TORONTO JAIL INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Tell of Lax Discipline at That Institution.

Governor Van Zant Faces Accusations Before Commission.

Evidence Heard Regarding Immoral Conduct at Institution.

Toronto despatch: That the discipline of Governor Van Zant at the Toronto Jail was poor and that favoritism had been shown some of the guards was the effect of a portion of the testimony in the investigation before Commissioner Judd of London in the Court House yesterday regarding charges against the Governor.

John Brown, the engineer at the jail, was the first witness called. He had been appointed in November, 1890, by the City Council. He frequently came into contact with the prisoners, since they often helped him in his work. He had never been warned not to talk to prisoners.

"Did you remember last August telling a prisoner you would get rid of Van Zant, by hook or crook, by the end of the year?"

"No."

Mr. Brown afterwards said he did say the Governor would have to get out, because things couldn't go on as they had been.

The witness admitted having smoked in the pail, against the rules but not with the prisoners. He had given men working with him small pieces of tobacco, quite against the rules.

"The Governor knew I was giving the men tobacco," said Mr. Brown, as an excuse.

William J. Osborne said he had been a prisoner in February, 1904, and December, 1905. At the time of the former conviction an acquaintance, Miss Edith Elton, had called upon him, coming once alone, but afterward with his mother. Miss Elton had complained to the witness of the Governor's conduct during her visit. Mr. Osborne said he had told Engineer Brown about this.

Miss Edith Elton, in her evidence said, that at the time of one of her visits to the jail Governor Van Zant had made improper and ungentlemanly remarks to her. The court was cleared while the woman was giving her evidence, which was to the effect that Governor Van Zant had been guilty of improper intimacy with her.

Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons, stated that the Toronto Jail had not kept pace with the growth of the city. The structural conditions of the solitary confinement cells were very bad, though generally speaking, the jail had been satisfactorily handled during Mr. Van Zant's governorship. He had always maintained that the discipline of the jail could not be satisfactory while the engineer and steward were appointed by the City Council.

To Mr. Bain, William John Harris, a guard, stated that the discipline of the jail was not strict. There were times, for instance, when Guard Connolley could take any men he desired for certain work. To had also noticed that several times when prisoners were being searched those in charge of Connolley had tobacco in their possession. On January 10, 1905, while passing the bookkeeper's office Mr. Harris said he noticed Governor Van Zant holding a young lady visitor, Miss Whitesides, in his arms, she having come to the jail with meals for her mother, who was being held as a witness for some trial, and who was consequently allowed to have extra meals sent her. Regarding the admission of visitors to the jail, Mr. Harris remarked:

"A good-looking girl can get in there almost any time. Other women sometimes have to wait around." The witness further stated that all he knew of the Governor's alleged favoritism towards questionable women he had heard from the prisoners, who on New Year's Day of this year had drawn his attention to the fact that the Governor took a girl into the chapel, shutting the door. Mr. Higgins suggested that this young lady was the Governor's niece, but the witness did not know that.

According to Mr. John McMillan, steward of the jail, the discipline was poor when compared with that of the late Governor Green. The favored guards assumed an authority and power which caused a feeling of unrest. Mr. McMillan had heard that Guard Connolley had gone to sleep in Riverdale Park on one occasion, allowing the prisoners to wander all over. The witness said that once he had gone to Hon. Mr. Hanna to tell him that some prisoners had worked outside the city property, which was contrary to the rules.

When being examined by the complainant's lawyers Turnkey Jeremiah Vickers said that he had seen Governor Van Zant in the act of kissing Mrs. Burke, the wife of a prisoner, the act taking place in the guard room, two years ago January next. Mr. Vickers said he had entered the room rather quickly, coming upon them quite unexpectedly. When the Governor had discovered the turnkey's presence he said that he and Mrs. Burke were looking for some dishes. To Mr. Higgins the witness afterwards corrected his statement, saying that the heads of the Governor and the woman were close together and he did not see them actually kissing.

Sheriff Mowat, who was the last witness called, stated that no definite complaints had been lodged with him regarding the conduct of the Governor. The investigation was then further adjourned till this morning.

EXPRESS MATTER BURNED.

