$50,000 TIMBER RAFT FOUND

Lost Thirty-Five Years Ago, Now Located in Lake Erie.

A despatch from Port Colborne says: Thirty-five years ago on a dark and stormy night a tug was battling with the heavy seas of Lake Erie. In tow she had an immense raft of oak timber for Port Colborne, being brought from the Upper Lakes. The heavy seas parted the raft, which was only fastened together by pine. The one part was brought safely to shore, but the other disappeared, as if it had been swallowed up. This proved a heavy loss to the owners. No amount of searching could find the timber. Now, after many years, it appears it has been found. The immense raft has been located near Gull Island. Several farmers going out on the lake to fish found it about one mile from shore frozen in the ice. They immediately came to port and broke the news. The timber is all squared oak, which is very valuable. Experts here say it is worth one hundred thousand dollars. It will be staked, located, and as soon as the ice breaks up brought to Port Colborne. The find is creating much excitement here. The timber at the time it was lost was valued at fifty thousand dollars. Prices have doubled since that time. The many years in the water has not damaged it to any extent. It is said the timber belongs to the estate of the late Dalton McCarthy.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

DIET OF "STRIPPINGS" IS ALL CREAM, NOT MILK.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, Geneva, Illinois, Has Tested It With Best Results.

The most certain method ever adopted for the cure of the "Great White Plague" is through the diet used as per directions given below which can be taken at home and comes within the reach of the poor as well as the rich.

The modus operandi is to force the body to take on fat, a desideratum long felt by the medical profession but never before attained to.

During the last fifteen years I have prescribed this diet in hundreds of instances and where directions have been followed strictly it has raised the weight and increased the strength and vitality of the patient rapidly up to a normal condition, thus enabling nature to assert her sovereign right to be the dominating force in the body and the germs causing consumption have been overcome and the cure accomplished. Some have gained a pound a day and would gradually take on less until they would not increase in weight more.

THE ALL IMPORTANT THING

is to drink large quantities of milk strippings (the very last of the milking, which is all cream when a proper cow is selected). This seems so simple and easy that many have refused to follow directions and demand medicines to cure them; but there has not yet been discovered any medicine that is a specific for consumption.

To get best results a healthy cow should be selected, one that does not cough and one that gives very rich milk. A Jersey cow is preferable. The milk should always be tested, to be sure that there is a large per cent of cream in it.

The last quart should be milked into a separate dish which rests in a larger vessel containing warm water just sufficient to prevent the strippings from cooling below blood heat. The cow should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent any dirt getting into the milk so the patient can blow back the froth and drink at once without straining as this cools it too much.

HOW MUCH TO DRINK.

Begin by drinking nearly a pint in the morning and the same at night and increase the quantity gradually so that in 10 or 15 days a full quart will be taken twice a day. It should be taken immediately after milking before it has had time to cool any. All should be taken that can be without too much discomfort and then rest 2 or 3 minutes and drink more and rest again, and so on until a full quart has been taken as soon as it can be conveniently. In about fifteen minutes the patient should eat at the table such articles of food as are known to agree with the stomach. At noon eat as usual.

When the strippings are not allowed to cool below blood heat and taken immediately after it is milked a full quart will be transferred into the circulation in a remarkably short time.

I never have seen a case but could take the strippings without any discomfort worth mentioning when above directions were followed strictly, although some have declared they could not before trying it; but when they delayed taking for half an hour and the milk had cooled ten degrees I have seen half a pint make them very sick.

THE GREAT SECRET

of success with it is in taking it immediately after milking and not allowing it to cool below blood heat, taking a full quart morning and evening and having milk that is very rich.

The following is a typical case, Mrs. A. E. was suddenly startled to find her weight was forty pounds below normal. She was coughing terribly and soon had a very profuse hemorrhage from the lungs that came near taking her life. I at once began the use of the milk strippings after hemorrhage was stopped and in a few days, about ten or fifteen, she had gained nearly a pound a day and was soon able to get out of bed and go around the house. She gained quite rapidly and as her weight and strength increased her cough decreased. When she had gained thirty pounds in about three months her cough left her. I had her continue the same diet for 6 or 8 weeks longer and she gained ten pounds more and then would not take on more flesh. She was then as well as she ever had been and continued well after the strippings were discontinued.

