Door Facto
PO
Factory we are now prep
RDERS PROMPTLY.
large quantity of S
Flooring and the diff
umber for outside sheeting
is very Large so that all o
be filled.
and Lath alw
Stock.
G. & J. McKECHN

NOT GUILTY
MEN CURED
le aged men and old men can look back
r early manhood with a sigh of regret
misspent life as "one of the boys" has
BUSE is a terrible sin against nature
vate Di cases sap the very life and vitali
ATMENT will positively cure all the follow
NS, NERVOUS DEBILITY
, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAK
MANHOOD, UNNATURAL
AND BLADDER DISEASES
nt; weak or debilitated; tired mornings;
ry poor; easily fatigued; excitable and
es on face; dreams and night losses; re
ing; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varic
; distrustful; want of confidence; lack o
E YOU OR ASK NO PAY.
NO PAY—CONFIDENTIAL
VE. A Warning from the Living. "
15 I learned a bad habit. Tried
ut benefit; emissions and drains increased
and been cured by Drs. Kennedy & Kerg
I did so and in two months was positi
now married and have two healthy chil
ele made life miserable. I was weak and
eyes sunken, bashful in society, hair thin,
my eyes. The New Method Treatment of
weeks.—I. L. PETERSON, Ionia.
RSON relates his experience. "I lived on
t school I learned an early habit, which
tally. Family doctors said I was going
Golden Monitor,' edited by Drs. Kennedy
e TRUTH and the CAUSE. Self-abuse
Method Treatment and was cured. My
I have sent them many patients, all of
Treatment supplies vigor, vitality and
blood disease was in my system for eight
n mercury for two years, but the disease
n the skin, ulcers in the mouth and on
eakness, etc. My brother, who had been
nedy and Kergan, recommended them.
God I consulted them. No return of the
0,000 CURED. NO RISK.
you lost hope? Are you contemplating
been diseased? Have you any weakness?
What it has done for others it will do for
has treated you, write for an honest
BOOKS FREE.—"The Golden Monitor"
sage, 2 cents. Sealed.
UT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRI
No names on boxes or envel
Question list and cost of
AN, No. 148 SHELBY ST.
DETROIT, MICH.

Ladies Favori
Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Manufactured by The Cook Co., Windsor, Ont. and Detroit, Mich., is the only known safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in "the hour and time of need." Every lady who reads this is requested to inclose two postage stamps, with her address, for
Free Sample
and full particulars, which we will send by return mail in plain, sealed envelope.
An old physician, 35 years con-nued practice treating diseases of women, has charge of the office, and can be consulted by letter or in person. Address our main office
THE COOK COMPANY,
Room 3—No. 253 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Mich.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound sold by all responsible wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion of Canada and United States for One Dollar per box.

sell their half-hatched prog white man. As soon as the t acquires wisdom he tests all investing. If when he up to the sun they appear li and nearly transparent they good. He will buy them a sink in water, but not if th

Robinson recently met a Kru n orth of the Benue River, but cou nderstand a word of the langua s speaking. The white man ask n if he could talk Arabic or Haus ound that he had no knowledge Then the young man was tur r to Dr. Tonkin, to see what h make out of him, and was finall d that the language he was speak as English.

recent explorer says that one reatest annoyances in Africa wa ask of waking his Arab servant lept sounder than any person h heard of before. The boy ha stories to tell concerning his ab n this line, one of which was tha he was traveling with an Ara rth Africa he slept one night with key tethered to his leg to pre t running away. When he awoke morning he found that the don ad wandered of a mile or so ng him along with it. The ex says he believes the story is true.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Port Arthur harbor is frozen over.

Belleville had 16 births, 1 marriage and 16 deaths during November.

A grain elevator, to cost $500,000, is to be erected at Kingston.

The Montreal Cotton Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Dr. R. J. Woods, late of Toronto, died on Tuesday at Vancouver, B.C., of pneumonia.

John Mills, a keeper in the Kingston Penitentiary has fallen heir to an estate of $140,000 in Scotland.

Mr. John McKeown County Crown Attorney of Lincoln, died at the Hotel Dieu hospital, Kingston, yesterday.

Montreal's finances are in a rather bad way and the Council is considering plans to relieve the pressure.

The Ottawa Free Press advocates the abolition of the Act exempting civil servants from the process of garnishee.

