sheep are unchanged and steady, with a light demand.

lots of choice lambs sold up to 4cper lots of choice lambs sold up to 4c per pound.

Hogs are unchanged and steady.

Prime hogs are selling at 6 1-2c per lb.

Sows are worth 3 1-2c per lb., and stags 2c per lb.

For fat and light hogs the outside price was 5 1-2 per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Buffalo, Oct. 9.—Spring wheat—No. 1, spot, carloads, 89 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 86 3-4c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 78c; No. 1 white, 76c .:. mixed, 77c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 40 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 46 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 46c. No. 3 corn, 43 3-4c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 26 3-4 to 27c; No. 4 white, 25 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 24 1-4 to 24 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 23 3-4 to 24c. Barley—Ohio on track, 57c; Western 56 to 62c asked. Rye—No. 2, nominally 56 1-2 to 57c. Flour—Steady.

Detroit, October 9.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 77 1-4c; No. 2 red, cash, 79 1-4c; October, 79 1-2c; December, 82c.

Toledo, Oct. 9.—Wheat—Spot, 80c; November, 81c; December, 82 1-4c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42c; October, 40 3-4c; December, 35 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, cash, and October, 23 1-4c; December 24 1-4c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 54c. Clover seed—October, $7.35; December, $7.12 1-2; No. 2, $6.30. Oil—Unchanged.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—Wheat—October, 79c; December, 79 to 79 1-8c; May, 81 1-2c; to arrive, 82 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 80 1-2; No. 2 Northern, 77 1-2 to 79 1-8c. Flour—5c higher; first patents, $4.35 to $4.45; second patents, $4.15 to $4.25; first clears $3.15 to $3.25; second clears, $2.15 to $2.25. $3.[illegible] in bulk, $12 to $12.25.

Bran—[illegible] 9.—Wheat closed:—No. Duluth, Oct. [illegible]: to arrive, 82 3-4c; 1 hard, cash, 82 5-8c; [illegible]er, 83; May, October, 82 5-8c; December [illegible] 5-8c; 85 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, [illegible] December, 81c; May, 83 3-8c; No. 2, to arrive, 80 3-4c; October, 80 5-8c; Northern, 75 5-8c Corn—41c. Oats—23 3-4 to 23 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Oct. 9.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 81 1-4 to 82 1-2c; No. 2 do, 79 to 80 1-2c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 55 to 55 1-2c. Barley—No. 2, 58 to 59c; sample, 45 to 52c.

SLAUGHTERED EACH OTHER

Cossacks Mistook the French for Boxers and Fired Upon Them.

A despatch from Rome, says:—A Taku despatch to the Tribune says he Russians mistook the French for Boxers in the attack on Shanhai-Kwan, and fired on them. The French returned the fire. Six Russian soldiers and seven Frenchmen were killed.

BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

British Had Only One Man Wounded and the Plunder Secured Included Much Ammunition.

A despatch from London; says;—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, that a force under General Clements had surprised a Boer convoy near Rustenburg, capturing 29 waggons, some rifles, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. The only British casualty was one wounded.

Lord Roberts adds that the casualties at Dejager's drift on October 1 were not as serious as at first reported, only seven having been wounded.

HOLD 16,000 PRISONERS.

Burghers Surrendering Daily, Roberts Reports.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Oct. 6,—

"Methuen arrived at Rustenburg yesterday. He had two engagements with Commandant Lemmer's force Sept. 25. His casualties were one severely and two slightly wounded. Seven Boers were killed and 24 made prisoners.

"Clements is sending 24 prisoners from Magaliesburg. The total number of Boer prisoners is now 16,000. The burghers are surrendering daily.

"Kelly-Kenny reports that he had an engagement lasting three hours at Bultfontein yesterday with a strong force of Boers. His casualties were five officers wounded and one officer missing. The Boers lost heavily.

"A detachment o fthe London Irish endeavoured to surprise a party of Boers near Bultfontein, October 4, but had to retire after three hours' fighting, with six men wounded."

"Commandant Miller has surrendered to Clery, and Commandant Dirksen and others are on their way to Pretoria to surrender."

CHINESE REPULSE RUSSIANS

Force Col. Artamonoff to Retire From Attack on 14,000 Men.

