ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

What the People's Representative Are Doing at Toronto.

DRAINAGE DISPUTES.

Hon. Mr. Gibson introduced an amendment to the Municipal Act. The details of the measure have not yet been completed, but the general purpose of the measure is to prevent the recurrence of such cases as that of Sutherland and Innes v. the Township of Romilly, which has been for some time before the courts, at great expense to all concerned. The effect of it will be to make the decisions of the drainage referees practically final, and to abolish altogether appeals to the Supreme Court.

BEET ROOT SUGAR BOUNTY.

Hon. John Dryden, in moving the second reading of his Beet Root Sugar Bounty bill, gave some interesting information as to the beet root sugar industry. Last year tests were made at three points in the province—at Welland, Newmarket and Aylmer. The highest tonnage was 30 tons per acre, in one of the Aylmer districts. The second highest was 25 1-2 tons, at Newmarket, and the third highest 24 tons at Welland. The average was 16 tons per acre. This was very satisfactory. The highest percentage of sugar or saccharine matter in the beet roots was 17.3, found at Welland; the next highest, 16.8 at Newmarket; the third highest, 16.1, in Aylmer. The average percentage was 14 1-2 per cent., which was also very satisfactory. In the matter of purity, the highest percentage was 89 1-2, in one of the Aylmer districts. It was nearly similar in Welland and Newmarket—88.8 and 88.4 respectively. This was eminently satisfactory. No point in Michigan could show so favorable a record.

The average cost per acre in the Ontario experiments was $28.87, leaving the grower a net profit of $43 per acre. There was still no market for sugar beets in this country, and one reason for this was that large capital was required for the manufacture of the beets into sugar. It would require $500,000 or $600,000 to erect a plant, which would be successfully operated. It should be capable of producing 500 or 600 tons per day. A factory-owner wished to be assured of a full supply of sugar beets before he erected his factory. Considerable expert labour was required in these establishments, including chemists and other scientists. One of these plants would consume two million gallons of water per day, ten thousand tons of coal per year, and two thousand tons of lime per year. Some four, five, or six thousand acres of beets would also be necessary to keep the factory running. Another essential was proper transportation facilities. The railroads should be reasonable rates, so that factories might draw their supply of beets from a distance—40, 60, or 100 miles. Under all these conditions Mr. Dryden thought that such an industry in this country would be a sure success. It ought to supply at least one hundred million pounds of sugar a year for home consumption, which would mean three or four million dollars spent in this country, instead of being sent abroad. The pulpwood and the saw-log policy had fostered home manufacture. Why, asked the Minister, should not the beet sugar industry be developed too?

FRAUDULENT APPOINTMENTS

Hon. J. M. Gibson's bill to penalize those who fraudulently obtain appointments as deputy returning officers and poll clerks, and those who wilfully miscount ballots, was concurred in by Mr. Whitney, and passed its second reading.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK.

In reply to Mr. Fox, the Provincial Secretary gave the history of the several smallpox outbreaks. Seventy lumber companies had been notified to vaccinate all the men in their employ. Ten camps, where there were suspected cases, had been quarantined.

TIMBER IN TEMISCAMING.

In reply to Mr. Beatty, of Leeds, Hon. E. J. Davis said it was the Government's intention to dispose of timber in the Temiscaming park when it appeared to be in the public interest, and under such conditions as would make the supply of timber in the park as permanent as possible.

BEET ROOT SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Mr. Joynt moved that the Government adopt some means of collecting information as to the different soils in the province and their effect on the percentage of sugar in the sugar beet; also that seed should be forwarded to the different localities in order that it might be grown and afterwards properly tested.

Hon. Mr. Dryden said that this was practically being done by the department. Arrangements were made to send seed if the Board of Trade, Farmers' Institute, Agricultural Society, or any representative body in a municipality furnished the names of a number of farmers who would undertake the culture of the beets.

REMOUNT STATIONS.

