THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with only a limited demand for Ontario wheat. No. 2 white and red winter, old quoted at 74c; new at 70 to 71c, low rates to mills; No. 1 Northern, 91½c Goderich; No. 1 hard quoted at 92c Goderich; No. 2 hard, 88c grinding in transit, lake and rail; and No. 1 Northern at 87c.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings. No. 2 white quoted at 30c high freights, and No. 1 white at 32c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet; No. 3 extra quoted at 43c middle freights, and No. 3 at 40c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with export value at 48c middle freights for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c high freights, and at 63c east.

Corn—Market is unchanged; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 60½c, Toronto. Canadian corn purely nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted to-day at $2.83 middle freights, in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, $4.20 to $4.30; first bakers', $3.90 to $4, and strong bakers', $3.80, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $17 to $18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $12, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $18 and shorts at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is very quiet, with prices nominal. Prime white are quoted at $1.75 a bushel.

Hay—The market is quiet, with demand slow. No. 1 old timothy is worth $11 on track, Toronto, and medium grades, $9 to $10. No. 1 new is nominal at $9 here.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5.25 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 17 to 20c.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, and prices are easier. Loads are quoted at 50c per bushel, and small lots at 55c per bushel.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; ducks, 70 to 90c per pair; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue good, and prices generally unchanged. The demand is chiefly for finest grades. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy tubs, uniform color, 14 to 15c; secondary grades, store packed, 12½ to 13c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 17½ to 18c.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote:—Strictly new laid 14½ to 15c fresh (candled stock), 14c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—The market is higher. We quote:—Finest, 10½ to 10¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. Bacon—Long clear in good demand, with supply below requirements. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, $19 to $20; do., short cut, $21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. Tierces, 9½c; tubs, 9¾c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—The local markets continue fairly active, with prices steady; there was nothing much doing in the grain market today, but prices remained steady.

Grain—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c afloat here; rye, 53c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48 to 49c; oats, No. 2, 38c in store here; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.35; seconds, $4 to $4.05; strong bakers' $3.95; Ontario straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.70; in bags, $1.75 to $1.80; patents, $3.75 to $4; extras, $1.50 to $1.60. Eggs—Candled selected, 16½ to 17c; No. 1, 14c; straight receipts, 14c; No. 2, 12c. Feed—Manitoba bran, $17; shorts, $18, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts in bulk, $20 to $21; middlings, from $21 to $22.50.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 18.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, stronger for new. Sept., 85½c; old in store, c.i.f. 93½c; winter, stronger for red; white dull. No. 2 red, 81½ to 82c; No. 1 white, 80½c. Corn—Steady for No. 2 yellow, easy for mixed. No. 2 yellow, 58½c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Higher for white; strong for mixed; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley—New choice, 55c bid on track. Rye—No. 1 on track, through billed, 56c. Canal freights—Steady.

Milwaukee, Aug. 18.—Wheat—Firm. No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 93 to 93½c; Sept., 80½c bid. Rye—Firm. No. 1, 58c. Barley—Firm. No. 2, 60c; sample, 43 to 55c. Corn—Sept., 52¾c.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 18.—Wheat—Close—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 85½c; Sept., 82½c; Dec., 78½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18.—Wheat—Sept., 81½ to 82c; Dec., 87½ to 87½c on track; No. 1 hard, 95½ to 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 94½ to 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 92½ to 93½c; No. 3 Northern, 82 to 87c. Flour—First patents, $4.60 to $4.70; second patents, $4.50 to $4.60; first clears, $3.65 to $3.75; second, $2.60 to $2.70; bran in bulk, $12 to $12.-25.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—There was a fairly good run of cattle at the Western Cattle Market to-day, comprising 64 loads. A large proportion of the cattle offering, however, were mixed lots of eastern stockers, with butchers and a few exporters, for which there was a very poor demand. The quality was not at all satisfactory to would-be buyers. There is a very good market for good butchers' cattle, but there were very few to be had. There is a market for good export cattle at the right prices. The crowers, however, have got to come down a little more than they are at present willing to do. Prices are at a lower level in the British markets, and dealers say they have got to come down in proportion. So far as the larger shippers are concerned, there seems to be no difficulty as to vessel space, as they have bought up pretty well all there is, so that the outsiders find but little available. For the general run of export cattle now offering, prices are decidedly off. They are 25c to 35c off to-day as compared with a week or so ago. One load sold at $4.80, but most of the sales were from $4.65 to $4.70.