SHE TOOK NO MEDICINE

after the hemorrhage was stopped excepting a little pepsine and some other digestive to aid digestion and a simple cough remedy to ease the cough; but tar, lobelia, opium, tartar emetic and such medicines as disturb the stomach and interfere with digestion were carefully avoided.

It is easy for those on a farm to carry out this method, and on several occasions parties who lived in the city purchased a suitable cow and after complete recovery, in every instance, they sold the cow for nearly as much as was paid for her.

I do not remember any case that followed the directions strictly that was not cured, but several persisted in declaring they could not take it until so much valuable time was wasted that they lost their lives by it.

I have found the same diet when above directions were carried out carefully, equally successful in increasing the weight and strength of those run down and debilitated from other causes.

A NEGRO'S WANTON CRIME

Opens Fire on Party of Young Students on a Train.

A despatch from New York says: Harrison Higbee and Leslie Lord, two young Yale graduates, and socially prominent in North Jersey, were wantonly shot down and probably fatally wounded on Wednesday by an infuriated negro in the smoking car of a Jersey Central train in which they were riding to their homes in Newark.

Accompanying Higbee and Lord were Gale Young, of New York, and his cousin, Roger Young, of Newark, both Princeton graduates. Soon after the train left Jersey City, the negro, who was accompanied by another man of his race and a mulatto woman, accused the four young college men of making remarks about the woman. Lord was about to reply but Higbee told him to keep quiet.

"Don't you tell me to keep quiet," yelled the negro as he leaped to his feet and drew a revolver, "I'll quiet you," and he opened fire on the four young men.

Roger Young leaped for the negro, who was so powerful that he dragged Young with him to the platform. Young held on, however, and when the negro leaped from the train while it was making twenty miles an hour, Young went with him. In striking the embankment, Young's grip was broken and the desperado disappeared.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 1.—Flour — Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents, $4.25 to $4.30 in buyers' sacks on track, Toronto, and $4.15 to $4.20 outside in buyers' sacks. Manitoba flour, first patents, $5.20 to $5.30, and strong bakers', $5 on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern $1.12½, Bay ports, and No. 2 Northern, $1.10½, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed red Winter or white, $1.07 to $1.08 outside.

Barley—No. 2, 56c outside; No. 3 extra, 53 to 54c; No. 3, 50 to 51c, and feed, 48c outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario white, 39 to 39½c outside, and 42 to 42½c on track, Toronto. Canada West oats, 43c for No. 2, and 42c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—No. 2 for shipment, 82 to 83c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 67 to 68c outside.

Buckwheat—53 to 53½c outside for No. 2.

Bran—$22 to $22.50 in bags, Toronto, and shorts $24, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—$1.50 to $3 per barrel, according to quality.

Beans—Car lots outside, $1.85 to $1.95, and small lots $2.10 to $2.20 per bushel.

Honey—Combs, dozen, $2 to $2.50; extracted, 10½ to 11c per lb.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.50 to $14, and No. 2 at $12 to $12.50 on track, Toronto.

Baled Straw—$7.50 to $8 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—45 to 47c per bag on track for Ontarios.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 18 to 19c per lb.; ducks, 13 to 15c; geese, 13 to 14c; chickens, 14 to 15c, and fowl, 11 to 12c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints, 21 to 22c; tubs and large rolls, 19 to 20c; inferior, 16 to 18c; creamery, 27 to 28c, and solids, 25 to 26c per lb.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 30 to 31c per dozen, and storage, 25c per dozen.

Cheese—13c per lb. for large, and at 13¼c for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 14¼ to 14½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $27; short cut, $28.50 to $29.

Hams—Light to medium, 15 to 15½c; do., heavy, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 14 to 14¼c; shoulders, 12¾ to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 17½ to 18c; backs, 18½ to 19½c.

