

HEALTH.

AIR FOR SLEEPERS.

ult of fresh air in the sleep will be felt in various subtle meter nerves, greater amiability eyes and clearer mind and n. And though the subject is used it is worthy of attention to realize benefits.

Several points to consider tilting sleeping apartments is important that the air pure, and the value of fresh air. Then the physical of the sleeper should be of. The same amount of out- dured alike temperature occurred alike by everyone happens that the admis- the sleepers uncomfortably then this is the case, the open window or fresh-air defeated.

raised a very little at top m is better the wide space opening upon a ventilated excellent for delicate people bear a direct current in the comfort. It is a well-known animals must be warmly night in order to derive in- ther. The fact is none the human beings. Thought- intelligent thought—should be

rule for ventilating at night dowed in all seasons. Better ventilation than excessive misery attends. Warmth air combined is the end pays to study this problem remember that fully one-third is spent in the sleeping body says: "Sleep is so much more perfect when there is fresh air in the room at the clothing worn during the always be placed at night their objections to ventilation. The Donnelly Salvage & Wrecking Company has purchased the steamer Eurydice and will use her in connection with their wrecking operations.

PNEUMONIA.

nia, or inflammation of the one of the scourges of our disease far more fatal to the North than yellow the inhabitants of Rio de Havana. It claims its vic- seasons, but prevails espec- ially in spring.

Several forms of inflamma- tions. One, called catarrh attacks chiefly the very of the very old, although middle age are by no means rare. It often occurs in the severe bronchial cold and is extension of the catarrh from the bronchial tubes terminations within the of the lungs. It is this form meant when it is said that threatened with pneumonia," never threatened with the called croupous pneumonia, pneumonia. It strikes like without warning.

common belief that the ro- nality are especially liable to this in only apparently pneumonia is one of the very health can die so quickly, attacks are the more notice- fact is that it is much to attack those who are physically, and the pre- sibly man has a much bet- of recovery.

suddenly with a hard chill fever, rapid breathing, a in the chest, flushed face, deterioration of thick mucus with blood. In some cases the fever suddenly ceases, and the patient dies on the sixth day—by it is called.

ptoms of an attack of pneu- ordinarily so severe that a question of self-treatment, physician is called in at all- mently it was the practice to keep the patient in bed, and to forbid the food. At the present day it is just the opposite, but it is not much more

of pneumonia, like typh- scarlatina, and the like, is called a self-limited disease; to say, it is a disease for physicians believe there is remedy. Acting on the theory do not attempt to cure it, but try to keep the patient comfortable as possible and strength until the disease has force.

COUGH REMEDIES.

Excellent cough medicine is getting a heaping tablespoon- seed in a pint and a half of water. Heat slowly and boil for minutes. Strain, add the juice of two small lemons and a taste. A tablespoonful ever- so will soon relieve even cough. If the lungs are sore breathing difficult it is well the following ointment: Into of fresh, soft lard work and of turpentine spread on a piece of cloth and apply to the lungs, covering with a cloth to protect the clothing. As quickly, and is fully as any of the high-priced oint- in the drug store for such

good ointment: Soften a of fresh lard and add an equal of spirits of camphor. Stir con- the lard quickly so cooling the camphor will highly incorporated. Keep in a month-old bottle or in a tin. When needed for cold in the throat, etc., rub the temples, throat, palms of the hands and the feet thoroughly. If necessary, apply on a cloth or lungers. This is especially for infants, as it is mild the first one given.

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

Kingston is threatened with a wood famine.

A rumor says Parliament will be called for March 16.

The Quebec budget shows a great reduction in the deficit.

The Halifax citadel was seriously damaged by fire on Friday.

The G.T.R. is building 500 box cars at its works at Point St. Charles.

It is reported that platinum is being found in large quantities in the Klondike.

It is feared that the peach trees have been seriously injured by the recent cold snap.