The medical staff of the Ottawa General Hospital has resigned in a body, accusing the directors of not keeping faith.

The young Galician girl who was stricken with smallpox in Winnipeg died on Tuesday night. There are no new cases.

A number of the employees of the C. P. R. repair shops in Montreal have been discharged as there is no work for them.

The Keewatin Power Company are making contracts to supply electric power in Winnipeg, transmitted a distance of 130 miles.

The threatened split of the High Court of Quebec Independent Order of Foresters into French and English seems to have been averted.

Mr. Harry Foster, a brother of the ex-Minister of Finance, fractured his skull by falling down stairs at Moncton recently by the Duke of Devonshire.

A young man named Tophan was accidentally killed a few days ago in the Lake Dauphin country by his two brothers who mistook him for a wolf and shot him.

Miss Pennock, telegraph operator at Langdon, N.W.T., had her legs crushed under a train. One was amputated and the young lady is in a very critical condition.

The Dominion Fisheries Department has promised a supply of salmon eggs to the Hawaiian republic, to see if the Canadian fish will thrive in the waters of that vicinity.

Mr. A. D. Flint, assistant postmaster at Holland, Man., shot himself through the head while handling a loaded revolver in his office, dying in a few minutes.

At St. John the Pullman Car Company won a suit brought against it for injuries alleged to have been sustained by a passenger owing to the coldness of a car.

At Rat Portage a Pagan Indian who shot his foster father, thinking him a wendigo or evil spirit, was found guilty of manslaughter. Judge Rose sentenced him to six months' hard labor.

Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, denies the truth of the report that his line was endeavoring to lease the Buffalo and Lake Huron Branch from the Grand Trunk railway.

Mr. James Crawford, an elderly Englishman who went to Manitou, Man., from the United States recently, was frozen to death on Monday night, while walking to his son's farm, four miles from Manitou.

It is stated that the Federal Government has decided to follow the example of the Grand Trunk railway, and henceforth purchase all the goods required for the Intercolonial railway in the towns along the line.

Arrangements have now been perfected by which cattle and sheep from the Dominion of Canada, for export from Boston, may be entered and examined at the frontier ports of St. Alban's and Island Pond, Vermont.

Burglaries of country postoffices are so frequent and daring that Major Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, has suggested to the Postmaster-General the advisability of adopting the reward system in vogue in the United States.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council has issued a final order for payment of $60,000 to the Hamilton & Milton Road Company, in extinction of all its rights, Hamilton, the county and the T., H. & B. Railway Company to pay equal proportions of the sum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is visiting Windsor castle as the guest of the Queen.

It is rumored that the Queen may visit Ireland next year, during the celebration of her long reign.

A Christmas gift from the English people to U. S. Ambassador Bayard is being mooted in London.

Chas. Cushman, the only brother of Charlotte Cushman, the great American actress, died in England.

Dr. Jameson was removed from Holloway Jail in an ambulance and taken to a private sanitarium in one of the suburbs of London.

It is expected that those who were sentenced with Dr. Jameson for the Transvaal raid will be liberated from prison before Christmas.

It is stated in London that U. S. Ambassador Bayard has decided to decline the proposed Christmas gift suggested by the Daily Telegraph.

The exporters and manufacturers in London say that their trade with Canadian firms who import dry goods from the Old Country is not nearly up to that of former years.

Ambassador Bayard stated his belief that before his departure from England some permanent arrangement of arbitration will be arranged between England and the United States.

It is understood on high authority in London that the Laurier Government will cordially co-operate in the scheme of Imperial defence outlined recently by the Duke of Devonshire.

The London Daily Mail says that the fetes at Blenheim castle in honor of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough cost twenty thousand pounds.

A cold wave of extreme severity is prevailing throughout England, and several deaths of tramps and others from exposure to the weather are reported. Skating is freely indulged in.

Notwithstanding the enormous sums the African millionaires are spending on stately residences in London, they cannot get admission into clubs and social circles where poorer people are welcomed.

A London despatch says that the Canadian Gazette asserts that enquiries made in the highest quarters failed to disclose any intention on the part of the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Canada next year.

The Manchester Guardian says Lord Salisbury will make very strong representations to the Spanish Government with reference to the detention in Cuba of Richard and John Beatty, residents of British Columbia.

Nothing is known in London official circles of the rumoured intention of knighting Mr. Laurier on New Year's day; but there is a desire that he should visit England and become acquainted with the British Ministers and officials.

