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WAR IS ALMOST ENDED

Boers Destroy Their Guns and Flee—Only a Few Marauding Bands Now Oppose the British.

A despatch from London says:—The office has received the following:—Lord Roberts, dated Nov. 25, says:—“Nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands. One of these has taken up a position in the Doornburg, north-east of Winburg, and is being watched by Kelly-Kenny. “Runde attacked the enemy on September 18 from Bronkhorstfontein, and captured one gun and 30 waggons. Knox overtook the rear guard at Klompesdoons. His only casualty was one wounded. Hart is moving successfully against another band near Potchefstroom. Hildyard has arrived at Creotvlei, 16 miles south-east of Utrecht, and has taken three prisoners without opposition. “Two British officers who were captured at Cyperghat recently were released on September 11, and reached Bloemfontein on the 16th.”

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

News Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA:
 Had 48,000 immigrants last year, says the Census Bureau.
 Kingston District Fair has marked success this year.
 McCaffery, manager of the Bank of Montreal, has resigned.
 Alfred Jephson, R.N., son-in-law of Archibald Campbell, Quebec, is expected to be promoted to the rank of Captain.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

THE STREET MARKET.
 Toronto, Sept. 25.—Following were the sales and prices of grain on the street to-day:—Three hundred bushels of white wheat at 71c per bushel; 100 bushels of gooseat 69c per bushel; 100 bushels of rye at 54c per bushel; 400 bushels of barley at from 46 1/2 to 47 1/2c per bushel; 100 bushels of new oats at 29c per bushel; Ten loads of hay were sold at from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per ton.
 Wheat, wht., straight, \$0.70 \$0.71
 Wheat, red, 0.69 1/2 0.70 1/2
 Wheat, spring, 0.70 0.71
 Oats, new, 0.49 0.50 1/2
 Barley, 0.46 1/2 0.47 1/2
 Rye, 0.53 0.53 1/2
 Peas, 0.00 0.51
 Hay, per ton, 12.50 13.00
 Straw, per ton, 0.00 11.00
 Dressed hogs, 7.50 7.75
 Butter, in lb. rolls, 0.22 0.23
 Eggs, new laid, 0.15 0.16
 Chickens, per pair, 0.50 0.70
 Turkeys, per lb., 0.11 0.13
 Ducks, each, 0.60 0.75
 Potatoes, per bush, 0.40 0.45
 Apples, per bbl., 0.40 1.00
 Beef, hind quarters, 7.00 9.00
 Beef, forequarters, 4.00 5.50
 Beef, carcass, 5.50 6.75
 Mutton, 4.00 5.00
 Lamb, spring, per lb., 0.08 0.09
 Veal, carcass, 3.00 9.00

MASSACRE BY RUSSIANS.

5,000 Chinese Clubbed or Shot to Death.

Not One Escaped Alive—Authentic Account of a Frightful and Barbarous Crime.
 A despatch from London says:—“Authentic accounts have been received here,” says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, “of a horrible massacre at Blagovestchensk, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders from the Russian authorities, and which then let loose the tide of slaughter through Amoor. “The entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amoor, and then, being led in batches of a few hundreds to the river bank, was ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were flung alive into the stream, and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. No one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses.”

CANADIANS COMING HOME.

500 of the First Contingent Will Take Their Discharge.

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says:—“Five hundred of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry now in South Africa are coming home. They have had enough of campaigning, and have elected to take their discharge at the expiration of the year of service. “The Militia Department to-day received a cablegram from Lieut.-Col. Biggar, formerly of Belleville, who is now deputy assistant adjutant-general in South Africa. “His message was dated Cape Town, September 18th, and states that five hundred of the first contingent will return to Canada immediately, the remainder having elected to stay in South Africa till the end of the war. “This means that about 350 of the Canadian infantry will be left behind. It is likely that they will be drafted into some English regiment for the remainder of their period of service. “The mounted troops from Canada will continue in South Africa until their year is up, which will be in January or February, by which time it is expected that the country will have been pacified.”

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Plenty coming in to meet all demands, and values remain unchanged. Good choice dairy is not plentiful. Commission houses sell to the trade as follows:—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 18 1/2 to 19c; and second quality, at 14 to 16c; dairy prints, choice, 19 to 20c; creamery, boxes, 21 to 22c; and pails, 22 to 23c.
 Cheese—Full creamery, July and August makes, sell at 11 1/2 to 12.
 DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.
 The light delivery of dressed hogs and the short supply of long clear on this market has caused prices to jump up another fraction to-day, and still higher values are looked for. Other lines of pork products are strong. Dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8, on the street.
 Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, car lots, 9 1/2-10c; ton lots, 9 1/2-10c; case lots, 9 1/2-10c; short cut pork, \$19.50 to \$20; heavy mess, \$17.50 to \$18.
 Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1/2-14c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2-13c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 1c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle less than prices quoted for smoked meats.
 Lard—Tierses, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2-10c; tubs, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4-10c; pails, 9 3/4 to 10c.
 PRODUCE.
 Eggs—Good steady, run and the market fairly active and firm. Choice fresh sold at 14 to 14 1/2-15c; seconds at 8 to 10.
 Potatoes—Plenty coming in and market easy in tone. Dealers are buying car lots, on track here, at 30 to 33c per bag; and sell, out of store, at 40 to 45c per bag.
 Field produce etc.—Lots of stock coming in, market though is steady. Turnips sell, out of store, at 25 to 30c per bag; onions sell, out of store, at 1c per lb.; apples, per bbl., sell, out of store, at 50c to \$1.
 Beans—New beans are looked for on the market soon. Choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.60.
 Honey—Dealers quote from 10c to 10c per lb., for 5 lb., or 60-lb. tins. Comb honey, sells at \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen sections.

