...reading Blue
...irements, take
...itself and you
...r humor again.

...can handle your poultry either
...or dressed to best advantage.
...your butter, eggs, honey and
...produce.

SSION CO., Limited
...ge Sts., TORONTO.

H.B.K. BRAND

BIG SHIRT

...Made big enough for a big
...n to work in with comfort.
...s more material in it than
...other brand of shirt in
...nada. Made on the
...B.K. scale it requires 39¼
...2 yards per dozen, whereas
...mon shirts have only 32
...3 yards.

...hat's the reason why the
...K. "Big" Shirt never
...es the armpits, is never
...t at the neck or wrist-
...s, is always loose, full
...comfortable and wears.

...ch shirt bears a tiny book
...tells the whole history
...he "Big" Shirt, and
...contains a notarial
...ration that the H.B.K.
..." Shirt contains 39¼
...yards of material per

...d at all dealers but only
...his brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

...SON BAY KNITTING CO.
... Winnipeg Dawson

...om think that every man
...ve a voice in the affairs
...ment?" "Yes," answered
...ne; "but he ought to ex-
...in some other way than
...election bulletins."

...w's Catarrhal Powder.—
...Main, pastor of the Bap-
...el Church, Buffalo, gives
...mony for and is a firm be-
...Agnew's Catarrhal Powder
...d many kinds of remedies
...ed. After using Dr. Ag-
...rrhal Powder I was benefit-
...are his words. 10 is a
...edy. 50 cents.—65.

...The man who killed
...ch had a "soft heart."
...he, so, sir?" Customer—
...have spent three or four
...ting before he wrung its

...liment for sale everywhere

...y—So poor Mary Flan-
...was kilt at the quarry.
...Aye! 'Shure she never
... as her cousin, Mag
...Mrs. Casey—What are
...Gallagher was blowed
...ry, too. Mrs. Cassidy
...Yes! But he was blowed
...small bits; his wife was
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...t cure a cough or cold
...he outside. You must
...through the blood.

...oh's
...sumption
...The Lung
...Tonic

...remedy that will do this.
...ght to the root of the
...It is guaranteed to cure.
S. C. WELLS & Co. 312
LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

...E NO. 49—04.

HEAVY BLOW TO RUSSIANS

Port Arthur Fleet at the Mercy of Siege Guns.

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Office here is not yet prepared to accept the report that the Japanese before Port Arthur have taken 203-Metre Hill, but if it is subsequently officially confirmed, the War Office admits that it will be a desperate blow for the gallant defenders of the fortress. The position commands the harbor, and if the Japanese can mount siege guns on its summit they can force out the Russian squadron or destroy it at its anchorage. Those familiar with the surrounding glass of the forts think it is by no means certain that, even though the Russians are forced to retire from 203-Metre Hill, the Japanese can bring in position heavy guns against the fire which the other forts can bring to bear on it. Still the War Office officials reluctantly agree that such a breach in the chain renders the position extremely critical, and though the garrison might be able to hold out in the Golden Hill, Tigr Hill, and Liati forts for some time, they mark the beginning of the end. The War Office is convinced that on the approach of the Russian squadron the Japanese consider that the elimination of the Port Arthur squadron as a fighting force was absolutely vital, thus justifying for the reckless sacrifice of life involved to secure a position dominating the harbor.

BOA SKIRMISH.

A despatch from Mukden says: There was another small skirmish on General Rennenkampf's front on Wednesday, but otherwise everything remained quiet. The weather is worse and more disagreeable.

It is stated that in consequence of the activity of the Russian Red Cross Society to obtain supplies of food in the United States and China, these supplies would be handed over to the Japanese for the benefit of an international hospital at Yinkow.

A desultory but skirmish took place on Tuesday on the Russian right, between the Villages of Chiantan and Sandepu, the latter place being occupied by Russian troops. Several companies of Japanese, with cavalry, taking advantage of night, tried to cut the Russian communication in this direction, but border scouts apprised of the Japanese on two sides and routed them, capturing ten rifles and several horses. The Russian loss was five killed or wounded. The Japanese loss is supposed to have been much heavier.