Hon. John Dryden moved the adoption of a memorial to the Governor-General asking him to transmit to the British Government an address of the Legislature, urging that a remount station be established in the province. Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Dryden said that horse-breeding in this country had received much less attention than in former years. In 1892 the value of horses in Ontario was $55,512,390. In 1897 the value had fallen to $36,111,805, but since then there had been a change for the better, the value in 1899 being $42,713,357. In 1893 10,606 horses were exported from Canada to the United States, and in 1900 1,526. The falling off was due to the displacement of horses by electrical power in street railways, the increase in the American tariff, and the fact that large American cities were being supplied by horses bred in that country. The attention of Canadian breeders and dealers, in consequence of this, had been turned to the British market. In 1893, 1,946 Canadian horses were exported to Great Britain, and in 1896 the highest point was reached—17,182. The speaker referred to the large purchases of Canadian horses by Major Dent, of the British War Office, and to the excellent record of these horses in the South African war. Major Dent was so satisfied that he recommended the establishment of a remount depot in Canada as a permanent recruiting point. It would be patriotic to undertake to develop this industry, and it would present to the farmers something definite in the way of a market.

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

In connection with the vote of $10,000 for a memorial of the late Queen Victoria, the Premier said a statue would be erected in Queen's park, and would probably be a replica of some famous statue in the Old Land.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE BILL.

Dr. Barr moved the second reading of his bill to extend manhood suffrage registration to towns other than county towns, and to rural municipalities. Dr. Barr showed that many county towns were smaller than other towns in the same counties.

The Attorney-General thought there was no demand for such a measure.

The bill was declared lost on a division.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Mr. Carscallen's bill for the proper inspection of stationary boilers and engines and the licensing of persons in charge of them, was referred to the special committee, which considered it last year. Mr. Carscallen objected to imposing upon owners of boilers insurance premiums such as was suggested in Mr. Dryden's amendments to the Factory Act. It would be sufficient, he said, to have a proper inspection.

FEAR PLAGUE AT PRETORIA.

Precautions Being Taken to Prevent Its Introduction.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The local authorities are taking every precaution to prevent an outbreak of the bubonic plague, or other infectious diseases here. Isolation hospitals for Kaffirs are being erected and the town is being thoroughly cleansed.

The greatest trouble is found with the Boer refugees who seem to ignore the very rudiments of sanitary regulations. The houses occupied by them, which have been visited by the authorities, have been found to be dirty, and in some cases the floors have been torn up and used for firewood. Many of these refugees have been sent into camps under canvas.

Enteric fever is rapidly abating, and there are very few cases in the hospitals.

The weather is cold and the rain is coming down incessantly.

MURDERED HER CHILDREN.

Ghastly Work of a Mother With An Axe and a Club.

A despatch from Coldbrook, Mass., says:—Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, while in a fit of insanity, killed her entire family of six children, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged from ten years to a babe of ten months, and their lives were taken by the mother with an axe and a club.

Then she laid the blood-drenched bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room. Mrs. Naramore then attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor, and was discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of four children were lying. Although she lost much blood, it is believed she will recover.

At the time the people of villagers found Mrs. Naramore she was asked how she did the deed, and she said that she took the lives in four different rooms, and as fast as she killed one child the body was placed on a bed.

OFFICERS ARE HELPLESS.

British Officers and Ladies Menaced and Insulted.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin says that the anti-British feeling shown by the French and German troops is much more serious than the siding admits. The dislike is sharpened by a recent proclamation forbidding foreign soldiers to traverse the British settlement, and from going to low wine shops and other haunts of dissipation, where they became drunk, and indulged in brawling. The officers agreed that the prohibition was wise, but the men resented it, with the result that British officers, and ladies are menaced, and even assaulted on the streets. It has been necessary to substitute marines in place of the Indian sentries around the settlement. A despatch to the Standard from Tien-Tsin says that the French officers are unable to control their men.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, March, 26.—Wheat—Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 67 1-2 to 68c; white wheat, 67 1-2 to 68c; and goose wheat, 67 1-2c, low freights to New York; red and white, middle freights, 66 1-2 to 67c; Manitobas, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 98 1-2c, No. 2, 94 1-2c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 97 1-2c; No. 2 hard, 93 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, $14 to $14.50; and shorts, $15.

Corn—Steady, American, No. 2 yellow, no track here, 46 1-2c; No. 3, 45 1-2c.

Peas—Firmer. No. 2, middle freights at 64c; and east at 64 1-2c.

Barley—Steady, No. 2, C.P.R. east, or low freights to New York, 43 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 42 1-2c; No. 2, on the Midland, 43c.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 51c; and east at 53c.

Oats—Firm, and in fair demand; No. 1 white, C.P.R. east, 29 3-4c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28 1-4 to 28 1-2c.

