

every excise license
poisoning liquor may
be consumed off
this section does not
"taken out by
the dealer whose pre-
sively used for the
liquors and min-
other non-intoxicat-

er is convicted, no-
tion shall be sent
authorities, to the ef-
the convicted person
s attempts to pur-
shall be liable to a
ing twenty shillings
ce, and not exceed-
for each subse-
by a license
able to a fine of
for the first offence
for each subse-

is an habitual
band may apply to
any Jurisdiction,
ed any one of the
A decree of judicial
ground of cruelty;
of any of the
the marriage; (c) pro-
nant shall pay his
not exceeding
to circum-
may be con-
in any re-

for the renew-
the licensing ju-
that within a time
ing alterations, as
necessary to se-
duct of the busi-
if such struc-
with, no
shall be made
if the license
shall be liable to a
twenty shillings
which the de-

se shall not be
the consent of a
Court and unless
at least before
the applica-
the superintend-
the district, notice
with full particu-
and address, place
period for which
force. Where there
a Petty Sessions
two justices, con-
ent to be sent to
of police.

any licensed pre-
by retail of in-
be consumed
increased facili-
oneals from ob-
of the premises
which affects
between the part
there indicating
any other part,
without the con-
of justices, who
their consent re-
proposed altera-
with their
alterations are
a license may be
or the premises
red to their ori-

SUFFOCATED
Company
Escape.
Geo. J. Geol.
manager for
this Company,
skated by gas in
the
Cook
were away
night. In the
and in the
the doors lock-
le was at his
in the little
school, the door
went down
too," was closed
ompanied by a
back, and the
his was found
from gas
into a room
It took
consciousness
factor said that
Mr. Cook would
as his pulse
beating.)

H COLONY.
Coming
da.
s says - it is
two thousand
gricultural la-
March 21st, the
The Can-
sufficient
and foreigners
to set on
y. The settle-
Special Brit-
Colonial
the position of
toasts in the
established in
a little change,
nds which have
been made to
remember.

HARVEST
to Swedish
s standing
ch coast of
ch harvest to
a generation
govern't
ing to nature's
the Mid-
fisheries of
at wealth, but
or three cen-
the end of
ency, and after
people were killed and 23,112 houses
destroyed in the recent earthquake at
Andijan, Russian Turkestan.

NEWS II
Telegraphic Briefs
Over the Globe

CANADA
The population of Vancouver is estimated to be 80,070.
A new hotel, estimated to cost \$1,000,000, is projected by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg.
Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., is a company that will build a new hotel at Stratford.
The Niagara Falls Park Commissioners have favorably considered an application by Toronto capitalists to franchise a third power plant at Niagara Falls.
St. Catharines had a balance of \$1,762.33 at the end of last year.
St. Andrew's Society, Hamilton, contemplates the erection of a hall to seat 2,000 to 3,000 persons.
Winnipeg Street Railway personnel for the past year were \$199,728.33.
The greater part of the 1904 crop of the Ottawa mills has been sold to British buyers, and prices are fully 10 per cent. higher than last year.
Assistant Police Magistrate Kingford has decided that new agents in hotels infringe the laws against stamps to guests in the hotels.
During the year 1902 Guelph, Ont., responded to 34 calls of the fire department, and the total loss of which was \$1,955, covered by \$1,630 insurance.
John Putnam, charged with the murder of Capt. Prothro, formerly of Sandwich, at Snake Island, Lake Erie, has been committed to jail.
The Grand Trunk intends erecting a commodious new passenger station at Hamilton this summer. The company asks from the corporation the right to make certain changes in the tracks.
The Executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway has deferred until February the decision regarding the proposed extensions of branch lines, double-tracking, and reduction of gradients, for which \$20,000,000 was passed at the last annual meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN
Three new submarine boats will shortly be ready to leave the builders at Barrow.
Coal is now being substituted for coal among the poor at Stockton and Thornby-on-Tyne.
Last year 5,130 failures were gazetted in the United Kingdom against 5,174 in 1901.
The Daily Express says that British army officers are persistently boycotting colonial who have been granted commissions.
Peckham now possesses the first English branch of the Anti-Traffic League, founded last year in Ireland.
The first-class cruiser to be built for the Admiralty by the Thames Shipbuilding Company will be named the Black Eagle.
It is said that the new subsidized Canadian liners will cost \$6,500,000 each, and have a continuous speed of 25 knots an hour.
At Newcastle, the demand abroad for coal is greater than it has been for many years, and both prices and freights are rising.
A great saving is being effected in the West Durham collieries by a mechanical coal cutter, which the miners call the "iron man."
The British Chambers of Commerce say that the proposed United States and Cuba treaty will bar all other countries from the trade of the latter.
The number of lives saved by life boats and other means for which the Royal National Life-boat Institution granted rewards during the year 1902 was 456.