CAPTURED TWO FORTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Russian Consul at Chefoo telegraphs that the Japanese captured two forts in the storming operations against Port Arthur on Nov. 29, but the news is not confirmed from any other quarter. The Consul says the Japanese losses were enormous and that 5,000 men were sacrificed in two hours.

JAPS FALLING BACK.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Official and private despatches received here on Wednesday night indicate that the Japanese are falling back below Sintsintin, where for several days they have apparently been attempting a turning movement. After four days of severe but unsuccessful fighting they are now retiring with the Russians in pursuit. It is impossible as yet to tell whether either movement has real strategic significance.

MANY WOUNDED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Kouropatkin, under date of Thursday, reports that the Japanese force which evacuated Tsinkhetchen (near Da Pass) took a fresh position near the Village of Suidun, about seven and a half miles southeast of that place. They carried off many wounded. The Russian infantry on the morning of Thursday resumed the offensive, advancing in the direction of Suidun, under cover of artillery fire. Elsewhere all is quiet.

SANK TORPEDO BOAT.

A despatch received in London from Seoul states that in the middle of October a Russian torpedo boat left Vladivostock to make a reconnaissance. The garrison in the forts thought she was a Japanese vessel and fired upon and sank her.

MIKADO OPENS DIET.

Believes That Japan Will Attain Ultimate Object.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Emperor formally opened the second war Diet on Wednesday. He rode through the crowded streets in a state coach escorted by a troop of lancers and accompanied by the Crown Prince, his staff, and some members of the Imperial Household, to the House of Parliament where both Houses were assembled in the Chamber of Representatives. The Diplomatic Corps and many prominent Government officials were present.

The Emperor ascended the dais, from which he read the following address:—

"We hereby perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet and announce to the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives that, to our profound delight, our relations with all the neutral powers are continually growing more amicable.

"We have directed our Ministers of State to submit to you a scheme for meeting the extraordinary expenditures necessitated by the war, together with the budget for the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, besides other projects. That our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every battle; have repeatedly shown fresh proofs of their loyalty and bravery so that the progress of the war has been so constantly to our advantage that we expect by the loyal devotion of our subjects to attain our ultimate object, and we call upon you to discharge your duties by harmonious co-operation, thereby promoting our wishes and ends."

PRINCIPAL CAVEN DEAD.

Noted Theologian and Head of Knox College Passes Away.

A Toronto despatch says:—Canada and, indeed, the whole religious world, will be grieved to learn of the death of Principal Caven, which occurred at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening. On Friday of last week he was at Knox College, and attended to his various duties, apparently in his usual health. On Saturday he was attacked with a complication of grippe and pneumonia and had to take to his bed. From that date he grew gradually weaker until the end came. He passed peacefully away at his late residence, 76 Spadina Road, surrounded by all the members of his family, with the exception of his daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson, who is in India with her husband.

Had Principal Caven lived until the 26th of this month he would have been seventy-four years of age. About the end of last year he was critically ill for a time, but his wonderful vitality came to his rescue, and in June last he was so far restored to health and vigor as to attend the great conference in the Old Country, taking a very prominent part in the deliberations of that assembly.

On his return to Toronto Principal Caven was complimented on all hands on his improved physical condition, and applied himself to his many duties with renewed energy and vigor. His sudden death will come in the nature of a shock to his host of friends, who were of the opinion that he was only suffering from a slight indisposition.

Principal Caven married Margaret, daughter of the late John Goldie, of Ayr, the distinguished naturalist, in July, 1856. His widow, three sons, Dr. John Caven, Dr. James G. Caven, and Dr. W. P. Caven, practising physicians, Toronto, and three daughters, Mrs. (Rev.) W. A. Wilson, a missionary in India, and the Misses Caven, at home, survive.

ERROR OF COMPASS.

An Expert Says It Is Caused By Sun Spots.

A despatch from London says:—In a lecture before the Royal Astronomical Society, E. W. Maunder, superintendent of the solar department of the Greenwich Observatory, announced as the result of prolonged investigations his belief that the familiar magnetic disturbances which derange the mariner's compass are directly related to sun spots. He thinks the mysterious force which agitates the earth is a stream of attenuated matter, like a comet's tail or electrically charged particles, shot out from the sun spots. The rotary motion of the sun causes this stream to assume the form of a spiral like a watch spring. When it reaches the earth it takes on the same motion as the earth. His observations pointed to the conclusion that the sun is a definite, permanent structure, and not merely a churning mass of fire. It can be deducted, possibly, that the earth is continually renewing its structure at the sun's expense. It is recalled that Lord Kelvin years ago declared there was no casual relation between sun spots and magnetic disturbances.