The Montreal Medical Health Officer favors a law making vaccination compulsory in that city.

The Grand Trunk is building six ten-wheel passenger engines and six mot- for freight service.

Ald. Laurin has resigned from the Council Board of Hull to become a policeman at \$500 per year.

The National Council of Women at Ottawa will petition the city council to establish a public library.

The Waterways Committee of Mont- real is asking for nearly a million dollars to spend in improving the system.

Joseph Bailey, a patient from Mar- mora, fell down a shaft at the Rock- wood Asylum for the insane on Friday and was killed.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Brockville, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday, only the bare walls remain- ing standing.

Drs. D. C. MacLaren and A. Quack- snub, two Ottawa homeopaths, have issued a circular setting forth their objections to vaccination.

The Donnelly Salvage & Wrecking Company has purchased the steamer Eurydice and will use her in connection with their wrecking operations.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Alphonse Lapiere, Montreal, chloro- formed the inmates of the house and robbed them of their valuables.

There were 1,232 deaths, 498 mar- riages and 1,349 births in Ottawa, in 1898. During January, 1899, there were 95 deaths from all causes as compared with 81 for the same month last year.

Dr. D. V. Innes, Canadian immigra- tion agent in the United States, es- timates that fully 5,000 persons will remove from the country to make their homes in the Canadian North- West this year.

The magnificent residence of the late Sir John Abbott at Montreal, has been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy gentlemen, and will be used as a polo- tonic club. The price paid was \$10,000.

Dr. Ledoux and J. A. Bousquet, civic officials at Montreal, have been suspended, charged with attempting to bribe an alderman with \$600, to secure Dr. Ledoux's appointment as milk in- spector.

The Lighthouse on Snake Island, Kingston, is being removed to a point on the shoals southwest of the island. The work is under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Noble, of the Marine De- partment, Ottawa.

The Master in Ordinary has decid- ed that the American receivers of the Massachusetts Life Association are not entitled to rank as creditors on the deposit of \$112,000 made by the association with the Canadian Government.

The Brockville Post Company has been granted exemption from taxation by the Elizabethton Council on the lands, buildings and machinery neces- sary for the carrying on of peat man- ufacturing on a large scale in that town- ship.

Dr. E. Pallister, secretary of the Quebec Board, has issued a bulletin to the Board of Health regarding the present status of smallpox in that province. There have been 11 cases in all since the outbreak all in Soulanges County.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Sexton declines the Irish leader- ship. It may go to Sir Thomas Henry Esmond.

Gen. Hunter, of the Egyptian army, has been presented at Glasgow with a sword of honor.

William Laird, of the famous ship- building firm of Laird, Sons, & Bir- kenshead, England, died on Tuesday.

G. A. Spottiswoode, head of the noted firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, parlia- mentary and general printers, is dead at London.

Lord Mountbatten has sent £1,000 to the Prince of Wales' Hospital fund, and says he intends to contribute a like sum annually.

The wife of Mr. John Puit, farmer, Parley Farm, Chudleigh, England, gave birth last week to 14 children, 3 girls and a boy. Mother and babies are doing well.

Centerbury Town Council has decid- ed that the presentation of the hono- ary freedom of the city to Mr. H. Hen- ton, M. P., will take place on March 23.

Among the latest contributions to the Prince of Wales' Hospital fund for Lon- don are the following: The Fishmong- ers' Company, £1,000; Lord Grimthorpe, £100.

It is calculated that some 10,000,000 photographs of Queen Victoria and of the Prince and Princess of Wales are produced annually, which find ready sale all over the world.

The appeal for £11,500,000 in connec- tion with the Chinese Imperial Rail- way 5 per centage gold loan in London has been a phenomenal success. It was applied for five times over.

The committee of lords have given silver medals to officers of the Amer- ican line steamer Paris for bravery in rescuing the crew of the British steamship Vindobala in mid-Atlantic.