Flour—In better demand to-day. Holders of 90 per cent. patent, buyers' bags, middle freights, ask $2.65 per bbl; and exporters bid $2.60. A fairly good business was done on a basis of $2.60 to-day.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at $3.25 per bag, and in wood at $3.35 per bbl.

Duluth, March 26—Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, 77 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 68 5-8 to 73 1-8c; May, 77 7-8c; July, 78 1-8c. Corn —39c. Oats—26 to 25 3-4c.

Minneapolis, March 26.— Wheat — Cash, 75 1-4c; May, 75 1-2 to 75 5-8c; July, 76 7-8 to 77c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 70 1-2 to 72 1-2c. Flour —First patents, $4.05 to $4.15; second patents, $3.95 to $4.05; first clears, $3 to $3.10; second do., $2 to $2.10. Bran —In bulk, $13.25 to $13.50.

Buffalo, March 26.—Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring, higher; No. 1 Northern, old, 86 1-2c, in store; do., c.i.f., 85 1-4c, afloat. Winter wheat — Nominal for State; Kansas, No. 2 hard; 77c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 45 1-2c; No. 3 do., 45c; No. 2 corn, 44 3-4c; No. 3 do., 44 1-2c. Oats—Steady. No. 2 white, 31 1-4 to 31 1-2c; No. 3 do., 30 1-4 to 30 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2 to 28 3-4c; No. 3 do., 28 to 28 1-4c, through billed. Barley—Bids for spot too far below asking price for business. Rye —Scarce and firm; No. 2, on track, 57c; No. 1, in store, 58c.

Detroit, March 26.—Closed—Wheat—No. 1, white, 79 6-4c; No. 2 red, cash and March, 79 3-4c; May, 81 7-8c; July 80 1-2c.

St. Louis, March 26.—Closed—Wheat —Cash, 73 7-8c; May, 74 7-8c; July, 73 3-8c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, March 26.—Dressed hogs are steady on the street, at $7.75 to $8.25. Car lots continue scarce and light, are quoted nominally at $7.75, on track here. Provisions firm, and a in good demand. Quotations are:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long, clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short clear pork, $20 to $20.50; heavy mess pork, $19 to $19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13c.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, March 26.—Eggs—Supplies large to-day. Fresh sold at 12 to 12 1-2; and this afternoon the market was weak.

Poultry—Receipts light; prices for bright stock are as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 40 to 50c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c; cold stored turkeys and geese are quoted at 1 to 2c per lb under bright stock.

Potatoes—Steady at 28c for car lots on track here. Sales, out of store, are made at 35c.

Field, produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 70c per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; apples, per bbl., $1 to $2; sweet potatoes, per bbl., $2.50.

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

Honey—Firm. Stocks on hand here are now small. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1-2c per lb. for 5, 10 or 60-lb tins, according to size of order. Comb honey sells at $2 to $2.25 for dark; and at $2.50 to $2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Hops—Steady. Demand quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 9c.

Beans—Steady, ordinary white beans bring $1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.70 to $1.75.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy, on track here, $10.25 to $10.50; two-ton lots, delivered, $11 to $11.25.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here $5.50 to $6.

Toronto, March 26.—Trade all round was light, with prices well maintained, but not quotably changed.

We had a small run of export cattle, which sold out quickly at the prices of last Tuesday. The best grades brought 5c per lb.

Good to choice butcher cattle sold well at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c per lb., with 4 1-2c paid for a few picked lots. Prices all around were steady.

There was no change in the market conditions of bulls, stockers, feeders, milch cows, or calves.

Prices for sheep and lambs were well maintained and steady. The supply was small.

Hogs were unchanged to-day.

"Singers" are quoted at 6 1-8c per lb.; light at 5 3-4c, and fat at 5 5-8c per lb.

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 $5 00
Butcher, choice do.	3.75 4.50
Butcher, ordinary to good	3 25 3 75
Butcher, inferior.	2 75 3 00
Stockers, per cwt.	2 75 3 25
Export bulls, per cwt.	3 75 4 25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Export ewes, per cwt.	3 00 3 50
Butcher sheep, each.	2 50 3 50
Lambs, grain-fed, per cwt	4 25 5 00
Do, barnyards, per cwt	3 75 4 12 1-2
Bucks,	2 50 3 00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each	20.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2 00 8 00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00 6 12 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	6 00 5 75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6 00 5 62 1-2
Sows.	3 50 4 00
Stags.	0 00 2 00

BRANDED AS A THIEF.