Export, heavy	$4 70 to	$4 80
Export, light	4 50	4 60
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt	3 50	3 75
do light	3 00	3 50
Feeders, light, 800 lbs. and upwards	3 25	3 35
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	3 00	3 25
do 900 lbs.	3 00	3 40
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 00	4 00
do medium	3 50	3 90
do picked	4 25	4 50
do bulls	3 00	3 25
do rough	3 00	0 00
Light stock bulls, cwt	2 25	3 00
Milch cows	30 00	40 00
Hogs, best	6 50	6 50
do light	6 25	6 25
Sheep, export, cwt	3 25	3 50
Bucks	2 50	3 00
Culls	2 25	2 50
Calves, each	2 00	8 00
Spring lambs	4 00	4 50

SISTERS SUICIDE.

Extraordinary Spectacle on a Berlin Street.

A Berlin, Germany, despatch says:—A double suicide which occurred recently in Luetzow Strasse, one of the main streets of the West-end of Berlin, has created a profound sensation.

Two sisters, named Gutknecht, one 43 and the other 45 years of age, took a room one afternoon in a well-known pension. One was a teacher and the other a portrait painter, and things have gone ill with them for some time past. The excuse they made when the lady of the house asked for money on account made her suspicious, and hearing excited talk in the room later in the evening she tried to get in, but found the door locked.

Meanwhile the sisters had excited the attention of the people in the street by clambering on the window-sill. A crowd collected, and fearing what might happen if the ladies fell three storeys into the street, someone suggested spreading out some beds on the pavement. Bed's not not being forthcoming the house porter brought out a carpet, but the crowd had not the courage to hold up the four corners.

The police telephoned for a fire-escape, but the fact that the ladies' door could be broken in was overlooked. An anxious quarter of an hour passed, during which the sisters manifestly hesitated, when at last the fire-escape appeared. One sister then jumped out of the window, and the other immediately followed her. They fell on the granite pavement side by side on their faces, one being killed outright, while the other died shortly afterwards, fearful injuries being received.

The fact that the large crowd did nothing to prevent the catastrophe, which for nearly half an hour they saw was pending, is severely commented upon.

NUGGET WORTH $150.

It Has Been Picked up in the Cariboo Gold Fields.

A Vancouver despatch says: The local assay office is now treating the clean-up for the season of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Company. Owing to the shortage of water the run this season was very short and the clean-up is thus expected not to exceed $60,000. Gravel, however, proved as rich as in former years, and amongst gold obtained was a nugget worth $150.

BAD BLOW FOR JAMAICA.

Hurricane Paralyzes Business in Eastern Part.

A Kingston, Jamaica, despatch says: A hurricane struck Jamaica with its full force early on Wednesday morning, inflicting damage which it will take years to repair. Every banana plantation in the eastern half of the island is devastated. The loss will reach millions of dollars. No lives were lost.

LICENSE OF AUTOMOBILES.

Form Approved by the Ontario Cabinet.

A Toronto despatch says: The Ontario Cabinet at yesterday's meeting decided on the form of license to be issued under the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature regulating the speed of motor vehicles and providing that all owners of machines must take out a license from the Provincial Secretary and pay a nominal registration fee. The act comes in force on September 1.

A MARKET IN JAPAN.

Canadian Exhibit Brings a Lot of Business Here.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Canadian exhibit at the Osaka, Japan, Exhibition is creating a great impression, and is likely to result in a considerable increase in trade with Japan. The Commissioner of Expositions has received a latter from the Ogilvie Milling Company wherein they state that as a result of their exhibit they have already received a number of good sized orders, and expect that the milling industry of Canada will be greatly helped by increasing trade with Japan.