The trawler Neptune has landed at Grimby a singular catch, consisting of 50 casks of butter, which were picked up in the North Sea, 25 miles to the north of Hartlepool. The skipper found the sea almost covered with casks of butter.

The cabbies of London, 7,000 in num- ber, are on strike because the Police Commissioners prohibited empty cabs standing on the Strand, Piccadilly and Bond street. The hotels and theaters are hit hard.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Ban-

erman, formerly Chief Secretary for War, has been elected to succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt as leader of the Liberal party.

The British soldier is the best fed individual of his class in Europe. He receives for his daily rations 16 oz. of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8 of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 oz. of salt, 4 of cof- fee, and 9 of sugar.

Col. John Morgan, Mayor of Brecon, Wales, has signified his intention of laying down at his own cost plant for the electric lighting of the town. It is estimated that this will practically mean a gift of £5,000. In connection with the Patti wedding, the Mayor will also bear the cost of the street decorations.

The number of women employed in the English post office at the present time is over 30,000, or about one-fifth of the whole of the vast army of work- ers in that huge department. Of that number 1,230 are employed on clerical work of a high order, and with great success.

Mrs. Spurgeon, wife of the pastor of the Metropolitan tabernacle, London, held a reception Wednesday in aid of the fund for the rebuilding of the edifice, which was destroyed by fire on April 20, 1898. Within an hour she collected £5,000, she herself contribut- ing £250.

The Gas World declares that there are now in use throughout Great Brit- ain no fewer than 500,000 country penny-in-the-slot meters. These con- sume 7,000,000 cubic feet of gas, or as much as is sold in Birmingham and Leicester combined, to all classes of consumers. In recent years the out- put of copper coin has greatly increas- ed from this cause.

The Drapers' Co., of London, Eng., have offered to make a contribution of £800 a year for ten years towards the development of facilities for agricul- tural education at an important seat of learning. The only condition the company make in connection with their offer is that the Board of Agriculture shall give the scheme the benefit of its support.

It is proposed to raise £200,000 to provide a stipend and expenses of a bis- hop, who shall undertake the oversight of the whole work of the church of England in Egypt and the Sudan. At present this region is included in the jurisdiction assigned to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem; and the bishopric allow of a division in that jurisdic- tion, be in the relation of assistance to him.

UNITED STATES.

The cereal food companies of the United States are combining.

The people of the United States con- sume about 4,000,000 bottles of pickles every week.

The new car manufacturing combi- ne formed in the United States in- volves a capital of \$60,000,000.

Considerable Australian gold, re- mitted at San Francisco, is coming to New York by registered mail.

Miss Lena Gordon, of Cornwall, Conn., is suffering intensely from wisdom teeth which grow sideways.

The Electric Boat Co., New York, has been organized to build boats and run a steamship line. Capital \$10,000,000.

A consolidation of all the tin-plate steel interests in the United States is registered at Chicago, with \$300,000,000.

The American Steel & Wire Co., of Chicago, has decided to advance the wages of its 36,000 employes from 5 to 10 per cent.

A Buffalo delegation in Washington are spending their days and nights with great diligence, asking members of Congress to support a bill granting \$500,000 for the Pan-American Exposition in that city in 1901.

The State Department at Washing- ton has declined to recognize the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity on account of the Rus- sian strikers killed by Sheriff Martin's posse at Hazelton, Pa.

The imports at the port of Buffalo for the past year totalled \$3,543,000. Of this \$3,242,705 was from Canada. The chief items in the Canadian list were cattle, \$815,330; horses, \$303,374; sheep, \$298,115, and lumber, \$359,412.

Thousands of sheep have perished in Nebraska as a result of the late sev- ere weather. They were nearly sheep that were brought from the South and not yet accustomed to the rigorous climate.

The disappearance of the Chinese who were admitted to the United States to take part in the Trans-Mis- sissippi Exposition at Omaha is still a mystery, and there is trouble ahead for all the Chinamen in the United States.