TO LICENSE FACTORIES.

In Order to Secure Uniform Excellence in Cheese Output.

A despatch from Toronto says:—It is probable that before long the Ontario Department of Agriculture will require every cheese factory in the Province to secure a license. By this means the Government would be enabled to control the factories, and if a factory was turning out an inferior product, not only to its own disadvantage, but to the disadvantage of the whole Province, the Government would have authority to find out the reason why.

IRISH FAMINE.

Prince of Wales to Visit Starving Irish Counties.

A despatch from London says:—It was learned on Thursday night from an absolutely trustworthy source that the Prince of Wales will personally make a tour of the Province of Connaught and investigate the reports of distress and impending famine, giving up his annual shooting trip on the preserves of Lord Ardilaun, in County Galway, in the heart of the starvation-threatened country.

CHAPTER ON WEED SEEDS

A KNOWLEDGE OF THEM IS VERY IMPORTANT.

Dominion Department of Agriculture Makes Some Experiments.

All weeds are disseminated by means of their seeds, while a considerable number also multiply through the medium of underground root stems. Among the latter we have Couch grass, Canada thistle, Perennial sow-thistle, bindweed, sheep sorrel, and some others. When a new weed is discovered, it is a good plan to examine into its habits of growth and means of reproduction and dissemination. A knowledge of these is more important to the farmer than the mere name of the weed.

Weeds that depend for reproduction upon their seed alone produce them in large numbers. A single plant of false flax will mature from twenty-five to thirty thousand seeds, and although we sometimes have reason to doubt the vitality of the seed of corn or mangels that we buy, we need have no misgivings as to the vitality of these weed seeds. The seed of those weeds that mature in our grain crops, even though it shells out on the field, is with difficulty induced to germinate at a time when it can be destroyed. Some of it can be persuaded to grow by stirring the surface soil directly after harvest, but most of it will not germinate until it gets ready. This Nature provides for the perpetuation of the species.

In the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa, one hundred fresh seeds of wild mustard were planted in good soil in a box and under the most favorable conditions

ONLY THIRTY-FIVE OF THEM

could be induced to grow. The box was then placed in the open air for a week with the thermometer below zero. When again put in the germinator, seventeen more of the seeds produced plants. The soil was then allowed to become thoroughly dry and again put out to freeze, after which twelve more of the hundred seeds germinated. This operation was repeated several times, until finally every seed demonstrated that the mother plant had not lived in vain.

As a rule the seeds of the more noxious weeds that grow from the seed alone retain their vitality for several years when embedded in the soil. It is highly important, then, to prevent the formation of seed. It is quite evident that many fields throughout Canada have now a sufficient stock of seeds to produce luxuriant crops of weeds for several years, but by adopting a suitable rotation it is possible to prevent most of the plants from these seeds coming to maturity.

All will agree that most districts have their full share of weeds. Like the poor they are always with us. How do we get them? Many farmers can doubtless remember when the Canada thistle was a new weed. Perennial sow-thistle, ribgrass, ragweed, bindweed and some others are of more recent introduction. There are many more to come, and some of them are even more noxious than those that are now common. For instance, there is the devil's paint brush or orange hawkweed that is already well distributed over the Eastern Townships of Quebec and part of New Brunswick. Where this weed has become well established, land that was worth forty dollars an acre five years ago could not be sold for five dollars an acre to-day.

There is also a number of weeds that have been recently introduced into Western Canada and which have proved to be exceedingly dangerous. Most of them were brought in by immigrants. Among them are tumbling mustard, hare's-ear mustard and field pennycress or stinkweed. A few plants of each of these have been found in different parts of Ontario during the past season, and the East will know more about them later. One thing seems clear, and that is that the weed pests are

NOW GAINING HEADWAY

at a much more rapid rate than they did twenty-five years ago. How can we account for this?