Lard—Tierces, 15½c; tubs, 15¾c; pails, 16c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Mar. 1.—Oats—No. 2 Canadian Western, 45½ to 46c; No. 3, 44½ to 45c; Ontario No. 2 white, 43½ to 44c; No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c; No. 4 white, 41½ to 42c. Barley—No. 2, 59½ to 60c; No. 3, 58½c; No. 4, 56½c; feed barley, 54½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; Winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; Manitoba strong bakers', $5.10; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.25; straight rollers, in bags, $2.40 to $2.50. Feed—Ontario bran, $22.50 to $23; Ontario middlings, $23.50 to $24; Manitoba bran, $22; Manitoba shorts, $23; pure grain mouillie, $31 to $33; mixed mouillie, $27 to $29. Cheese—Westerns, 12¼ to 12¾c, and easterns, 12 to 12½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25½ to 26c, and fresh receipts, 24 to 25c. Eggs—Strictly new laid, 31 to 32c. Selected cold storage stock, 28 to 30c, and No. 1 candled, 24 to 25c per dozen.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Mar. 1.—Wheat — May, $1.12⅞; July, $1.12⅜; cash wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.13⅝ to $1.15⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.13⅛ to $1.14⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.11⅛ to $1.14⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.11⅛ to $1.12⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.05⅛ to $1.11⅛. Bran—In 100-lb. sacks, $22.50 to $23. Flour—First patents, $5.50 to $5.70; second patents, $5.30 to $5.50; first clears, $4.45 to $4.55; second clears, $3.20 to $3.50.

Buffalo, Mar. 1.—Wheat—Spring wheat, unsettled; No. 1 Northern, carloads store, $1.20; Winter, No. 2 white, $1.26. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 64c; No. 4 yellow, 62c; No. 3 corn, 63 to 63½c; No. 4 corn, 61 to 61½c; No. 3 white, 64¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 52¼c; No. 3 white, 51¼c; No 4 white, 50¼c. Barley—Feed to malting, 74 to 80c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Mar. 1.—Prime beeves sold at 6 to 6½c per pound, pretty good animals, 4¾ to 5¾c per pound; common stock, 3¼ to 4½c per pound. Milch cows from $30 to $55 each. Veal calves from 4 to 5½c per pound. Sheep about 5c; lambs, 6½ to 7c per pound. Good lots of fat hogs, 9¼ to 9½c per pound.

Toronto, March 1.—The quality of the cattle offering was not up to the mark, there being far too many of the half-finished variety. These were hard to sell and declined fully 20c before they changed hands. Everything of the choice class were quickly caught up and realized as high prices as at any time during the past two months. A few well-finished picked steers and heifers sold at $5.80 to $6.35, but these were exceptional. The greater number of sales of good butchers' were made at the $5 to $5.50 mark. Medium quality butchers' sold at $4.30 to $4.95. Cows and bulls were likewise easier. Sheep, lambs, and hogs, owing to the small supply, were firm.

BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS WEALTH

Death Duties in Twelve Years Were $1,055,208,450.

A despatch from London says: Some idea of the enormous wealth of the United Kingdom may be obtained from an official return just issued. It shows that during the twelve fiscal years 1897-8 to 1908-9 death duties to the amount of $1,055,208,450 were paid on 753,824 estates of the aggregate net capital value of $16,338,360,000, with an average income of $1,361,530,000 per annum. The average value of these estates was $21,665 each. The valuation for the first year of the period named, with 54,991 estates, was $1,236,710,000, and the average value of the estates was $22,500 each. The valuation of the last year was $1,354,515,000 for 76,524 estates, with an average of $20,069 each. The largest total of net capital value in the twelve years' period was reached in 1906-7, $1,432,300,000 for 66,082 estates, an average capital value of $22,575 each.

GAS NEAR SELKIRK, ONT.

Big Strike by Drillers Under Lake Erie About a Mile Out.