A banana trust is talked of in New York, a candy trust in Chicago, in Boston a consolidation of the print works in the United States, and at Providence, R. I., a consolidation of all the large steam engine building companies.

The war investigating commission at Washington has prepared its report. The beef supplied to the Cuban ex- pedition is declared to be good enough for an emergency ration, and the success which attended the American arms seems to have decided the com- mission in finding generally that the conduct of the war was all right.

GENERAL.

The Sultan of Turkey is ill. He has a variety of ailments, and is in con- stant fear of assassination.

Six cases of yellow fever have develop- ed among the soldiers of the New York Regiment at Guantajay, Cuba.

Post offices have been established at Fasoda, Sobat, Senaar, Duem, Abu Haraz and Waled Madika (f) in the Sudan.

Two thousand men are engaged in pushing the work of the Simpson tun- nel, twelve miles long, through the Swiss mountains.

A member of the Japanese Diet has accused the Government of paying him for his vote on the land tax bill, recently passed.

Italian newspapers say that Italy occupies a Chinese port, and that all three are favorable to the

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—At the western cattle yards to-day we had about 35 loads in, all told, including 1,800 hogs, 160 sheep and lambs, a few calves, and less than a dozen milkers.

Trade was quiet; the market was dull, and prices were weaker; there was considerable of the stuff here un- sold.

Very little export cattle came in, and prices were, while not quotably changed, weaker, ranging from 4 to 45-80, and for choice 43-40 per pound.

Like shipping stuff butcher cattle was easy, and sales were few and in no sense representative. The prices of Tuesday nominally prevailed, but trading was slow and altogether unsatisfactory.

Stockers were dull at from \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Bulls were worth, for export, from 31-4 to 40 per pound.

Feeders are worth from 31-4 to 40 per pound.

A few choice milkers are wanted at from \$40 to \$50 each; three here sold for \$25 to \$40 each.

Sheep were quiet at from 3 to 31-40 per pound.

Lambs are unchanged at from 4 to 41-20 per pound.

Calves are wanted at about 51-20 per pound for any good veal.

We received 1,800 hogs, and prices were unchanged, but it is only fair to say that much dissatisfaction is being expressed at the grading of hogs. Practically a monopoly exists in part of the trade; it is not necessary to-day to mention the name of the firm ex- ercising the monopoly, but if a let-up does not at once occur some very plain truths can be told. Prices are un- changed.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

CATTLE.

Shipping, per cwt. \$ 4.25 \$ 4.75

Butcher, choice, do. 3.50 4.12-13

Butcher, med. to good, 3.25 3.50

Butcher, inferior. 2.75 3.12-13

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ewes, per cwt. 3.25 3.35

Lambs, per cwt. 4.00 4.50

Bucks, per cwt. 2.25 2.50

MILKERS AND CALVES.

Cows, each. 25.00 45.00

Calves, each. 2.00 6.00

HOGS.

Choice hogs, per cwt. 4.25 4.50

Light hogs, per cwt. 4.00 4.25

Heavy hogs, per cwt. 3.75 3.87-13

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Market steady and unchang- ing. Choice boiling stock sells at 20 to 23c; hold fresh and limed, 14 to 15c.

Potatoes—Ample in for the demand. Car lots, on track, are quoted at about 60c per bag; dealers sell out of store at 65 to 70c; farmers' loads sell at around 60 to 70c.

Poultry—Receipts light and a good demand for turkeys. Quotations are: Chickens, per pair, 25 to 40c; ducks, 40 to 60c; geese, per lb., 6 to 7c; tur- keys per lb. 11 to 12c.

Beans—Rather dull. Choice hand- picked beans are at \$1.10 to \$1.25; and common at 60 to 75c per bush.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 5 to 51-2 for dried stock, delivered here, and small lots resell at 51-2 to 53-4; evap- orated, 8 to 9c for small lots, delivered here, with about 51-2 to 61-2; dealers quote from 6 to 7c. per lb. for 10 to 60-lb. tins and in comb at around \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Dull and easy. Strictly choice car lots is quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per ton; and No. 2 at \$6.