THE GERMAN NOTE.

Leaders of Attacks on Foreigners Must Be Delivered Up.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The text of the telegraphic note from Germany to the powers is as follows: “The Government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to the diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government that those persons who be delivered up who have committed the attacks against foreigners which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were instrumental in carrying out the operations is too great. Who are to be held responsible, and the names of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. “The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give of bringing forward evidence. Less importance is attached to the number punished than to the character as chief judges. “The government believes it can secure the unanimity of all the powers to this point, inasmuch as the idea of just atonement is equivalent to indifference to the petition of the crime. The government proposes, therefore, that the concerned shall instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate the leading Chinese personages from whom guilt in getting of reprisals outraged all doubt is excluded.” (Signed) “VON BILLOW.”

ALLIES CAPTURE PEITANG.

Great Losses Reported on Both Sides.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Lokal Anzeiger's Shanghai correspondent captured the Peitang and Lu-Tai forts with great losses. “The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail, referring to the attack on the Peitang and Lu-Tai forts, already captured by the allies, after heavy losses, according to advices received at Berlin says:— “The surrender of the forts was demanded with the threat of immediate attack by the Germans and Russians in the event of refusal.” “The news that Sir Claude Macdonald's removal from Peking to Tokio was arranged last April is commented upon by some London papers as indicating that the Home authorities were dissatisfied with his conduct of affairs.”

500 BOER REFUGEES.

Burgheers Follow Kruger and Flee the Country.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, says:—Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here this evening. Twenty are wounded.
 KRUGER TO GO TO BRUSSELS.
 Brussels, Sept. 18.—The secretary of Dr. Leyds stated to-day that Kruger intends to come direct to Brussels, which he will make his headquarters.

DESTROYED THE CITY.

And Killed 500 Boxers Who Had Sought Refuge There.

A despatch from Peking says:—Two thousand German troops and British auxiliaries attacked Lianghsiang, on the morning of September 11. The city was entered after the gates had been blown up with dynamite. There were several thousand Boxers in the place, and 500 of them were killed. The city was completely destroyed. One German was killed. The forces that have returned to Peking say that there are many thousand Boxers and Imperial troops at Chichow, and that they have excluded civilians from the city. The Americans are planning an expedition to go west of Peking to rescue native Christians.

HOLLAND'S INSOLENT.

Comment on Her Offer to Send a Warship to Kruger.

A despatch from London, says:—The Standard, which is a Ministerial organ, declares that the action of Holland in offering passage on one of her warships to President Kruger is an act of intervention which might very properly be resented by those against whom it is directed. It says that, if Jefferson Davis had escaped to Mexico after the war of the rebellion and had offered to Europe on a warship the Federal Government would surely have regarded such action as an insult. It adds that, except on the incredible supposition that the consent of Great Britain was first obtained, the action of Holland is both provocative and insolent. It has not even the merit of courage, since there is little probability that any official recognition of a kind likely to lead to hostilities will be shown. The paper contends that there is nothing in the relations of the English and Dutch to justify the manifestation of ill-will. It concludes by saying that if the Dutch rank themselves among the enemies of Great Britain they must take the consequences. They are no longer friends of England and have no further claim upon British regard.

KRUGER ACCEPTS IT.

Will Go to Holland on a Dutch Warship Passage Free.

A despatch from The Hague, says:—The Government of the Netherlands has been notified of Mr. Kruger's acceptance of its offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lorenzo Marques to Holland.

FEEDING REFUGEES.

Lorenzo Marques Authorities Take Action.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, says:—The Portuguese authorities have appointed a committee to receive and feed refugees from the Transvaal. They have notified the foreign Consuls that they will be expected to look after the subjects of their Governments.

TWO PEOPLES.

Who Could Exchange Their Countries With Advantage and Profit.

If the Turks could be persuaded to change places with the Portuguese it would probably benefit both races, for the latter—who still retain much of their old-time enterprise—are greatly restricted by being confined to one corner of the peninsula, while the former have neither initiative nor inducement to take full advantage of the splendid possibilities of their own territories, but they could, as agriculturists and laborers, exploit Portugal in ways which the present occupants of that country do not care to do. If the latter could, as a body, exchange their farms for similar ones in Arizona, New Mexico or Texas, and let the British Government have an equal number of settlers from there to occupy the Boer states, it would be a good thing for all parties. The burghers would have opportunity of developing their better qualities under the republican form of rule, as they desire, and the Americans would find, under British jurisdiction in South Africa, a security for life and property such as is claimed to be lacking in their existing environment.

LORD ROBERTS EXPLAINS.

The Field Marshal's Report on the Johannesburg Plot.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has issued a despatch from Lord Roberts on the subject of the Johannesburg plot to overthrow the garrison and murder of British officers, and of the deportation of foreigners. After setting out the known facts of the plot, the British commander-in-chief in South Africa says:— “Consuls of America, Germany, France, and Sweden, subjects of which nations were arrested, and fully discussed the case with the British officials. The interview was most satisfactory. The Consuls entirely concurred with the British action, and promised every assistance.” “Lord Roberts adds, that he forthwith ordered the deportation of all foreigners arrested in connection with the plot for whose behavior their respective Consuls could not vouch. “Otherwise very few foreigners were deported, except employees of the Netherlands railroad, who refused to work for the British, and actively participated in the war.”

FEEDING RACKS.

Where scantling and board are not obtainable a good rack may be made of poles.

Corner and center posts three feet long, to which are pinned side rails three in number. A foot from the ground put in cleats and a bottom of poles.

A CLEANLY HEN.

A little girl staying in the country for the first time saw a hen scratching in the garden. “Oh, mother,” she exclaimed, “here's a hen wiping her boots! Do look!”