Was in Third Car Bound From Toronto to Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Word was received to-day to the effect that a carload of express packages, which left Toronto for the west on Monday, was destroyed by fire between that city and North Bay. The car contained a considerable quantity of goods for Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba and the west. This is the third carload of express goods destined for the west that have been destroyed by fires during the past month. The origin of the fires is not known.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 1 JAN. 6, 1907.

God the Creator.—Gen. 1; 1-25.

Commentary.—1. The creation (vs. 1, 2).

1. In the beginning—The discoveries of geology prove the globe to have existed at an indefinitely remote period before the creation of man; that is, long before the six days' work so definitely described. It has been supposed by some that "in the beginning" was the commencement of the first day, and of course only about 6,000 years ago. But no phrase could be more indefinite as to time. It means, "in former duration," "of old:" All that is stated is that the act of creation occurred at a certain point of time in past eternity. It leaves an undefined interval between the creation of matter and the six days' work.—Benjamin Field. God—The Hebrew word is Elohim, a plural noun. "By its use here in the plural form is obscurely taught that though God is one there is a plurality of persons in the Godhead who were engaged in the creative work." The Bible does not undertake to prove the existence of God, but at the very outset his existence is assumed as a fact. Created—The primary sense of the word is that of the divine act of absolute creation out of nothing.—Field. See Rom. iv. 17, Heb. xi. 3. The heaven and the earth—The entire universe. "This first verse is a general introduction to the inspired volume, declaring the great and important truth that all things had a beginning; that nothing throughout the wide extent of nature existed from eternity, originated by chance, or from the skill of an inferior agent; but that the whole universe was produced by the creative power of God (Acts xvii. 24, Rom. xi. 36). After this preface the narrative is confined to the earth."—J., F. & B. 2. The earth was waste and void (R. V.)—There was confusion and disorder. "The history of creation is confined simply to the first two verses. The apparent conflict of this chapter with geology has arisen from the mistake of supposing it to be a narrative of creation, when all but the first two verses is an account of the adaptation of the created material of the earth as an abode for man."—Field. Moved—God proceeded to bring order out of the matter that was existing in a chaotic state.

II. The six days' work (vs. 3. 25). First day:

3. God said—God willed, decreed. Let there be light—A very dignified expression showing God's authority and power. We are here confronted with the old questions, Why this production of light on the first day, and how was it done, when the luminaries did not appear until the fourth day? It should be borne in mind that the sun, moon and stars were in existence before this time, but the earth was in a chaotic state (v. 2), and these luminaries were entirely hidden by dense darkness. "Whether the sun was created at the same time of the creation of the earth or long before that time, a dense accumulation of fogs and vapors had covered the globe with a settled and impenetrable gloom." —J., F. & B. Now when God undertook to bring order out of confusion His first act was to call for light. But how was light produced. Perhaps as clear an answer as can be found is given in Whedon's Commentary: "We may indeed, suppose that the light produced by this word of God was the light of the sun forced through the intervening clouds and mist without dispelling them for three days. The sun would, in such a case have been invisible. But as the earth continued its axial revolution, day and night were alternately produced, and thus God divided between the light and the darkness. Nothing hinders our supposing such a mode of producing the light, and dividing the light from the darkness."

5. Called the light Day—By whatever means God made the light to appear, He called the light Day. Whether the day at this time was the exact length of our present day is immaterial, it was the light part as opposed to the night and could not possibly mean "a vast cosmogonic period or age," according to the speculative theories advanced by some writers. The evening and the morning—"There was evening and there was morning, one day."—R. V. The first day had an evening and a morning. Moses mentions evening before morning because they reckoned from sunset to sunset, according to Oriental custom.

Second Day: 6. Firmament Expanse; properly something beaten out.—Hom. Com. The space above the earth; separating regions, from the seas which are below them. 8. Called the firmament Heaven—The expanse was called heaven.

