THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 2.—Wheat—The market is steady. No. 2 red winter is quoted at 72½c east, and at 72c middle freight. No. 2 white at 72½c middle freight. No. 2 spring quoted at 70½c middle, and No. 2 goose at 66c on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 83½c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 82½c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 89½c grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 88½c.

Oats—The market is steady. No. 2 white quoted at 30½c high freight, and at 31c middle freight. No. 1 quoted at 32 to 32½c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with No. 2 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c.

Corn—Market is very dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 54c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 52c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at $2.70 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour firmer; No. 1 patents, $4.10 to $4.25, and strong bakers' at $3.85 to $3.95 in bags, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is firm at $17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with offerings small. Prime white are worth $1.65 to $1.75 per bushel.

Hay—The market is quiet, with car lots of No. 1 timothy at $9.50 to $10, and mixed at $8 to $8.50.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots, on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 18 to 20c.

Potatoes—Car lots are quoted at $1.10 per bag, and small lots at $1.20 to $1.25.

Poultry—Spring chickens are quoted at 23 to 25c per lb., for broilers.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter are fair, and prices unchanged. We quote:—Fresh large rolls, 14 to 15c; choice 1-lb rolls, 15 to 16c; fresh dairy tubs (uniform color), 15 to 15½c; second grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 18½c.

Eggs—Receipts are moderate, and the prices unchanged. Case lots sell at 12½c per dozen.

Cheese—Market is quiet at 12c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, clear, 10¼ to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, $21 to $21.50; do., short cut, $22.50 to $23.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10½c pails, 11c; compound, 8 to 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 2.—Grain—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c. Fort William—peas, 63c, high freights, 73c, here. Rye—52c east, 58½c afloat here; Buckwheat, 46 to 46½c; Oats, No. 2, 36c afloat; 37½c in store; Flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; corn, American, 52c for No. 2 afloat. Feed barley, 48c; No. 3 barley 51c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds at $3.80 to $4.00; strong bakers, $3.40; Ontario straight rollers, $3.35 to $3.50, in bags, $1.60 to $1.70; patents, $3.70 to $4.00. Rolled oats—millers' prices, $1.85 in bags and $3.85 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran, $18; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $17.50 to $18.-00; shorts in bulk, $19.50 to $20. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short-cut pork, $24; short-cut back, $21.50 light short-cut, $23; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; Canadian lard, 10½ to 11c; finest lard, 11 to 11½c; hams, 13½ to 14½c, bacon, 14 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.75. Eggs—New laid, 22½ to 13c, No. 2, 10½c. Butter — townships creamery grass, 18½ to 19c; fodder, 18 to 18½c; Western dairy, 16½ to 17c. Cheese — Ontario colored, 11½c.; white, 11½c; townships colored, 11 3-16c, white, 11c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, June 2.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 hard, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, 82½c; winter quiet; No. 2 white, 84c; No. 2 red, 80c. Corn—Dull No. 3 yellow, 52½c; No. 2 corn, 51 to 51½c. Oats—Dull; No. 3 white, 38½c; No. 2 mixed 35½c. Barley—50 to 57c in store. Canal freights—Steady.

Duluth, June 2.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 hard, Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; May, 78½c; July, 78½c; September, 71½c. Oats—May, 34c.

