ROYALTY IN CANADA.

Magnificent Welcome to the Duke and Duchess.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York accomplished the first stage of their journey through Canada on Wednesday, making a fast run of five hours from Quebec to Montreal. The morning was ideal for traveling, a sunny, cool September day, but when Montreal was reached the rain clouds which seem to be hovering ominously in the wake of the Duke burst once more, ess of the Montreal visit as they and for a while threatened the sadhad depressed that at Quebec. The misfortune was temporary, however, and there can be no question of the success of the Roya. tournee, so far as Montreal is concerned.

ARRIVED IN MONTREAL.

Not less than twenty thousand people had gathered in Montreal for a sight of the Duke, and practically the whole population turned out for the occasion. As the train pulled in to the Place Viger Station thousands of faces could be seen, some thronging the bridge outside the station, others clustered on the housetops, and many thousands on Notre Dame street, which lies on an elevation of land and overlooks the scene. It was, moreover, a decorated city which they entered. Flags were flying everywhere. As in Quebec, the crowds, though unquestionably warm and enthusiastic, did not cheer or make as much noise as an English-speaking populace would have done. To the Englishmen who have been half around the world and back again with the Ophir, this was a matter of surprise. At Cape Town and at the Australian cities the cheering was stentorous, but the French-Canadian is not a lusty shouter on occasions of this kind.

A SEA OF SIGHTSEERS.

When the party emerged from the depot a wonderful sight met their eyes. The gardens of the Place Viger with their beautiful trees lay before them covered with thousands of citizens. A line of soldiers fringed the crowd and left the avenues of approach clear. "Notre Futur Roi" was emblazoned above the entrance of the station. A decorated stand was erected in the centre of the place and when it was reached the Duke found that every approach so far as the eye could reach, every roof and window commanding a view, however distant, every tree that afforded a point of vantage was thronged with human beings. Some distance away a human flag made up of hundreds of little girls in red, white and blue dress, arranged in the lines of the Union Jack sang patriotic songs. This feature was particularly attractive to the Duchess, who smiled on the children from the distance while the public address was being read, and remarked on it to her ladies-in-waiting. The civic address of Montreal was read by Mayor Prefontaine in French only.

EVENING CELEBRATIONS.

In the evening a state dinner was given, while the city of Montreal celebrated with magnificent illuminations and fireworks. The merchants came forward with intense local patriotism to make the reception a great success. Half the buildings in the business district were beautiful with incandescent lights. Fireworks of the most brilliant character were used with a free hand. The corporation had selected several points around the city as centres for the spectacle, and thus every citizen had a chance to see something in comfort. The sight of the magnificent shower of fireworks on Mount Royal, as seen from the Champ de Mars, proved unforgetable. The lookout far up on the brow of the rock was used as the firing point, and to the naked eye that section of Mount Royal appeared like a living volcano belching forth showers of fire. The rockets were sent up from all sections of the city in dazzling profusion. The people thronged the streets, and you would say that a great festival was in progress.

The cancellation of the civic reception was an immense disappointment to scores of ladies, who had spent their pin money in an effort to look well when they were presented to the Duchess.

Thursday the Duke paid several visits to local institutions, and his most important excursion was his visit to the Anglican synod which was in session. Thursday afternoon he left for Ottawa, where the Royal train for the west was put together on a somewhat different basis than it had been.

DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—A sharp frost through the night left the streets wet and slippery this morning, but by nine o'clock things were in fair shape for the departure of the Duke and Duchess. Dorchester street residents, from the Strathcona mansion to Windsor street, were up early, putting the last touches to their house fronts and seeing after the decorations, which had become limp in the night. The royal train had been brought round from the Place Viger to the Windsor street station; special constables guarding it all morning, and nobody was allowed to approach it. The route of the procession was short, and the crowds consequently much more dense than on previous occasions.

THE WINDSOR STREET STATION was decorated unsparingly with red, white and blue bunting, flags, banners and bannerettes of all kinds, sizes and shapes. The approach to the royal train was covered by a parti-colored canopy extending to the edge of the street, and the walk was laid with a bright red carpet.

