Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Broadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $5.50 to $5.55, seaboard, and at $5.50, Toronto. Manitoba—First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; do., seconds, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 93c, Bay ports, and No. 2 at 91 to 91 1-4c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 wheat, 84 to 85c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 34 1-2 to 35c, outside, and at 37 1-2 to 38c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, old oats, 40 1-2 for No. 2 and 39 1-4c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—$1 to $1.05, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 55 to 56c, outside.

Corn—New No. 3, American, 74 to 74 1-2c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 65 to 66c, outside.

Buckwheat—70c, outside, with none offering.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $21 to $21.50 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $22.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 22c; farmers' separator prints, 24 to 26c; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; solids, 28 to 29c; creamery prints, 27 to 28c; do., 25 to 26 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 45 to 48c per dozen; selects, 37 to 38c, and storage, 32 to 35c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for large, and 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen, for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 10 to 12c per lb; chickens, 14 to 16c; ducks, 12 to 14c; geese, 11 to 14c; turkeys, 18 to 21c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 80 to 85c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 90c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $14.50 to $15 a ton, on track, here; No. 2 at $13 to $13.50, and mixed at $12 to $12.50.

Baled straw—Car lots, $8.50 to $8.75, on track, Toronto.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 19 1-2 to 20c; hokey, 19c, rolls, 15 1-2c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 19 to 20c; backs, 23 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 13 3-4 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1-4c, pails, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Corn, American, No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; do., No. 3, 40 1-2 to 41c. Barley, Man. feed, 48 to 50c; malting, 64 to 66c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.60; straight rollers, bags, $2 to $2.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.40 to $4.50; rolled oats, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $20 to $21. Shorts, $23 to $23. Middlings, $25 to $26. Mouillie, $27 to $28. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $14 to $15. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 3-4 to 14c; finest easterns, 13 3-4 to 13 1-2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28 1-2 to 29c; seconds, 28 to 28 1-2c. Eggs, fresh, 55 to 60c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock 34c; No. 2 stock, 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 85c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 82 3-8c; No. 2, do., 79 3-4c; No. 3, do., 77c; No. 1 rejected, seeds, 76 1-2c; No. 2, do., 74 1-2c; No. 1 smutty, 76 1-2c; No. 2, do., 74 1-2c; No. 1 red winter, 82 1-2c; No. 2, do., 80c; No. 3, do., 78c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 33 3-4c; No. 3, do., 32c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 31c; No. 2, do., 30c. Barley—No. 3, 42 1-2c; No. 4, 40 1-2c; rejected, 37 1-2c; feed, 37c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.20; No. 2 C.W., $1.18.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Wheat—December, 84 3-8c; May, 87 3-4c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 88 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 84 3-4 to 87 1-2c; No. 2, do., 83 3-4 to 85 1-2c; No. 3 wheat, 81 3-4 to 83 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 60 3-4 to 61 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1-4c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, Dec. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 87 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 86 1-8c; No. 2, do., 84 1-8 to 84 5-8c; Montana No. 2 hard, 85 7-8c; December, 84 1-8c; May, 88 1-8 to 88 1-4c. Linseed—$1.45; December, $1.42 3-4; May, $1.48.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8 to $8.75; good medium, $6.50 to $7.25; common, $5 to $5.50; cows, $4.50 to $7.25; common cows, $3.50 to $4; butchers' bulls, $3.75 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $11; common, $4.75 to $5.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 910 to 1,050 lbs., $6 to $6.75; good quality, 800 lbs., $5.50 to $5.25; light, $5.50 to $5.50. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.50 to $6; heavy, $5 to $5.50; bucks, $4 to $5.50; spring lambs, $8.50 to $9, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs. Hogs—$8.75 to $8.85, fed and watered, and $8.95 to $9.10 off cars, $8.25 to $8.40 f.o.b.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—A carload of prime heavy steers was sold at 8c a pound. Medium animals sold at 6 to 7 3-4c; common, 4 to 5 3-4c; large bulls, 5 1-2 to 6 1-2c; and canners, 3 to 3 1-2c; milch cows, $40 to $90 each; calves, 4 to 9c; sheep, 5 to 6c; lambs, 8 to 8 1-2c. Hogs about 9 1-2c.