The United States Government also have received a latter from their Consul, S. S. Lyon, from Kobe, in which he deplores the lack of interest shown by his Government in the Osaka Exhibition. The Canadian exhibit, he declares, reflects great credit on that country and will undoubtedly prove a great stimulus to trade. He adds: "One of the principal features inside the Canadian Exhibition building is the great rush by the Japanese each day at 4 p.m. to purchase biscuits and loaves of bread baked in full view inside the building. Hundreds of these people then stand with their arms over the railing and money in their hands, ready to purchase, all clamoring loudly to be waited upon. The bread is made of hop yeast and is in much greater demand than the supply. It is expected that in future Canadian flour will be in great demand, as the bread made from it is of most excellent quality."

PROSPEROUS TEMISKAMING

Population Increasing and Everybody is Busy.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. Thomas Southworth of the Colonization Department has just returned from an extended tour of the Temiskaming district, where he found everything in a most satisfactory condition. Most of the settlers are from the older parts of Ontario, and he estimates the population of the district at from 8,000 to 10,000. From inquiries made he thinks the people realized about $175,000 on timber which they had ready for sale this spring. There are several sawmills going up, and the class of houses being erected is very good. Haileybury and New Liskeard are busy towns. The Dominion dredge has already very greatly impeoved the New Liskeard harbor and four steamers are kept busy with freight and passenger traffic on Lake Temiskaming. All crops are excellent and many settlers will have from their own lands most of the actual necessaries of life.

ADRIFT FIVE DAYS.

Boy Picked Up By Steamer 100 Miles From Land.

A New York despatch says: The Morgan Line steamer Eldorado, Capt. Prescott, which arrived here on Thursday from Galveston, had on board a 12-year-old boy, who was found adrift in an open boat about 100 miles off the coast of Georgia on August 10. He was naked and almost dead from exposure. After the lad had been revived somewhat he told Capt. Prescott that, with two other boys, he was fishing outside the harbor of Havana when the boat broke adrift and they were unable to row it ashore. Two of the lads, seeing the land rapidly receding, plunged into the water and swam for shore. The other boy was unable to swim so far and remained in the boat without food or water until picked up by the Eldorado. He says he was adrift for five days. Capt. Prescott thinks the boat could not have drifted 530 miles from Havana to the point where it was sighted in less than six days and possibly longer.

CARTAGE RATES ON FREIGT

Three Railways Have Decided on an Increase.

A Montreal despatch says:—The C. P. R., G. T. R. and Canada Atlantic Railway Companies have decided to increase the cartage rate on freight throughout their systems. Freight Traffic Manager J. W. Loud, Freight Traffic Manager W. R. McInnes and Freight Traffic Manager C. J. Smith, have agreed upon the following notice:—"That the cartage arrangement as in effect at cartage points on lines east of Fort William, which provides at present for the collection on inward and outward cartage freight of a rate in addition to the freight charges when cartage is performed, of 1½ cents per 100 pounds on freight classifying first to fourth, one cent on fifth class, minimum charge ten cents, in addition to the railway companies' rates, be increased to 1½ cents per 100 pounds, on classes first to fifth, inclusive, minimum 15 cents, and that the adtional charge of two cents per 100 pounds now charged on freight classifying sixth to tenth, inclusive, when the cartage is undertaken or performed by the railway companies charge agents, be increased to 2½ cents per 100 pounds."

MAMMOTH ALLAN LINER.

Will Be Largest and Fastest Boat on Atlantic Route.

A Montreal despatch says: The Allan Steamship Company has now under way a trans-Atlantic liner, destined for the Canadian trade, which will be both faster and larger than anything now running between this port and the Old Country. The new vessel, which as yet has not been named, will be 20 feet longer than the Bavarian, the Allan Line's present premier steamship, and will be one foot wider. She will be capable of averaging seventeen knots across the Atlantic, which will land the mails between Father Point and Moville in about five days and eighteen hours.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS WITH REGARD TO IT.

How Surplus Labor in Villages May be Utilized by Farmers.