Police soldiers and detectives kept a clear space from Windsor street to the entrance on Osborne street, and only a limited number of ticket holders were allowed inside.

Mayor Prefontaine was one of the first at the station and soon after came Lord and Lady Strathcona, whose appearance was the signal for much hand-clapping.

Mounted police came next and after them the Hussars closely followed by the royal carriage. A bugler blew and the Duke and Duchess were cheered long and heartily. Both bowed and smiled, the Duke repeatedly taking off his silk hat to his future subjects. The pair left the carriage rather hurriedly and entered the station, the Duchess leaning on the arm of Lord Strathcona. The embarkation and departure was without incident, the royal pair taking kindly leave of those who were to remain behind and the train steamed out at nine o'clock and was soon speeding towards the Canadian Capital.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived in Ottawa a few minutes before noon to-day. The welcome extended the future King and Queen of the British Empire was of the most enthusiastic character. While the royal train steamed into the Elgin street depot of the Canadian Atlantic Railway, the band of the 43rd Regiment supplied the music and the guns of the Ottawa Field Battery belched forth a welcome in the form of

A ROYAL SALUTE.

The headquarters staff of the Canadian militia, a royal escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the Governor General's escort of Royal Canadian Dragoons, the 43rd Regiment and the Ottawa Field Battery were at the station.

The Royal party was received by Lord Minto, General O'Grady Haly, the headquarters staff of the Canadian militia, and a delegation from the Ottawa Civic Reception Committee. Their Royal Highnesses rode in their own carriages, which they brought along with them.

The Royal procession, starting from the station, proceeded along Elgin to McLeod thence to Metcalf, Sparks, Bank and Wellington to Parliament Hill.

ALL ALONG THE ROUTE

thousands of people tried to get a glimpse of the Royal pair in their carriage as the procession passed at different points en route.

The decorations along the procession line from the station to the grounds were deserving of the words of approval that had been expressed concerning them, but, coming to the grounds, they were of the most elaborate character. If there was a fault at all, they were too elaborate.

Over three thousand school children sang "God Save the King" when the Duke and Duchess arrived on Parliament Square. The Mayor of Ottawa led the way to receive them, followed by Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and all the Cabinet Ministers except Dr. Borden and Mr. Tarte, who were prevented from being present on account of injuries from the accident on the steamer Frontenac at Quebec.

His Royal Highness, in replying to Ottawa addresses, referred to the expressions of loyalty which they contained. He touched on the visit which the King, his father, paid to Ottawa, when he laid the corner stone of the Parliament buildings in 1860, of the bringing about of Confederation, and the great progress made by Canada since that time. The mutual toleration shown by both races helped materially to bring about these good results. He spoke of the city of Hull having recovered from the great fire which overtook it, and concluded by saying that at no time in the history of the British Empire were the ties of union more closely drawn together than at the present time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Cabinet Ministers accompanied the Royal party from the pavilion to their carriage, and they drove to Rideau Hall among the cheers of the assembled multitude. Ottawa has given the best reception to the royal party which they have yet received.

MEDALS PRESENTED.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The genuine success of the Canadian capital's welcome to their Royal Highnesses of Cornwall and York was augmented by the proceedings of Saturday. Sunday has been an off day for the Royal pair, the first they have had since landing in Canada, and this Sunday spent amid the sunshine and breezes of the lovely Ottawa Valley is an immense contrast to that of a week ago which was passed amid fog and drizzling rain in the mouth of the St. Lawrense. To-morrow is expected to add further laurels to the Ottawa welcome, with its unique lumbermen's demonstration, and its public reception at night. After the way in which Ottawa has demonstrated that she can rise to the occasion, the Canadians who used to regard the late Queen Victoria's selection of "Bytown" for Canada's capital as the only offence in an otherwise blameless life must undergo a change of heart.