Doings in Europe.

Germany Warned of French Peril.

Prince Bernhard von Bulow, formerly German imperial chancellor, the other day abandoned the silence which he once declared he would maintain until death. He does this in order to warn his countrymen, he says, that inveterate hostility to Germany is the soul of French policy. This, he declares, will continue to be so long as Frenchmen have the slightest hope of regaining Alsace-Lorraine, by their own efforts or with outside assistance.

Prince von Bulow expresses this conviction in a review of German politics. He points out the folly of ignoring this inbred hostility of the French and of trying to arrange German relations with France on any other basis.

In spite of hope for a reconciliation with France, he says, "without renouncing the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine The French do not think of attack Germany whenever there is a prospect of successful combat, or unless a factor in the calculations of statesmen. Germany should try to maintain courteous and correct relations with France, with whom she can discuss all other questions, but she should not chase fantasies nor aspire to overcome France's ingrained rancor by compliments.

Prince von Bulow does not criticize the French, declaring that he fully comprehends their attitude. On the other hand, he criticizes indirectly the emperor's occasional holding out of the olive branch.

Legion of Honor Loses Value.

Members of the French Legion of Honor are so numerous in France that the once highly prized little strip of red ribbon has almost ceased to be a mark of particular distinction. During recent years a number of prominent Frenchmen have even refused it, saying that they preferred not to have a decoration rather than accept one which had become so common. Almost all the other French orders have shared a similar fate. The only decoration which appears to have kept its place and or good value is the Labor Order, conferred on employes who have worked for the same firm for thirty years or more.

Pope Plus a Teetotaller.

Pius X. has introduced some rather drastic reforms into the domestic arrangements of the Vatican, notably in dispensing the world famed cellars of priceless vintages, the presents of kings and emperors. It is well known that the Pope is a man of great austerity of life and although wine is an Italian's as innocent and natural a beverage as water, he is himself a teetotaller, and wishes to encourage the practice of water drinking.

The immediate cause of this move of Pius X. is said to be the obstreperous behavior of some of the members of the Papal guard. Whether this is true or not seems a moot point, for Italians are very seldom guilty of excessive drinking.

A House For Three Cents a Day.

An attractive scheme for the betterment of the French working classes has just been proposed by M. Cheron, Minister of Labor, and supported by the Minister of Finance. It is not intended to be compulsory.

A workman by setting apart three cents a day can assure for himself the ownership of a house, a certain capital sum and a pension for his old age. This a man takes out a deposit book in the name of his son and having inscribed therein a monthly sum equal to the rate of three cents a day is sure that the beneficiary on reaching the age of 25 years will receive a sum of over $250. With this the young man can enter into possession of a $1,500 house, paying the remainder of the purchase money by instalments.

Should he die before completion his heirs by virtue of an insurance combination become the absolute owners of the house without having to pay another cent. If the young man continues the payments of three cents a day his old age pension at 50 will be just under $92, while in case of his death his heirs will receive a sum of $320.

Luck in Store For Poincare.

The President of France has had his horoscope drawn up for him by no less important a personage than the president of the Astrological Society of France. Capricorn is in the ascendant, which denotes energy, domination and good taste and announces brilliant success in public affairs.

These predictions are backed up by the planet Mars. Unfortunately an opposed planetary conjunction augurs a travelling accident. But so many beneficial influences are also at work that no serious consequences are to be anticipated. On the whole the horoscope shows an unusually favorable future.

"Diplomatic Dram" Popular.

Iceland is extremely "dry" in the sense that all importation or sale of alcoholic liquor is forbidden by law. It is some little time now that this law has been in operation, and no one has complained about it except the foreign consuls, who do not see why they should be prevented from indulging at meal times and on festive occasions in a moderate amount of stimulant.