Minneapolis, June 2.—Wheat—July, 77½c; September, 70½c. Flour—First patents, $4.10 to $4.20; second patents, $4.00 to $4.10; first clears, $3.10 to $3.20; second clears $2.35 to $2.45; bran in bulk, $13.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 2. — With cattle 10 to 15c lower in the Chicago market yesterday, which meant good to prime steers at $4.90 to $5.80, it was to be expected that the export cattle buying would be slow in the Toronto market to-day. It so turned out, for, though there was not a heavy run, sales were slow and difficult to make. There were not many choice export cattle offering, in fact, but even if there had been the export trade was off, in view of the prices at which prime export cattle can now be bought in Chicago. Under these circumstances holders of export cattle in the country would do well to take the advice of some of the operators here to keep their cattle back a little while until conditions change, which will probably be when the last of the Argentine cattle (now on the road to England, but shipped before the embargo was put on the Argentines) arrive. A great number of these cattle were on the way at the time the embargo was put on, and this circumstance, along with the present great rush of cheap cattle in the United States markets, constitutes a pretty heavy handicap to the Canadian market. In a couple or three weeks' time from now no more of the Argentine cattle will be allowed to land in England. The prospects will then be better for Canadian cattle. About $4.90 was the top price paid here to-day for export.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle—	Per 100 lbs.	
Extra to choice	$4.65	$4.95
Bulls	3.75	4.10
Medium to light	4.50	4.70
Butchers'—		
Picked lots	4.65	4.85
Good loads	4.40	4.65
Medium	4.25	4.50
Fair	3.75	4.25
Cows	3.25	4.00
Feeders, light	4.00	4.50
Feeders, short-keeps	4.50	4.85
Stockers	3.00	4.00
Sheep—		
Export ewes	3.75	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.75
Spring lambs, each	2.50	4.00
Calves, per cwt	4.50	6.00
Hogs—		
Sows	4.00	4.50
Stags	2.00	4.50
Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.	6.00	0.00
Thick fats	5.75	0.00
Lights	5.75	0.00

MURDER MYSTERY.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Shot Dead Near Collingwood.

A Collingwood despatch says: A murder mystery, which at present is as inexplicable as any that ever baffled the human mind, has thrown the Town of Collingwood and surroundings into a state of excitement. The case gains its mysterious quality from the apparent absence of any conceivable motive, and so far no theory has been formulated which seems likely to lead to a solution of the problem presented, while the clues in the case are so slight that even the most astute detective might feel discouraged by the prospect presented of unearthing the mystery. Glory Whalen, the 13-year-old daughter of a respectable farmer, living two miles south of Collingwood, left her home on Wednesday morning to go to her school in town. The shortest route is by way of the Grand Trunk track, and this she invariably followed. She did not return home in the evening, and her anxious father and a couple of small youths searched the bushes all night, and in the early morning, assisted by a young farmer named Kendall, they found her body lying in a copse, east of the track and within a stone's throw of Kendall's house. Around her head was bound a white handkerchief, her own, and on removing it, a bullet wound was found in back of her head.

Some black marks on the handkerchief may show that the fatal shot was fired after the bandage was placed around her head. A club was found near the body, and medical examination showed a bruise inflicted by some blunt instrument on top of the head. Not another scratch was found on the body. There was no sign of disorder about her clothing. Her school bag lay unopened, and her umbrella lay near, and a small sum of money in the corner of of her handkerchief was untouched.

Such are the facts of the case. They offer abundant foundation for a host of speculations, but most of these must be of negative order.

WM. OGILVIE MARRIED.

Ex-Governor of Yukon Had Saved Life of Bride.

A Dawson despatch says cards have been received there announcing the marriage at Paris, Texas, a short time ago, of ex-Governor Wm. Ogilvie and Miss O. P. Richardson. The bride is twenty odd years of age, and a sister of Captain Richardson, formerly commanding the United States military post at St. Michael. Their courtship was very romantic, Mr. Ogilvie having saved Miss Richardson from drowning at Nome.

CHILDREN DROWNED.

Ferryboat Capsized While Crossing a Prussian River.

A Posen, Prussia, despatch says: The Posener Tageblatt publishes a report that a ferryboat, having on board forty-five children, capsized on the river Warthe, near Dembro. The ferryman and twenty of the children, the paper says, were drowned. Later investigation of the report published by the Tageblatt of this city shows that a ferryman and eleven children were drowned as a result of the capsizing of a ferryboat on the River Warthe, near Dembro.

WESTERN CROPS.

Enough Rain Falls to Assure Their Success.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The crop reports of the C. P. R. land department indicate that the country has received enough rain to assure the success of the crops all over.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

IRON-SMELTING BOUNTIES.