Straw—Demand nil. Care lots are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, on track.

Hops—Receipts. Dealers here sell at 16 to 20c, and are paying holders, outside, about 14 to 18c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Demand active and market well cleaned up. Prices steady to firm. The quotations are as follows:—Dairy, tub, poor to medium, 11 to 12c; choice, 14 to 15c; large rolls, 15 to 16c; small dairy, lb. prints, about 16c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 19 to 20c; lbs., 20 to 21c, with an occasional 22c, for select pack- ages.

Cheese—Prices well maintained. Choice stock sells at from 93-4 to 101-2c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Not much change in the market for dressed hogs. Prices steady. On the street farmers' loads were quoted to- day at around \$5.25 for choice lots. A few car lots cleared hands, on track at \$5, mixed weights, delivered, and about \$5.10 for selects. No change in pork products.

Quotations are as follows:—Dried salt shoulders, 7c; long clear bacon, 7c; 7c; ton lots and case lots, 7-1 to 71-2c; and backs, 8 to 81-4c.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 91-2 to 10c; medium, 10 to 101-2c; light, 11c; breakfast bacon, 101-2 to 11c; picnic hams, 71-2 to 73-4c; roll bacon, 81-4 to 81-2c. All meats out of pickle 1c, less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Three, 7c; tubs, 71-4 to 71-2c; pails, 71-2 to 73-4c compound, 51-2 to 6c.

Buffalo, Feb. 17. — Spring wheat—Strong; higher; No. 1 hard, 83 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 79 3-8c. Winter wheat—No offerings; No. 2 red, quoted at 76 1-2c; No. 1 white, 76 1-2 bid. Corn—Dull; No. 3 yellow, 38 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, 38c; No. 2 corn, 38 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 38c. Oats—Strong; higher; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 1 white, 35c. Barley—Steady; sales of Western at 53 to 56c. Bye—Nominal; No. 2, on track, 61c. Flour—Unchanged.

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 17.—Wheat—Clos- ed—No. 1 white, cash, 731-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 731-2c; May, 76c; July, 73 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis. Feb. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 701-2 to 71c; No. 1, 56 1-2 to 57c. Bar- ley—No. 2, 51 to 511-2c; sample, 48c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 17.—Wheat—Feb-

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF M. FELIX FAURE ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

He Died From an Attack of Apoplexy—Causes Consternation at Paris—Effort on the National Crisis.

A despatch from Paris, says:—M. Felix Faure, sixth President of the third French Republic, died suddenly from apoplexy at ten o'clock on Thursday night. He had been slightly indispos- ed for a day or two, but he did not consider himself as really ill.

The news of the death of the Presi- dent did not reach the public for more than an hour after it had occurred. It is impossible to describe the first af- fect of the intelligence upon the pub- lic mind. The announcement which flew through the boulevards was sim- ply that M. Faure was dead. It was received with general incredulity. Con- firmation of the news followed swift- ly, and disbelief gave place to con- cernment, almost terror, for nobody be- lieved the statement that his death had resulted from natural causes. The pub- lic quickly leaped to the conclusion that another President had fallen the victim of an assassin, and a majority believed that the coup d'etat which for weeks has been dreaded had fallen.

It is no exaggeration to say that for an hour Paris believed that Fri- day's sun would rise upon some form of dictatorship in France preliminary to the restoration of a monarchical Government. The official news that the head of the State had been strick- en with apoplexy finally gained cred- ence and then the alarm, which was at most a panic, subsided, and the crowds, which had been momentarily expecting the tramping of the horses of the cavalry, and the

RATTLING OF SABRES, began to discuss the effect of the sud- den tragedy in the midst of the great national crisis.