The presentation of the medals at the foot of the new statue of the late Queen on Victoria Knoll, just west of the House of Commons, was certainly the finest spectacle that has been seen since the arrival of the Royal party in Canada. It took place in the presence of at least twenty-five thousand people, who thronged the ground square below, and was the occasion of one of those thoughtful and womanly acts on the part of the Duchess that have brought her so quickly in touch with the Canadian people.

DUCHESS' KINDLY ACT.

The group of Cabinet Ministers, special guests, officers, and newspaper men on the knoll was so large as to shut off the general public gathered in myriads below from a view of the spectacle. The Duchess was, perhaps, the only one of the group to note this fact. She sent an equerry to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to ask that the group take different positions in order that every one should see. This was easily arranged, and though the spectators could not know by whose agency the thing was effected, they obtained a sight of the ceremonies from a distance at least.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Wheat—The local grain trade continues quiet, but prices are fairly firm. Dealers are offering 66 to 67c for choice new wheat west. Old white and red is quoted at 67 to 68½c to millers, low freights, while exporters quote 64 to 65½c low freights. No. 1 spring is quoted at 67 to 68c middle freight. Manitoba wheat holds firm. No. 1 new hard, September, is quoted at 81c, grinding in transit; No. 1, November, at 79c, grinding in transit. Toronto and west 2c lower. Manitoba old is held at 82c.

Oats—The market was higher today, with sales of No 2 white, new, at 34½c.

Peas—The market is steady. No. 2 is quoted at 70c high, and at 71c middle freight.

Barley—Market firm. No. 1 is quoted at 51c; No. 2, at 49 to 50½c; No 3 extra, at 47 to 49c; and No 3 at 44 to 46c, all middle freights.

Corn—Market quiet, with 55c offered for No 2 Canadian yellow, and mixed at 54½c. U.S. yellow nominal at 61c on track here.

Rye — Steady at 49c, middle freights, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Market dull, with prices purely nominal.

Flour—The market is firm. Ninety per cent. patents quoted for export in bbls at $2.90, middle freights, and $2.60 in bags. Choice straight rollers, in bbls, locally and for Lower Provinces, $3.15 to $3.30. Hungarian patents, $4, bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers', $3.75.

Oatmeal—Steady; car lots at $3.75 in bags, and $3.85 in wood. Broken lots, Toronto, 30c per bbl. extra.

Millfeed—The market is quiet, with offerings small. Cars of bran for shipment quoted at $13 west, and shorts at $15 west. Ton lots of bran sell here at $14.50, and shorts at $16.50.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts are large, with an over-supply of inferior qualities. Demand is good for choice stock. We quote:—Selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 17c; choice 1-lb rolls, 18 to 19c; second grades, in tubs, tubs and pails, 13 to 14c; bakers', 12½ to 13½c. Creamery solids steady at 19 to 20c; early makes, 18½ to 19c; creamery prints, at 21 to 21½c.

Eggs—Market is unchanged. We quote:—New laid, 12½ to 13c; ordinary fresh, candled, 11½ to 13c; seconds, 7 to 8c.

Cheese—The market is dull, with cables still lower to-day. We quote finest, 9½ to 9¾c; seconds, 9c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $9.25 to $9.50. Hog products in good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, ton lots, 11½c; case lots, 12c. Pork—Mess, $21.50; do, short cut, $22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 16c, and shoulders, 11 to 11½c.

Lard—Demand good, and prices firm. Guaranteed pure, in 50-lb. tubs, 11½c; pails, 12c, and tierces, 11½c.

THE STREET MARKET.

