BOERS LOSE HEAVILY.

Severe Fighting Reported to the East of Pretoria.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A force of Boers attacked Balmoral on Tuesday. Colonel Backhouse, with four companies of the Buffs and one Howitzer, defended the place. The Boer plan was to have four commandoes make a simultaneous attack on all sides. Fortunately for the British, only three commandoes arrived fighting was severe. The howitzer did figting was severe. The howitzer did splendid work.

The British lost six men killed and nine wounded. Thirty of the Buffs were captured, but they were subsequently released. The Boers lost heavily. They sent out two burial parties after the fighting. The British took a number of prisoners and brought in many wounded, several of whom subsequently died.

Simultaneously with this attack a commando of 600 Boers, with one gun attacked Wilgeriver, which was held by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers. The fighting lasted for eight hours. Ultimately, the Boers retired with considerable loss. The British losa was one wounded.

The garrison at Bronkhorst spruit sent two guns to relieve the Fusiliers. As the men retired a shell was placed among the Boers, on a kopje, killing or wounding 13 of them.

The commandoes which made these attacks were under Ben Viljoen, Trichard, and Pretorius. The enemy fought at close quarters with the utmost determination.

All the garrisons have been strongly reinforced.

The places attacked are all within a short distance of each other on the railway to the east of Pretoria.

The railway has been torn up in several places, but is now being repaired.

BOERS REPULSED.

Defeated by New Zealanders With Heavy Loss.

A despatch from Bloemfontein, says;—Further details have been received regarding the fight near Rietfontein, between the British under Gen. Paget and the Boers under Commandants Viljoen and Erasmus November 28 and 29.

Gen. Paget, towards evening of the second day, closed in upon the Boers' position with the intention of attacking next day at dawn. The Boers, however, with reinforcements, including three guns, made a desperate attack and severe fighting ensued.

The Boers, who were repulsed with heavy loss, withdrew in a north-easterly direction. Gen. Paget having occupied their position, sent mounted infantry in pursuit.

The New Zealanders displayed great gallantry, losing five out of the six wounded officers.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Lord Kichener reports to the War Office;—

"Settle has defeated Hertzog and occupied Luckhoff. Paget engaged Viljoen and Erasmus on Nov. 28 and Nov. 29, and drove the enemy back to Rietfontein. Lieut.-Col. Lloyd was dangerously wounded. We also had five men killed and fifty wounded. Lyttelton is co-operating with Paget."

ROBERTS AT LADYSMITH.

Gets an Enthusiastic Welcome—Visits Gen Symons' Grave.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says;—Lord Roberts and his daughter arrived at Dundee, Natal, on Friday. The commander-in-chief visited Talana hill battlefield and the grave of Gen. William Penn Symons, who was wounded at the battle of Glencoe shortly after the outbreak of the war, and whose body was interred at Dundee. Afterward Lord Roberts proceeded to Ladysmith. He was enthusiastically received, and the municipality presented him en address of welcome.

DECREASE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

It is Due to Falling Off in the Sales of Butter.

A despatch from Montreal, says;—Although the returns to the factorymen for cheese during the past season show an increase of $1,862,000 over those of the previous season, the returns for butter show a decrease of $2,416,000; making a falling off of $544,000 in receipts for dairy products this season as compared with last.

The make of cheese in Canada during the past year was the largest in the history of the country, the total sales amounting to 2,077,000 boxes, or 180,504 more than those of the previous year, and 177,000 more than those of the season of 1898, which was the next largest on record. The amount received by the factorymen for their product also far exceeded the returns for any previous year, being $16,560,000, or $1,862,000 more than that received in 1899, which was the next largest year in point of receipts, and $4,495,000 more than the total receipts in 1898.

Not only were the make and the return in cash the largest in the history of Canada, but the price per pound exceeded that of all other years, so that the factorymen were better remunerated than ever before.

DELAREY DEFEATED.

Boers Fiercely Attack Brakpan, But Are Driven Off.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Roberts reports several captures of stock, and a skirmish at Dainsfontein, where the British had one killed. He says that in this fight Capt. Watson, on seeing a New South Wales trooper fall, turned back and carried the soldier out of danger on his own horse under a hot fire.

Lord Roberts also says that while General Clements was marching on Rettfontein he dispersed about 900 Boers with three guns, who were under command of General Delarey. Three Boers were killed.