They therefore recently appealed in a body to the Icelandic Government for an exception to be made in their favor. The Althing, or Chamber, has just acceded to their request and adopted a clause known popularly as the "diplomatic dram clause" by which foreign consuls are henceforth permitted to import once every year a "not excessive" quantity of assorted alcoholic drinks, which must be consumed within the four walls of the consulate.

The proved satisfactory to the consuls until the question of interpretation arose. It now seems that only two members of the consular body benefit by the exemption clause. They are those of France and Norway, who alone have been sent out from their respective countries. The other consuls are local men and to them the exemption does not apply. The French and Norwegian consuls are enjoying a striking and increasing popularity among their colleagues.

A Woman Aged 120 Years.

Hedwig Stawne, "goose girl" of the village of Dormowo, Prussian Poland, has produced for official inspection a birth record showing that she was 120 years old Oct. 15. It is admitted by the registration authorities that so far as they can discover she is the only woman alive in Germany who saw Napoleon's "grand army" march through Poland to invade Russia.

The aged woman does her own marketing. When the weather is reasonably fine she looks after the village geese, as she did when she was a child. Her eyesight is excellent. She knits most of her own woollen clothing and stockings and for others. Her memory is clear.

In all her 120 years the most eventful incident was the passing of a part of King Jerome's wing of the grand army through Plisken, where she was born, and later of a few stragglers and outriders of the Russian Cossacks.

Her childhood recollections are of lonely and secret trams into the forests surround her birthplace to take food to her father, who had fled into the forest with his cattle to escape the plundering Cossacks. Jerome's troops were well-behaved, according to Hedwig. The only difficulty was that they would not eat black bread and had to have geese and chickens.

Paris, Dec. 1, 1913.

QUEBEC'S NEW LICENSE LAW.

Close Bars on Dominion and Labor Days—No C.O.D. Deliveries.

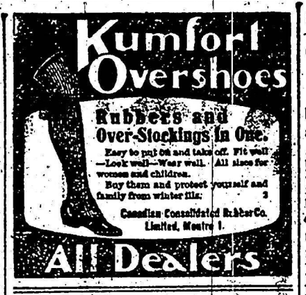
A despatch from Quebec says: Further details of the bill to amend the liquor license law indicate that the Government will go to greater lengths than at first stated. The proposals include: The bars shall not open until 7.20 in the morning, shall remain closed on Dominion and Labor Days, and there shall be no delivery of liquor after closing hours, that is, stores after eleven o'clock p.m. week days and seven o'clock Saturdays will be prohibited from delivering orders even if they were placed before closing hours. Another clause provides that liquors shall not be sold C.O.D. This will, to some extent, eliminate telephone orders. Another striking clause prohibits statements in advertisements published in periodicals of any kind which claim that the liquor advertised is "beneficial to health or mind." The same applies to illustrations.

The Government has not in the course of its temperance programme forgotten to look towards its own revenues. It is provided in the transfer of club licenses that twenty per cent. of the transfer price shall go to the Government, and another clause provides that license holders operating open bars shall pay 25 per cent. more than those operating under the European style of tables. This is to encourage the elimination of the bar. The Government also defines what liquor is by stating that "anything with more than two and a half per cent. of spirits shall be classed as liquor."

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhœa, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.



THE MORMON PRESIDENT.

Edwin J. Wood Controls the Life of 7,000 People in Canada.

One of the most popular men in Southern Alberta is Edwin J. Wood, president of the Mormon Church in Canada. While Mr. Wood is greatly attached to his church, he is nevertheless broad enough to believe in tolerance to all denominations holding religious worship in the confines of the large stretch of country which the Mormon people have taken over to themselves.

It is now 26 years since Mormon settlements of Southern Alberta began. In that year Charles Ora Card, after whom Cardston, the Temple City of Alberta, came with a dozen Mormons and settled along the St. Mary's River in Southern Alberta. This was the nucleus of the 7,000 Mormons to be found in Canada to-day.