Mr. Hoyle (N. Ontario) moved for a return showing money annually expended on the encouragement of iron mining; the amount of ore mined and smelted, and the amount of foreign ore smelted in the Province. He wished to bring the bounty question before the House. The Dominion and the Province during 1900 and 1901 had given $248,158.-60 ($25,000 from the Province) in bounties to the seven blast furnaces in the Province. The wages of labor at these furnaces, amounted to $10,000 less than the bounties. In spite of this, pig iron in Canada cost $20 to $23 and in New York $19 to $21. This looked like protection run mad, and he thought the industry was now strong enough to stand on its own feet. The peat fuel industry, he believed, was a better subject for a bounty than the smelting industry.

Hon. E. J. Davis explained that the wages shown in the report and quoted by Mr. Hoyle were for smelting only, and did not cover the expense of raising the ore from the mines. He was glad to have the peat fuel business mentioned, as the Department of Mines had been examining into the industry and had already published a valuable bulletin upon the matter. He would be glad to furnish the information requested.

MUNICIPAL POWER.

The Premier's bill to provide for the construction of municipal power works was threshed out in committee. The principal objection taken to the measure by the Opposition was that municipalities were being deprived of their rights to the extent that the Chief Justice of the Province was empowered to say who should or should not supervise the expenditure of their money. On this point the Premier consented to a compromise and amended the bill by permitting Municipal Councils to discharge the commissioners appointed to carry out the construction of a power plant. Another objection to the bill was that it would not allow municipalities to develop their own electrical power if the cost of doing so would increase the tax rate beyond the limit now fixed by the Municipal Act. The upshot of the whole discussion was that the bill was reported and the Premier promised to consider the objections raised.

TEMISKAMING RAILWAY.

Mr. C. B. Powell (Ottawa) moved for a return of all correspondence between the Government and the commission relating to the Temiskaming Railway. He heard rumors all over the country that the road when completed was to be leased to the Grand Trunk. He thought the road should be run for a period of, say, ten years by the Government in order to show that a State-owned railway could be conducted successfully. He considered that the commission appointed by the Government was an excellent one, and should be allowed to manage the road.

Hon. F. R. Latchford denied the rumors that the sole control of the road was to be leased to the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific, or any other railway. The only correspondence was between the counsel for the commission and himself, and was as to the form of the bill and with reference to the value of the securities for the indebtedness, and that was of a quasi confidential nature.

With these assurances Mr. Powell withdrew his motion.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

A definite statement as to the postponement for a year of the proposed temperance legislation was made by Premier Ross on a motion by Dr. Barr for correspondence respecting the delay. Mr. Ross pointed out that the Gamey case had taken up the time of the Government, especially of the Provincial Secretary, who had charge of the license department. He also pointed out that besides the inconvenience of prolonging the sitting now for such a bill, nothing would be gained on the main points, as the license year has already commenced.

GIVEN THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:

To incorporate the Minnetakie, Lac Seul, and Albany River Railway Company—Mr. Cameron (Fort William).

Respecting the Town of Bracebridge—Mr. Tudhope.

To revive, extend, and amend an Act to incorporate the Kingston and Gananoque Electric Railway Company—Mr. Caldwell.

Respecting the corporation of the College of St. Jerome, Berlin—Mr. Lackner.

To incorporate the Sarnia, Petrolea and St. Thomas Railway Company—Mr. Hanna.

To incorporate the Lac Seul, Rat Portage and Keewatin Railway—Mr. Cameron (Fort William).

Respecting the Sarnia Street Railway Company—Mr. Hanna.

Respecting the Church of England Cemetery in the Town of Sarnia—Mr. Hanna.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A bill to amend the Industrial Schools Act was introduced by Hon. J. R. Stratton. It provides for the amalgamation of the reformatories and the industrial schools in the province. Boys from 10 to 16 years, under the bill, may be committed to any industrial school, and although only to be retained in the school for three years on the indeterminate sentence plan, they are to remain under the guardianship of the school until 21 years of age. Another provision in the bill is that municipalities must pay $1.25 and the Government $2 per boy per week, instead of 70c. and $2, respectively, as at present.

HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

The estimates of the Public Works Department were taken up and passed. Hon. Mr. Latchford claimed that there was nothing unusual about the estimates of his department, except that some of the votes required might be termed "pretty large orders." During the discussion the Commissioner intimated that it was his intention to place an amount in the supplementary estimates for providing road-making machinery in certain portions of the province.

After the Public Works Department estimates, a vote of $50,000 was passed to meet unforseen and unprovided expenses; also $8,000 to defray expenses of legislation, maintenance of public institutions and salaries of the officers of the Government and civil service, for the month of January, 1904. Other estimates were left over.

ROAD COMPANIES ACT.

Mr. Sutherland's bill to amend the General Road Companies Act to permit County Councils to send the County Engineer over toll roads to examine their condition and report thereon, received its second reading and was referred to the Legal Committee.

SPRAYING OF ORCHARDS.

The Power Sprayer Does Rapid and Thorough Work.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the great advantages which follow the use of the power sprayer. The chief object is to show that a dozen or more farmers may profitably combine to purchase a power sprayer, place it in charge of some such man as usually does threshing, who can easily make himself thoroughly conversant with the best methods of spraying, and engage him to make regular visits to their orchards. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and the spraying, if done at all, is done in a careless, half-hearted way by men who do not know just when or how the work should be performed. Farmers are very busy at the season when spraying should be done, consequently it is often neglected entirely, or postponed until too late to be effective.

Farmers have reason to feel indebted to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, for bringing to their attention the merits of the power sprayer. If the old methods of spraying were valuable, and it is generally admitted that they were, this new plan must prove infinitely better. It is thorough and rapid, and is accomplished with little or no exertion or inconvenience. The pressure is supplied by a small gasoline engine on the wagon and the spraying done while the horses are driven up and down between the rows of trees. The liquid is forced from a tank on the wagon through two lines of small rubber hose. By the use of bamboo rods with a cluster of six small nozzles at the end it is possible to reach the topmost parts of the trees, and the spray, which is as fine as a cloud of vapor, falls lightly upon the trees and adheres much better than if applied in a coarse spray as is sometimes done. The pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the inch ensures a spray so fine that it penetrates to all parts of the trees. This is one of the chief advantages of the new sprayer. The difficulty has been to reach the tops of trees without a waste of the preparation used, which has been the invariable result when a heavy stream was turned on. Again the appliances used by most farmers have only one nozzle, while this, as has been stated, has six on each line of hose, and the force is much greater and the mist finer, which is all-important.

Under favorable conditions, the operators of this machine could probably spray from 600 to 800 trees per day. Forty trees, some of them difficult to get at, were sprayed in about twenty-five minutes; after making several moves a day, some of them long ones, the operators have been averaging between 400 and 500 trees a day. The trees sprayed will be given a regular course—four sprayings at least.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that these tests will bring about the general adoption of the power sprayer. A similar spraying apparatus is being used by private owners in the Niagara district and is said to give excellent results. The efficiency of the machine will shortly be increased, as it is the intention to use either nine or twelve nozzles instead of six on each line.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

HOW HE KNEW.

One day mother called Tommy and Mabel to go down the garden with her.

She took them to the greenhouse, where a quantity of soot had been scattered all over the floor of the greenhouse, and the path in front of it.

Mother asked each child if he or she had done it.

Both answered in the negative. Then she said:

"Oh, Tommy, I saw you do it out of my bedroom window!"

"That you didn't," said Tommy; "for I looked at all the windows before I did it!"

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government Will Enter the Meat Trade.

