THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, February 11.—Flour—Trade is quiet. Ontario 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, $2.90 middle freights. Straight rollers in wood, $3.35 to $3.40. Manitoba flour steady; Hungarian, $4.10 to $4.30 and strong bakers' $3.80, Toronto freights.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged. Car lots on track, $5.25 in bags, and $5.40 in wood. Broken lots, 25c per bbl extra.

Bran—Market is firm at $19 to $19.50 outside. Shorts nominal at $22 outside. Manitoba bran, $20, and shorts, $22 Toronto freights, including sacks.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard, 86c bid North Bay or Sarnia; it offered at 71c in store Fort William, and at 75c F W., May delivery. No. 8 Northern offered at 84c North Bay, with 82½c bid; No. 2 Northern offered at 80½c Sarnia, with 1 bids. Ontario red, 58 lbs, offered at 75c outside; 59 lbs, offered at 74½c Mount Albert and 60 lbs red offered at 77c outside, without bids. No. 1 spring offered at 74c east. No. 2 goose offered at 68c, 14c freight, with 66½c bid, and 7,000 bush offered at 69c low freights with 68c bid. No. 1 feed wheat offered at 65c outside.

Barley—No. 2 offered at 56c east on either road, without bids. No. 3 extra nominal at 50 to 51c middle freight.

Peas—No. 2 offered at 82c east, with 80c bid, and at 80c high freights, with 79c bid. No. 2 black eyes offered at 92c outside, without bids.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 41c high freight, while 40c was bid, March shipment. A car of No. 2 white sold at 40½c high freight. Five cars offered at 29½c high, and at 41½c middle freight, while 40½c was bid low freights.

Corn—Demand good; three cars of No. 2 yellow sold at 57c low freight to New York, and one car of No. 2 mixed sold at 56½c outside.

Rye—No. 2 offered at 65c afloat Montreal, May, and at 58c low freight to New York. A car sold at 55c middle freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 offered at 54c low freights, with 53½c bid, and at 53½c on the C.P.R. without bids. It was wanted at 58½c middle freight.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market continues quiet with prices unchanged. We quote:—Fresh, choice 1-lb prints, 18 to 12c; choice large rolls, tubs and tiny tes to 17c; poor to mediums, 11 to 13c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; do solids 20 to 21c.

Eggs—The market is firm. New laid quoted at 26 to 27c in case lots and limed 21 to 22c.

Cheese—The market is quiet. Prime qualities, 10½ to 11c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs dull, with few offering. Heavy, in car lots, quoted at $7.50, and light at $7.70 to $7.75. Hog products steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clears, sells at 10½ to 10½c, in ton and case lots, Mess pork, $20.50 to $21; do short cut, $21.50 to $22.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 11c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; backs, 14c, and shoulders 10½ to 11c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Tierces 11c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c to 11¾c. Standard compound, 9½c; 20-lb pails, 10c; Fearman's compound, 60-lb tubs, 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 11.—Flour—Quiet and only steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 82c; winter no offerings. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 65½c; No. 3 do, 65c; No. 2 corn, 64½c; No. 3 do, 63½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3 do, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley—Spot, 67 to 71c. Rye—No offerings.

Toledo, Feb. 11.—Wheat—Dull, lower; cash, 87c; May, 86½c; July, 86¼c. Corn—Dull, lower; February, 60c; May, 63½c; July, 63½c. Oats—February, 46c; May, 45c; July 39¼c. Cloverseed—February, $5.77½c; March $5.80.

Milwaukee, Feb. 11.—Wheat—Lower; closed, No. 1 Northern, 75½ to 76c; No. 2 Northern, 75½ to 76c; May, 77¼c. Rye—Lower; No. 1, 60½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 63½ to 64c; sample, 55 to 62½c. Corn—May, 63½c.

Duluth, Feb. 11.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard., 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; May, 75½c to 76c; July, 76½c. Oats—40c. Corn—61½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The receipts at Western cattle yards to-day were 38 loads of live stock, comprising 740 cattle, 188 sheep and lambs, 100 hogs, 10 calves, and a few milkers.

There was an all round active demand, and everything was sold out early. Prices were strong, but practically unchanged, though owing to the light run choice lots had a tendency to advance, which gave an appearance of higher prices.