It must be admitted that the per- sonal feature of the calamity is sub- ordinated in most minds, according to the comments everywhere heard on the boulevards, which were still thronged at midnight to-night, to the political situation, which it terribly complicates. This argues no lack of sympathy or respect for the dead President.

The French people did not regard M. Faure as a great figure in their national history. He was no popular hero. Perhaps he was not appreciated at his true worth, but he commanded the confidence and respect of all parties and all classes. He was remarkably successful in the difficult and delicate task of keeping clear of all the compli- cations of the terrible scandal which now blights the national life, al- though he was well known that his sympathies were on the side of those who oppose a revision of the Dreyfus case. He had sometimes been accused, in a value way, of aspiring to greater power than attaches to the office of President, and the present consti- tution, but nobody seriously believed that he was seeking to overthrow the Republican Government. Thursday night, however, Frenchmen are asking each other with enhanced anxiety what is going to happen. The ques- tion most frequently asked is, "Who will be the next President?" and the name most often suggested by the questioners themselves is that of Senator Waldeck-Rousseau.

But another question ominous in its importance is asked many times to- night. It is, "Will there be another President?" None but hopeless pessimists give a negative answer to this query, and they are few in number. Even assuming that there exists

AN EXTENSIVE PLOT, to overthrow the Republic, it is diffi- cult to see how to-night's tragedy will do otherwise than embarrass it. The constitutional machinery for dealing with an emergency like the present fortunately acquiesces. The National Assembly, comprising the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, will meet at Versailles Saturday or Monday, and will sit until the Presidency is filled.

It was learned only an hour before M. Faure's death that one of the pretenders to the French throne, who is credited with activity against the Government, has decided not to make a move until Dreyfus should be brought back to France. It is impos- sible that he will raise his hand against the Republic while the Presi- dent is lying unburied. In the mean- time, another man will be installed in the palace of Elysee, who, perhaps, will be even a stronger defender of the Republic than he who died on Thursday night.

EXPECT WAR IN TWO YEARS.

France Preparing for a Fight With Eng- land Shortly.

The Toulon Daily Mail, remarking upon the extraordinary activity at the arsenal there, and generally in French naval works, says:—"It is believed that M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, expects war with Great Britain within two years, and it is notorious that a war with England is being preached in official circles in Paris. Troops are being poured into Tunis, Caucasus, and Algeria, and war material is being de- stroyed to all the colonies. French officers openly boast they will sweep the British fleet out of the Mediter- ranean."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Notes of Proceedings in the Local Parliament.

ABOUT DAMAGE CASES.

C. A. Brown, M.P.P., for East Elgin has a bill which he will introduce to- day in the Legislature. It provides that any person beginning a suit for damage against the municipality shall first put up the money necessary for the costs. The idea of the bill is to prevent the people who have nothing and begin suits against municipal cor- porations from entering into litigation and then forcing the payment of the costs on the corporation, whether liable or not. It will also provide that any one commencing suit and not de- positing the costs will be required to appear before a judge, and it will be left for the court to decide whether the case shall go on.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The Ontario Veterinary Association, through William German, M.P.P., for Welland, will ask for an amendment to the Ontario Veterinary Act, passed in 1879. The amendment will make it illegal for any one to practise veteri- nary or surgical operations on animals who is not a regularly registered veteri- nary. Many cases have been re- ported throughout the province, where the practice of unregistered veteri- naries when they have not been bona fide graduates of any recognized college. The amendment provides that any per- son found guilty of practising shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$25 or less than \$5.

GOOD ROADS.

Petitions asking that the Govern- ment spend more money on the im- provement of roads have been asked by several places in the province. These places complain that as they have to keep up county buildings and bridges that the province should help to keep the roads good. They point out that Massachusetts pays out \$600,000 an- nually for roads, while New York State contributes 50 per cent, and Con- necticut \$31-3 per cent.

EXPORT OF FRUIT PULP.