A Woman Strangled Herself With a Sheet.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Publicly disgraced and dejected over the shame she brought on her family, Mrs. Alice Summers, of 43 Arthur street, who was arrested for stealing a quantity of lace valued at $25, in the W. A. Murray Company's store, last Wednesday, committed suicide in the gaol on Sunday afternoon by strangling herself.

The gaol matron, Miss Ironsides, saw the woman at noon, when she took her some food, and did not go again to her cell, which was at the top of the building, facing the west, until shortly before 5 o'clock.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The terrible sight that met the matron's gaze was the body of Mrs. Summers, sitting on a stool with a sheet, taken from the bed, wrapped twice around her neck, and pulled tight in a knot. The woman's arms were stiff in death, but still extended in a position as if trying to pull the knot tighter. She had been dead about three hours, the body being quite cold.

At the time of her arrest Mrs. Summers refused to give her address, but, it being afterwards obtained, and a search made of the premises, two trunks full of dry goods and millinery, amounting to about $1,000, were seized by Detective Burrows, and taken to the detective department, where they were identified as having been at one time the property of the Eatson, Simpson, Murray and Botsford stores.

SUICIDE WAS PREMEDITATED.

It is evident that the woman has had the suicidal intent since Friday, for on that day, when her 16-year-old daughter visited her in the gaol and took her some delicacies to eat, she would hardly speak; but, when the girl was leaving she called her back twice, and kissed her through the bars, saying: "I shall never live through this trouble." From the very first the woman felt deeply the disgrace to the family, and spoke continully of it. She refused to eat the prison fare, and scarcely ever touched the food taken to her from home. At different times she declared to the gaol officials that her appetite was gone, and that she would not live long in gaol.

DEALT A DEATH BLOW.

A Man Killed by a Printing Press in Toronto.

A despatch from Toronto says:—John F. Roadhouse, an employe of the firm of Warwick Brothers, and Rutter, was almost instantly killed in a printing press shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

It was Roadhouse's duty to clean all the printing presses at the close of the day's work. On Saturday he commenced cleaning one of the machines in spite of the fact that it had only been stopped temporarily to make some alterations in the form. To get at an interior part of the press, Roadhouse, unnoticed, crawled underneath it, and while he was there the printers, having fixed their form, started the press to take off a proof. Only one revolution of the press was made, but it was enough to deal a death blow to the unfortunate man under it. A large revolving bar struck him a crushing blow on the head, fracturing his skull in several places, and rendering him unconscious.

Nobody witnessed the accident, and it was some minutes later that a passing pressman saw the prostrate body. He was extricated, the ambulance telephoned for, and everything possible done for Roadhouse, who was still alive. With all possible despatch he was driven to the Emergency hospital, but when he was taken from the ambulance life was extinct.

He was a well-built muscular man, 32 years of age, and leaves a widow, but no children, living at 81 Palmerston avenue. He carried $2,000 insurance in the Maccabees.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

TO AMEND CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. German introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code. He wants to repeal the clause which was inserted in the law last year releasing police magistrates in cities and towns from the obligation of making returns to the clerk of the county.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Morin was informed by Mr. Blair that the number of hands employed in the Intercolonial railway has increased from 3,337 in 1892 to 4,286 in 1896, and 5,949 in 1900.

CARRIAGE OF GRAIN.

Mr. Kemp was told by Mr. Blair that last November and December the rate per 100 pounds from Parry Sound to St. John on export grain carried by the Canada Atlantic and Intercolonial railway was:—Wheat, 9 3-4c; rye, 10.7c; corn, 10.8c. The rate per 100 pounds accruing to the Intercolonial railway as its proportion from Montreal to St. John was:—Wheat, 5.6c; rye, 6.3c; corn, 6.4c. The quantity carried was 335,700 bushels. It was not possible to furnish an estimate of the gain or loss on each shipment. The elevator built by the Government at Halifax cost $159,728.75, including certain lands, the contribution from the city. The number of bushels of grain shipped therefrom since it was built was 736,425. It employs two men.

DOUKHOBOR DISCONTENT.