UNITED STATES
Six men were killed by an explosion on the United States warship, Massachusetts.
In New York State during 1902, 762 people were killed and 1,868 injured on steam railways.
The pastors of Lafayette, Ind., have investigated charges of official corruption and protection of vice, and found startling conditions.
The assessed valuation of real estate in New York has been increased more than \$1,400,000,000, and per capita assessments, too, are correspondingly higher.
The authorities of Vineland, N. J., have inaugurated a crusade against "curbstone profanity," two persons having already been arrested and fined by the City Recorder.
The girls at an Oklahoma Territory school appeared at a basketball game attired in bloomers and Governor Ferguson has issued an edict against bloomers in Territorial schools.
President Mitchell has addressed a letter to the local unions in the anthracite district, asking them to cooperate with managers of mines to increase the production of coal.
The Mayor of Stamford, Conn., has forbidden the "field trial of kittens," which was to have been a feature of the annual meeting of the Connecticut Cat Club. The trial was to consist of a mouse-killing contest.
Instead of preaching a sermon Sunday evening at the First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Theodore G. Soares gave a dramatic reading of the "Song of Solomon," reciting the entire drama as if he were giving a play.
Hamburg grain dealers are complaining of the inferior quality of American wheat and corn imports. There are now about 25,000,000 head of cattle in Argentina.
Official figures show that 4,716 people were killed and 23,112 houses destroyed in the recent earthquake at Andijan, Russian Turkestan.

AN UNSOUGHT WEALTH;
Or The Mystery of a Brother's Legacy.