A despatch from Moscow, says:—Col Artamonoff, on a reconnoitring expedition, discovered in a strong position south of Shewang-Chung-Pu a body of 14,000 rebels with 30 guns. The Russians advanced under a strong rifle fire, but had to retire. An attack on the place has been decided upon.

General Orloff has defeated several bodies of rebels along the Hunchuz road, and has occupied three small towns.

The Chinese squadron is rapidly being placed on a war footing. Twenty vessels, including 13 battleships, are at Fu-Chow, and 22 torpedo gunboats and 14 supply boats and coast defenders are at Canton.

The Chinese Legation confirms the report of Prince Tuan's disgrace, and announces that he will shortly be tried.

THEIR WORK IS DONE

British Army Headquarters in U. S to be Closed.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—A special to the Record from New Orleans says:—

"The British army headquarters in this city are to be closed soon. Since the English officers were sent here in August, 1899, to purchase supplies, 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules have been shipped to Cape Town, as well as large quantities of forage and other supplies, the pay therefore being about $10,000,000 in English gold."

RUSSIANS LOSE HEAVILY

2 Officers Killed and 18 Wounded in a Fierce Battle With Chinese.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says;—The Russian general staff has ceived a despatch dealing with the operations north of Old Niu-Chwang, which says that General Fleischer's division of 6,000 men, with artillery, engaged the Chinese on a vast plain covered with high grass. The Russians lost two officers killed and 18 wounded.

According to the same advices Col. Artamanoff, while reconnoitring with two squadrons of cavalry, came into touch with fourteen thousand disciplined Chinese. These General Fleischer is expected to engage.

EXPEDITION TO PAO-TING-FU.

The movement of Indian troops will begin in ten days. The British and the Germans continue sending troops to Pekin.

There are renewed preparations for an expedition in force against Pao-Ting-Fu. The troops will probably leave in a fortnight, and columns from Pekin will co-operate with the expedition. Resistance is expected, as the Boxers are there in large numbers.

ECONOMY OF ENERGY

Watches Will Now Run on Ball Bearings.

Almost everything that runs at all nowadays runs on ball-bearings. The latest piece of mechanism to use this form of friction-saving is a watch exhibited at the Paris Exposition by a French firm. It is a great success, and bids fair to supersede watches made on the old plan, at least when very fine and durable work is desired.

The bicycle has shown us that axles and pivots that roll on their bearings are better than those that simply rub. It was only natural that watchmakers should seek to profit by these same advantages in their own industry, where, more than in any other business, regularity is absolutely necessary, and where the motive force, whether due to a weight or to a spring, is always relatively feeble. Thus, several years ago, M. Chateau made tower-clocks, with ball-bearings, which allowed a considerable economy of weight.

With the watch, the problem was more complex, for here we have to do only with pivots whose diameter is measured by the tenth of a millimeter, 1-250 inch. M. Leon Gruet has solved the problem, and did it so successfully, that the first ball-bearing watch figured at the Exposition, after taking a bulletin of the first class at the Observatory of Besançon.

This watch is a man's watch of the ordinary size. All its pivots roll on balls of one-half and one-quarter millimeter, 1-50 and 1-100 inch, in diameter, of hard tempered steel, well rounded and polished. Only the movable parts of the escapement, which receive only an extremely feeble motive impulse, are without them.

It would be superfluous to dwell on the skill and patience which M. Gruet must have devoted to the production of such a masterpiece. The execution of the balls alone constituted a conchanism, where the least irregularity might destroy all the advantages inherent in their use.

Besides the general advantages resulting directly from the use of ball-bearings, there are others more special ones which are not less important. It is asserted with reason that the thinness of the pivots is an important factor of precision and considerably lessens the absorption of energy, which must be carefully looked out for in a watch. The result is that at the base of the ordinary cylindrical pivot, which is much weaker than the axle whose end it forms, is a point of danger, and this often determines the fracture of the pivot. With ball-bearings, the cylindrical form may be replaced with the conical. This shape enables us to place circular rows of balls with diameter as small as desired, and avoids completely all danger of breakage at the base of the pivot.