Brakpan was fiercely attacked at 3 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 24. The seventeen soldiers composing the garrison and the town guard drove the Boers off, killing three of them.

Lord Roberts reports that the commander at Rouxville telegraphs that Lieut. Newmeyer was found brutally murdered on Nov. 23. He had been shot through the back near Statskraal while on his way to join the constabulary at Bloemfontein. The commander-in-chief also details other minor skirmishes.

20 KILLED, 60 INJURED.

Trains Crashed Together at a Rate of 30 Miles an Hour.

A despatch from San Antonio, Tex., says:—A terrible wreck, in which a score of persons were killed and about 60 hurt, occurred on the Mexican Central railroad on Thursday afternoon, between Tamanacha and BSymon, 50 miles south of Jumilico. The first news of the disaster reached here on Sunday.

The place where the wreck ocurred is in a valley at the foot of two immense hills. At the time both trains were running 30 miles an hour. One of the trains had on board a construction crew numbering 150 men. The other was a freight train of 55 empty cars. The engines and about 40 cars were piled up 30 feet high.

Two American train employes were forced to flee to avoid being lynched.

CANADIANS' CLEVER WORK.

Eluded a Boer Ambush and Killed Many of the Enemy.

A despatch from Pretoria, says;—Gen. Smith-Dorrien's column has returned to Belfast after a five days' march from Bullstroom. They had only one casualty.

On the return journey the Canadians, while scouting, rode close to an ambush prepared by the Boers.

Realizing their position they sprang from their horses, turned them loose, and sent them galloping back to the column. They then sought cover on a slight ridge and poured a hot and accurate fire into the Boers, killing several of them.

They held their position until the column of infantry arrived, and did not sustain a single casualty.

CZAR'S RECOVERY ASSURED.

Information From Private Sources Confirms the Bulletin.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Information received through private sources fully confirms the recent favourable bulletins, referring to the Czar's health. His Majesty has made such genuine improvement that his condition seems to promise certain recovery.

400 BRITISH SURRENDER.

Garrison Fought Stubbornly, Losing 57 Killed and Wounded.

A despatch from London, says;—The most startling proof that the war in South Africa is still full of vigour is contained in Gen. Roberts' despatches announcing that 400 British troops with two guns have surrendered to the Boers at Dewetsdorp, south-west of Bloemfontein. Gen. Roberts' full despatch follows;—

"It is reported from Dewetsdorp that the garrison, consisting of two guns of the 68th Field Battery and detachments of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, and Irish Rifles, a total of about 400 men, surrendered at 5,20 p.m., Nov. 23.

"Our losses were 15 killed and 42 wounded. The latter included Maj. Anson, of the Highlanders, Captain Digby, of the Gloucestershires, and Lieut. Collis, of the Irish Rifles, slightly. The enemy are said to have been 2,500 strong. A column of 1,400 men was despatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, but did not succeed in reaching there in time to effect the relief. Gen. Chas. Knox joined this force on November 26, and entered Dewetsdorp, which was found to have been evacuated, 75 sick and wounded being left in the town. Knox pursued the enemy, and Pilcher reports from Smithfield that Knox fought a successful engagement yesterday near Vaalbank, with Steyn and De Wet, who retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I am without details as yet."

Gen. Roberts also reports a skirmish on Nov. 27, at Bultfontein. Three hundred Boers were dislodged and pursued, losing several men. Bruce Hamilton has cleared the country between the Wilge and Vaal rivers, capturing eleven Boers and a very large number of cattle and sheep.

GARRISON RELIEVED.

Has Had the Honour of Being Relieved Three Times.

A despatch from Vryburg, Cape Colony, says;—The garrison of Schweizer Reneke has been relieved by a column of troops sent from here. The beleaguering Boers resisted, but were driven off.

The siege, or, rather, the loose investment of Schweizer Reneke by the Boers was one of the oldest incidents of the war. The village, which is in the Transvaal, thirty-six miles from Vryburg, first attracted the notice of the enemy at the beginning of September. On September 22 it was announced that the garrison had been relieved by Colonel Settle. With the departure of the relieving force the investment was resumed, only to be interrupted a month ago by a second visit from Colonel Settle. He appears to have made only a short stay, and his retirement was the signal for the Boers to return to the attack. Latest news shows that the town has been again relieved.