Third Day: 9. Waters ....be gathered—The waters were made to flow off together forming oceans and seas. 10. Earth....seas—By this separation both were rendered useful. The earth was prepared for the habitation of man and animals, and the seas for numerous flying creatures. It requires this great surface of water "to yield a sufficiency of vapors for the purpose of cooling the atmosphere and watering the earth." God saw that it was good—This was the judgment which God pronounced upon his own works. "This clause is often added to show that all the dirorders and evil and hurtful qualities that are now in creation, are not to be charged to God, but to man's sin, which hath corrupted their nature and perverted their use." 11. God said, let the earth—We have no good reason to expect in this scripture an answer to the many mysterious questions of biology. Here we have revealed to us the Almighty, personal God, infinite in ability and wisdom to originate all things; but how he brought into being the numberless things which now arrest the observation or attract the inquiry of men, we do not believe it is the purpose of those scripture to explain.—Terry. Bring forth grass, etc.—In these general expressions we are to understand that all kinds of vegetable productions are included. "Thus, before God formed any living creature to abide upon the earth, he wisely provided for its sustenance." Whose seed is in itself—Either in the root, or branch, or bud, or fruit; which is sufficient in itself for the propagation of its kind.—Benson. The seed of a plant is the miracle of miracles. A noted botanist counted 80,000 different kinds and estimated that there might be 100,000, and not one of these ever failed to produce its own kind.

Fourth Day: 14. Lights in the firmament—The sun, moon and stars now for the first time appear. Be for signs, etc.—The heavenly bodies regulate the recurring seasons. 16. God made two great lights—The moon is referred to as a great light because it appears great to those on the earth. "Both the sun and hte moon may be said to be 'made' on the fourth day ,not created, indeed, for it is a different word that is here used, but constituted, appointed to the important and necessary office of serving as luminaries to the world, and regulating by their motions and their influence the progress and divisions of time."—J., F. & B.

Fifth Day: 20 23. Let the waters bring forth abundantly—Let the waters teem with creeping things, and let fowls fly. In chapter ii. 19 the fowls are said to be formed out of the ground. All these creatures were first introduced by God's word. They were creations, not evolutions; but their subsequent multiplication is conceived of as generations. —Whedon's Com. At the close of this day God blesses that which He has made.

Sixth Day: 24. Let the earth bring forth.....cattle, and creeping thing, and beast—Here are three classes: Cattle, or domestic animals; creepers, or insects and reptiles; beasts, or wild animals, as distinguished from domestic animals.

Questions.—Why is the book of Genesis important? Who is the author of this book? When did the creation take place? What is to be understood by "In the beginning"? What can you say of the agreement of science and revelation? In what condition was the earth after the creation? When did God perform the six days' work? What was done on each day?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

To God, the Creator, the first verse of the Bible brings us; with God, the Redeemer, the last verse of the Bible brings us. All between is a history of God's dealings with man as his Creator and Redeemer. "In the beginning God created" (v. 1). This verse declares the absolute origin of the heavens and the earth. The second verse describes the condition of the planet previous to the commencement of the Adamic creation. Between these two is a chasm in the narrative, clearly perceptible in the Hebrew, of unnumbered ages. With the third verse commences the history of the six days' creation. The Bible never conword of God. God's word and God's work are one. "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth" (Psa. xxxiii. 6). If science seems to contradict the Bible we have only to "let God be true, but every man a liar," and wait (Rom. iii. 4). We know that these were six literal days, because God refers to them as such in the fourth commandment (Exod. xx. 8-11). The order of creation was as follows:

First day, light. "God said, Let there be light" (vs. 3-5). Light is essential to all vegetable and animal life. These are the first recorded words of God. "They are sublime and prophetic. That act of creation set forth all that God afterwards revealed Himself to be, and all thta He did for His people in delivering them from the power of darkness. It is now well known that light can exist without the sun, and hence the laugh of infidelity at the idea of light before the sun has turned against itself." There was a diffusion of light before the sun was "made" on the fourth day. We are told that "God is light" before it is said that "God is love" (I. John i. 5). Jesus is the "Light of the world." The word is a light.

Second day, the firmament, or atmosphere, with its gases and vapors and electricity. "God said, Let there be an expansion" (vs. 6-8, marg.) We are told that the Bible term "firmament" is but an ancient blunder crystallized. Science says the Bible asserts there is a solid sphere above us which revilves with its starry lamps; but that is an old notion of ignorance, for there is nothing but vast space filled with ether above us, and stars are suns varying by indefinite distances. But looking closer at the word "firmament" we find that the original Hebrew term is rakiya, that which is spread out, an expanse. A better word could not have been chosen to express the appearance and yet accommodate the reality. It actually anticipates science.