The investigations of the Seed Division have shown that the seedsmen are to blame to a considerable extent, but there are many other means by which weeds become disseminated and which are worthy of consideration. Any farmer who has land that is annually flooded by freshets knows the difficulty of keeping such land free from weeds. Transportation companies, particularly the railway companies, have much to do, with the introduction of new weeds. Most of our noxious weeds are introduced from Europe. Their seeds are often brought in with material that is used for packing articles of commerce. This packing material is scattered about on the ground and the seeds soon germinate. In three or four years the new weed may be found on a large number of farms. That is the way most of our weeds come to us.

The wind and animals of various kinds do much to spread weed seeds in a local way. Seeds of many weeds are provided with special facilities, some like small parachutes as in the Dandelion and Canada thistle, by the aid of which the seeds are carried long distances by the wind. Nature provided seeds of other weeds, such as burs, with the means of clinging to the wool of sheep or to other animals, in order to insure their distribution. In any case it is the seed that comes first; the weed curse follows.

POISONED BRANDY.

Twenty Inhabitants of Kiefl Who Drank It Are Dead.

A despatch from Berlin says: A despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Kiefl, Russia, announces that 20 persons have lost their lives there through drinking poisoned brandy.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Wheat—The market is weaker for Ontario sorts, with sales reported of No. 2 white and red Winter at $1.01 outside. No. 2 goose quoted at 89 to 90c east, and No. 2 Spring at 95c east. Manitoba wheat is steady. No. 1 Northern at 105½, and No. 3 Northern at 91½c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32½c low freights, and 32c north and west; No. 1 white is steady at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights; No. 3 extra, 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is firm, with prices unchanged at 67 to 68c outside.

Corn—The market is quiet. No. 2 new Canadian 42 to 43c west; American yellow, 55c on track, Toronto, and new mixed, 54c, Toronto. Old American No. 3 yellow, 60c, and old No. 3 mixed, 64c, Toronto.

Rye—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 75 to 76c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 55 to 56c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in bags, sacks, east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in bbls, $4.75 to $5. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.40; strong bakers', $5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15, and shorts at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran in sacks, $19 and shorts at $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is fair, and prices firm. Prime beans are quoted at $1.25 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.45 to $1.50.

Cranberries—The market is unchanged at $7.75 to $8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet, at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $2.50 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—The receipts are fair, and prices unchanged. Car lots are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—The market is firm on light offerings. Car lots are quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is firm on light offerings. Car lots are quoted at 75 to 80c per bag on track, small lots at 85c to $1.

Poultry—The receipts are moderate and prices steady. Spring chickens, 9 to 10c; hens, 6 to 7c per lb.; ducks 9c per lb.; geese, 8 to 8½c per lb.; turkeys, dry plucked, 13 to 14c per lb., scalded, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts are moderate, with prices unchanged. There is a good demand for choice grades. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 15 to 17c; low to medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 19½c to 20½c.

Eggs—The receipts are moderate, and prices are steady. Case lots of new laid are selling at 28c per doz., fresh at 21c, and pickled at 20c.

Cheese—The market is unchanged, with large cheese quoted at 10 to 10½c, and twins at 10½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings moderate. Car lots are quoted at $6.40 to $6.50.

Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 8¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $14.50 to $15; do short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do. heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c, backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Pieces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 6.—Grain—Oats, 40 to 40¾c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39 to 39½c; American yellow corn; No. 2, nominal at 60c; No. 3, 58½ to 59c; No. 2 white, 60 to 61c; new No. 3 yellow, 57½c on track; buckwheat, 54½ to 55c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.80; strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario patents, $5.75 to $5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per bbl less in shippers' new bags; straights, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats, $2.10 to $2.18 per bag, $4.50 to $4.85 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba, bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21. Beans—Canada choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $4.50 to $5; select, $5 to $5.12½ off cars. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10 to 10½c; colored, 10½ to 10¾c; Quebec, 9½ to 10c. Butter—Finest grades, 20½ to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19½ to 20c; medium grades, 18 to 19c; Western dairy, 15 to 15½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 23 to 24c; straight gathered, candled, 20 to 21c; No. 2, 15½ to 16c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Dec. 6.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, $1.16; Winter dull; No. 2 red, in store, $1.20. Corn—Only steady; No. 3 yellow, 58c; No. 3 corn, 51 to 51½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 35 to 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Barley—45 to 58c. Rye—No. 1, 86c.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—Wheat—December, $1.07½; May, $1.11½; July, $1.10½; September, 94½c; No. 1 hard $1.10; No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 2 Northern, $1.04. Flour—First patents, $6 to $6.10; second patents, $5.85 to $5.95; first clears, $4.35 to $4.45; second clears, $2.75 to $2.85. Bran—In bulk, $14.50.