PLENTY OF FIGHTING

South African War News Promises to be Most Exciting.

A despatch from Pretoria, says;—Lord Kitchener paid a flying visit to Harrismith, and conferred with General Rundle. His visit is said to be in connection with the forthcoming movement to sweep the guerillas out of the field.

Recruiting officers hint that there will be plenty of fighting during the next few weeks, when it is hoped that the embers of the Boer resistance will be finally stamped out. The movement is likely to be carried out with all the determination which marks Lord Kitchener's action.

Dundee at present presents the striking spectacle of a vast camp. Irregulars are sent thither as they are recruited, and drafts from England are also joining this base.

MINERS TORN TO PIECES.

Dynamite Explodes in a French Mine With Fearful Results.

A despatch from Paris, says;—A despatch from Anzche, Department of the North, says a quantity of dynamite at the bottom of one of the coal mines there exploded on Thursday, from an unknown cause. Sixteen miners were killed and between 30 and 40 wounded, as many as five being very seriously injured.

The disaster has rendered the village the scene of intense mourning. The condition of the resued bodies is appalling. Most of them are rent and torn in such a way as to be scarcely recognizable.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Col. Otter and His Men Receive a Great Welcome.

A despatch from London says:—A detachment of 260 men, consisting of Companies, "A," "B," and "I," o. the Royal Canadian Regiment, Colonel Otter commanding, arrived at Southampton on Thursday on the Hawarden Castle. They were welcomed by Major-General Robert MacGregor Stewart.

General Stewart made a brief speech to the Canadians, during which he said Englishmen rejoiced at their bravery and deeds as much as they rejoiced over the honours achieved by the home troops and their kinsmen from all the colonies brought together by the war.

Colonel Otter expressed his thanks for the sympathetic utterances, and after the reception the men left for London. On arrival here they were met by a deputation headed by Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner, Among those who accompanied Lord Strathcona and welcomed in hearty British style his fellow-countrymen, who have won the admiration of the Mother Country for their deeds of valour on the battlefield, were the Earl of Onslow, formerly Governor of New Zealand and Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

The regiment formed in parade order, and, with Colonel Otter in command, marched through the streets to Kensington barracks, and were tendered ovations all along the route, which was crowded with citizens.

At the barracks Colonel Otter read to his men the Duke of Connaught's letter of welcome. General Trotter also heartily welcomed the contingent in a brief, but stirring speech.

The reception was most enthusiastic. Large crowds at the railroad station cheered and recheered them, and the whole route from the station to the barracks was lined with similarly cordial throngs. Flags, including many Canadian emblems were displayed everywhere.

The men marched in splendid order, and appeared to be in perfect condition. While they were drawn up in the barrack square, the Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the Reception Committee, congratulated them on their achievement.

The Canadians will proceed to Windsor on Friday morning and while there will be reviewed by the Queen.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Ontarios are dull and Manitobas about 1-2c easier. Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 63 to 63 1-2c; and white, 63 to 63 1-2c, middle freights; goose wheats, 62 1-2c middle freights; No. 1 spring wheat, east, 66c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 92 1-2c; and No. 2 at 87 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, sell as follows:—Bran, $12 to $12.50; and shorts, $14 to $14.50, west.

Corn—Steady. No. 1 American yellow, 47c, on track here; and mixed, 46c; Canadian corn, here, 44c.

Peas—Continue firm. No. 2 sold, middle freights at 61c, and east at 62c.

Barley—Quite firm, and good enquiry. No. 2, east, 41 1-2c; and middle freights, 40 1-2; No. 3 extra, 40c east, and 39c, middle freights. Exporters are liberal buyers of heavy feed barley. They do not object to colour.

Rye—Easy. New rye, 46c west, and 47c east.

Buckwheat—Firm. Car lots west,are quoted at 48c, and east at 49c.

Oats—Quite strong. Choice new white oats, middle freights, are selling at 26 1-2c, and east at 27c. Light white oats and mixed oats, east and west, 24c.

Flour—Dull. Holders ask $2.65 for 90 per cent, patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and exporters bid $2.55 Special brands sell locally from 10 to 20c above these figures.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Prices about the same. Demand good for fresh stock, but receipts are light. Prices are as follows;—Boiling stock, 22c; fresh gathered, 17 to 18c; limed, 15c.