Third day, the sea, the dry land. "God said, Let .... the dry land appear .... Let the earth bring forth green grass .. herb....fruit tree" (vs. 9-13.) What a scene of terrible grandeur! From the vast shoreless ocean, in an instant of time, continents were upheaved, and immense portions of earth depressed to follow the hollow depths. Then these mountains and valleys and prairies were clothed with all the beauty of trees, shrubs, grass, flowers and fruit. In my hame hangs a painting of beautiful roses. I never look at it but I think of the dear girl who painted it. It is a constant reminder of her love, though we have not met for years. In looking out upon the grand and beautiful in earth, sky, and sea, I like to think, "My father made it and pronounced it good." It draws us tenderly near the Infinite to think lovingly upon all he has made, and nature is as truly a revelation of God to us as his fritten word.

Fourth day. "God said, Let there be lights" (vs. 14-19.) God made (not created) two great lights, the sun to rule the day and the moon to rule the night. "He made the stars also." Napoleon is said to have replied to some skeptical officers, who had been airing their atheism, by pointing to the moon and stars, "Gentlemen, what you say sounds well, but who made those things?" Randolph of Roanoke put the same thought somewhat more bluntly, while he was looking at the sunrise from a mountain height: "There, John," he exclaimed, addressing his body servant, "If you ever hear any one say there isn't a God after all we've seen this morning I give you leave to knock him down." A Christian woman said one midnight, her face radiant with the ecstasy of perfect trust, "He made the stars also." Then she fell asleep in Jesus.

Fifth day. "God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature" (vs. 20-23.) God created whales and fishes, birds and insects; all living things that inhabit the water or fly in the air.

Sixth day. Let the earth bring forth the living creature" (Gen. i. 24-31.) Beasts, or wild animals; cattle, or domestic animals; and reptiles (vs. 24, 25.) Man remained to be created, the last and greatest of God's creatures.—A. C. M.

Somehow or other marriage doesn't seem so important to a woman after she has accomplished it.

WAS NEIL MURDERED WITH A LONG HAT PIN?

Belief That the Weapon Was Thrust Through the Eyeball Into the Man's Brain

Woman Still Declares That Her Husband Met His Death by Falling Downstairs.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Neil murder mystery promises to take rank among the celebrated cases of the day.

It is generally believed in Greenwich, Conn., that he was killed, but opinion is divided as to whether his wife, a beautiful woman, is guilty of the crime or not. The medical examiner who made the autopsy is quoted as saying:

"I do not believe tha her (Mrs. Neil's) nail file found in his umbrella killed him. It looks to me like the eyeball had been shoved aside while he was in a stupor from drugs, and that then a long hatpin was plunged into the socket at the side of the eyeball, so as to leave as small a wound as possible. After the point passed the eyeball the hatpin was thrust deep into the socket and three and a half inches into the brain."

Mrs. Neil, who was arrested at the home of her brother on Saturday, was taken to police headquarters yesterday and photographed.

She is now held in the Tombs as a fugitive from justice. Her attorney is Edward Greenthal, of 49 Chambers street.

Sheriff Ritch, who came here to get the prisoner, and who will ask for extradition papers, said yesterday that he was convinced of the woman's guilt. It was on his statement that Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court committed her without bail. At the same time the Sheriff expresses deep sympathy for her, saying that he believed she was the most abused woman that ever lived and that her husband treated her in an inhuman manner from the time of their marriage. "Neil," declared the Sheriff, "was drunk all the time, and never did any work in the blacksmith shop, all the labor being performed by assistants."

Mrs. Neil declared yesterday on her way to Police Headquarters that she knew nothing of the circumstances of her husband's death.

"I loved my husband," said she, "and he was very kind to me, except when he drank, and then he was a beast. I met him at New Rochelle, where I married him. This was after i had got a divorce from my first husband."

Mrs. Neil said she was eager to go back to Greenwich and face the charges against her. She was willing to talk as much as any one wanted her to.

"We were all drinking that night," said she in the court room to reporters, "and Joe, my husband, tried to take me upstairs. He fell headlong down the stairs."

She was then asked about a nail file said to have been found in her umbrella in the hotel. From the description of it given her, she said it was hers, but she declared she could not imagine how it got into the umbrella. Her eye was still discolored, the result of a beating, she said, which Neil had given her.

Mrs. Neil is known to many artists, including Chase, for whom she posed. She was much in demand because of her wealth of auburn hair.