President Wood has entire control of this Mormon population insofar as their relation to the church is concerned, and relation to the Mormon Church means business, social and religious affiliation. Everything the Mormon does is controlled by the church. His business

President E. J. Wood.

is better known by the president than by his banker. His goods are the church's if the church wishes to use them. Over matters of this kind Mr. Wood has direct jurisdiction.

When the church undertook to purchase the old Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, it was Mr. Wood who did the business for his organization. Some 65,000 acres were involved in the deal, and the Canadian president has had the selling of this tract in small parcels to Mormon people from Utah and other Mormon colonies.

Edwin J. Wood is also the stockman of the church. When the large tract of land was purchased a number of cattle went with it. The herd has now increased to several thousand, and these this man has under control. He sells to whom he pleases. No one in Canada asks where the money goes. No good Mormon dare doubt the integrity of President Wood.

The responsibility of finding material for a $300,000 temple is now engaging the attention of Mr. Wood. The new structure is to be at Cardston in Southern Alberta, and it will be the first on British soil. Marble must be secured, arrangements made for hauling material, workmen employed, and a thousand other things to engage his attention.

A Mormon president does not receive any salary. President Wood is supposed to do all this gratis. He is a man of considerable wealth, amassed probably before his appointment to the presidency, and can afford to give the time.

It has been said that his wives number more than one. This has been disproved on several occasions. Mr. Wood, however, believes in the principle of polygamy, although he advises his people to refrain from the practice because of the law of the land forbids it.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Ottawa Hackman Sentenced for White Slavery.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Napoleon Proulx, a local hackman, has the doubtful distinction of being the first victim of the white slave act in this city. On Thursday the Deputy Magistrate sentenced Proulx to two years in prison on information supplied by Inspector McLaughlin, Chief of the Morality Squad.

Why present an old appearance before your time?

By using

LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER

Your Gray Hair can be restored to its Natural Color.

THOUSANDS HAVE BENEFITTED BY ITS USE

At all Druggists 50c. a Bot.

CANADA HAS LOTS OF MONEY

Government Has $98,500,000 Stored Away In the Vaults.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A book of gilded figures has made its annual appearance as the "Public Accounts" report. The book tells how many dollars there were in the Dominion treasury at the close of the fiscal year. It tells how many dollars were made in the mint, how much Finance Minister White borrowed, and how much was spent. Among other interesting items in the book is the issue of Dominion notes. The total issue for the year was $39,749,000, which is seven millions less than the year before. A good deal of cleaning up was done, over thirty-three millions being retired and destroyed, or more than twice as much as the year previous.

The largest bill printed for general circulation is $1,000. The demand for them was much reduced, two million dollars worth having been issued in 1912 and only a million dollars last year. The coin factory had a busy year, stamping King George on silver and bronze to the value of about a million and a half dollars. Gold coin was made to about the same amount.

In spite of hard times there is a good deal of money around Canada, even if not much of it is loose. At the close of the year there were bills out to the value of over a hundred and twelve million dollars.

In gold the Government had locked up ninety-eight and a half millions. It is of some interest to observe that of this 93 millions are in Canadian coin, and only a little over four and a half millions in British.

Though Canada kept American gold, it sent back American silver to the face value of six millions and spent 48 thousand dollars to do it.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

THIRTY THOUSAND IDIOTS.

Horde of Feeble-Minded Need Care In the State of New York.

A despatch from Albany, N.Y., says: There are thirty thousand idiots and feeble-minded persons in the State of New York who should be cared for in public institutions, but accommodations for only 4,000 are provided. This is the statement of the Board of Charities. Recommendation is made that more institutions be added and that the construction work on those now being built be expedited.

PATHETIC BEREAVEMENT.

Six Weeks Before Farmer Could Bury His Wife.

A despatch from Kenora, Ont., says: Frank Cutler, a farmer at Falcon Island, forty-five miles from here, on the Lake of the Woods, arrived here on Thursday with the body of his wife, who had died during child-birth on the 5th of November. Owing to the freeze-up of the lake then he was unable to come to town, not having a power boat, and until the ice had formed he could not travel. Besides the infant six other young children are left, and during his absence are being cared for by a neighbor.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

CONDUCTOR LOSES HAND.