There was an active demand for export cattle at from 5 to 5½c per lb for choice; and a fraction more was paid in a few instances. Light stuff is worth from 4½ to 4¾c per lb.

Prices of all butcher cattle were strong, and for prime stuff a shade over the price of last Tuesday, but all round figures were unchanged but stronger.

Feeders and stockers were steady and in good demand.

Sheep are firm and wanted at from 3 to 3½c per lb.

Lambs are wanted, and were strong-to-day with a tendency to advance, a few choice lambs did sell at 5c per lb.

Good milch cows are wanted up to about $50.

There is a steady demand for good to choice veal calves at anything up to $10 each.

Hogs are unchanged.

Choice hogs to-day sold at $6 per cwt; light hogs and fat hogs at $5.75 per cwt.

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... ...$4.50	$5.50	
Do., light...	4.25	4.50
Butcher, choice...	4.00	4.50
Butcher, ord. to good.	3.25	3.75
Butcher, inferior...	2.75	3.25
Stockers, per cwt... ...	3.00	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt...	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt...	4.00	5.00
Bucks, per cwt	2.00	2.50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each...	...30.00	45.00
Calves, each...	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt...	6.00	6.00
Light hogs, per cwt...	5.75	5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt...	5.75	5.75
Sows, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt	0.00	2.00

BRITAIN JUSTIFIED.

Count Aldebert Sternberg Has Had His Eyes Opened.

The London Times prints a letter from Count Aldebert Sternberg, who took part in the Boer campaign, and who declares the treatment he has received from the British press and official and non-official Englishmen leaves him no cause to be an Anglophobe.

Sternberg says, while England is hated, the Englishman is respected and loved. Hatred always arises from a sense of moral and mental injury, and to this extent the Continent has a right to hate England, because her policy is at all times directed to promoting Continental complications. The Continent does not understand the Boer war, and attacks England's political morality because it misunderstands the political principle which England represents, the principle in which is England's greatness. He says that the English recognize only two factors in the world, namely, God and England.

The economic advantage to be derived from the gold fields, says Sternberg, was merely a contributory cause of the South African war. The real cause making action imperative was the English principle, the essence of which is free trade and straightforward competition. On the Continent this feeling is not understood, because the Continent does not enjoy the blessings of civilization and Government based on the word "straight." Sternberg says he always thought England was the enemy of the Continent until he visited the United States and studied economic conditions there. He now believes that Continental hatred of England is ungrateful, and the Continent ought to awake and recognize that its true enemy is arising in the West, like a great sun of gold, whose rays have already been projected across the Atlantic. America's only principle, he says, is worship of mammon. Germany and all Europe should join with England.

FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Gas Explosion in Chicago Wrecks Building.

A Chicago despatch says:—By an explosion of illuminating gas in the basement of a two-storey frame building at 376 Twenty-second Street on Wednesday evening, a number of people, the total said to be eleven, lost their lives, and the building was blown into kindling wood.

The flames from the gas main reached the Trostle butcher shop. The building was a three-storey frame structure, and it had been weakened and nearly wrecked by the shock. It is supposed that the occupants of the building were knocked unconscious or were too panic-stricken to rush from the place. The building collapsed and the occupants with one exception, were carried with it to the basement. Many persons in the buildings near the explosions were knocked down.

There were six children in the Trostle family, and there is little doubt that all the eight members of the family were killed.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

New Brunswick to Establish Stations.

An Ottawa despatch says:—E. C. Hare, poultry expert of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from his tour in the Maritime Provinces, where he addressed fifteen meetings in three weeks. As an outcome of his visit it is likely that the New Brunswick Government will arrange to establish a fattening station in every county of the province. A hatching station is to be established at Rogersville right away.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

NEW MEMBER PRESENTED.

In the Legislature the first order of the day was the introduction of Mr. E. J. P. Pense, the new member for Kingston, who was presented to Mr. Speaker by Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. Richard Harcourt. Mr. Pense took the seat in the first row hitherto occupied by Mr. Caldwell (North Lanark), who moved to the seat vacated by Mr. Harty, Kingston's former member.

PRINTING BUREAU PROPOSED.