A London despatch says: The Government of New Zealand will shortly initiate a big meat selling enterprise. Prime Minister Seddon has cabled a response to an enquiry from London that the Government proposed to buy meat in the colony and ship it direct to the United Kingdom, where depots will be established in the big manufacturing centers. The meat will be sold at a price that will simply cover costs. It is further learned that New Zealand intends to employ the existing sixty or seventy factories to kill, freeze, pack and ship the meat at a fixed sum per carcase.

A commissioner will manage the Government's business in the United Kingdom, and superintend a staff of branch managers. The first depot will be established at Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and Cardiff all will be run in the name of the New Zealand Government. There will be also retail shops, although it is intended when the business is firmly established to abandon these and lease the retailing to ordinary butchers, the Government simply maintaining experts to oversee the trade.

The New Zealand frozen meat trade has rapidly advanced in recent years. The New Zealand mutton imported into Great Britain in 1897 was valued at £2,077,000, and the beef at £118,000. In 1902 the mutton imports had risen in value to £3,219,000, and the beef to £417,000. Great Britain's total imports of mutton in 1902 amounted to nearly £7,000,000 and beef nearly £8,000,000. Mr. Seddon hopes to capture a large proportion of this trade.

A SOLDIER'S HARD LUCK.

Robbed in London and Dies in New York.

A New York despatch says: A tinge of romance and tragedy in the life of a Canadian volunteer in South Africa is brought to light by the finding of the body of C. A. Belch, son of A. J. Belch, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, in Newton Creek, Long Island City. Belch had been a lodger at the home of Mrs. Fiske and had left the house about two weeks ago. Shortly afterwards she was informed that he was dying in a Brooklyn hospital, and that he had given her name as that of a friend. The next she heard his body had been found. Mrs. Fiske says Belch often spoke of his father, a judge in Winnipeg, and formerly editor and proprietor of a newspaper there. He said his mother was an invalid in California, and that his younger brother was a lumber merchant. Belch said his father was a man of wealth and that his own inheritance would be about $100,000. While returning from South Africa, with about $800 back pay, Belch stopped in London, and there was robbed. He evidently did not inform his parents of his poverty, as their letters showed they thought him in comfortable circumstances.

KEEPS UP WHEAT DUTY

Bill Proposing Reduction Rejected by Big Majority.

A Paris despatch says: In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, after a brief discussion, the bill reducing the duty on wheat to five francs was defeated by a majority of 301 votes. The Minister of Agriculture, M. Mougeot, in opposing the measure, stated that the present price of wheat was not excessive, and that the farmers were receiving a lower price than was regarded as legitimately profitable. The proposed reduction of duty would not produce the desired end of cheaper bread, as it would not affect the price of flour. The remedy, if bread was too dear, continued the Minister, was for the municipalities to exercise their power to fix an official price of bread.

SHOT BY A FRIEND.

Richard Christmas Mistaken for a Panther and Killed.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: While shooting at Parksville on Tuesday, Richard Christmas was accidentally shot and killed by W. J. Walker, mistaking him for a panther. The men, the best of friends, went out to hunt panthers, and separated.

CHAMBERLAIN IS ILL.

British Statesman Reported to Be in Poor Health.

A despatch received at New York on Wednesday from London states that the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who has recently come more prominently than ever before the people of the civilized world by reason of his declarations in favor of a preferential trade partnership in the British Empire, is in poor health.

GERMANY'S TRADE GROWS.

Returns for the Four Months Show Increase.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Germany's foreign trade report for the first four months of 1903 shows the imports to have been 13,441,186 tons, an increase of 1,894,673 tons; exports, 12,058,974 tons, an increase of 1,281,810 tons. The exports of iron and manufactured articles increased 253,007 tons.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAUB.

Deaths from Jan. 1st to May 2nd Number 141,789.

A despatch from London says:—The deaths from the plague in the Punjaub from January 1 to May 2 number 141,789, according to a statement made on Wednesday by Lord George Hamilton, the Irish Secretary, in the House of Commons.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell presented 13 petitions, signed by some 300 residents of the City of Victoria, against the bill to increase the poll tax on Chinese, one of which he said. The petition sets forth the value of the Chinese as domestic servants, etc., the orderliness of their conduct, and urged that the increase in the tax would seriously increase the cost of labor.