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 Northern, $1.07 to $1.09; May, $1.08½ to $1.08¾ bid. Rye—No. 1, 80 to 81c. Barley—No. 2, 55c; sample, 37 to 51c. Corn—No. 3 old, 52 to 53c; May, 45⅝ to 45¾c bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—There was a good run at the City Cattle Market today. The feeling all round is that the worst of the season is now about over, and that in business from this out until the usual Christmas trade sets in, there will be a steady improvement. There are not many export cattle offering just now, but an occasional pretty good lot comes in. A consignment of rough heavy North-West cattle was received by the firm of Maybee and Wilson, a class of cattle for which apparently there is no market. They are too rough for export, and no good for feeding. They were left unsold up to a late hour.

The day's run was 123 cars, with 1,160 head of cattle, 1,350 sheep and lambs, 2,100 hogs, and 82 calves.

Export—Fair demand for a good class of cattle. Poorly finished cattle not wanted.

Butcher—Slight improvement in the demand for good butcher cattle. Prices steady to firm for the best. Rough butcher and common canners still away down. Choice butcher heifers are firm at $4.25 to $4.40, but very few of the latter available.

Feeders—There is practically no demand for feeders, except for good short-keep.

Stockers—Demand is not very active and prices are easier, at $3.25 to $3.50 for the choicest quality.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was unusually heavy to-day, but the market continued steady, with everything sold. Lambs were quoted 10c higher, at $5.10.

Hogs—The market is steady, with no change in the quotations since last week. Selects, $4.80; lights and fats, $4.60.

WILL GARRISON HALIFAX

Prominent Military Authority Makes Statement.

An Ottawa despatch says: The most interesting topic in military circles is that regarding the proposed withdrawal of the British troops from Halifax and Esquimalt, in which case the work of garrisoning these two fortifications will be left in the hands of the Canadian militia. In a semi-formal way, the subject has been discussed in the newly-formed Military Council. A prominent military officer says: "It will be remembered that at the conference of the colonial Premiers in 1901 one gentleman brought up this phase of Imperial defence, and the offer was made that if Great Britain withdrew her troops from the two garrisons mentioned, the Canadian Government would undertake the work. Well, the position has not since changed. Canadians are loyal enough to undertake the duty, and are ready." At the coming session of Parliament the subject will likely be thoroughly discussed.

THE DEAD NOT BURIED.

Starvation and Malaria in Northern Mexico.

A Mazatlan, Mexico, despatch says: Fearful conditions exist in the northern part of this State, the number of deaths ranging from 25 to 40 per day, owing to starvation and malaria. In many instances the dead are not given burial, it is said, but are thrown into open ditches and canals. The authorities cannot cope with the situation. Provisions have been scarce in north Silao for some time, owing to the destruction of crops by torrential rains. The epidemic of malaria is due to these rains. Deaths from starvation and malaria are reported from the towns of Ahome, Mlfador, Mochichaui, Los Mochis, San Miguel and Higuera de Sargosa. Money to provide food, medicine and medical attention is being raised.

RUSSIA FEARS BRITISH.

Watching Reorganization of the Indian Army.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The statement that Russia is concentrating troops on the Afghan frontier is denied. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that Russia is watching with some misgivings the British plans for the reorganization and increase of the Indian army, as well as the despatch of a deputation to Persia. Coming on the heels of the Tibetan expedition, these moves naturally create the suspicion that Great Britain is taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East to strengthen her position on the Indian frontier of Persia. Russia seems keenly alive to the situation, but no open movement has yet been made, and the authorities are not disposed to admit that any is in contemplation as a counter-move in Persia.

DEATH OF MRS WHALEN

Wife of the Assassin of D'Arcy McGee Dies at Montreal.