The following letters regarding the beet sugar industry, one of which is written by Mr. James Wallace, a leading agriculturist in the Township of North Dumfries, County of Waterloo; and the other by "Farmer," taken from the Berlin papers, which shows how any village or town contains more or less available labor, which may be readily utilized, as was the case in the Town of Mitchell, will be of interest to farmers.

Mr. Wallace's letter to the Galt Reformer:—

"In company with Dr. Shuttleworth, I drove through the Township of Waterloo, on July 31st, inspecting the sugar beet crop. I was delighted with the appearance of the crop and the care and skill displayed in the management of the many fields. The first farmer we called upon (a Mr. Jacob Shantz) near the town of Berlin, has twenty-five acres under cultivation, presenting a luxurious growth, and not a weed to be seen in the whole field which, I may say, in passing, was the characteristic of all the fields visited, being a marked contrast to the appearance of the fields at this time last year. Mr. Shantz being amongst his crop as we drove by, we availed ourselves of the opportunity of interviewing him in regard to his mode of cultivation, etc. We were informed by him that he is the inventor and patentee, I believe, as well, of a machine for blocking the beets, which reduces that part of the work to a minimum. The whole cost of thinning the crop of twenty-five acres being $63.00, or about $2.25 per acre. We also met several other farmers who had used the machine, and who spoke highly of its merits. I understand, the machine will be placed upon the market the following season, and will no doubt meet with a ready sale. But in every case where the whole work was done by hand, I found that after last year's experience, the cost of thinning was very considerably reduced with the exception of one patch of five or six acres, where seed failed to germinate for about a month after it was sown, on account of the drought.

The same remarks of a luxurious growth and careful cultivation would apply to all the fields inspected. I was very much pleased also to observe, that in every case, that came under my observation, the fields which had a crop of beets last year, followed by barley or oats this year, produced an abundant crop, evidencing that the sugar beet is not exhaustive upon the soil, which science has already declared. One farmer upon whom we called, had a field of oats which was in beets last year. With the exception of a strip in the centre which had a crop of corn, I have no hesitation in saying that there will be double the quantity of oats upon the ground which was cropped with beets last year, and very marked was the contrast. Being anxious to obtain by personal conversation, the opinion of farmers in regard to the feeding value of pulp, we called upon several who have been feeding it throughout the summer to their cows. The invariable testimony was that the flow of milk was considerably increased thereby, and that a stoppage of the feed was always followed by a shrinkage of the milk. I saw cows fed in several stables, and pigs as well, and they ate it with evident relish, and the united testimony of these several farmers was, that as a milk and fat producing feed, it was superior to corn ensilage.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I hail with satisfaction, the evidence of our ability to grow sugar beets successfully, as the establishment of this industry in our country cannot fail to benefit, and that largely the condition of the farmer, and through him all classes of the country."

Yours truly,

JAMES WALLACE.

Galt, Aug. 3, 1903.

UNEMPLOYED MAY WORK.

The Town of Mitchell in the County of Perth is surrounded by a soil splendidly adapted to the production of sugar beets. It is also a convenient and economical point from which to ship beets to the Berlin sugar factory, because it is immediately surrounded by sugar beet land, and it is within the fifty mile distance from Berlin.

In March last, I spent two days at Mitchell and among the farmers within a three miles radius of the town. Every farmer had the one complaint of the almost entire absence of farm labor. The Mitchell authorities and leading citizens believed it impossible for the farmers to procure any help on the farms. Therefore, one and all said "while it might be a very good thing for Mitchell and the farmers to grow sugar beets, the absence of labor makes it impossible."

On April 2nd following, William Weir of St. Mary's with his energetic foreman, R. T. Swales, went there to rent land on which to grow sugar beets for the Berlin factory, believing that Mitchell possessed a certain amount of labor which could be utilized. He was told at Mitchell that it would be impossible to procure help. Nevertheless, he proceeded to rent land to the extent of sixty acres which was prepared for beets, and on which sowing began on May 6th, and concluded on June 3rd. When thinning was commenced, May 23rd, he was able to hire 15 men in Mitchell. Each day the number offering to work increased, until between 50 and 60 hands worked daily, and still more applied for work, but were not needed.