Poultry—Receipts of poultry were very heavy again to-day. Buying was good, but the supply was too large, and prices were easier, especially for turkeys and geese. Quotations are as follows;—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 40c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 60c; turkeys, per lb, 7 to 8c; geese, per lb., 5 to 51-2c.

Potatoes—Firm. Car lots, on track here, sold to-day at 30c. Sales, out of store, are made at 35 to 40c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 60c per bag; carrots, 40c per bag; apples, per bbl, 50c to $1; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $2.50.

Dried fruits—Dried apples sell at 3 to 3 1-2c; and evaporated at 4 1-4 to 5c.

Beans—Ordinary white beans bring $1.20 to $1.25; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.40 to $1.45.

Honey—Demand fair. Dealers quote from 9 to 9 1-2c per lb. for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to the size of the order. Comb honey sells at $2.40 to $2.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy, on track here, $9.50 to $9.75; two-ton lots, delivered, sell at $10.25 to $10.50.

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

Hops—Dull. New crop is quoted here at 14 to 15c, and yearlings at 9 to 10c.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—At the western cattle market to-day nothing particular came in, and scarcely anything was bought or sold. Second-class cattle sold perhaps a little better today for the sufficient reason that we had no really first-class stuff on the market, and local butchers had to take, not what they wanted, but what they could get. Milch cows, feeders, bulls, stockers, etc., were not at all changed, few were here, and few were wanted, while prices were generally maintained.

Sheep and lambs are steady and unchanged.

The receipts to-day were only about 30 loads, including 1,100 hogs, 220 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, a dozen calves, and a few milkers.

Hogs are firm at the recent advance.

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

Following is the range of quotations;—

Cattle.		
*Shippers, per cwt.	$4 00	$4 50
Butcher, choice do.	4 00	4 50
Butcher, med. to good.	3 25	3 75
Butcher, inferior.	2 25	2 75
Stockers, per cwt.	2 25	3 00
Export bulls, per cwt.	3 25	4 00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	2 75	3 50
Lambs, per cwt.	3 50	4 00
Bucks, per cwt.	2 50	2 75
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	20 00	40 00
Calves, each.	2 00	8 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5 50	5 72
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Sows.	3 75	4 00
Stags.	2 50	2 75

*Prices nominal.

DE WET'S CALL TO ARMS.

Burghers Ordered to Rejoin Their Cmomandoes.

A despatch from Lindley, Orange Free State, says:—Many burghers who have laid down their arms are arriving here for protection in consequence of a Boer proclamation ordering them all to assemble in lager on Thursday, failing which the penalty of death will be exacted at the first opportunity.

De Wet is in constant communication with the Boer laagers. He informs the men that Lord Roberts is being prevented from burning farms, and that the powers will interfere shortly.

It is reported that Hasbroek's commando with four guns is ten miles from here on the Senekal road.

GERMANS WERE DEFEATED

Obliged to Abandon Their Dead and Wounded.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says;—A despatch to the Times from Shanghai says it is stated that the Kalgan expedition has met with a reverse. It is believed that a party of Germans were cut off by Chinese, and obliged to abandon their dead and wounded.

About the House.

EMPTY STOCKINGS.

Oh, mothers in homes that are happy,
Where Christmas comes laden with cheer,
Where the children are dreaming already
Of the merriest day in the year,

As you gather your darlings around you
And tell them the "story of old,"
Remember the homes that are dreary!
Remember the hearts that are cold!

And thanking the love that has dowered you
With all that is dearest and best,
Give freely, that from your abundance
Some bare little life may be blessed!

Oh, go where the stockings hang empty,
Where Christmas is naught but a name,
And give—for the love of the Christ-child;
'Twas to seek such as these that He came.

MENU FOR CHRISTMAS.

BREAKFAST.

Oat-Meal Mush.
Broiled Hamburg Steaks. Potatoes
Hominy Fritters. Vienna Rolls.
Coffee.

DINNER.

Olives, Celery. Pickles.
Baked White Fish. Tartar Sauce.
Roast Turkey, or Roast Beef.
Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Celery Salad.
Peas. Onions.
Mince Pie. Plum Pudding.
Candies and Nuts.
Fruit. Coffee.