Trading on the street market today was fairly active and prices ruled lower. Receipts of grain were about 3,900 bush. White wheat, new and old, sold at 62 to 73½c, 400 bush. changing hands. About 300 bush. of red wheat sold at 61 to 75½c, the offerings being of some what inferior quality. Goose wheat new and old, 400 bush. sold at 66 to 67½c. About 2,000 bush of barley brought 48 to 55c, 700 bush of new oats 38 to 39c, and 100 bush of rye 54c. Hay was steady, 20 loads selling at $10.50 to $12 a ton. Two loads of straw sold at $10.50.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Wheat, white	$0.62	$0.73½
Wheat, red	0.61	0.73½
Wheat, new, red and white	0.62	0.73½
Wheat, spring, old	0.70	0.00
Wheat, goose	0.66	0.67½
Oats, old	0.41½	0.00
Oats, new	0.38	0.39
Barley	0.48	0.55
Peas	0.68	0.70
Rye	0.00	0.54
Hay, old, per ton	13.50	15.00
Hay, new, per ton	10.50	12.00
Straw, per ton	9.00	10.50
Dressed hogs	9.25	9.65
Butter, in lb rolls	0.17	0.20
Butter, creamery	0.20	0.21
Chickens, per pair	0.40	0.75
Ducks, per pair	0.60	0.90
Turkeys, per lb	0.10	0.15
Eggs, new laid	0.12½	0.13
Eggs, held, per doz	0.12	0.14
Apples, barrel	2.00	2.50
Potatoes, bush	0.60	0.75
Tomatoes, basket	0.20	0.25
Beef, forequarters	4.50	6.00
Beef, hindquarters	8.00	9.00
Beef, medium, carcase	6.50	7.00
Beef, choice	7.00	7.25
Lamb, yearling	6.50	7.00
Lamb, spring	7.50	8.50
Mutton	5.50	6.50
Veal, choice	7.50	9.00

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—Flour—Firm. Spring wheat—Good demand; No 1 Northern, old, 76½c; new, 74½c. Winter wheat—Nothing doing; No. 2 red, 75½c; No 1 white, 76½c. Corn—Dull; No 2 yellow, 62½c; No 3 do, 62c; No 2 corn, 61½c; No. 3, do, 61½c. Oats—Steady; No 2 white 39½c; No 3 do, 39½c; No 2 mixed, 37½c; No 3 mixed, 37c. Barley—Western fancy, 64 to 65c. Rye—No. 2, 55½c. Canal freights—Higher; wheat, 3½c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2½c to New York.

Toledo, Sept. 24.—Wheat—Cash and September, 72½c. December, 74c; May, 77½c. Corn—Cash and September, 58c; December, 59c. Oats—Cash and September, 37½c; December, 38c. Rye—58½c. Cloverseed—Cash, prime, and October, $5.35; December, $5.32½.

Duluth, Sept. 24.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c; No 1 Northern, 60c; September, 60c; October, 69½; December, 69½c. Corn—57c. Oats—36½ to 37c.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

Particulars of the Last Ceremonies at His Home in Ohio.

A despatch from Canton says:—The streets of the little city of Canton on Monday morning were filled with waving plumes, prancing horses, and densely packed bodies of moving men assembling here for the procession which was to escort the remains of the late President from the church to West Lawn cemetery this afternoon. All night long civil, military, fraternal, social and commercial organizations from the four quarters of the compass had been pouring in, and so fast did the trains arrive that there appeared to be one continuous string of cars unloading their human freight through the station into the congested streets beyond. Thirty special trains in addition to the regular trains, had arrived before noon. The biggest crowd in the history of Canton, which was here during the campaign of 1896, estimated at over 660,000, was exceeded to-day.

THE CROWDING PEOPLE.

The people overflowed the sidewalks and literally packed the streets from side to side. The awe-stricken crowds upon their arrival all moved as by a common impulse toward the old familiar McKinley cottage where the remains were lying. Military guards, stationed at the four corners of the lawn, paced their beats, but there was no other sign of life about the house of death. The window shades were down. A long border of black, which had been put in place after the body was removed to the house last night, fringed the roof of the porch from which President McKinley had spoken to delegations from every State in the Union, and where he had met and talked with the chieftains of his party. No badge of conventional mourning was on the door. Instead there was a simple wreath of palms bisected by a beautiful band of wide purple satin ribbon.

TONS AND TONS OF FLOWERS.

When Mrs. McKinley came into the death chamber on Wednesday night for her last moments beside her dead husband, she wished to have a final look at the upturned face, but this was impossible, and the sealed casket with the flowers and flags were all that she saw.