The most radical measure of the session was one which Mr. Kribs (South Waterloo) introduced. The bill (No. 130) provides for a Government printing bureau, in which the public statutes, school books, copy books, and text-books required in the Public Schools, High Schools and Universities of the Province shall be printed.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Brown (North Perth) introduced two amendments to the Municipal Act. The first (bill No. 135) provides that gasoline be added to the list of explosives, of which, under the existing Act, the municipality has a right to control the sale and manufacture. The second (bill No. 136) amends the law enabling municipalities to take over highways, to permit a municipality to specify which bridges to which a bylaw taking over a road shall not apply.

WELLAND NATURAL GAS.

Dr. Pyne (East Toronto) enquired as follows:—

Has the Government any control in disposing of natural gas produced in the County of Welland? Is the gas being now exported from Welland to the United States?

The Attorney-General replied—"The Government has no control over the disposition of natural gas produced in the County of Welland. The exportation of the same is a matter of Dominion jurisdiction. Gas is now being exported from Welland to the United States, and licenses of occupation have been granted by the Province under which pipes may be laid across the Niagara River."

ASSIGNMENTS.

Mr. Joynt (Grenville) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Act relating to assignments which aimed to reduce the expenses of liquidating small estates. The Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary held that there was no demand for a change in the present Act. Mr. Joynt stated that in small estates the whole pot went to the assignees, the lawyers, and inspectors. The order was finally discharged.

VOTERS' LIST ACT.

Mr. McDiarmid (West Elgin) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Voters' List Act by printing on the voters' lists the date of the last day for appeals. On the suggestion of the Attorney-General it was sent to the Legal Committee.

THE BARBERRY SHRUB.

Mr. Little again raised the matter of the barberry shrub, stating that its injuriousness to wheat was now well recognized. With the consent of Hon. Mr. Dryden it will be put in a form to come before the Standing Committee on Agriculture.

NORTH WATERLOO.

Mr. Whitney asked if Mr. Alexander Merner, returning officer for North Waterloo election on Oct. 30th, 1900 was appointed by order-in-council, if not, by whose direction and authority was his name inserted in the writ of election?

The Attorney-General replied that the statute did not require returning officers to be appointed by order-in-council. He was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the recommendation of his advisers. If the sheriff or registrar was dead or had resigned or been removed, and no successor had been appointed, the writ of election should be addressed to such other person as the Lieutenant-Governor might appoint to be the returning officer. There was no sheriff or registrar in North Waterloo at the date and Mr. Alexander Merner, who was acting registrar at the time, was appointed returning officer.

VOTES TO RAILWAYS.

The return ordered on the motion of Mr. Joynt (Grenville) of the votes to railways, and the amounts paid thereon in the years from 1898 to 1901, inclusive, was laid on the table. The payments were as follows:—1898—Montreal and Ottawa Railway, $40,000; Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, $9,990; Central Counties, $147,383.

1899—Central Counties Railway, $10,000; Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific, $6,524; Pembroke, Southern Railway, $55,500.

1900—Central Counties Railway, $26,150; Central Ontario Railway, $30,000; Ontario and Rainy River Railway, $160,000.

1901—Ottawa and New York (International Bridge), $35,000; Central Ontario Railway, $33,000; Interprovincial Bridge at Ottawa, $50,000; Ontario and Rainy River Railway, $340,000.

The Provincial Secretary brought down the return ordered on motion of Mr. Barr, as to indigent and insane persons confined in the jails of the province. It showed that the total was 111.

ACQUISITION OF PARKS.

Mr. Lumsden (Ottawa) introduced a bill (No. 136) to amend the Public Parks Act, the object of which was to restrict the acquisition of park lands by the Parks Board without the consent of the Municipal Council, and to provide that on receiving a petition signed by five hundred electors in the case of a city, two hundred in the case of a town or township, and seventy-five in the case of a village, the Council may decide the Parks Act as no longer in force. The by-law is to receive the assent of the electors before it is finally passed and if it is assented to, the control of the parks is to pass from the Board of Parks' management to the Council.

MR. PRESTON'S BILL.