CHAPTER VII.
"Language!"
Hookham turned. A new-comer was standing in the doorway, looking at the woman who was carrying a bundle of those dainty little leather bags which some women carry to their handkerchiefs and purses; she closed the door, and entered. "I hope I am not intruding, but in a hurry, and wouldn't take for my clerk's excuse that you were engaged. Mr. Schwabe, are you?"
"I don't quite know."
Mr. Schwabe made no attempt to greet her, not even rising from his seat.
It was a kind of thing to which I saw it sparkle in the air." The new-comer glanced round the room; her eyes lighted on the stone, which had traveled over the carpet all the way had stayed its progress. "What is that a diamond?"
"Moving forward, she bent over it. "What a lump of light!"
"I take it in my hand and look at it." Without waiting for permission she stooped and picked it up. Its splendor seemed to fascinate her. Her face grew radiant. "What a diamond! It glimmers at me!"
"That's something in your line," said Mr. Schwabe, who was eyeing her proceedings with considerable interest.
"In my line? How do you mean?"
"But of course it's in your line. I should like to know the woman in whose line it wasn't."
"That's a magic stone."
"A magic stone? You're jesting!"
"No, indeed. 'But of course it's a magic stone. It's bewitching.'"
Mr. Schwabe turned to Mr. Hookham.
"Hookham, I tell this lady your sister deals in marvels. This is Madame Nurvetchky, the great magician."
"Mr. Schwabe is satirical, sir," said the great humpback. "It is what he means."
"I have your glass, not mine. I have heard of the Sphinx's eye. Hookham, and of Monsieur de Madame Nurvetchky? They pretend an entertainment which is called 'Marvels and Mysteries,'—a sack says one shilling. This is Madame Hookham. Madame Nurvetchky will excuse my unceremonious presentation of my friend, Madame Hookham."
Madame Nurvetchky bowed. Mr. Hookham bowed too—rather awkwardly.
"From its deepest depths he produced a letter in a very crumpled condition, handing apparently put it there in a passing fit of absence of mind. 'Hello! It's not very presentable. He smoothed it out. 'However, it's tolerably legible. He passed it to the lady. 'Madame Nurvetchky, allow me to call your attention to Matthew's letter.'"
"Am I to read it?"
"Certainly. Matthew's letter is the key to the position, at least, of such a key as we have at present."
She read it to the end.
"I don't understand it in the least."
Mr. Schwabe smiled.
"That's not at all surprising, since we don't understand it either."
She read it again.
"Is it possible? Can it be? It is really a magic stone!" She turned to Mr. Hookham. "Oh, sir, I beg you, do not laugh at me."
"I don't know if I look as though I were laughing. I don't feel as though I were at my rate."
"Tell her, Hookham," said Mr. Schwabe, "about those little jests you've had."
"Little jests? Then it is a jest?"
"Jest?" started Mr. Hookham. "I don't know what you call a jest. It is written that it brings ill-luck to its possessor. I became its possessor yesterday and already I am the poorer by seventeen thousand pounds."
"Seventeen thousand pounds!" the lady gasped. "Since yesterday?"
"And it's almost driven me mad, besides."
"It's burnt my hand," Mr. Schwabe burst out his palm, and exhibited the scar.
"It's burnt mine, too," Mr. Hookham held out his.
"Burnt your hands! It is wonderful."
"And just now it gave me an electric shock," said Mr. Schwabe, "which was on the very verge of demonstrating—if it needed demonstration—the practicability of electrocution."
"And it stuck to Mr. Golden's finger and thumb."
"And singed the policeman's beard."
"And, Madame, it barked at you."
"And almost bit your nose off," asserted Mr. Schwabe.
"But" (the lady put her hand to her forehead, as if to collect her senses, which were perhaps a little scattered)—"but how do you make it perform?"
"Perform!" Mr. Schwabe laughed. "It is easy enough to make it perform. The difficulty is to make it cease the performance when it has once begun."
"It is certain" (the lady beamed with a reviving problem in her mind; her words came from her consciousness—some by one)—"It is certain that there is such a thing as what the vulgar folks call magic; that there are mysteries of which we cannot even dream. I know that it is so. Of my own knowledge I know that it is so. 'Have I not seen, and do I not then know? Mon Dieu!'" (She clasped her hands in a sort of ecstasy, and turned her beautiful blue eyes up towards the ceiling of the room.) "We will include the



The Sculptor—Here! I guess I ain't named Michael Angelo Maginnis for 'authin'!

performance in the programme for this afternoon."
"He was silent; the gentlemen were silent, too, but for reasons which presumably differed from hers. They were silent because, although they had not the faintest notion of what it was she meant. Suddenly she went on:
"This letter"—holding Matthew's letter in one hand she tapped it with the forefinger of the other—"is not, from the point of view of the litterateur, a good letter; that is, it has no elegance of form, no grace of style, no beauty of expression; but, from the point of view of truth, it is superb; it is the letter of a man who has no great powers with the pen, and who simply desires to tell the truth in the fewest possible words. We will placard this letter on every wall in town! Yes, we will placard it in letters of stupendous size."
She wagged her finger at Mr. Hookham, as though he had been contradicting her into the death.
"I don't think I follow you," he murmured.
"His bewilderment seemed to be excessive; but Mr. Schwabe began to smile.
"Oh, you shall follow me: I will turn shall make mine. I will get you back your seventeen thousand pounds, and seventeen thousand at the back of your hand. Where are paper, pen, and ink?"
Mr. Schwabe waved his hand towards his writing table. His smile was now pronounced. Madame seated herself and prepared to write.
"First"—she paused, she knit her pretty brows. "But there is no time to have the letter set up and advertised to-day; we will have it done to-morrow; and yet—I will tell them to use dispatch."
"Now for the bills to be sent out to-day. They must be put on sandwiches."
She paused; she glanced at Matthew's letter, which she had laid before her on the table.
"The Devil's Diamond! Good night, what a name! to put upon a double crown, or right across a hoarding by-and-by! The Devil's Diamond, by-and-by! To go upon the front of the sandwich-man. This afternoon at Three"—that to go upon the back of him. Upon the back of alternate sandwich-men—"To-night at Eight." Two dozen sandwich-men to go in a row, the first and the last to have the one in the front, the other at the back of him—"The Sphinx's Cave."
All this time the lady was continuously writing, and the gentlemen were looking on—Mr. Hookham continuously open-mouthed. Mr. Schwabe's smile became a very enjoyable smile indeed.
"We will have two dozen men in a row, on both sides of each street—Fiddicott, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Fleet Street, and the Strand, and as many in the city and suburbs as we can command! Good night, what a name! to put upon a double crown, or right across a hoarding by-and-by! The Devil's Diamond, by-and-by! To go upon the front of the sandwich-man. This afternoon at Three"—that to go upon the back of him. Upon the back of alternate sandwich-men—"To-night at Eight." Two dozen sandwich-men to go in a row, the first and the last to have the one in the front, the other at the back of him—"The Sphinx's Cave."
All this time the lady was continuously writing, and the gentlemen were looking on—Mr. Hookham continuously open-mouthed. Mr. Schwabe's smile became a very enjoyable smile indeed.
"We will have two dozen men in a row, on both sides of each street—Fiddicott, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Fleet Street, and the Strand, and as many in the city and suburbs as we can command! Good night, what a name! to put upon a double crown, or right across a hoarding by-and-by! The Devil's Diamond, by-and-by! To go upon the front of the sandwich-man. This afternoon at Three"—that to go upon the back of him. Upon the back of alternate sandwich-men—"To-night at Eight." Two dozen sandwich-men to go in a row, the first and the last to have the one in the front, the other at the back of him—"The Sphinx's Cave."
All this time the lady was continuously writing, and the gentlemen were looking on—Mr. Hookham continuously open-mouthed. Mr. Schwabe's smile became a very enjoyable smile indeed.