The profusion of flowers was probably the most beautiful ever seen in the United States. The conservatories of the country had been denuded to supply them. By the direction of the monarchs of Europe, the South American rulers, the Governors of the British colonies in Australia and Canada, the Emperor of Japan—from the four quarters of the earth in fact—came directions to adorn the bier of McKinley with flowers whose fragrance might be symbolical of the sweetness and purity of the ended life. But these tributes from foreign countries were buried beneath the floral tributes of McKinley's countrymen. There were tons and tons of them, and a list of those who sent them would be almost a complete roster of those prominent in the official, commercial and social life of the United States.

WITHIN THE CHAMBER OF DEATH

all was intensely silent.

The curtains were closely drawn, with no ray of gas to light up the melancholy scene. The guards stood motionless at their posts, a soldier at the head of the casket, and a sailor with drawn cutlass at the foot. Thus throughout the morning the vast multitude surged without, while the silence within was broken only by the weeping of broken-hearted Mrs. McKinley.

The services in the church were simple. They began with the rendition of an organ prelude, Beethoven's funeral march, played by Miss Florence Douds. As the last notes of the prelude were stilled the Euterpean ladies' quartette of Canton sang "The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, delivered the invocation.

THE NINETIETH PSALM

was read by Dr. John A. Hall, of the Trinity Lutheran church, of Canton, and that portion of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians included between the forty-first and fifty-eighth verses was read by Rev. E. P. Herbreuck, of the Trinity Reformed church, of Canton. The favorite hymn of President McKinley, "Lead Kindly Light," was then rendered by a mixed quartette. When this had been finished Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church, delivered an address. At the conclusion of Dr. Manchester's discourse Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Minneapolis, delivered a short prayer.

The hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was sung by the entire congregation. The people remained standing after the close of the hymn while the benediction was pronounced by Monsignor T. P. Thorpe, of Cleveland.

The casket was then borne from the church to the funeral car and the march of the procession to the cemetery began.

BOERS INFLICT LOSS.

Hon. Andrew Murray and Many Others Killed.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Sept. 22:—

"Kritzinger, while endeavoring to force a passage of the Orange River near Herschelix at 1 o'clock Friday morning, rushed the camp of a party of Lovatt's Scouts. He failed to cross the river, but the scouts lost heavily. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Andrew Murray and Captain Murray, his adjutant, were killed. Deeply regret the loss of Col. Murray, who throughout the war had led Lovatt's Scouts with great gallantry.

"Under cover of darkness the Boers managed to carry off a gun. They were promptly followed up, and the gun was recovered in a smart engagement in which Kritzinger lost two killed and 20 taken prisoners."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the British captured by the Boers in the ambush near Scheeper's Nek Sept. 17 have been released, and that the British casualties in the recent Vlakfontein engagement, when the Boers captured a company of Mounted Infantry and two guns, were one officer and five men killed, twenty-three men wounded, and six officers and 109 men taken prisoners. He announces that these prisoners have since been released.

He further reports the capture of two commandoes—one consisting of 55 men under Commandant Koch, who were taken, together with their entire transport, west of Adenburg, and the other, consisting of 54 men, including P. J. Botha, who were taken with 48 waggons and their belongings, 45 miles southeast of Carolina.

LAAGERS CAPTURED.

Flight of General De Wet and Mr Steyn

A despatch from Winburg says:—General Elliot's columns have been busy clearing the Brandwater basin, in which thirteen or more months ago, Prinsloo and his 4,000 men were captured. Mr. Steyn and De Wet, who were seemingly holding a meeting of burghers in the neighborhood, were compelled to take to their heels.

The Duke will not officiate at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the memorial to Queen Victoria at Winnipeg.

CEYLON AND INDIA
NATURAL LEAF
GREEN TEA.
Resembles Japan in flavor, but is never impure—while infinitely superior in quality. It is making rapid strides in public favor because of the above facts. Drinkers of Japan teas should give it a trial.