SUPPER.

Fried Oysters.
Potato Puffs.
Chicken Salad. Finger Rolls.
Baked Apples and Cream.
Preserves. Angels' Food.
Tea.

MENU No. 2.

Oyster Soup.
Celery. Crackers, Pickles.
Bread. Butter.
Chicken Croquetts, Green Peas.
Roast Duck. Apple Sauce.
Boiled Onions. Mashed Potatoes.
Celery and Apple Sauce. Cheese Straws.
Plum Pudding. Mince Pie.
Fruits. Nuts. Cheese.
Coffee.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

Make a batter of four eggs, one pound flour, one pint milk and an even teaspoonful of salt; add one-half pint of suet chopped fine, one pound raisins and one pound currants. Stir all well together, tie closely in a cotton cloth, put into a kettle of boiling water and boil steadily four hours. Serve hot with lemon sauce, or any kind of pudding sauce that is preferred.

CELERY SALAD.

One head of cabbage, three bunches of celery, chopped very fine. Take one teacupful of vinegar, lump of butter size of an egg; yolks of two eggs; one teasponsful mustard, one of salt, pinch of cayenne pepper, two teasponfuls of sugar. Mix these well; put the mixture on the stove and heat until it thickens, stirring all the time, when cold, add two tablespoonfuls of rich sweet cream. Pour over the salad; if not moist enough add cold vinegar.

VARNISHED PAINT.

Can be kept looking as bright as though freshly done by soaking in water for some, time a bag filled flax seed, and then using it as a cloth to clean the paint.

TO PREVENT RUSTING.

If screws are warmed and dipped in melted tallow or raw linseed oil, it will prevent their rusting and they can always be unscrewed with ease. A large quantity of screws can be greased in a few minutes and the operation is one which will result in a great saving of time and labour.

CARE OF LAMPS.

A frequent cause of the oiliness on the outside of lamps is that the wick is kept too high when unlighted. It should be remembered that the wick draws the oil to the surface, and if it projects too far above the burner it will soon accumulate oil there which will find its way slowly over the outside.

GREASE SPOTS.

To remove grease spots from silk, place some coarse brown paper, the soft kind, on both sides of the spots; then press carefully with a hot iron. Change the paper often, as it absorbs the grease. If the goods are so rich or delicate that the iron is likely to injure them, try friction by using raw cotton. Rub the spots off, changing the cotton often. If the material is soiled or stained in many places wash it in tepid water softened with pulverized borax. It can be made to look as good as new.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

is pure and uncolored.

CARING FOR REMNANTS.

To the woman who is not completely satisfied with the "bag system" of caring for the pieces that so unduly accumulate, both for the house and for personal use writes a successful housekeeper I would like to suggest the "box system" instead. Without any thought on my part, a number of boxes of two sizes came into my possession. They were well made, and some of them had the covers to fold back from the middle. A good sized closet was in my room, in which were four shelves that held all sorts of boxes and left much space unutilized. A trial of the new boxes showed that nine would go on a shelf, leaving some space in front for work and mending basket and some very small boxes that were in almost daily use. On heavy pasteboard I printed labels, putting them on with metal fasteners. A list of the titles runs somewhat in this way; Black Silk, Colored Silk, Wool Remnants, Cotton Remnants, Black Ribbon, Colored Ribbon, New Material ,Findings, Neckwear, Material to be Cleaned, and so through a long list. Here all my pieces lie smooth, and one glance along the shelves shows me just where to look for what I want. Much time is saved, both in looking and keeping the shelves clean and orderly. The boxes are not expensive. Made to order they cost from thirty to forty-five cents each. With good care one set will last many years and save many worried minutes.

CARE OF CARPETS.

Almost invarlably carpets are swept by too much pressure upon the broom. Sometimes the operator, with the handle inclined backward toward her, presses down as a forward thrust is given, and thus throws the heavier dirt half way across the room, while the light particles are sent whirling about, covering, as it settles, every article of furniture. Another wrong way to sweep a carpet is to move the broom forward with a heavy, drawing stroke, by which the material to be removed is pressed into the carpet rather than worked gently along on the surface.

The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light, drawing stroke, allowing the broom to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along lightly.