Mr. Preston (South Brant) moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration. He said his bill had the approval of the Executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council. Whatever the feasibility of compulsory arbitration in New Zealand—and there was some dispute as to the measure of its success there—there was no likelihood that that method of settling industrial troubles would become general. The object of his bill was to provide a speedy means of reaching conciliation; that the registrar or the secretary of the Bureau of Labor of the province should be empowered at the request of the Mayor, Reeve of any municipality in which a strike or lock-out has occured, or at the request of any five of the employees, or of the employer interested, to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty and offer his services. He thought this would make the Act more workable. There was an additional clause, which empowered the registrar to seek to promote the formation of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration between employers and employed throughout the province. That method of settling disputes had long prevailed in Great Britain with satisfactory results.

The bill was given a second reading and went to committee.

SECOND READINGS.

Second readings were given Mr. Marter's bill to amend the Voters' List Act, by allowing names on the list, even though the final revision of the roll was not completed; Dr. Barr's bill to amend the Trustee Act, by allowing circuit judges to pass guardianship accounts; Mr. Richardson's bill, providing for the separation of farm lands from towns and villages; and Mr. Smith's bill to enable municipalities to fix a rate of assessment for a term not exceeding five years on farm lands in towns and villages.

DE WET ESCAPED.

300 of His Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

A London despatch says:—From Wolve Hoek Lord Kitchener on Sunday telegraphed a long description of a combined movement of numerous British columns with the object of securing General De Wet.

Lord Kitchener says the advance began the night of Feb. 5, the whole force moving from various directions and forming a continuous line of mounted men on the west bank of the Liobenberg's vlei from Frankfort as far south as Fanny's Home, and thence to Kaffir kop. The line then advanced to the west, and the following night the British entrenched with their outposts 50 yards apart. They held the line from Holland on the Heilbron-Frankfort blockhouse line to Doorn kloof, on the Kroonstadt-Lindley blockhouse line, while the columns were also working in advance of the blockhouse lines to prevent De Wet's crossing. The advance was continued Feb. 6, and De Wet was within the enclosure, but, realizing his position, he ordered his men to disperse and break out by during the night. De Wet himself, with some men and a number of cattle, made for the Kroonstadt-Lindley blockhouse line, and at one o'clock in the morning, when it was very dark, by rushing his cattle at the fence, broke his way through the line, mixed up with the cattle, and losing three men killed.

Many attempts were made to break through the line on the night of February 7, reports Lord Kitchener, the line of the outposts being attacked at various places throughout the night.

But very few escaped, and ten dead Boers were picked up in the morning near Heilbron.

"I did not get exact details of the Boer casualties," continues Lord Kitchener, "but as far as I have ascertained they consist of 283 in killed, wounded and prisoners, as well as about 700 tired horses and a number of cattle.

"Our casualties were only ten."

REVENUE FOR JANUARY.

Shows Increase of $739,000—Expenditure $240,000.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The revenue for January shows an increase of $739,000, and the expenditure of $240,000. The capital expenditure increased by $83,000. For the seven months the revenue amounts to $32,545,436, with an expenditure of $26,272,153. The capital expenditure was $7,815,351, greater by $1,856,002 than the corresponding period last year.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Paterson, N.J., Suffers to Extent of $10,000,000.

A Paterson, N.J., despatch says:—A great fire swept through Paterson on Sunday, and destroyed property valued at $10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city, and demolished a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of other houses. There was but small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but hundreds were left homeless, and thousands without employment. A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has already been organized. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe, and the community has already commenced the work of reorganization and restoration.

The fire came at midnight, and was only checked after a desperate fight that lasted until late Sunday afternoon. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city. A northerly gale gave the conflagration an additional impetus.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

A partial list of the properties destroyed is as follows:—

Public buildings—City Hall, Public Library, old City Hall, Police station, No. 1 engine-house, patrol stables, High school, and school No. 1.

Churches—First Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist, St. Mark's Episcopal, and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic.

Banks—First National, Second National (partially), Paterson National, Silk City Trust, Hamilton Trust, and Paterson Trust.

Club-houses—Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, Progress Club, St. Joseph's Hall, and Hamilton Club.

Office buildings—Romaine Building, Katz Building, Marshall and Balls, Cohn Building, Old Town clock, Old Kinne Building, and Stevenson Building.