M. Gruet believes that the balls should be as small as possible. He has taken great pains to make balls of the uniform size of one-quarter millimeter, 1-100 inch. in diameter, and he hopes that the expense may be considerably reduced. It will probably be with these miniature balls as it has been with the tiny screws used in watches. These can now be bought at 10 centimes, two cents, a dozen, with diameter of one-quarter millimeter, microscopic pitch, and regularly made head with slit in the middle.

In closing it may be noted that "jewels" of sapphire or other precious stones have no more reason for existence, as they present no advantages over tempered steel. The result is a reduction in the necessary labor of manufacture and in the price.

To sum up, the ball-bearing watch has made its trial trip. Theory and practice agree that it is an advance over its predecessors, and doubtless the public will confirm this judgment.

WOODMAN SPARE THE TREE

They Are Health Beneath the Leafy Umbrage.

It is a strange fact that not one of the religions of the world gives a word of warning against the folly of forest destruction, although the ax has turned 5,000,000 square miles of once fertile regions into deserts, and has made over a third of the Eastern continent an unfit abode of the human species.

Spain, in the glory of her ancient woodlands, was the Eden of Southern Europe; treeless Spain has become a gehena of poverty and disease. Forest-shaded Sicily begat athletes and philosophers, heroes and merchant princes; Sicily in its present sun-blistered conditions, evolves chiefly bandits, beggars and vermin. The entire coast region of the Mediterranean has been "cleared," with the result of leaving four-fifths of its former population aand at least nine tenths of its former productiveness.

The same in Southern France, in Portugal, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia and Hindustan.

It might indeed be questioned if all human follies and crimes taken together have caused as much permanent mischief as the insane destruction of nature's safeguards against life-blighting droughts. A land without trees is in as sad a plight as a flayed animal. The New World's wealth of woodlands is the chief guarantee of its prosperity.

Forests of shady leaf-trees mitigate climatic extremes, and there is not the slightest doubt that they attract rain showers. A few hundred square miles of wooded dells in the valley of the Rio de San Pedro, Peru, enjoy an anunal average of twenty inches of rain, while in the adjoining desert of Atacama droughts have been known to continue for six years. Ibrahim Pasha's tree plantations in upper Egypt increased the yearly rainfall from nine to fifteen inches. In Italy it has decreased one half; in some districts of Northern Africa, the ancient Numidia, for instance, at least four fifths. Forests shelter insect-destroying birds and prevent the destructive effects of inundations by absorbing rain showers that would pour down from treeless slopes as from a slate roof.

Forest destruction may be responsible for malaria, in many of its forms, owing to the diluvium carried down by the mountain torrents to form pestilential marshes. Among the sanitary equipments of a model dwelling-house shade-trees should rank with the best plumber's contrivances, and a house in a grove is worth twice the rent of a house on a naked hillside.

There is a theory that sunshine is a microbe killer, nature's chief specific for the cure of germ diseases; but in sparsely wooded Hindustan, sun rays have not prevented the spread of frightful epidemics. They do not check the development of malaria germs in the fens of the Adriatic, nor of typhoid germs in the slums of Southern seaport towns.

Nor would it be easy on that theory to explain the longevity of our backwoodsmen, or of the German forest wardens, who vie in surrounding their cottages with overarching leafy trees. Not a sun ray reaches their houses from May to November; but in winter, when sunshine is really a blessing, the screen opens, or holds its own just enough to mitigate the blasts of the north wind.

Green Ceylon and India Tea which is now being introduced into Canada, in the well known packages of the "Salada" Tea Company, has got one great advantage over Japan Tea; and that is, while it is of the same flavor and the same light coloring liquor. it is very much stronger and absolutely free from adulteration, which practically no Japan tea is. Ceylon Green Tea is sold in the sealed Lead Packets of the "Salada" Tea Company and is always fresh and fragrant as well as healthful.

SIBERIA HAS DEPARTMENT STORES.

Blagovestchensk, in Siberia, is a city of about 40,000 inhabitants. It has many fine buildings, including four or five Greek churches, one of which is a cathedral, and one is in process of construction. Besides a large department store of a German firm, there is a Russian department store which would hold its own in Broadway or Sixth avenue in point of size and equipment. The building is of white stone and stands on one side of the large market square, where daily the country people congregate with their fresh supplies of milk, eggs and butter. The prices may be a little heavier and the variety of stock not so large as in the haunts of our American shoppers, but one cannot help feeling surprised at what can be bought in this faraway part of the world, including a large selection of toys, cameras and photograph supplies.