The latest theory advanced as a solution of the mystery is the possibility that the accused wife acted under the influence of a dual personality brought about by a combination of morphine and whiskey.

Physicians who have observed her since her arrest are convinced that she has had at times a dual personality, and that when she says she has no recollection of killing her husband, she speaks the truth.

EXECUTION PARTY.

SELECT COMPANY WITNESS DEATH OF BERLIN MURDERER.

Several Guests in Evening Dress, While Headsman Wore Pair of White Gloves—Victim Died Shouting Curses at Bystanders.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Rudolf Hennig, the daring murderer who made a sensational escape from the clutches of the Kaiser's police and was subsequently recaptured after a pitched battle in the streets of Stettin, was beheaded in Berlin a few days ago upon the anniversary of his crime. The execution took place in the presece of a select company of invited guests, some of whom were clad in evening dress. These latter included the headsman, Herr Schweitz, of Breslau, who also wore white gloves.

Shouting incoherent curses, the murderer was thrown violently to his knees by the executioner's three muscular assistants, who placed his head squarely in the centre of the block. Having placed the death warrant bearing the Kaiser's signature in his wallet, the executioner swung his glistening axe, and Hennig's head was cleanly severed wiht a well-directed blow.

LEFT SMALL FORTUNE.

Search of Guelph House Where Man Was Found Dead.

Guelph, Ont., despatch: The authorities to-day made a thorough search of the contents of the house occupied by the late George Kelsey, who was found dead in bed. Neighbors say he made a will, but if so it has disappeared. What was found, however, was securities for investments of over six thousand dollars, in addition to some real estate. As far as known, he had no relatives in this country, though the documents discovered point to the existence of a son somewhere. Deceasel had lived alone for 30 years.

Rheumatism

A Prominent Business Man Stakes His Reputation on the Merits of this New Remedy for the Dread Disease.

In these days, when every preparation is carefully analysed and tested, only those of genuine merit can come unscathed through the ordeal—and they have every cause to deserve the confidence of the public.

And it is only such preparations that the far-seeing business man supports.

Banks and business houses all over Canada are familiar with the integrity and business acumen of C. W. Mack—the well-known Rubber Stamp Manufacturer of Toronto. The fact that he is substantially interested in the Rheumatism Compound of his cousin, Dr. H. H. Mack, speaks volumes for the value of this remedy.

Mr. Mack became interested some time ago in this Compound—and he was so thoroughly convinced by the astonishing results accomplished by it, that he joined Dr. Mack in marketing the compound.

This is what Mr. C. W. Mack says:

"I back the following by my business reputation.

"I state, from positive proof—by personal observation of many cases—that Dr. Mack's Rheumatism Compound is an absolutely sure and safe cure.

"I have interviewed many of the doctor's patients—and have yet to find one failure.

"Strong facts—but they are facts.

"Every drop of blood is reached and purified—the whole system freed from Rheumatic Poisons."

It is just this sort of backing that gives people confidence. For the business man of to-day does not invest his money in a mediocre article. It has to be something that proves its worth to the public—that will do what it is intended to do—and do it in the best manner known to science.

Dr. H. H. Mack's Rheumatism Compound

cures the worst form of Rheumatism—promptly and permanently. It removes the cause of the disease—and tones up the whole body.

It dissolves, and carries out of the system, the deposits of Uric Acid, which cause the excruciating twinges, by grating against the tissues of the joints and muscles. This Uric Acid was originally left in the blood by the kidneys failing to do their work of filtering the poison out of the body. Dr. Mack's Compound carefully stimulates the kidneys, and puts all the other organs in good working order.

Send for Dr. Mack's booklet, on Rheumatism—it will be sent free and postpaid.

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There's no need to suffer—you've no right to suffer. Address:

Dr. H. H. MACK,

(Home Office, Mill Village, N.S.) **60 Yonge St., Toronto.**

MARKET REPORTS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKETS.

At the Winnipeg option market to-day the following were the closing quotations: Dec. 73⅞c, May 76¾c, July 77⅝c bid.

FLOUR PRICES.

Flour—Manitoba patent, $3.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, $2.79 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $4.50; strong bakers', $4.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 10c to 12½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts were large again, upwards of 100 loads, counting Wednesday and Thursday, but we cannot give details, not being able to get our report from the G. T. R. One thing can be truthfully said and that is, there were and have been too many cattle, more than were required. This caused trade to be bad, with pricese much lower all round.