Grasped Side Bar Which Pulled Out—Hand Run Over.

A despatch from Belleville says: Mr. Mason Smith, a G.T.R. freight conductor of this city, had the misfortune to lose his left hand at the wrist by an accident at Napanee on Thursday morning. He attempted to board a moving car by seizing the side bar, which pulled out of the wood and his hand fell on the track; before he could move the wheel had run over it. He was given treatment at Napanee and later brought to Belleville Hospital. The hand had to be amputated.

A federal fruit commission is to be appointed shortly by the Department of Agriculture.

The prices of meat and poultry, it is stated, are 100 per cent. more than during the decade 1900-10.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

of

The Royal Bank of Canada

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$13,176,634 69
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	$101,900,790 87	
Deposits not bearing interest	36,276,871 60	
		138,177,662 47
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	$ 405,669 90	
Deposits by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,649,466 73	
		2,055,136 63
Bills Payable		990,899 59
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		261,106 66
		$154,761,449 01
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock Paid-up		7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	$12,560,000 00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,015,119 58	
		13,575,119 58
Dividend No. 105 (at 12% per annum), payable Dec. 1st, 1913	$ 346,000 00	
Dividends Unclaimed	3,426 11	
		350,426 11
		$180,046,765 73

ASSETS

Current Gold and Silver Coin	$ 7,802,067 72	
Dominion Government Notes	11,664,142 00	
	$19,466,209 72	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		2,000,000 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		578,000 00
Notes of other Banks		2,576,878 07
Cheques on other Banks		6,566,249 32
Due by other Banks in Canada		1,160 12
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		3,603,452 05
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value		1,127,312 91
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		2,081,533 53
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		14,565,306 31
Call and Short Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		9,002,193 01
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada		10,817,496 66
Loans to Provincial Governments	$ 247,635 39	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	3,686,621 98	
Other Current Loans and Discounts (less rebate of interest)	98,606,925 14	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	175,673 97	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1912	$ 610,219 35	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	2,142,100 23	
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividends Nos. 102, 103, 104 and 105, at 12 per cent. per annum	$1,387,200 00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000 00	
Written Off Bank Premises Account	250,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,015,119 58	

EDSON L. PEASE
General Manager

GREAT FIRE AT NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Yard Is Considerably Damaged.

A despatch from Portsmouth, England, says: A fire involving damage variously estimated at from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000 devastated the famous dockyard there on Saturday night, and resulted in the loss of two lives and the destruction of the century-old semaphore tower, which in the pre-telegraph days was the great signalling station between the fleet and the Admiralty. An examination of the ruins on Sunday disclosed the fact that two of the three signalmen who had remained in the tower to summon help when the fire broke out were burned to death. The third managed to make his escape through the smoke and flames to an adjoining roof and there fell unconscious. He was subsequently rescued.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Broke Through Ice While Going for Supplies.

A despatch from Kingston says: Pushing a trap boat across thin ice on the Rideau Canal near Cushendall, eight miles from Kingston, cost the lives on Sunday afternoon of two men, George Anderson, aged 45, and Russell Weir, aged 21, son of John Weir, both living at Cushendall. Charles Gray, aged 25, also of Cushendall, had a very narrow escape. The three men were pushing the boat across the canal from Cushendall with some supplies when the accident occurred.

TRADE SHOWS INCREASE.

For November, 1913, $111,459,000, Against $106,072,000 in 1912.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The total Canadian trade during the month of November last, according to a statement issued on Friday by the Customs Department, was $111,459,000, compared with $106,072,000 for November, 1912. For the eight months of the present fiscal year ending November 30 last, the total Canadian trade was $777,624,000, as against $713,614,000 for the corresponding months of 1912.

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE.