A despatch from Selkirk says: Natural gas has been found in Lake Erie. Out from the shore about a mile from here there are now several gas wells yielding in paying quantities. The wells were drilled through the solid rock, which forms the bottom of Lake Erie, by men working on a scow. When gas in sufficient quantity was found, it was piped to the land and connected with pipe lines which supply St. Catharines, Brantford, Hamilton and other cities. It is believed that eventually these pipe lines will be extended on to Toronto and perhaps further, because there seems to be no limit to the gas around these parts.

MEDAL FOR WRECK HERO.

Conductor Reynolds Receives Imperial Recognition.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Earl Grey received on Friday morning the following cable from Lord Crewe:

"London, Feb. 25.

"His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the first class on Thomas Reynolds.

(Sgd.) "CREWE."

This is in accordance with the recommendation forwarded his Majesty last week by the Secretary of State, asking that the heroism of Conductor Reynolds in rescuing the passengers in the Spanish River railway wreck be recognized by the granting of his Majesty's medal for heroic service in saving life.

KING HOLDS FIRST COURT.

Dresses and Jewels More Elaborate Than Usual.

A despatch from London says: The King and Queen held their first court of the year on Friday. It was largely a diplomatic and official function, being attended by ambassadors, members of the Cabinet and their wives. There was a notable absence of debutantes, but numerous brides made their first courtesy before Royalty. The dresses and jewels were more elaborate than usual at a first court. The Queen wore half-mourning and magnificent diamonds.

TRAIN STRUCK AUTO.

A Woman Killed at Niagara Falls, New York.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says: Mrs. Benjamin Flagler, widow of General Flagler, was instantly killed, Mrs. George F. Nye was fatally injured and her daughter, Miss Nye, seriously hurt on Friday, when a New York Central express train at a crossing near here struck the automobile in which they were riding. The chauffeur, William McFell, was uninjured. All were Niagara Falls people.

FALL RENDERED HIM BLIND.

Peculiar Accident to Brockville Man—Landed on His Feet.

A despatch from Brockville says: Edward Ball, a laborer engaged filling an ice-house on Friday on the river front, fell from the runway to the ground, a distance of 12 feet. He landed heavily on his feet, causing a concussion which has rendered him blind and also confused his mind. He is in the hospital in a serious condition.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING PLANT

Arrangements Are Nearly Completed With a British Firm.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Negotiations between the Canadian Government and representatives of several of the world-famous British shipbuilding firms, including Harland & Wolff of Belfast, and Vickers, Sons & Maxim, for the establishment of Canadian shipyards and drydocks, capable of constructing and repairing the largest ocean-going vessels, and of building the proposed new vessels of the Canadian navy, have been under way for several months past. It is expected that an announcement will shortly be made that arrangements have been completed for the establishment by one or other of these companies, of a steel shipbuilding plant at Montreal, or one of the Atlantic coast ports, which will rival in capacity anything in North America. By way of further encouraging the establishment of such an industry in Canada, thus completing the scheme of Canadian Naval defence, the Government will, it is understood, shortly bring down a bill increasing the present subsidy granted for building drydocks. It is now three per cent. per annum for twenty years, on a maximum expenditure of $1,500,000. Parliament will be asked to make it three and a half per cent. per annum for twenty-five years, on a total expenditure of probably three millions.

A steel shipbuilding plant for the Pacific coast is also contemplated by a firm of Canadian capitalists at Esquimalt, British Columbia.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur has gone to Pinehurst, South Carolina, for a change.

Lady Laurier, who is in poor health, has left Ottawa for Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Mrs John Hoodless, of Hamilton, dropped dead while addressing a meeting at Toronto on Saturday.

The Manitoba Government has been asked to restrict local option contests to once in three years.

Manitoba's Legislative buildings will be reconstructed at a cost of $400,000.

Two thousand dollars' worth of liquor was seized at Cobalt station on Monday.

It is announced at Ottawa that the iron bounties will not be renewed when they run out at the end of the next fiscal year.