Beside Mr. Weir's acreage, some ten farmers taking courage, sowed from 1 to 3 acres each; yet there were hands enough to clean all the beets.

I have given these few facts to illustrate that in every village and town, there are many people who are neither employed in regular trades nor engaged to do heavy work, but who will readily hoe in the beet fields when they once know where work and pay are. Mr. Weir paid his labor at Mitchell forthightly, which payroll seldom amounted to less than $125.00 weekly. The labor became more and more skilled in the beet fields, and appreciated the work and wages. He is a firm believer in the ultimate success of sugar beet cultivation, but clearly recognizes that beet growing for the production of sugar is a profession which by practice only can be learned. He himself is an enterprising and extensive farmer and business man, whose methods of growing sugar beets, and demonstrating how they may be grown, are original and wise. He thinks the farmer must first see and believe that the sugar beet can be grown, and that it pays better than other crops which he grows. Upon the facts that the crop employs labor and will pay for it, Mr. Weir's confidence in the crop and which will better Old Ontario's condition, is based; always requiring the acreage to be planted by the available labor. St. Mary's, Mitchell, Thorndale and Gad's Hill, are such centres. In each of these places labor, local labor is being educated to earn money in the beet fields as they go this year into Mr. Weir's rented fields; and so it will become in the course of a few years a common practice for village and town hands to go out and work with farmers who cultivate sugar beets.

W. E. Shantz, Berlin; S. S. Weiler, of Freeport; Louis Ritz, of New Hamburg; Herbert Wright, of Mosborough; Alex. Peterson, of Hawkesville; J. C. Horst, of Conestoga, and many others have in a similar manner educated and developed local labor in Berlin, Preston, Hamburg, Baden, Little Germany, St. Jacobs, Elmira, Conestoga and other villages in the County of Waterloo. This kind of work among the unemployed villagers that has been so well begun by the above named parties, and many others not mentioned, which is of mutual good to farmer and villager, and of general benefit to business, should be heartily encouraged throughout all the countries where sugar beets are and can be grown.

Farmer.

WOMEE'S INSTITUTAS.

Excellent Reports Received by the Department.

Three hundred meetings attended by farmers' wives for the purpose of receiving and giving instruction in better methods of house-keeping. Such a series of meetings has been held in this Province under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Sixteen ladies were engaged for this work, and the most excellent reports received by the Department of the work done, quite justified the expenditure involved.

The objects of Women's Institutes as stated in the rules and regulations are:

"The dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation; a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people."

We are pleased to see that the farmers' wives and daughters are taking readily to the work. As an evidence of this I quote from a letter just received from one of the secretaries in a northern district:

"I have much pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Institute. I think we may fairly claim for our one-year-old Institute a successful start and a prosperous year.

In June, 1902, we organized with but a handful of, for the most part, doubting, indifferent members, and at the close of the year we have a membership of 74, most of whom are active and zealous, and all very much interested in this latest and much-needed method of raising the standard of the lives of the women on the farm.

For a new departure our winter meetings were well attended, many, no doubt, attending through curiosity, to find out what the new fad meant, but I am pleased to say that after nearly every meeting the sentiment expressed was one of genuine respect for the Institute and their taking an active part in the work.

As might have been expected mistakes were made by reason of the entire newness of this kind of work to most of us, but I think we may congratulate ourselves that the mistakes were neither many nor serious. But for all that we feel that there is a great work ahead of us, so big in fact that one is practically tempted to shirk it, but it is hard to sit still knowing the tremendous difference there is between what is and what might be in the conditions of Canadian farm life.

I am pleased to be able to report that we have a capital complement of Branch officers, and if we can but keep this kind of school in working order for a year or two more we may anticipate great results.

Personally, it has been one of the greatest pleasures and surprises of my life in the short experience while at work in our winter meetings, to meet and make so many warm friends.

It is impossible to take part in this work without getting a broader and more cheerful view of life, and for this, if for nothing else, the Institute should recommend itself to every woman."

The popularity of Pope Sarto's election in Paris is due to the fact that it is considered a defeat for Germany.

TO KEEP OUT ALIENS.

Recommendation of Royal Commission of Immigration.