Connection With Steamers at Halifax Will Be Improved.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The Halifax Board of Trade has received a telegram from M. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the C.P.R., stating that the Intercolonial authorities have taken steps to remove the dissatisfaction that his company has had in connection with the train facilities at Halifax on the arrival of the Empress steamers.

C.N.R. TRAIN DITCHED.

Three Coaches and All Hand Baggage Destroyed.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The C.N.R. train from Duluth and Fort William was derailed here on Sunday and five coaches and a baggage and dining car overturned into the ditch. The wreckage caught fire, but the two hundred passengers escaped through windows, scratched and bruised, and helped extinguish the flames. A relief train from Winnipeg returned here on Sunday night with the passengers. A bro-

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver, Bad Complexion—Try work wonders while you sleep.

Parents Take Notice, Sabos Sweetening Tablets are the best laxative for children. Aches come from clogged bowels. Tongue coated, closed bowels cause sick headaches, sour stomach to ferment and ferment instead of digested food, which should be eliminated like garbage in a city. Sabos at the first step to relieve indigestion, foul breath, coated tongue, skin, mental fog, nervousness, horrible and nauseous dreams. A CASCARET tonight will give you a thorough cleansing and bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. Sabos work while you sleep. Get a box from your druggist now. Sabos last long good for children.

The [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] $14,148 [illegible]

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

Inspector Parkinson, of Secret Service, Makes a Round-Up Near Joliette, Quebec

A despatch from Montreal says: After a search lasting several months, in which time he traversed the Dominion from coast to coast, Inspector Parkinson of the Canadian Secret Service, has located a counterfeiters' den, from which he thinks a flood of bogus $10 and $100 United States bills have been issued. The plant was located near Joliette, Que. Complaints about the bogus bills were received by the Canadian treasury department at Ottawa from Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and most of the other big cities in Canada, Montreal appearing to be the distributing [illegible] with the counterfeiters [illegible] The plant, which was located in an old shack in the [illegible] from the town, is [illegible] date description. [illegible] side of the building [illegible] was shabby looking to [illegible] picion, the interior was [illegible] fitted up. Inspector Parkinson with Chief McCaskill of the Quebec provincial force, have arrested five men on suspicion, but refused [illegible] Friday to divulge their identity. Four of the suspects [illegible] real, and one was found near the den at Joliette.

PLAYING WITH FO[illegible]

INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE PASTIME.

The Duties and Recompense of Those Who Deal With Diamonds.

Would you like to toy with [illegible] a day? Then be a diamond [illegible] Apprenticeship to the diamond-cutting costs £200; [illegible] out of his indentures, the [illegible] must join the Union, for it [illegible] useless for him, however pr[illegible] his business, to attempt to [illegible] post without his Union. [illegible] London Answers.

The diamond mechanic [illegible] thing from £3 to £8 per w[illegible] work calls for a very co[illegible] knowledge of the characters [illegible] for very deft fingers, and [illegible] tically shrewd judgment.

All on Trust.

This will be understood [illegible] remembered that every dia[illegible] brilliant, however minute the [illegible] sixty-four facets, each of w[illegible] to be made and worked on [illegible]

In one of the biggest cutt[illegible] in Hatton Garden, each of th[illegible] employed in the cutting-roo[illegible] anything from £15,000 to [illegible] worth of stones per day. [illegible] is no searching, and there ar[illegible]

The stones, to all intents [illegible] poses, are handed out in the [illegible] practically haphazard, an[illegible] cent of the loss of a sto[illegible] turbance is caused. The st[illegible] look for it; the floor of th[illegible] swept up with a fine broom [illegible] dust sifted until it is fo[illegible] explanation of this laxity is [illegible] national Diamond Cutters'.

The wages paid are hig[illegible] simply is not worth any m[illegible] to default, since, as every [illegible] the trade is known to every [illegible] he would have no second ch[illegible]

In the process of diamo[illegible] of course, the stone loses [illegible] per cent. of its weight; and [illegible] will tell you that the filings [illegible] from the stone, mixed with [illegible] of the lathe, makes the fine[illegible] for a razor-strop. The sec[illegible] diamond-cutter's smooth ch[illegible] perfect razor sharpened wit[illegible] filings!