SALADA Ceylon Teas are sold in Sealed Lead Packets only. Black, Mixed, Uncolored Ceylon Green. Free samples sent. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

WORLD'S BIGGEST FLOWER.

Now in Blossom in the Kew Gardens in London.

The biggest flower in the world has just opened in the Kew gardens, London. It is a species of lily found in Sumatra, and the flower is sometimes a yard in diameter. It has the rather cumbersome name of Amorphophallus. This giant of its race was discovered in 1878 by Dr. Beccari, who sent seeds to Florence, and one of the seedlings raised from them was sent, in 1879, to Kew.

The flower which opened this year on the plant remained open for 12 hours only, and then closed up again. The vase-like cup of the flower was supported by a stalk three inches thick. The cup was 18 inches deep and nearly three feet across. It was beautifully frilled and toothed on the margin. Outside it was smooth, of light green color, spotted with white, the upper part being deeply fluted with white ribs over half an inch thick and purple interspaces. Inside the cup of the lily was yellow at the bottom and purple at the top, with a velvety sheen over it. From the bottom of the cup arose a columnar "spadix" three and a half feet high and seven inches thick.

HEALTHY BABIES.

Watchful Mothers Can Keep Their Babies Healthy, Rosy-cheeked and Happy.

Nothing in the world is such a comfort and joy as a healthy, hearty rosy-cheeked, happy baby.

Babies can be kept in perfect health only by having at hand and administering when needed some purely vegetable, harmless remedy, and of all this class of medicines Baby's Own Tablets are conceded to be the best.

For constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fevers, sour stomachs, teething babies, indigestion and sleeplessness, these tablets are a really wonderful cure. You can give them to the smallest baby without the slightest fear. Dissolved in water, they will be taken readily. They contain absolutely not a particle of opiate or other injurious drugs. They are small, sweet lozenges that any baby will take without objection, and their action is prompt and pleasant. They will tone up the whole system and make the little one as hearty and free from infantile disorders as any mother could wish.

Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says: "I have never used any medicine for baby that did him so much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them." This is the verdict of all mothers who have used these tablets.

They cost 25 cents a box. All druggists sell them or they may be secured by sending the price direct and the tablets will be forwarded prepaid. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. T., Brockville, Ont.

MAKING SURE.

A short time since the Archbishop of Canterbury was delivering a sermon in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham. The event had been widely announced, and a big crowd was the very natural outcome.

Passing through the churchyard shortly after noon, at a time when the service was in progress, an old dame, quite at a loss to account for the array of police stationed at the entrance, inquired the reason for their presence.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's a-preaching inside! replied the constable to whom she had addressed herself.

Good gracious! ejaculated the dame, as she hobbled away. Six policemen at each door. They evidently don't mean to let him escape, then!

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont - - - - 25c.
Sozodont Tooth Powder - - 25c.
Large Liquid and Powder - - 75c.
All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for the postage, 2c.

25c.

THE WAY JACK IS FLEECED

DODGES PRACTISED AT EVERY LARGE PORT.

The Sailor is Beset by Temptations and Thieves After a Long Voyage.

It is doubtful if in the length and breadth of the universe there is any spot that holds so many dangers for the seaman as the neighborhood of the London docks. The Board of Trade is well aware of this, and an incoming vessel, British or otherwise, is carefully watched, and everything possible done to prevent inexperienced sailors falling into the hands of the land-sharks awaiting their arrival.

A salt on being dismissed is generally worth robbing, and the unscrupulous know this only too well. He may have in his pocket any sum between $25 and $250, according to the length of the voyage, and his chief aim seems to be to get rid of every penny before he is required to rejoin his ship. In a few cases the official accounts are not made up until some time after the vessel has entered port, and in consequence the men are unable to draw their accumulated pay.

The Board of Trade then steps in and finds them lodgings on shore until the money is forthcoming, from which such lands as have been advanced are deducted. This system is a blessing in disguise, though the men are the last to acknowledge it, little thinking that without money they have escaped running into danger.