Robert L. Blair, hotelkeeper of Sharbot Lake, has been fined $50 for selling liquor to a railway conductor on duty.

The New Zealand Steamship Company, which will run a line from Montreal to Australian ports next summer, is a C. P. R. enterprise.

The Coroner's jury at Norwood, on Monday, returned a verdict against Robert Henderson for the murder of Miss Margaret McPherson.

C. M. Campbell, railway mail clerk, was sentenced at Winnipeg on Monday to three years in penitentiary for stealing a money package from the mails.

ish River wreck.

On Monday Conductor Reynolds was presented with a gold watch and a check by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on behalf of the C. P. R. directors for his heroism at the Span-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted in the British House of Commons without division, on Friday.

Mr. Asquith's motion to devote the entire time of the House of Commons to Government business until the Easter recess carried without division.

UNITED STATES.

Great floods are threatening in the Mohawk Valley in New York State.

Germany is ordering all her sons in the United States to report for military physical inspection.

The United States Secretary of State has appointed a commission of two to determine whether Canada is entitled to the minimum tariff rates.

It is stated in Boston that the Grand Trunk is considering the possibility of extending its line to that city.

The authorities of Burlington, Vt., have discovered that six persons have been subsisting for six years on garbage which the head of the family gathered in the city, ostensibly to feed his pigs.

The Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee is trying to have Congress memorialized to amend the Payne law so that the maximum tariff need not apply to Canada.

Six great packing companies and twenty-one packers were indicted on Friday by a New Jersey Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to limit the supply of meat and poultry.

GENERAL.

Two officials of the Austrian Government fought a duel at Vienna on Saturday, in which one of them was killed.

An alarming state of affairs prevails along the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, where a condition approaching a state of war exists.

60 KILLED BY AVALANCHES.

Two Great Snow Slides in Northern Idaho.

A despatch from Spokane, Washington, says: Sixty lives have been lost, it is feared, in two great snowslides which have brought dismay to the mining towns of the rich Coeur d'Alene district in northern Idaho. On Sunday night a snowslide swept down the mountain, striking the little town of Mace and burying twenty-five houses and their sleeping occupants in a mass of snow and ice at the bottom of the canyon. On Monday another slide rushed down on Burke, crushing a score of houses under thousands of tons of earth and snow. Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Mace, while sixteen dead have been found at Burke. How many are still buried can only be guessed at. Fifty or sixty dead is regarded as a conservative estimate. From the foot of the Anchor mine plant for about a mile the slide is thirty feet deep. One thousand rescuers are now at work.

STRIKE OF 125,000 MEN.

Philadelphia Labor Men Vote a General Strike.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: Union labor in this city voted on Sunday to back up the striking motormen and conductors in their fight against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The Central Labor Union, after a secret meeting of 600 delegates, voted for a general strike to go into effect next Saturday. The Central Labor Union represents 140 unions, with a membership of 125,000. The decision of the union bosses followed a day of almost continuous rioting, in which a boy was killed and sixty persons were hurt. It was one of the worst days the city has seen since the strike began.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLAR FINE

The Magistrate Says Hudson's Bay Company is an Old Offender.

A despatch from Sudbury says: Geo. T. S. Train, manager of the Bisco branch of the Hudson's Bay Co., on the main line of the C. P. R., was fined by Magistrate Fournier in Sudbury on Thursday, a total of $6,150 and costs, or twenty years and six months in the penitentiary. This is a fine of $50 and costs for each of the 123 beaver pelts seized, or two months' imprisonment on each charge, the terms to run consecutively. The lawyer for the defence pleaded for leniency, as this was Train's first offence, but the Magistrate took the view that the real offenders were the Hudson's Bay Co., who accepted the furs, and as this was not their first offence he imposed the fine. Crown Attorney Clary, for the prosecution, explained that Train was only a figurehead, and the Hudson's Bay Co. were glad to get the furs. They had been convicted time and again without effect. It will cost the Hudson's Bay Co. about $7,000 for the 123 beaver pelts, valued at about $1,600, and the furs will be confiscated.