A Montreal despach says:—The assassination of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa in 1868 was recalled on Thursday by the death at 19 Alexander street in this city of Bridget Whalen, widow of Patrick James Whalen, the assassin, who paid the death penalty. Mrs. Whalen was 70 years old.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

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

CANADA.

Henry S. Harwood has been appointed postmaster of Montreal.

Principal W. D. Eckert of the London Art School staff is resigning after 31 years' service.

A syndicate of western American capitalists have taken out a lease to mine on Hunter's Island, in Rainy River district.

The statue which Nova Scotia is erecting to Hon. Joseph Howe in Halifax will be unveiled on December 13, the centenary of Mr. Howe's birth.

A special force of officers will be appointed by the Manitoba Government to check the depredations of American horse thieves along the border.

St. Catharines will require $20,000 more to finish their library and ask Andrew Carnegie for the amount, in addition to the $20,000 he has already granted.

For tampering with a fire alarm box and calling out the brigade, a youth was yesterday sentenced in London to two years in the Penitentiary.

Ottawa City Council will consider a motion to establish a Board of Control of eight members and reduce the aldermanic representation to sixteen, two from each ward.

The Fire and Police Committee of Hamilton have recommended a grant of $125 to the family of the late Constable Barron, murdered while performing his duty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Strathcona spoke at Liverpool of the worth of Scottish regiments.

The Colonial Secretary has formally thanked Lord Minto for his services in Canada.

The Lancashire Cotton Association have been invited to visit the southern States.

The Times' British trade report show continuance of recent favorable conditions.

It is reported in London that Speyer & Co., of New York may purchase the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Sir Edward Clarke protested in London against the United States assumption of control over the cotton crop.

UNITED STATES.

James O'Brien of Toledo is dead as the result of treatment by Swami for a growth upon his lip.

Magistrate Whitman, in the Jefferson market Police Court, New York, declared that property living guarded on the street, whether it be in front of express office or not, was "lost property," and anybody taking it is not a thief.

The rail and steel mills of the Illinois Steel Co., a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, were ordered closed Saturday for an indefinite period, throwing 3,000 men out of work. The cause for the shut down is declared to be lack of business.

Police Inspector Shippey, of Philadelphia, has scored a signal failure in a grisomely melodramatic attempt to force four suspects to confess. He confronted the prisoners with the body of the victim, the latter seated in the cemetery vault, with an accusing finger extended. The men showed signs of terror, but no confession was obtained.

GENERAL.

The son of Don Carlos was decorated by the Czar for gallantry in Manchuria.

Official returns show that 24,138 persons were killed by reptiles in India last year.

Forty-four persons were killed during the disturbances in Rio Janeiro last week.

The editor of The Novoe Vremya declares that national representation is bound to come in Russia.

The appropriation of $12,800 for expenses of the embassy at the Vatican was stricken out of the French foreign budget, without opposition or debate. This, following the recall of M. Nisard, continues indefinitely the severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

The Russian public were startled over Kuropatkin's official report of losses for twelve days prior to Oct. 21.

MORE BUTTER LESS CHEESE.

Shipments From Montreal Port During Past Season.

A despatch from Montreal says: The total value of the exports of butter and cheese shipped during the season of navigation just closed is estimated at $19,167,304.20 to the storymen in the country, or at $18,672,983.60 laid down here. Of the latter amount $14,284,399 is on account of cheese, the remainder, $4,388,583.80, being on account of butter. This results in a falling off on the part of cheese this season, as compared with last, of about $6,715,600, and an increase on the part of butter, of about $1,388,583, making a total decrease of $5,327,017. These figures do not represent, the total make for the season, but merely the estimated value of the shipments for the season of navigation.

"SOO" RAILS SATISFACTORY.

20,000 Tons for Federal Government Inspected.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The 20,000 tons of steel rails made by the Canadian Government in the Algoma works have been inspected and over half of them shipped to Montreal. They are of the 80-pound class, and are to replace some 60-pound rails, on the Intercolonial Railway. The rails were inspected as to shape, strength, and weight, and were found to be up to the requirements.

NOVEL USES FOR PAPER

KING OF KOREA'S PALACE WILL BE BUILT OF IT.

It Is Used in Russia for Paving the Roads.