Hay Fever Serious This Year.

Hay Fever this season appears to be of a very virulent type, developing inflammation of the lungs. Evidently in many instances into congestion and Hay Fever should not be trifled with. A most fortunate discovery to this class of sufferers is that marvellous microbe killer, which during the past two years has been found so absolutely certain in all cases of Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. It is very strange how people will persist in using snuffs ointments and washes which are not only disgusting to use but are useless. Catarrhozone is very pleasant—it is carried by dry air through the most remote air cells to the lungs. It quickly destroys the germs and cures simply because there is nothing left to excite disease. It is to be had from druggists, or the originators, N. C. Polson & Co., Mfg Chemists, Kingston, Ont., will send it to any address in Canada or United States, post and duty paid, for $1.00.

A MATTER OF FACT ANALYSIS.

Yes, said the young man with the cold, hard voice, I am sure I love that young woman.

Why?

Because on no other theory can I explain my willingness to skip around from page to page and from margin to margin to find out what she has written in her letters to me.

BACK-ACHE ?

If you have Backache you have Kidney Disease. If you neglect Backache it will develop into something worse—Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is no use rubbing and doctoring your back. Cure the kidneys. There is only one kidney medicine but it cures Backache every time—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady Who Cures Her Husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.

"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept on—him thinking it medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

SENT FREE TO ALL.—A sample package of Tasteless Samaria Prescription gladly SENT FREE with full particulars in plain, sealed envelope. All letters considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 33 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

"What the fool does in the end, the wise man does at the beginning." Try a package of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea today.

If You Have never experienced the pleasure derived from drinking pure and fragrant tea become acquainted with it at once by asking your grocer for

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA. In Lead Packets, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60.

A Matter of Pride.

Paint your house with good clean fresh made paint and you will have reason to be proud of its appearance—not only for a short while, but for a good long while.

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will give you reasonable pride when you see them on your house, fresh in color and style, economical and durable Ask your dealer.

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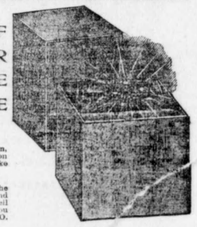

We have just published a beautiful oil portrait of the Queen, in 16 colors, size 12 x 9, ready for framing. As every person will want one of these magnificent works of art, we would like you to represent us. We give you your choice of

36 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

Some of which are illustrated above for selling 6 or more of the Queen Portraits at 10 cents. Write at once and we will send you a supply. Also our full illustrated sheet of premiums. Sell the portraits, return the money and we will send the prize you select free. THE ROYAL ACADEMY PUBLISHING CO. Department 161. Toronto, Ont.

NO MERE PROBABILITY.

Maria, called out the anxious mother of the family, the clouds look terribly threatening. I'm afraid we are going to have a tornado. You'd better go and wake your father.

I'd rather not, answered the eldest daughter. If I call him as early as this there'll be a tornado without any sort of doubt.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Sold by druggists, 75c.

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OFF WITH THE CASH.

After all, appearances don't amount to much.

That's right. It's the disappearances that count most; for instance, the disappearance of a trusted employe frequently amounts to thousands.

HOW HE KNEW.

Jack—I made two calls this afternoon, and I must have left my umbrella at the last place I called.

Tom—How do you know but what you left it at the first place?

Jack—Because that's where I got it.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

A small girl of 3 years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table. "Why, Ethel," said her mother, "what is the matter?"

"Oh," whined Ethel, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

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."

HIS THINK.

He thought he thought great thoughts and thought
No other thought a thought;
If others ever thought he thought,
They thought he thought he thought.

ALL THAT STOPPED HIM.

Mrs. Farmer—Do you know how to handle an ax?

Weary Wraggs—If I did, lady, I wouldn't do a t'ing to dat biscuit!

W P C 1045

CALVERT'S

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

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Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

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Are you suffering from nervous weakness kidney, liver or stomach complaints, rheumatism, lame back, pains or aches in any part of your body? Do you feel yourself growing feeble and old too soon? If you are a man with the weakness that results from abusing the laws of nature, I can guarantee you a cure in three months with my wonderful Electric Belt

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