A curious story is told o[illegible] of one of the big diamond-cu[illegible] in the Hatton Garden distric[illegible] ing a green diamond. Ther[illegible] six known green diamon[illegible] world, green diamonds bel[illegible] the most rare and valuab[illegible] precious stone.

The Vanishing Sto[illegible]

An Indian rajah had sent [illegible] to the firm to be cut and po[illegible] set in a ring for his bride[illegible] value of the stone was re[illegible] £5,000. The stone duly ar[illegible] the head of the firm, havin[illegible] brought it out to exhibit [illegible] ing it through to the [illegible] Conversation drifted on, [illegible] visitor departed.

The head of the firm then [illegible] his foreman to start work on [illegible] but the stone could not be [illegible] the casual manner of the [illegible] men he had left it lying [illegible] and now—no stone!

There was, however, no [illegible] was just barely possible [illegible] caller had abstracted it, an[illegible] likely to be serious, thou[illegible] doubtful if he would have [illegible] to dispose of so rare a stone.

But a far more likely [illegible] that it had fallen on the flo[illegible] carpet was taken up and s[illegible] swept. Still no stone. Th[illegible] stride up and down, chewing [illegible] which was drawing badly [illegible] language which sparkled li[illegible] stones. The more he chew[illegible] agreeable was his cigar; an[illegible] in a huff, he knocked it a[illegible] side of his desk to rid it o[illegible] ash, and—out fell the ston[illegible]

Whereupon the staff brea[illegible]

Amid the Lathes.

It must have happened [illegible] abstracted moment, while ph[illegible] his cigar and talking, he p[illegible] head of the cigar on his b[illegible] just where the stone lay. [illegible] result that it became embed[illegible] smouldering portion.

The work of the diamond [illegible] however, interesting and p[illegible] It is, makes a severe strai[illegible] nerves, for the man works [illegible] a roof studio, where perhap[illegible] is ten or twelve great lath[illegible] ing at once and continuous[illegible]

This, and the intense [illegible] called for by the minute [illegible] tions, render it impossib[illegible] cutter to work more than [illegible] number of years at his [illegible] that, he usually drifts to so[illegible] sort of work in the [illegible] ket of a more tranquil [illegible]

MIKADO'S UNIQUE OI[illegible]

Claimed To Be Over One [illegible] Years Old.

A curious lump, said [illegible] than a thousand years old [illegible] forms part of the art collec[illegible] Emperor of Japan, has the [illegible] the body of a rat whic[illegible] the top of a pole.

Half way down the pole [illegible] a projecting bracket, [illegible] the centre of which is [illegible] connects it with the drag[illegible] rests. In this saucer and [illegible] is a wick. When [illegible] filled with oil and the wick [illegible] presented a lump that [illegible] peculiar qualities until the [illegible] of the oil has been consum[illegible] suddenly a stream, which [illegible] replenish the now nearly [illegible] saucer, issues from the [illegible]

The saucer being full, an[illegible] discharged from the rats [illegible] it is again nearly empty [illegible] measure sitting above yield[illegible] supply, and so on till its [illegible] is exhausted. The manner [illegible] this is accomplished is sim[illegible]

A peg that rises in the [illegible] the saucer, and attaches it [illegible] part on which it rests, term[illegible] rob or cap; but the peg is [illegible] connected with the body [illegible] by a tube which runs along [illegible] and then ascends thro[illegible] the upper portion of the [illegible]

The plug, which stands in [illegible] the saucer, it should be [illegible] is perforated immediately [illegible] cap, or about half an i[illegible] the saucer. It is obvious, [illegible] when the oil sinks to a poin[illegible] the hole is exposed, air will [illegible] allow the oil to run [illegible] saucer, but, when th[illegible] is covered by oil, no fur[illegible] admitted, and therefore [illegible] oil to run from the rats [illegible]