Mr. Wilson was informed by Mr. Sifton that a petition was received from the Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg last July, purporting to be signed by 29 Doukhobors, making certain objections to the land, marriage, and registration laws of Canada. The Government communicated with Mr. Maude, the English Quaker, who was chiefly instrumental in their immigration to Canada, in order that he might remove their misapprehensions with regard to Canadian laws. The whole trouble had been caused by a Russian who desired to raise difficulties, and the department had no reason to believe that the petition represented the views of any substantial portion of the 7,500 Doukhobors settled in Canada.

TO LEGALIZE UNION LABEL.

Senator Templeman has introduced a bill in the Upper House to legalize the union label. This bill has twice passed the Commons and been thrown out in the Senate. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the measure in the Senate first. this session, in order to better ensure its chances of passing.

OFFICER NOT NECESSARY.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Mr. Paterson that the services of David Hodge, preventive officer at Mallorytown, in Leeds county, has been dispensed with because such an officer was no longer considered necessary at that point. It is not the intention to appoint a successor.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, was informed that the exports of Canada to Germany were, in 1897, $1,045,432; in 1898, $1,837,448; in 1899, $2,219,569; in 1900, $1,715,903. Mr. Paterson was unable to say what was the amount of duty paid thereon, or what portion of the goods were entered at Hamburg. The trade returns of Canada showed the countries to which goods are exported but not the ports.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

Mr. Monk required what the Government intended to do with the application made by Capt. Bernier for aid in equipping a vessel for a polar expedition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to state the Government's intentions in the matter at an early date.

The Vickers-Maxim Steel Company will build submarine boats for the British navy which will make 10 knots on the surface, eight knots submerged, carry five torpedoes, and be operated by seven men.

RAILWAY BILLS.

The bill to incorporate the Union Railway Company was read a second time. The bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company was referred back to the Railway Committee after a prolonged discussion as to the financial position in which the bill would leave certain of the directors, who are to be retired. It was claimed that as it stood the measure left the old directors liable for $1,000 stock, and it was claimed that in justice they should be paid back what they had paid in, with reasonable interest and relieved from further liability. The Railway Committee will see what can be done towards reconciling these conflicting views.

THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

Military Operations in the Orange River Colony.

A despatch from Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, says:—Military operations in the south-eastern part of the Orange River Colony are progressing. Major Julian Byng has brought in 300 refugees, 16,000 cattle, and 40,000 sheep from the Wepener and Smithfield districts. Col. Bethune has sent in seventeen prisoners from Thabanchu.

Three hundred prisoners are now camped here.

DR. SMITH'S ADVICE.

An Honest and Earnest Friend of the Sick Speaks.

He Tells His Patients to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the Results Prove His Wisdom in so Doing.

Nicolet, Que., Mar. 25.—Special.—Dr. W. Smith, of this place, reports two cases of Kidney Disease cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, which are very striking testimonials to the merit of this great medicine. The subjects are Mr. Caleb Rivard and Mr. Joseph Hamel.

Mr. Rivard suffered from incontinence of the urine day and night. He was so worried by the discharge of urine at night, that he purchased from Dr. Smith a rubber instrument to protect his bed. Dr. Smith advised Kidney Pills. He bought some and soon reported to the doctor that he was quite cured. The trouble had entirely disappeared.

Mr. Hamel writes of his case:—"I suffered with Kidney Disease for three or four years so bad that I would have to lay off work two or three days every week. I was continually sick, and was forced to walk like an old man, being all bent with the pain. I had lost all my energy. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. After I had taken a few doses, I was delighted to find myself improving. Thus encouraged, I continued, and after the third box my trouble had entirely disappeared. I could stand and walk upright without any pain or stiffness whatever. This is over six months ago, and I have not had the slightest return of the trouble or pain."

These cures have caused quite a sensation in this neighborhood, as both gentlemen are well known. Dodd's Kidney Pills are very popular in Nicolet.

STRENGTH OF ICE.

Two-inch ice will sustain a man or properly spaced infantry; four-inch ice will carry a man on horseback, or cavalry, or light guns; six-inch ice heavy field guns, such as 80-pounders; eight-inch ice, a battery of artillery, with carriages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds per square foot on sledges; and ten-inch ice sustains an army or an innumerable multitude. On fifteen-inch ice a railway could be built, and two-foot thick ice will withstand the impact of a loaded railway carriage after a sixty-foot fall, or perhaps, 1,500 foot tons.