Exporters—There were none, excepting a few bulls, which sold at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Butchers—Trade in butchers' cattle was slow, the best picked lots selling at $4 to $4.25, with a few odd cattle at $4.40 to $4.50, but the cattle bringing the latter prices were mighty scarce. Good loads sold at $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; medium, $3.50 to $3.65; common, $3.25 to $3.40; cows, $2.50 to $3.25; canners, at $1 to $1.75 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Few offering and not many wanted. One load of good short-keeps, 1,180 lbs. each, sold at $4.25 per cwt.; feeding steers, $3.25 to $3.75 per cwt.; stockers ranged from $2.50 to $3 per cwt., with one lot at $2.10 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Trade fair at a little easier quotations. Prices ranged from $35 to $55 each.

Veal Calves—Veal calves sold at about the same prices, ranging at $3.50 to $6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep sold at about steady prices, but lambs were easier, selling at about $5.60 to $5.80 per cwt. Export sheep were quoted at $4.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts were light, with prices unchanged, at $6.15 for selects and $5.90 for lights and fats.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Receipts of grain to-day were moderate. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of 300 bushels of fall at 72 to 73c, and of 100 bushels of goose at 67c. Barley firm, 800 bushels selling at 54 to 55c. Oats are unchanged, with sales of 500 bushels at 38 to 40c.

Hay in liberal supply, with prices steady; 40 loads sold at $14 to $16 a ton for timothy, and at $11 to $12 for mixed.

Straw steady, six loads selling at $15.50 a ton for bundled, and at $8.50 to $9 for loose.

Dressed hogs are unchanged; light quoted at $8.50, and heavy at $8 to $8.25.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 0 72	$ 0 73
Do., red, bush.	0 72	0 73
Do., Spring, bush.	0 70	0 00
Do., goose, bush.	0 67	0 68
Oats, bush.	0 38	0 40
Barley, bush.	0 54	0 55
Buckwheat, bush.	0 55	0 00
Peas, bush.	0 80	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	13 00	16 00
Do., mixed, ton	11 00	12 00
Straw, per ton	15 00	16 00
Seeds—		
Alsike, fancy, bush.	6 50	6 75
Do., No. 1, bush.	6 00	6 25
Do., No. 2, bush.	5 75	5 85
Red clover, fancy, bush.	7 75	8 00
Do., No. 1	7 00	7 25
Do., No. 2	6 35	6 50
Timothy, bush.	1 25	1 80
Dressed hogs	8 00	8 50
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 40
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Do., creamery	0 30	0 32
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 09	0 11
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0 10	0 12
Turkeys, per lb.	0 14	0 15
Apples, per bbl.	1 50	3 50
Potatoes, per bush.	0 70	0 75
Cabbage, per dozen	0 30	0 50
Onions, per bag	0 75	1 00
Beef, hindquarters	7 00	8 00
Do., forequarters	4 75	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	7 00	7 25
Do., medium, carcase	5 50	6 00
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	9 00
Veal, per cwt.	9 00	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	9 00	10 00

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—The general volume of wholesale trade here is continuing its activity unusually late in the year. Cold weather came early, and with good sleighing the retail trade throughout the country became quite active. Sorting lines are moving exceedingly well and current orders are surprisingly large. The demand for tweed suitings and overcoatings is very heavy and as in most other lines prices here are tending upwards. It is expected tailors will not be able to get repeat orders at present figures. There is a slightly less active tone to general lines of hardware here although the general trade is still much heavier than usual at this time of the year. Following new tariff regulations boiler plate has advanced fifteen cents. In other lines of trade the revision has not made any actual advances as yet. There is much complaint about the advance in the duty on watch and clock movements and higher prices may be expected for some lines of drygoods. A good holiday trade is moving in groceries although higher prices for dried fruits have had some effect in retarding ordering. Sugar prices are advancing following the higher duty on raws.

Toronto — All lines of trade report that the weather of the past few weeks pretty well throughout Canada has resulted in a good movement of wholesale and retail stocks. New prices are announced by the Dominion Textile Company in which white cottons show an advance of two and a half to five per cent. The hardware trade is heavy with prices firm. Metals are particularly so. The trade in groceries has been very good, orders having been heavy from all parts of the country. The retail holiday trade still promises to be the heaviest on record. Money is fairly free, and collections are good in almost all parts of the country.