Sailors, however, are invariably born spendthrifts, and view this arrangement with such ill-grace that it is rarely practised. They are usually given their pay and are free to go where they like and spend what they like until the time fixed for their reappearance at the docks. The majority endeavor to go home, and when they set foot on terra firma employ one of the "runners" to take their luggage to the station while they themselves go in search of presents for their relatives.

Carelessly they pay the "runner" and think no more of the matter until they arrive at the station and find

THE LUGGAGE MISSING.

Then they realize that they have fallen into the hands of a shark, who will either retain the property if it pays for keeping, or rifle it, and after extracting all valuables send it to the station at his leisure.

But this is only one of the mildest methods of robbery. No one can form a reliable estimate of the number of crimes that take place in the vicinity of the docks in the course of the year, chiefly attributable to carelessness on the part of the sailors. Many go at once to a public house or tavern and spend hours there treating and being treated by those at the bar who have followed them in unnoticed.

The liquor is drugged, and before long the benevolent salt is lying helpless in the hands of thieves, who not only relieve him of his valuables but, it may be, take his life as well, in order that there shall be no evidence against them. If they evade murder they will remove the insensible man to some alley under cover of darkness, and either leave him on a doorstep or in some yard to recover or be run over as chance may serve.

There are hundreds of men loafing about the docks who make a living, and a good one, too, by robbing sailors, especially foreigners who cannot talk English. The nautical holiday makers are only too glad

WHEN A MAN ACCOSTS THEM

and offers to show them the way to the station or some other place for a shilling, being of course ignorant that the guide is in league with a gang of thieves into whose clutches he will lead them and receive a handsome commission for his pains. Many of these men can speak several foreign languages, which is, of course, advantageous to them in persuading those to whom London is a vast unknown.

Even if the sailor escapes falling a victim to robbers of this kind, he is perhaps more liable to be spoiled of his hard-earned savings in another direction. He wishes to buy presents for his sisters and sweethearts, and does not go far from the docks to make the purchases. He looks in the window of a jeweller's, and seeing attractive articles—which are invariably unpriced for obvious reasons—steps boldly into the shop. The man behind the counter takes in his character at a glance and knows what sort of a bargain to expect. He accordingly prices his goods at twice or thrice the figure he would to a civilian, and never fails to do business.

The tailor is another individual to whom Jack frequently falls a victim, for he may prefer to discard his nautical attire on leaving his ship. He therefore patronizes a local man, and orders a suit of clothes costing anywhere between fifteen and twenty-five dollars, without pausing to consider that an ordinary tailor would charge him something under ten dollars for the same material. The cloth, of course, becomes threadbare at once, and the purchaser then realizes for the first time how he has been duped.

A MORE INGENIOUS METHOD

of swindling the unwary sailor is carried out by many lodging-house keepers within a mile radius of the docks, and is known as "crimping." A man on permanently leaving his ship will take up his abode at one of these houses, and pay for his board and lodgings at the rate of $4 a week. The landlord is generally in touch with shipowners, who are always on the lookout for new men, and from them he receives $1 for every sailor he supplies. Jack accepts the offer of a job through the medium of his landlord, and signs the ship's articles, receiving in exchange an advance note for a month's salary, payable as soon as he joins the vessel.

The landlord now demands a commission from his lodger, who, unable to withdraw from the contract he has signed, must either pay the sum asked or submit to such of his goods as are in the house being seized. He generally selects the former course, and hands over the advance note indorsed to the landlord, which means that he will have to put in a month's work at sea for nothing, and, in addition, has no money wherewith to purchase such necessities as he may need before setting sail.

SHADE TREES IN PARIS.

Half a million shade trees are reported to have been planted in Paris within the past decade, and $100,000 a year is spent to keep them in order and to plant new ones. Every street of a certain width has a block to a row of trees on either side, while every street of a certain greater width gets a double row.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

A CLIPPING FROM PLATTSVLILE ECHO.

MRS. J. BARNETT FIGURES IN AN INTERESTING ARTICLE IN THE LOCAL PAPER.