If a generous quantity of tea grounds or small bits of wet paper can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet materials. The broom should be a good one, having a long elastic brush, then by touching the carpet lightly it will scarce require the strength of a child to sweep a large parlor in a few minutes, and the work will be done in a most satisfactory manner. To take out small grese spots, a very good way is to rub them with white flannel dipped in spirits of turpentine. If they show again, repeat the process. Ammonia water is also good, but the dry process is preferable, as washing out is liable to injure adjacent parts.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. When a carpet is faded, strong salt and water will often restore the brightness of the colors.

BOER EYESIGHT.

Why It is Superior to That of the British Soldier.

Sir Redvers Buller's statement that the ordinary Boer could see a man coming towards him two miles before the man could see the Boer excites neither surprise nor scepticism among the eye specialists.

"Really," says a high authority, "if you apply your common sense to the matter you will see it must be so. The Boer is, comparatively speaking, a barbarian. At least, he has few indoor occupations and does little reading. For generations he has been training himself to see long distances, for his livelihood depends on sighting his cattle or on tracking down game. Mr. Atkins will never possess such fine vision until his conditons of life approximate to those of the Boer. Like all civilized peoples, his vision is confined to a limited range. Even at the butts he is not called upon for any very special effort of long sight, and he is not there very often."

The fact was mentioned that several officers had come home from the war with greatly improved eyesight, Some, who had worn glasses, now found their sight quite cured, and attributed the fact to the effect of the fine clear air of the veldt.

"A clear atmosphere," said the authority, "would be an important factor in sighting the enemy, of course; but the real truth is that these officers have benefitted by their experience in South Africa. It is all a question of the ciliary muscle. Here is the ciliary muscle on this diagram, attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. The ciliary is an involuntary muscle—one of the few muscles we cannot control. Its functions is to adjust the vision to different distances, and it acts something like the screw of an opera glass. At long ranges there is practically no call on the ciliary muscle, but when, for example, when you want to read, it screws up till the proper focus has been obtained. I have known too much study induce a kind of artificial short-sight, easily cured by months of rest. We use our ciliary muscle too much—the Boer hardly at all."

Woman's Weakness

A woman's reproductive organs are in the most intense and continuous sympathy with her kidneys. The slightest disorder in the kidneys brings about a corresponding disease in the reproductive organs. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by restoring the kidneys to their perfect condition, prevent and cure those fearful disorders peculiar to women. Pale young girls, worn-out mothers, suffering wives and women entering upon the Change of Life, your best friend is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

RUSSIA AFTER THE POLE.

A Ship That Will Cut Her Way Through the Frozen Fields.

An entirely new departure in Arctic exploration will be made next summer, says a London letter. Russia will send north her wonderful ice ship, the Yermak, with instructions to try to cut her way through to the pole. The performance of this vessel in cutting and tearing her way at three or four miles an hour through the immense ice fields of the Baltic Sea and other Russian waters has excited amazement among all who have witnessed it. She is now being equipped and improved for the greatest of all tasks.

The Armstrongs at Elswick have just completed a new bow which is especially designed to encounter the field of ice in the Arctic Sea, which is heavier and thicker than any which the Yermak has yet attacked. The original bow was easily capable of dealing with any of the enormous ice fields which Russia produces. She went to a high latitude on an experimental trip last summer and accomplished all that could be expected of her in her assault, upon the external ice which she then encountered. The alterations now being made were suggested by this experience. Admiral Makaroff, who is superintending the changes, has the greatest confidence that the ship will cut her way without delay straight to the pole and will return safely in the same season. Every precaution has been taken to fit her out for a long stay in case of accident or blockade.

Admiral Makaroff has refused to give out details of the plans or even to admit that the expedition will be undertaken, but there is no doubt on this point. No information is yet available as to the route to be taken or how the coal problem will be soived. There will be supplies at one or two points in Arctic Russia and probably a collier will carry an additional supply as far as the ice will permit.

THE UNION JACK.

which floats over Britain and all her colonies is emblematic of the adage, "In union there is strength." The patriotic ladies of Canada can exemplify that adage, and indulge a patriotic sentiment, by assisting their English, Scotch and Irish cousins who produce the pure machine-made Green teas of Ceylon and India. Tea drinkers will find the Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada green teas a pleasant change from Japans.—Colonist.