A London despatch says: The report of the Royal Commission on immigration recommends that provisions largely similar to those in the United States be enacted for the regulation of the entrance of aliens into Britain. There are certain points of difference. No educational test is applied and immigrants who may be proved to be undesirable within two years of their landing can be deported, the vessel which imported them having to bear the expense of their deportation. Aliens may be debarred from entering certain over-populated areas. If an immigrant is convicted of crime, deportation may be part of the penalty inflicted.

A RELIC OF ANDRE?

Prospector Brings Part of Balloon Silk to Vancouver.

A Vancouver despatch says:—What is undoubtedly a relic of the ill-starred Andree expedition to the North Pole, was brought to Vancouver by a returned prospector and miner who spent the last four years in the wilds of Mackenzie basin, and districts unknown both north, east and west of the Rocky Mountains. A. B. Reeb, who four years ago set out by way of Edmonton to follow the great water courses of Mackenzie River to the Arctic Circle, has arrived in the city, and brought a portion of the silk such as used in the construction of Andree's balloon.

BIG PRICES FOR CATTLE.

Live Stock Fanciers Attend Sale at Hamilton.

A Hamilton despatch says: Sir William Van Horne, Lord Strathcona and many prominent cattle fanciers attended a sale of thoroughbred Shorthorns at the Stock Yards Amphitheatre on Tuesday afternoon. Sir William bought four of the best animals for his Selkirk farm. He paid $1,000 for one, $500 for another, and big prices for the other two. The cattle all belonged to the herd of Hon. M. A. Cochrane, Compton, Que. They brought $17,000, or an average price of $805.

FIRED INTO THE CROWD.

Man With Gun Killed Three People and Then Suicided.

A Wichita, Kas., despatch says: Winfield, Kan., on Thursday night, a man with a revolver and a shotgun rushed into the crowd attending a band concert and killed three people outright and wounded four others. He then killed himself. He is supposed to have been demented.

CZAR AND THE VETERAN.

Promoted an Old Soldier to the Rank of Sergeant.

The Czar of Russia may not be able to do all that an autocrat would like to do, but he knows the way to the hearts of his subjects. His greatest difficulty is to prevent the judge of officials who kneel to him day and night. Sometimes, however, he is able to do a good deed with his own hand. A few days ago on came to him while walking in the park of his palace at Tsarskoe Selo. Striding back and forth, deep in thought as he was, he was surprised to see a soldier over his head calling to him. Your majesty—little more—looking up he saw a veteran cleaning a lamp post. An interview as to his wants brought out the fact that the old man had been three-seven years in the service without having merited promotion, that he was wondering if he would have to remain a soldier to the day of his death. The Czar told him to ask the officer about it, but the old fellow refused, saying it would only earn him a reprimand. The officer had been mentioned to the Czar, who was scarcely able to induce the veteran to give him any particulars. Only after extracting from himself a promise not to mention anything to the officer did he elicit such facts as led him to sign the soldier's discharge after raising him to the rank of sergeant. Further inquiry showed to the czar quite a number of veterans awaiting promotion who had been overlooked. Nicholas II of Russia is one of the most democratic European sovereigns. He is never happy as when able to withdraw from the family circle and spend some hours reading and talking with the czarina.

As a result of the strikes and lockouts in the building trades of New York city, during the summer, rents of dwelling houses and the better class of apartments are to be increased from ten to twenty per cent. Tom Sand Miller, the oldest man on Long Island, celebrated his one hundred and fourth birthday Tuesday. He is an Indian, of mixed blood, his father having been a Mohawk and his mother a mixture of negro and Indian.

A terrible fight occurred between tramps and the crew of Erie freight train 92, eastbound between Falconer and Kennedy, at an early hour on Thursday, during which Jack Alger, a brakeman of Meadville, Pa., was badly stabbed, and one of the tramps fell between the cars of the train, and was cut in two.

At the International Apple Growers' Association, at Niagara Falls, N.Y., it was reported that the crop in Canada last year was estimated at 16,120,000 barrels, and for 1903 13,100,000 barrels. The estimate for New York is 80 per cent.; fair to choice Ontario, 80 per cent.; poor to choice, Nova Scotia, 70 per cent.