FOR FARMERS
Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

BEST HORSE FOR FARMERS
The principal use for the horse is to haul enormous loads of a walk, generally in cities on paved roads. Strength is the only consideration, and, besides, the weight is the principal element. However, the mechanism of the horse, strong hind legs, especially at the hocks, a heavy loin with short coupling, and strong front legs and dense hoof, because so large a portion of his weight is on the fore legs. With the draft horse it is not a question of the mere ground he is, the better both for service and endurance. He must weigh not less than 1,500 pounds and he is all the more valuable if he weighs 1,800 pounds to 2,000, or even more. He cannot be too heavy if his bone corresponds to his weight. Such a horse should be blocky, though smooth, short in the back, with rounded hips, wide, strong hocks, flat bones, moderately short pasterns, medium straight shoulders in front, with full breast and legs placed well apart, though not extremely wide. The animal should carry a good covering of flesh, should be smooth all over, with good disposition and possessed of much patience.

These qualifications, as Prof. D. Davenport points out, must be well. All things being equal, the price of a draft horse depends upon his weight, and ranges from \$125 to \$300, with an increase of about 10 per cent. when matched teams. These prices are some times exceeded and dealers insist that span of draft horses would not bring \$600 if they were good enough.

THE DRAFT HORSE.
is the horse for the farmer to raise. Only the heaviest and best stations are suitable. Even then the demand for extreme weight necessitates the use of large mares that are good milkers. In no other way can good feeding quality to attain the size and finish demanded by the market. The young animals must be supplied with the best of food in proportion from the very first. Quantity of good pasture, clover hay, and corn are imperative, and there is nothing better for young horses than green corn cut from the field and fed whole. Only the best blood should be used, and then every effort must be made to keep the horse gaining from the first if he is to top the market.

All this is much like growing beef and the draft horse are the ones to produce on the farms. They can be grown nowhere else to advantage, and when it is remembered that the draft horse is really the highest priced standard horse on the market, it is easy enough to see what the farmer should raise. He may sell for more average prices, but if he gets with the average there are fewer culls and no trimming is required beyond light combing work to familiarize him with the harness and with drawing loads. The disposition of the draft horse is docile, and his ancestors have inherited so long that he works almost by instinct and requires no special training before being put upon the market.