Hon. R. Watson presented a large number of petitions in favor of the union labels. These petitions came from Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and other large centres.

Landry enquired if judicial proceedings had been taken for the recovery from the Town of Valleyfield of the amounts paid by the Department for the employment of the volunteer militia force called out in aid of the civil authorities at the time of the strike last year.

Scott said the amount claimed was $4,481, and a suit was pending.

Landry moved for a copy of a memorandum sent by His Holiness Leo XIII. to the Prime Minister of Canada at the time of the latter's visit to the Eternal City.

Scott was not aware that there was a memorandum. If so, it was confidential. The motion was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the following bills and they passed through the final stages: Respecting the Mexican Light & Power Company, Limited—Mr. Mackenzie; to incorporate the Macleod, Cardston & Montana Railway Company—Mr. Oliver; respecting the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company—Mr. McCreary; respecting the Canadian Central Railway Company—Mr. Oliver; respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company—Mr. Cowan; respecting the Hudson's Bay Pacific Railway Company—Mr. Stewart; respecting the Ottawa Northern Railway Company—Mr. Belcourt; respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company—Mr. Cowan; respecting the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway Company—Mr. Oliver; respecting the Nipissing & James' Bay Railway Company—Mr. Scott; to incorporate the Nipissing & Pontiac Railway Company—Mr. McCool; to incorporate the Hudson Bay Railway Company—Mr. McCool; to incorporate the Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company—Mr. Haggart; respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company—Mr. Belcourt; to incorporate the Marquette International Bridge Company—Mr. Cowan.

MILITARY DEPOT.

In answer to Mr. Monk, Sir Frederick Borden hinted plainly that a military depot will be established at Montreal, and that proper provision will be made in the estimates.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Prime Minister announced that the Government propose asking Parliament to guarantee bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway to the extent of $13,000 per mile in order to facilitate the construction of 500 miles from the Manitoba boundary to Edmonton, taking in the first mortgage on the property of the company. This is a departure on the part of the Government, and it will enable the completion of a most important portion of railway without entailing loss of cost to the country. The line to be thus added will run through territory which is being rapidly settled. The new settlers in the districts are limited with local conditions.

THE OLDEST LIVING LONGER LIVED.

Total Age of 34 Is 2,387 Years.

A wonderful old age to which Science has been demonstrated by interesting investigations made by James Ellis, superintendent of the Stephenson Township farm.

Mr. Ellis was asked how old a certain one of his inmates was, and in answer to an inquiry as to the age of a number of others. He discovered that he had 34 people whose ages aggregated 2,387 years.

The age of one party was given as 600 years, the average being a fraction over 85 years. Another party numbered seven, their ages aggregated 527 years, the average being 75. There was another party of seven 18 persons, whose ages average 65 and 70 years, and the average of the whole bunch is over 70 years.

Kores of the Kane County, Illinois, has a large family of people. Some of them are so old that it is impossible to state their age to a certainty. Some of them have about over the period of life being helpless.

There is one colored woman who says is at least 125 years of age. She is an inveterate smoker and singer, was born in Africa, and remembers different marches in Africa. She talks continually of her days, imagines that she is on field harvesting this year, and talks of the south land. From the disconnected talks one is able to pick up the threads of some of the interesting epochs of the antebellum days. She is tractable and gives less trouble than many others of her color.

Should the Pope live another year he will celebrate his diamond jubilee as bishop, his golden jubilee as cardinal, and silver jubilee as Pope.

COULD NOT WALK.

A Young Lady Tells the Tortur
She Suffered From Rheumatism.