Theatre—The Garden.

Newspapers—The Evening News and Sunday Chronicle.

Twenty-five stores were destroyed, and an estimate made from a general inspection of the smouldering ruins place the number of dwellings and apartment houses destroyed at 500, and the families left without shelter at 1,000.

BURGHERS FIGHT HARD.

But the Scottish Charged Right Home.

A Pretoria despatch says:—On Sunday, under cover of darkness and during a heavy rainstorm, the Boers attacked a blockhouse on the Frankfort Road, between Heilbron. Their object seems to have been the capture of ten supply wagons which were resting at Blackvlei. The Boers have made attempts to cross the line of blockhouses every night lately. They avoid causing an alarm by pulling up the posts and flattening the fence instead of cutting the wires.

After considerable British success is reported on Wednesday night. Major Leader, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, went out with mounted troops from the columns of Cols' Kowich and Hickie with the object of attacking Gen. Delarey's force, which was said to be near Klerksdorp. On the way a Boer picket was surprised, and Major Leader, on learning from the prisoner that Delarey had moved his force, but that Sarel Alberts' commando was at Victory, changed his plans and went to the latter place. Alberts' laager was taken completely by surprise before dawn. Under the fire of a pompom the Boers' horses stampeded. The burghers put up a smart fight, but failed to withstand the charge of the mounted men, particularly the Scottish Horse, who charged gallantly right home. The result was seven Boers killed, and 131, including Commandant Alberts, made prisoners. The British loss was only a few wounded.

It has been decided to deport Gen. Ben. Viljoen, the Boer commander who was captured about ten days ago.

JUSTICE LISTER DEAD.

Long-Standing Trouble Brings on Heart Collapse.

A Toronto despatch says:—Hon. Mr. Justice Lister, of the Court of Appeal died very suddenly at his residence, 14 Walmer Road, Monday, after 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

His Lordship was at his chambers in Osgoode hall, until after 5 o'clock on Saturday evening and was in such good spirits that after leaving the hall he went for a long walk with a friend. After dinner he suffered from indigestion, but soon gained relief, and was apparently in his usual health when he retired for the night. About 3 o'clock in the morning his Lordship was attacked with vomiting and expired shortly afterwards. For some time past his heart had been in a feeble condition, and his death was due to collapse of that organ.

In appearance Mr. Justice Lister was a rugged, hearty man, but the tireless energy which characterized him throughout his life eventually undermined his strength and found him when he received his appointment to the Court of Appeal on June 22nd, 1898, with what is medically termed a standing weak heart.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than Two ounces of impure soap. **REDUCES EXPENSE**

Ask for the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

TRADE OF THE YUKON.

Machinery Men Are Overlooking an Opportunity.

"There is now no doubt whatever that the Klondike Mines Railway is to be built, and that construction will begin in the near future. It will work wonders in the whole Yukon region, as it will render possible the working of many comparatively low-grade propositions, which are now handicapped by the enormous freighting rates."

Mr. J. A. Christie, of Vancouver, B.C., and also of the Canadian-Yukon Saw Mill Company of Dawson, is authority for the above statements.

"There are any number of properties in the immediate neighborhood of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks and along the tributaries of Indian River which in any other country would be considered extremely valuable, but which cannot be worked satisfactorily because of the cost of supplies. These must be packed up now, and the rates run as high as $150 to $160 a ton, whereas, with the railroad built, the rate will be nearer to $15 a ton.

"Of the $500,000 required $260,000 has already been subscribed in Chicago, and about $40,000 in Omaha, while the balance will be subscribed in Dawson."

Taking up another line of thought, Mr. Christie ventured the opinion that Canadian merchants generally, not even excepting those of Vancouver, were not yet fully alive to the importance of the Yukon trade.

"It is true," he said, "that about 75 per cent. of the trade comes to Canada now, and that is a vast improvement on the old conditions, but I see no reason why Canada should not get it all. The machinery men are particularly slack. There are American boilers, engines, pumps, hoists, and other mining machinery sent into the Yukon country, when Canadian firms can supply articles every bit as good. They have the tariff in their favor, too, and if some of them only had the energy they could assuredly capture the trade. There are other instances, too, but this is one particularly noticeable."