SPRAWL AND SLEEP.

If you fear a sleepless nigh
dress in the dark. Light stim
and arouses the activities.
ness is supposed to produce d
ness. Put some chopped ice
rubber bag, and place it at
lower extremity of the spine.
is particularly quieting to the
Do not use a pillow. Relax
muscle as far as possible.
over the bed with arms and
stretched out. Take a sponge
with tepid water just before
to bed. Lie on your face inst
your back. That is the way
sleep, and their methods are
ly to be improved upon in thi
ticular. All pressure is
from the spine by this means.
delicious feeling of restfulness
sues. You will drop asleep i
fately.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS'
PILLS FOR PALE PEOPL

Sufferers from This Disease
Great Peril and Should not
periment With Other
Medicines.

From the Sun, Seaforth, Ont.

The kidneys are the most i
ant organ. They must filter
drop of blood in the body.
blood is weak the kidneys can
their work, so the blood i
unfiltered and foul, and the b
are left clogged with poisonous
purities. Then come the bea
that mean fatal kidney
Don't neglect that backache
moment. Strike at the root
very first symptoms of kidney
ble by enriching the blood wi
Williams' Pink Pills—the only
cine that makes the blood ri
and health-giving.

Mr. Wm. Holland, of Se
Ont., has proved that Dr. W
Pink Pills will cure the m
tinate case of kidney trouble
a reporter of the Sun he free
the particulars of his case
suffered from kidney trouble
about two years," said Mr. H
"Sometimes the backache
companied the trouble would
over that I would be unf
work, and I have often su
rely for weeks at a time
a number of medicines tried
sure for kidney trouble, but
nothing to help me until
vice of a friend I began the
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
pills soon began to make th
work felt, and after using th
about a month every vestige
trouble had disappeared, and
not since had a single sy
the disease. Dr. Williams
Pills have proved a great
to me and I am always g
a good word in their fa
As a curative medicine Dr
liams' Pink Pills have n
been equalled. They build
blood and nerves, give new
and enable the body to re
ease. Among the complaints
by these pills are rheumatism
vous disorders, paralysis, St
dance, indigestion, anæmia
troubles and the troubles th
the lives of so many women
able. Sold by all medicine
or sent post paid at 50c p
or six boxes for $2.50, by
direct, to the Dr. Williams' M
Co., Brockville, Ont. Don't
substitute, at any price—
similar pills can cure.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

Inability to "see red" is
form of color-blindness fr
sailors suffer. Last year
officers and would be offi
mercantile marine failed to
color tests; and of these
three were more or less
red blind, the rest more
able to distinguish gre
600 candidates for certi
also submitted to a test
vision, and twenty-two
ed to distinguish the form
object submitted.

Oil-cake is the most val
of food for stock. Three
oil-cake are equal to ten
hay or five pounds of oats.

BABY'S SECOND SUM

Why it is a Dangerous Ti
The Little Ones.

Baby's second summer
ered a dangerous time in th
every infant because of the
ance to the digestive functio
ed by cutting teeth during
weather. In slightly
every summer is a time of
for babies as is shown by
creased death rate among th
ing the heated term. Of gre
est to every mother, therefo
comparatively recent discove
which Mrs. David Lee, of
Ont., writes as follows:—
"My little girl had a ha
getting her teeth. She wa
ish, her tongue was coated
breath offensive, and she
curdled milk. On the advice
doctor I gave her Baby's O
lets and she began improvi
once. She had not slept
night for about three months
was almost worn out carr
her. Nothing did her any g
til I gave her the tablets.
food digests properly, her br
sweet, her tongue clean and
quiet and good. I can stro
commend the tablets to other
ers as they cured my baby
nothing else would."
Baby's Own Tablets are s
all dealers in medicine or
sent postpaid at twenty-five
box, by the Dr. Williams
Company, Brockville, Ont.

Paris has now 37 women
out of a total of 3,600 medic
titioners. In 1882 Paris h
seven women physicians.

Ask for Minard's and take no