Miss Myrtle Major, Hartland, N
B., is one of the thousands wh
have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills will cure rheumatism. Mis
Major says: "I suffered from th
trouble for nearly a year. I hav
the advice of a doctor and took hi
medicine, but it did not help me
The trouble was located chiefly i
my ankles, and the pain I suffere
at times was intense. As a matte
of fact at times I was quite unab
to walk across the room, and fo
some six months I was confined
the house. I used liniments an
other medicines prescribed for rheu
matism, but they did me no goo
Then some of my friends urged
to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
acted on their advice and before
had used three boxes I began to fe
better. I took nine boxes of th
pills altogether, and before I fini
ed the last box not a trace of th
trouble remained. It is now near
two years since I took the pills an
as there has not been a symptom
the trouble since it proves that th
pills make permanent cures."

Rheumatism is a disease of th
blood and can only be cured b
treating it through the blood. Th
is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
ways cure this trouble. Good blo
makes every organ in the bo
strong and healthy, and as eve
dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pi
make pure, rich blood, it follo
that they cure such troubles as ana
mia, neuralgia, indigestion, hea
trouble, kidney ailments, erysipela
the after effects of la grippe and fe
ers, etc. They also relieve and
the ailments from which so ma
women constantly suffer. See th
you get the genuine pills with
full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pi
for Pale People," on the wrap
around every box. Sold by all m
dicine dealers or sent post paid
50 cents a box or six boxes for $
50 by writing the Dr. Williams'
dicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO CHANCE OF DYING.

Patient—"Tell me candidly,
tor, do you think I'll pull throug
Doctor—"Oh, you are bound to
well. You can't help yourself.
Medical Record shows that out o
hundred cases like yours one reco
invariably."

"That's a cheerful prospect."

"What more do you want?
treated ninety-nine cases, and
one of them died. Why, man,
you can't die if you try! Th
no humbug about statistics."

Dashaway — "You don't mean
say she jilted you?" Clever
"She did, old man. That girl
the heart of a motorman."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they ca
reach the diseased portion of tha
There is only one way to cure deaf
and that is by constitutional rem
Deafness is caused by an inflamed
dition of the mucous lining of the
tachian Tube. When this tube is in
ed you have a rumbling sound or
perfect hearing, and when it is en
closed, Deafness is the result, and
less the inflammation can be taken
and this tube restored to its no
condition, hearing will be destroyed
ever. Nine cases out of ten are ca
by Catarrh, which is nothing bu
inflamed condition of the mucous
vices.

We will give One Hundred Dollars
any case of Deafness (caused by ca
that cannot be cured by Hall's Ca
Cure. Send for circulars, free.

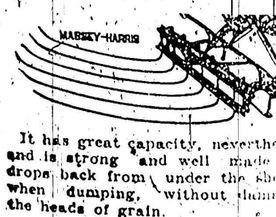
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is computed that the av
man speaks in the course of a
11,000,000 words.

BINDER TALK.

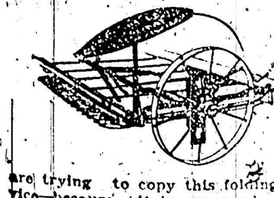
A SIMPLE SHEAF OR BUN
CARRIER is one of the many
features of the MASSEY-HA
Binder.

You can see by the cut how
simple and light it is.



It has great capacity, nevertheless
and is strong and well made. It
drops back from under the sheaf
when dumping, without damaging
the heads of grain.

FOLDING DIVIDERS—Simple
all. A child can unhitch them and
them in. Many other manufact



are trying to copy this folding
vice—because it is so good.
MASSEY-HARRIS patents pr
them duplicating it.

THE REEL on the MASSEY-
RIS has a splendid range. It
handle short grain, long grain,
badly tangled and laid grain.
thing escapes it.

Remember it is the MAS
HARRIS.

Fanny — "Tell me candidly,
lie, don't you begin to feel
that you gave up your old lif
freedom?" Charlie — "Not a
it. I find married life so deli
that if anything were to happe
you I'd get married again inst
a month."

"Wanted reliable men," read
Bascom from the advertising
umns of the paper. Then she
her glasses upon her forehead, an
ed severely at her husband, an
marked, "And the world'l gra
considerable number of centuri
before it gets 'em."