COULDN'T WALK FOR YEARS.

AN ARNPRIOR MAN IS THANKFUL THAT NOW HE IS ABLE TO WORK.

Often Found Himself Unable to Lie Down Without the Greatest Pain.—Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Arnprior, Ont., Feb. 3.—(Special)—A very remarkable cure of Backache and Kidney Trouble has just been brought to notice at Basin Depot near here.

Mr. J. H. Martin suffered for over eighteen years with Lame Back so that he actually couldn't walk or lie down without enduring the most dreadful pain. He tried many medicines without getting relief, and was very much discouraged.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to him, and he commenced a treatment, and improved very fast from the first. As the treatment continued the improvement increased until he was able to go about his work as well as ever.

The theory so often advanced that the Kidneys are the most important organs of the body and that a large percentage of the sickness and pain which humanity suffers, is due to imperfect Kidney action seems to be amply proven in this particular case, for as soon as Dodd's Kidney Pills regulated and restored the natural action of the Kidneys all Mr. Martin's troubles left him at once.

Many remarkable cures by Dodd's Pills have been published, but certainly none as wonderful as that of Mr. Martin.

He has written a letter giving the facts of his case, and his announcement that he was able to work comfortably once more after such a prolonged period of suffering, has started people wondering if there is any case of Lame Back, Rheumatism or other Kidney Trouble that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

NOT UNREASONABLE.

They were sitting in the corner grocery store, exchanging the confidences of the fishing season, and as the conversation progressed the stories steadily increased in size. At last, the tall, lank man on the cracker barrel pulled himself together and began:

"I went down to the river this morning, and although the water was high almost to a flood, I took a ten-foot pike—"

"Stop there," exclaimed the fat man with the corn-cob pipe. "Tell us you had an eight-pound trout, and I'll sit idly by. But a ten-foot pike, never!"

"I took a ten-foot pike-pole," continued the unruffled man on the cracker-barrel, "and in less than five minutes I hooked out a fifteen-foot bass—"

"See here! See here!" shouted the owner of the grocery. "You'll have to go away from here to finish that story. I haven't any lightning rods on this store yet."

"I hooked out a fifteen-foot bass-wood log," persisted the tall man, "and I was going to ask how much do you think I can get for it."

A BELATED DISCOVERY.

Mrs. Norton came home from a call one day in such a disturbed condition that it was evident that tears were not far in the background. She lost no time in beginning her explanation.

"John," she said to her husband, "I am so mortified. I don't know what to do!"

"What is the matter, Joanna?" asked Mr. Norton.

"I have just been calling on Mrs. Peverill. You know her husband, Major Peverill?"

"Yes."

"Well, I just learned to-day that 'Major' isn't his title at all. 'Major' is his first name."

"Why, certainly. I've always known that. What is there so mortifying about it?"

"Nothing," said Mrs. Norton, with a groan, "only that I've been calling him 'Major' every time I've met him for the last ten years!"

"Do you have mice in your house, Parker?" asked Wicks. "Yes, lots of 'em," said Parker. "What on earth do you do for them? I'm bothered to death by them at my house." "What do I do for 'em?" said Parker. "Why, I do everything for them—provide 'em with a home, plenty to eat, and so forth. What more can they expect?"

Teacher—"Tommy Trevant, don't you know it's the rule in this school for children to have their shoes blackened? Why are yours so dirty?" Tommy—"I did clean 'em, miss, but I climbed up a tree afterwards to get this nice apple for you."

It takes nearly four pounds' weight of grapes to make a bottle of wine.

"THE FOUR TRACK NEWS."

This is a Monthly Magazine of Travel and Education, published by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, the great four track line. It contains a fund of interesting and instructive reading matter, and, like all other features of this popular line, is thoroughly up-to-date. Five cents per copy or fifty cents a year from Geo. H. Daniels, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, New York.

A Government inspector entering a rural post-office, on seeing a woman at the delivery counter, said: "I was under the impression that a man was in charge of this office." "And so he was," replied the woman, sharply; "but I married him."