Interviewed by a Representative of the Echo—Story of Her Trouble as Related by Herself—Her Opinion of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Plattsville, Ont., Sept. 23 (Special).—The case of Mrs. J Barnett of this town was found of sufficient importance to be published at length in the Plattsville Echo. To the representative of that live local paper she made the following statement concerning her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have been ailing for years, but in the spring of last year I grew very much worse. The symptoms of my disease were nervousness, rheumatism in the left arm, pains in the small of the back, up the spinal column and back of the head, through the eyes, left side of the body and occasionally the right side.

"I grew weak, for I had no appetite and night after night I could not sleep. I was a physical wreck. I was treated by doctors, but their medicines afforded me no relief. I chanced to read in Dodd's Almanac of the virtue in Dodd's Kidney Pills and the wonderful cures effected by them.

"The symptoms as therein explained corresponded with my own, and I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills according to directions. Before I had finished one box there was a decided improvement in my condition. My appetite returned, the pain was lessened and I was able to sleep. I have taken in all twelve boxes and have completely recovered. No sign of my old trouble remains and I ascribe it only to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful discovery."

This clipping is reproduced as it is typical of the way so many women feel about Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills have been often truly called "Woman's best friend."

IN THE TEA-CUP! A great many people take pleasure in reading tea-cups. It will afford you great pleasure if you use
LUDELLA
CEYLON TEA, as you get a very pleasant aroma from the cup.

If You Want best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to The Dawson Commission Co. Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

Mister, could yer help a poor man wot lost the sight of an eye because he liked realism in literature? That is the strangest tale I ever heard. But it's true. I was an admirer of Longfellow and one day while watching the "village blacksmith" I got a spark in me eye.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

Praga Park, Warsaw, offers more for the money in the way of amusements than any place in the world. Merry-go-rounds, swings, boats on a lake, and open air threatres are all free for the admission fee of 5 cents.

DURABILITY OF WOOD.

In very dry atmospheres the durability of wood is almost incredible. Pieces of wood, wooden caskets and wooden articles have been withdrawn from Egyptian catacombs of an antiquity 2,000 or 3,000 years antedating the Christian Era.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

SUNDAY CORONATIONS.

It is curious to note that sixteen out of the twenty-one English coronations that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was a special reason. After the days of Elizabeth not a single coronation took place on a Sunday.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

MAXIM.

Be sure you're right in it, remarked the Quasi Philosopher, "then go ahead!"

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

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

THE KIND.

Writing love letters requires a great mental effort, said Bunting.

Yes, sentimental, added Larkin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

That was rough on Davis. What? He stepped on a piece of orange peel, fell, and was arrested for giving a street performance without a license.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Australia has 66 million sheep, Cape Colony 11 millions, the Argentine 76 millions.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

PATIENT COUNTING.

A German physiologist recently devoted himself with great patience to the counting of the hairs on different heads. He ascertained the average number on a human head and found that, taking four heads of hair of equal weight, the number of hairs, according to color, was as follows: Red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown, 109,000; and fair, 140,000.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IF YOU WANT A LINE OF fast-selling goods that give you over half profit, and sell in every house, write us. The F. E. Karn Co., 132 Victoria street, Toronto.

DURING THE SERMON.

Rev. Mr Longtalk—I should think you would come to church on the Sabbath?

Mr. Hardkase—I always shun work on the Sabbath and rest.

Rev. Mr. Longtalk—But do you call going to church work?

Mr. Hardkase—Well, it's the hardest kind of work to keep awake there sometimes.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

FALL WEATHER.

'Tis queer indeed—when all is told—
That man his mental cogs can hold—
Last week he roasted; now—instead—
He seeks more cover for his bed.

W. P. C. 1095

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

SHEET METAL CORNICES. DOUGLAS BROS., 124 Adelaide St., TORONTO, - - ONT.

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, in perfect safety. The place is
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Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
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Uncertain, coy, & hard to please—
There is certainly one thing that will
please you if you get it, & that is
Monsoon Ceylon Tea.
Lead packets — All grocers.