London — The warmer weather of the latter part of this week has had some quieting effect upon the retail demand for heavy lines. The holiday trade is opening out well and promises to be a record. Collections are fair.

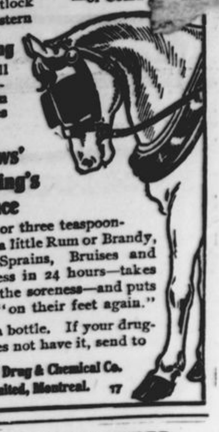
Ottawa— Trade has been brisk while the cold weather lasted, but the milder turn has had some little effect in most lines throughout the surrounding country. City retail trade is now moderately active. Collections are generally fair.

Vancouver and Victoria — There is little change to the trade conditions anywhere along the Pacific Coast. Continued activity in all lines of industry and scarcity of labor was resulting in high wages and, as a result, wholesale and retail goods were moving well. The labor problem in the lumber mills, etc., is quite acute and the mill owners find it necessary to employ Chinese, Japanese, and Hindu workmen. Exporters of British Columbia fruit have been very much delighted with the reception accorded recent shipments sent to England and Scotland.

Quebec — Good roads have improved business considerable during the past week and wholesalers report orders coming to hand more freely than for several weeks past.

For Strains

—of Back
—of Stifle
—of Whirlebone
—of Fetlock
—of Pastern
—of Shoulder
—of Hough
—of Knee
—of Coffin



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Two or three teaspoonfuls in a little Rum or Brandy, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses "on their feet again."

50c. a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send to

National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal. 17

A MOTHER'S DEED.

DEMENTED WOMAN SLAYS TWO CHILDREN AND SELF.

Cuts Their Throats and Her Own in Snow Outside Her Home—Found Dead in the Snow.

Sudbury despatch: A tragedy has been enacted at Whitefish, a little railway village on the Soo branch of the C. P. R. 18 miles west of here.

An Englishwoman, whose husband is an engineer with the Copper Cliff Mining Company, suddenly became demented. While in this condition during last Thursday night, she took her two children, aged 3 and 8, respectively, from their bed, and, carrying them outside the house, laid them in the deep snow, and cut their throats with a knife. Apparently realizing the enormity of her crime, she then used the weapon upon her own throat.

Neighbors the following morning were shocked to find the three bodies lying in the snow. The mother and the youngest child were dead, but there was still life in the elder child. Doctors were summoned, but this child also died within three hours after being found. In addition to the fearful gash, its limbs were badly frozen, the night having been desperately cold, the thermometer registering 15 below zero.

Dr. Strothers, coroner, and Police Magistrate Brodie, of Sudbury, were immediately informed of the tragedy, and an inquest was opened. The husband of the woman stated that his wife's mother, who still resides in the old country, had been in the habit of frequently becoming temporarily insane. This leads to the conclusion that the insanity of her daughter was hereditary.

ARRESTED AT PORT HURON.

Agnes Lang Will Be Brought Back to Sarnia for Trial.

Sarnia despatch: Agnes Lang, aged 19, forfeited her bail after stealing, it is alleged, $65 from her father, and failed to appear on Monday for trial on charges of forgery and shoplifting. She was arrested in Port Huron to-day while boarding a train for Detroit. She displayed the utmost coolness for one of her years. She will be brought back here for trial.

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free.

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private ills, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many

continue to suffer rather than to submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female ills, Mrs. Pinkham can advise sick women more wisely than the local physician.

Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped Delle. Emerentienne Montreuil, of 114 Latourelle St., Quebec, Que.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered for eight months with what the doctors called prolapsus, which caused great weakness all over my system, with faint dizzy spells. I kept growing weaker and weaker. I tried several medicines which they claimed would cure my trouble, but nothing was of the least benefit until I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and this helped me so rapidly that I could hardly believe my good fortune. I would gladly have paid $25.00 for that first bottle, for it started me on the road to health, and five bottles cured me. I am most grateful for my splendid, robust health, and shall certainly recommend the Vegetable Compound in glowing terms to all my friends and acquaintances, for it is deserving of all the praise I can give it."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

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