Y-Z (wise head) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

The number of ants in five nests has recently been counted. They varied from 93,694, down to 12,932.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe

210 per million of the English army commit suicide, 550 in the German, and 1,109 in the Austrian.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

On an average there are 950 accidents in British mines and quarries in a year, causing a loss of 1,000 lives.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The elephant beetle of Venezuela is the largest insect known. One has been found to weigh seven ounces.

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.

Of Spain's surface only 37 per cent. is cultivated, 26 per cent. being pasture and forest, and the rest wild and barren mountain land.

Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes too loose as to prove of little value. Note the continuous coil in the Page Wire, which makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

AN ARTFUL HUSBAND.

"I should like to give my wife a little surprise on her birthday; but I don't want it to cost much."

"Then you should do as I do. Every year I secrete a piece of jewellery or some other valuable object belonging to my wife. The article is missed, search is made everywhere, and its disappearance deeply lamented. But how great is her joy and surprise when the brooch or the bracelet turns up again in a new edition (for I always have it polished up at the jeweller's). And how kind, how thoughtful of me! In pattern and quality the precise counterpart of the lost article! You see, this little dodge never misses its effect, and it doesn't cost me much; but by the time her birthday comes round again the incident is totally forgotten."

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets. Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

There are almost 120,000 Freemasons registered under the Great Lodge of England. They belong to 2,320 lodges.

For Over Sixty 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."

The United Kingdom has 400 banks, of which the largest, the Bank of England, has a capital of 14½ millions sterling.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"I congratulate you, my dear sir, on the marriage of your daughter. I see you are gradually getting all the girls off your hands." "Off my hands, yes! But the worst of it is I have to keep their husbands on their feet."

"I shall use the money you gave me to spend on my birthday, John," said the wife, tenderly, "in the purchase of something that will constantly remind me of your generosity. I shall have my portraits of my first three husbands beautifully framed and hung in our sitting-room."

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

There are altogether 30 miles of bridges on the Siberian railway. The longest is that over the Yenissei, at Krasnoyarsk, just half a mile.

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 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 cannot 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.

Cardiff exports 12,000,000 tons of coal a year, Newcastle about 4,000,000. Newport and Sunderland each ship abroad about 2½ million tons a year.

Minard's Liniment is the Best

Germany has 24,000 friendly societies and clubs, the United Kingdom 22,000; France only 8,000.

It's sad to think how much good money is spent on bad tea despite the fact that Blue Ribbon is in every store.

Oranges, Lemons, Fresh Fish of All Kinds

Labrador Herrings in Half Barrels.

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Every Stick—A Match

Every Match—A "Lighter"

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The common house-fly usually produces the note F in flying. To do so it must vibrate its wings 335 times a second. The honey-bee sounds A, which means that its wing vibrations are 440 to the second.

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A woman can only throw a cricket ball 45 per cent. as far as a man, on an average, but can jump 62 per cent. of the distance a man can jump.

W P. C. 1115

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Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums

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150 Kinds for 20c. It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other seeds in America. There is a reason for this. We own and operate over 600 acres for the growing of our choicest seeds, in order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 20 Cents Postpaid 10 splendid vegetables, 10 magnificent earliest melons, 10 superb cucumbers, 10 peerless lettuce varieties, 12 splendid best sorts, 60 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds, 1 mail us 20 cents, we will mail the 150 kinds, postpaid, with our great catalogue telling all about Tomato and Pea Oat and Bromus and Spelta, onion seed at 60c a pound, etc., all for 20c. in Canadian stamps.

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A lame back means that dull, aching pain over the small of the back, or the "catch" which takes you as you arise from stooping. That and all the symptoms of general debility and lost vitality which usually go with it I cure with my new appliance. Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism—I conquer them all in a few days.

Dr. McLaughlin—Sir: In regard to your Belt for lame back, I can say this:—I have found it just as you represented it to be, and a little better. Its weight in gold would not buy it if I could not get another like it. I have been troubled with my back since I was 17 years of age, and am now 38. Yours very truly, D. H. MARACLE, Shannonville, Ont.

Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and pay when cured. I ask no pay in advance.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You have heard of my Belt; your neighbors are being cured by it. It has taken me twenty years to learn how to employ electricity right, and I give you the results of my experience in my modern appliance. It gives a glowing heat—no burning, no shock. Cures while you sleep.

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