REFLEX AFFLICTION.

I've got piano-player's cramp.
You don't play!
No; the girl next door gives it to me.

CHANGEABLE EYES.

Mrs. Brown—What color are your little boy's eyes?
Mrs. Robinson— Black generally. He's a terrible fighter.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Nellie—Gracious! How do you manage to knit so much in so short a time?
Ninette—Every time I do ten rows I give myself a chocolate cream.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Ladies of Canada;
The bond of union between the mother country and her colonies is strong, in time of necessity the colonies have always been loyal. Patriotic Canadian ladies, while they cannot bear arms in time of war, can assist their brother colonists in a substantial way. Ceylon and India produce the finest Green teas. Drinkers of Japan teas should try them, Monsoon, Salada and Blue Ribbon packets are known to all.—Colonist.

IMAGINATION.

Grace—Cholly has a wonderful imagination.
Nell—How?
Grace—He calls that fuzz on his lip a mustache.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

ARE TOO PROUD TO BEG.

No matter how poor a native of the Hawaiian islands may be, he is never seen begging. The only begars there are chiefly the impoverished Portuguese residents.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

The biggest boom don't always bring
The very biggest gains;
The little baby sometimes has
The very biggest pains.

Everyone wants the best value for his money - Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea and you will certainly get it.

Policies May Change, Opinions May Change, but one thing that never changes, that is the quality of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, it always remains the best.
In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.
If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.
The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

fidence that the ship will cut her way without delay straight to the pole and will return safely in the same season. Every precaution has been taken to fit her out for a long stay in case of accident or blockade.

Admiral Makaroff has refused to give out details of the plans or even to admit that the expedition will be undertaken, but there is no doubt on this point. No information is yet available as to the route to be taken or how the coal problem will be soived. There will be supplies at one or two points in Arctic Russia and probably a collier will carry an additional supply as far as the ice will permit.

THE UNION JACK.

which floats over Britain and all her colonies is emblematic of the adage, "In union there is strength." The patriotic ladies of Canada can exemplify that adage, and indulge a patriotic sentiment, by assisting their English, Scotch and Irish cousins who produce the pure machine-made Green teas of Ceylon and India. Tea drinkers will find the Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada green teas a pleasant change from Japans.—Colonist.

REFLEX AFFLICTION.

I've got piano-player's cramp.
You don't play!
No; the girl next door gives it to me.

CHANGEABLE EYES.

Mrs. Brown—What color are your little boy's eyes?
Mrs. Robinson— Black generally. He's a terrible fighter.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Nellie—Gracious! How do you manage to knit so much in so short a time?
Ninette—Every time I do ten rows I give myself a chocolate cream.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Ladies of Canada;
The bond of union between the mother country and her colonies is strong, in time of necessity the colonies have always been loyal. Patriotic Canadian ladies, while they cannot bear arms in time of war, can assist their brother colonists in a substantial way. Ceylon and India produce the finest Green teas. Drinkers of Japan teas should try them, Monsoon, Salada and Blue Ribbon packets are known to all.—Colonist.

IMAGINATION.

Grace—Cholly has a wonderful imagination.
Nell—How?
Grace—He calls that fuzz on his lip a mustache.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

ARE TOO PROUD TO BEG.

No matter how poor a native of the Hawaiian islands may be, he is never seen begging. The only begars there are chiefly the impoverished Portuguese residents.

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ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

House Owner—You didn't pay the rent last month.
Tenant—No! Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement.
Owner—Agreement — what agreement?
Tenant—Why, when I rented you said I must pay in advance or not at all.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions for their children teething. It softens 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."

MARKETING IN BUENOS AYRES.

Vegetables are usually sold in piles in Buenos Ayres, so that you have to measure quantity as well as quality by the eye; and butchers sell their meat by the chunk, rather than by weight.

$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.

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

A GOOD GUESSER.

Bride, formerly a widow,—Oh, Harry, what would I do, if you should die!
Harry, doubtfully—I don't know, dear, but I think I can guess.

W P C 1053

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
For all skin ailments.
J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

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

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL 113 Yonge St. Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for Particulars.

PILE CURE A trial package of Cox's Positive Cure for Piles will be sent free to any address on receipt of two cent stamp. No knife, no greasy salve. Address, THE HUTCHING MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. FREE.

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