In 1801 there were no railways in Scotland in the sense we now use the term, or even in England. To-day the railways of the United Kingdom extend to about 22,000 miles of line, which have been constructed at a cost of about £1,300,000,000. The annual gross receipts now exceed £100,000,000, and of the expenditure, which amounts to over £90,000,000, fully one-half is distributed in wages to over 500,000 employes.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

There are 22,000 different friendly societies in England, with 7,000,000 members, and a capital of £38,000,000.

Out of the Vatican's 11,000 rooms, Pope Leo has reserved for his personal use only three—a small sitting-room, a little dining-room, and a bedroom.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS WINSLOWS 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."

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone the power which steam, exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labour of 4,000,000,000 men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Twenty-one thousand pounds worth of articles are left in London cabs in a year.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, SEAL. Notary Public.

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Statisticians agree that the population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The hardest thing in the world for a young woman to do is to look unconcerned the first time she comes out in a handsome engagement ring.

ALL FORGIVEN.

Hogan—Oi hov found the mon thot hit me wid the brick as Oi was passin' the alley. 'Twas Garrigan.

Grogan—Are yez goin' to get even?

Oi am not. 'Twas all a mistake. Th' mon was only doin' his jooty. He t'ought Oi was th' cop in plain clothes.

I cured a horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
EDWARD LINLIEF.
St. Peter's C.B.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
THOMAS W. PAYNE.
Bathurst, N.B.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

It requires an average of more than 20,000,000 pins per day to meet the needs of the British people.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

Two million shot and shell, weighing 20,000 tons, is the average annual output of British arsenals.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

W P C 1069

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

Metallic Ceilings Douglas Bros. 124 Adelaide St. Toronto, Ont.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. CO.
6-8-10 ADELAIDE W. TORONTO

CLEANING LADIES' . . . WALKING OR OUTING SUITS
Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

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BACKACHE

is a sure indication of Sexual Weakness or other Nervous trouble, Failing Powers or Diseases of the Kidneys and Pelvic Region. A woman's backache tells of that weakness which makes it a labor and agony to live. Backache and its numerous causes can quickly and positively be **CURED** at home by the patient applying to the aching spot a unique, safe and successful method of electric treatment which gently and soothingly dispels pain and saturates the whole body with renewed vigor, making life worth living. It is known as

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It is worn comfortably at night while the patient sleeps, and **DOES NOT BURN OR BLISTER,** as do other appliances which have enough power to be curative.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

After you are cured you can pay me, and then the price will be only one-half what is asked for the old style belts, which have been blistering and burning the backs of the wearers for the past 30 years. My Belt is three times as strong as any other Belt sold, and is the only one that does not blister the flesh.

Extracts From a Few of the Testimonials on File in Our Office:

I would say to all who are troubled with lame back, and all disease common among men, that your belt is what they want to get. Yours truly,
Uxbridge, Ont. A. E. Widdifield.

I would not take double what I paid for your belt if I could not get another. I haven't been troubled with my back since using it.
Kencott, Ont. Yours very truly, H. Davis.

My back is entirely well, the pain is all gone and all my other troubles have left me.
Renfrew, Ont. John Farquharson

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has cured my weak back. I never feel any pain now. I told you before I got your Belt I could hardly sit up after a hard day's work. A day's work is not a toil to me now.
Hopeville, Ont. Thos. W. Ferris.

The night losses which used to be so frequent are about stopped. I feel confident that in another month I will be entirely cured.
24 Fair Avenue, Brantford, Ont. Delbert House

I would say that your Belt has done all you claimed it would. I have not an ache or a pain now. I would not take treble what I paid for it.
Wahnapitae Lake, Ont. W. F. McDermott.

I am perfectly satisfied with your Belt so far as I have used it. I feel a great deal better.
Norman, Ont. Yours Truly, William Dixon.

Dear Sir,—The pains in knee and lower parts of limbs have disappeared entirely. My back is O. K.
Chater, Man. R. A. McIntyre

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31st Annual Meeting of
The Mutual Life of Canada
Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life.

New Name but same old Principles—A Company of Policyholders, by Policyholders, for Policyholders.—Leads in Canadian Business.—A Most Successful Year.