In the rebuilding of the King of Korea's palace, which was recently destroyed by fire, paper mache will be largely employed. A sufficient quantity for the purpose there has been engaged. A staff of 1,000 Koreans possessed of long, teeth for chewing up paper.

At Savinorska, in Russia, is a paper house. It has been entirely built of blocks of paper mache, even the foundation and the roofing being made from that material. Paper, too, are the chimneys, although paper used in their construction is first mingled with a fire-proof material. The house, which is of considerable extent, and will in the opinion of its architect, outlast stone and brick, is built of stone and brick, is erected at a cost of over $40,000.

In certain towns in Russia, too, experiment is now being made of utilizing paper for paving the roads and streets. In this case also blocks compressed to great density are employed, and are said to withstand exceedingly the wear and tear of traffic. The cost, however, is at present too great to permit of anything like their universal adoption. Von courtyards of mansions in particular purposes, where expense is not be of such consideration, pavement, it is averred,

WILL SOON COME

into vogue. Some thousands of notes, recently issued by the Government at Washington, are of paper for perpetrating the memory of the first President. They are made into pulp, from which are moulded busts of George Washington, which are sold to the public at various prices. The great majority of these busts are from time to time withdrawn from the principal towns of the Union, and in the process of maceration the features become shrunken and lose their original shape, and become grey, thus giving the busts an appearance of being cut out of stone.

Out of the sheets of the Austrian daily paper an ingenious Viennese engineer has lately constructed for his own use a small boat 15 feet long, decked all over and provided with a centre-board, rudder, mast, and sails, and of the hull, deck, mast, and rudder, several thousand copies of the journal were used. A plank requiring no fewer than 30 leaves —and enormous pressure to be employed before the necessary solidity could be obtained. The builder has already made several excursions on the Wörth See, even in squally weather, his craft is said to have behaved admirably.

THE LATE H. HEATH.

H. Heath completed a few months before his death, a number of paper 40-pdrs. These unique guns, which were made to the order of the Government, are intended for exclusive use of the infantry. The calibre is very small, being, I believe, less than 2 inches, and so light that they can be carried by a single soldier on the shoulder, one with each. Despite their small weight, however, the performance is said to be greater than that of a good field-piece of the same calibre.

Germany, too, can boast of the pioneer in a dental novelty, viz., in paper teeth, which are constructed from paper pulp instead of from the porcelain or other substance usually employed. They are said to have given satisfaction, so far as ventured on their use, but only do they keep their colour well, but, so they say, prove less liable to chip than the ordinary false teeth. They are likewise asserted to be very durable.

Another recent application of paper which paper is being used in the manufacture of barrels for wine-growers of Greece, being specially adapted for wood, with which to construct their casks, and the cost of its import being excessive, it is resolved to employ paper in the manufacture of their barrels, which, it is said, bid fair to soon be in general use throughout the country.

A SURGEON'S KINDNESS.

A poor man from Chicago had been treated by his physician—a busy, overworked, good-natured fellow—for glandular swelling in the neck, says the St. James Gazette. The merest chance brought the patient to London, and a concatenation of coincidents led him to consulting a St. Thomas's Hospital surgeon. "You come up to the hospital," said the latter, "and have no glandular swelling there." The poor fellow went. They took him over. That suppurating glandular swelling was a thyroid abscess, a particularly malignant form. The man, seemingly so healthy, was not an insurance actuary would give a ten minutes life.

"Can you come in?" the surgeon asked him. He consented, Sir William MacCormac took him in hand. "This is the most delicate of operations," he said. "Will you trust me?" He would. In due course, before quite a gathering of surgical celebrities, Sir William operated. The case was as bad as it possibly could be, and the faintest fraction of error would have meant certain death. But the operation was perfect, one of those performances of which we laymen never dream, but which inspired giants in life saving at the hospitals are accomplishing every day of their splendid lives. Next morning, before 7 o'clock, the patient was gently roused from sleep. He opened his eyes and saw the strong, kindly face of a man beaming in delight upon him. It was the great and wealthy surgeon, who had left his bed before 6 o'clock that bitter morning to come to see this poor, friendless man from the wilds of the West. The patient is a hale man to-day, and in his part of the world they regard St. Thomas's Hospital as a temple of miracles far more awe inspiring than any holy well.