BUTTER MAKING.
We churn twice a week, write Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the night before we churn the cream is warmed about 65 degrees by setting the cream can in a vessel containing water at about 65 degrees. The cream is stirred until it gets to the proper temperature, when it is placed in ripening vat, usually at this time year in the kitchen stove. Our vat is a large dish insulated with several coverings of cloth and other material, so as to maintain a uniform temperature. Then the cream is left until the next afternoon, when the churning is done. In the summer we churn in the early morning. This matter of ripening or softening the cream is a very important one.

PREPARING BUTTER FOR THE MARKET.
to get a profitable yield of butter. As soon as the cream gets as thick as maple syrup, it is slightly sour, and has begun to separate into small particles. It is ready to churn, and then churn without allowing it to stand any longer. Our average temperature for churning is 62 degrees, varying 1 or 2 degrees higher or lower, according to circumstances. The cream is brought to this temperature in aanner similar to ripening. It is strained through a linen strainer into the churn. The cream can be passed with a little water. To every ten pounds cream we add one-half teaspoonful butter color. This is done before starting the churn, to give a fine grass color to the butter.

TWO OR THREE TIMES
during the first ten minutes of churning the plug at the bottom of the churn is removed to allow the butter to escape. Churning seldom occupies over a half-hour. As soon as the butter breaks, which can be told by the swishing sound, we add a quart of water, fresh pailful of cream, the temperature of the water being the same as the cream. The water is added to the buttermilk, allowing more perfect separation of the butter. The churning then continues until the granules are about the size of wheat grains, or a little smaller, when the churn is stopped, the butter drawn off from below and strained through the cream strainer. The particles of butter which may come out with the buttermilk; but if the separation has been complete, the water will float on top and none will be in the buttermilk until the very last.

We next add cold water or weak line in quantity sufficient to float the butter and wash out the buttermilk. We usually half fill the churn with water, give it a few rapid turns, and draw off the milk. The operations is repeated with cold water, which, generally, comes away nearly clear. If not, clear water is added the third time. The butter is then allowed to drain in the churn for 15 minutes or a half-hour, and sometimes the butter is placed in a tub and weighed. Fine salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter as it comes from the churn is sifted on means of a hair sieve. After sifting on about half of it the butter salt is gently stirred, when the rest of the salt is added and the water receives its final working. We work sufficiently to remove the excess of water, and to thoroughly incorporate the salt in every particle of butter, making a firm, compact body.

HELPS FOR WINTER EGGS.
Green food, while hens will lay to some extent without it, is strictly necessary for good laying in winter. writes Mr. Geo. H. Townsend. How to produce the cheapest food for the winter, and the farmer may have at hand. Marbles may be fed at a profit during the winter and spring months by setting them lengthwise and letting the fowls eat them. They should be fed in a manner to avoid their being in the litter and becoming trampled. Nice, green clover, properly dried and cut fine, makes a good feed, hardly equalled when steamed and mixed with bran. It is most abundant food on many farms. The clover is cut lengthwise and clean with it much trouble. It is another factor which must be available, and is consumed in considerable quantities. Small pieces of crushed stone, flint or crockery material for grit in grinding food, and also furnish lime for egg shells. It is best practice to feed fowls in other foods, as the hen may be fed on to use proper judgment by helping herself. Grit should be before the fowls at all times. Meat foods in winter are called for to supply the egg factory. Finely cut green bone or meat scraps are commonly used. A good substitute is skim-milk where it can be had, and in many cases it answers the purpose. The warm mash I think being overdone. The fowls will eat readily and in a short period, when they stand or sit around inactive, for hard grain and more exercise is needed. Do not feed too much corn as it is too fattening. It is good to sleep on.

Cold Settles On the Kidneys
Hence the Backaches, Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Prompt to Relieve and of Lasting Benefit.

It is not only the lungs that suffer during the cold, damp seasons. The kidneys are almost equally susceptible. A sudden change of temperature, and many a serious case of kidney disease has its beginning with a cold, which settles on the kidneys. Persons working out of doors are most likely to be victims of such troubles and suffer from backaches, aching limbs, but anyone is liable to sit in a draught or expose his back to a current of cold air.

Cold settling on the kidneys causes congestion, a clogging of these filtering organs and consequent derangement of the whole digestive and excretory systems. The liver fails to work, the bowels become constipated and the stomach gets upset.

Because of their direct and combined action on these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are most prompt and most lasting benefit for such derangements. They are positive in their effects and are