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of this prosperous and leading Life Company was held at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., on Thursday, March 7th, 1901, at 1 p.m. The meeting, composed mainly of policyholders, was representative and influential, and the proceedings, as usual were instructive and interesting. Among those present, besides the officers and a large number of agents, we noticed Messrs. David Bean, D. Buckbereough, F. C. Bruce, M.P., H. M. Britton, K.C., M.P., E. P. Clement, Geo. Dibble, T. R. Earl, J. Kerr Fisken, B.A., Rev. J. R. Gilchrist, Hon. J. T. Garrow, K.C., W. S. Hodgins, A. Hoskin, K.C., W. J. Kidd, B.A., Alex. Millar, K.C., John McCallum, W. J. Motz, A. W. Roberts, Geo. A. Somerville and Very Rev. Dr. Spetz, C.R.

The President having taken the chair, on motion Mr. W. H. Riddell, Secretary of the Company, acted as Secretary of the meeting, and at the request of the President, read the

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting their report, together with the financial statement duly audited for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

We are glad to inform you that the business of the year has been eminently satisfactory, and that it exceeds any former year, except in respect to new business, which is somewhat less than in 1899.

The Surplus earnings were sufficient to enable a continuance of the liberal distribution to policyholders as heretofore. The interest earnings were again, as for some years past largely in excess of all the death claims that accrue within the year.

The Lapses and Surrenders were moderate in proportion to the business in force, showing continued confidence of policyholders in the stability of the Company and its management.

Applications to the amount of $4,321,345 were received, and policies for $4,301,183 were issued, all of which except $28,509 were secured within the Dominion. The amount of business actually paid for in 1900 was $4,071,712 being the largest amount of insurance placed in Canada by a Canadian Company. Your Directors believe that it is advisable to confine the Company's operations to Canada, where proper supervision can be exercised, and business secured at a lower expense rate than elsewhere.

The number of Policies in force was 29,238, assuring $29,321,076.38, on which the reserve is $4,837,733.68, based on our own standard. Actuaries 4 per cent. for all business to January 1st, 1900, and Hm. 3½ per cent. thereafter.

The Premium Income was $977,845.10; Interest Income, $222,100.03; Annuity Premiums, $21,999.32; total, $1,171,944.95, or an increase of $125,545.28 over the income in 1899.

The amount paid to policyholders was $431,565.59, and on this account the large sum of $214,112.52 was paid to living Policyholders. The Death claims paid were $217,453.27; Matured Endowments $72,249.; Purchased Policies, $30,643.17; Surplus or Dividends paid to Policyholders $78,714.36 and annuities, $2,554.20.

The Surplus over all liabilities on the Company's standard is $310,349.30, and on the Government standard $216,059.30.

The active demand for money has kept the Company's funds well employed during the year and interest payments have been more promptly met than in the past. The total amount of overdue interest at Dec. 31 last was $5,874.83.

The Manager, Officers and Staff continue to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the Board and in the best interests of the Company.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors in the place of B. M. Britton, K.C., M.P., Francis C. Bruce, M.P., J. Kerr Fisken and Geo. A. Somerville, whose terms of office has expired, but all of whom are eligible for re-election.

R. MELVIN, President.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1900.

Income.	
Premiums, not	$ 927,845 10
Interest, annuities, etc.	244,099 85
Total	$1,171,944 95
Disbursements.	
Payment to policyholders for death claims, endowments, profits, etc.	$ 431,565 59
All other payments	239,624 22
Total	$ 671,189 72
Assets.	
Loans on first mortgages	$2,471,154 69
Municipal debentures and bonds	1,614,814 47
Loans on Company's Policies	691,526 37
Real estate, including Head office	138,845 84
Cash on hand and in banks	187,267 68
Other assets	310,216 56
Total	$5,182,014 57
Liabilities.	
Reserve, 4 and 3½ per cent.	$4,837,733 68
All other liabilities	33,931 53
Total	$4,871,665 21
Surplus.	
On Company's standard 4 and 3½ per cent.	$ 310,349 36
On Government standard 4½ and 3½ per cent.	216,059 30

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It affords me, gentlemen, great pleasure to place before you the annual report and financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1900. The business, as the report shows, has been entirely satisfactory and with one exception, that of 1899, exceeds in volume of new business any previous year in our history, the amount issued being $4,301,183.00, and the amount taken $4,071,712, which I believe to be somewhat in excess of that said to have been secured by any other a live Life