At a meeting of the British Empire League on Friday the Duke of Devonshire said that he believed the Imperial Federation sentiment was growing, but that the idea of free trade within the Empire had not yet met with a hearty response.

UNITED STATES.

The Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, has collapsed.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is bed-ridden from the effect of a fall.

The Salvation Army in St. Louis intends giving a Christmas dinner to three thousand persons.

The window glass manufacturers of the United States have reorganized both the old associations.

By an escape of gas in two houses in Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, on Saturday, three persons lost their lives.

A strong effort is being made in Buffalo to prevent the contractors for public works employing Canadian labor.

President Cleveland has purchased a house in 96th street, New York, in addition to a home in Princetown, N.J.

So far the Southern Pacific has had no trouble from snow, but Northern Pacific trains have been delayed somewhat.

Floods are doing great damage in Wisconsin, and causing intense hardship to the people living in the river valleys.

Luther Greenman, his wife and four children are reported to have been burned to death in the destruction of their home by fire at Perry, N. Y.

The United States & Hayti Telegraph Company have laid a cable direct from New York to Hayti, which is now open for business to all South American points.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the month of November shows a deficit of more than seven million dollars

About six hundred persons living in Milwaukee were poisoned, some seriously, by bread obtained from a baker. It contained arsenic, and it is supposed the poison was put in the bread by some enemy of the baker.

Telegraph advices from the commercial agencies of Messrs. Bradstreet and Dun in New York are of the kind usual at this dull season. The recent spurt of orders has been filled, and trade generally is quiet, while there is an under-current of activity consequent on the usual Christmas requirements. The failures are small for November by comparison with those for the month of October. What is known as the iron and steel combine has been broken up, and lower prices are expected to prevail. The general volume of trade is only moderate, and no special activity is expected in any part of the country this year. Stormy weather has to a certain extent interfered with the distribution of goods. The dry goods trade is dull for this time of year.

GENERAL.

Spain is fitting out a flying squadron

There are now thirteen thousand men on strike in Hamburg.

Princess Elizabeth of Lippe is dead. She was sixty-three years of age.

The Porte denies the reports of recent massacres at Diarbekir and Kharput.

Cuban rebels attacked the town of Guanabacoa, near Havana, on Tuesday and burned a part of the town.

Arrests of persons suspected of being concerned in plots against the Government continue in Constantinople.

A cyclone, accompanied by heavy floods, has swept the eastern West Indies, causing great loss of life.

Sir E. J. Monson, the newly appointed British Ambassador to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin, has arrived in Paris.

The Paris police have seized at the Gare du Nord large packages of a manifesto by Prince Victor Napoleon.

The Hamburg employers have refused to submit their difference with the striking dock laborers to arbitration.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who was first elected to the Presidency of Mexico in 1876, has just been inaugurated for the fifth time.

Lord Rosemead, Governor of Cape Colony, who has been suffering from dropsy, will undergo an operation in a few days.

The Minister of Marine in the French Government is opposed to the proposal to include $40,000,000 in the naval estimates for new men-of-war.

The Government has decided to renew the charter of the Bank of France for 24 years. The select committee opposed all schemes for a State bank.

In the event of the Hamburg labour troubles not being settled by arbitration during the present week, it is likely that the German Government will intervene.

A divorce judgment given in Paris establishes that the wife of a habitual gambler is entitled to a divorce and to the management of her children's property.

All the harbor laborers at Hamburg have been called out by the Strikers' Committee, and a general strike throughout Europe is said to be imminent.

Great Britain has advanced and the Egyptian Government has accepted the sum of £500,000, to be repaid into the Egyptian treasury to meet the expenses of the Soudan campaign.

A mass meeting of the Farmers' Union was held in Lyons, France, at which the dealers in salt meats resolved in favor of the exclusion of American pork products in view of the fall in the price of swine.

Signor Cecchi, the Italian Consul, and the captains of the warships Volturno and Staffetta, with six other officers, are reported to have been murdered by Somales at Magadoxo, according to reports from Zanzibar.

The London Times, after commenting on Gen. Weyler's failure to subdue the Cuban insurgents, says the gloomy outlook in the island makes it impossible to exclude the possibility of some kind of United States intervention.

Lord Cromer, the British Agent at Cairo, has officially informed the Egyprepay to the Caisse the money advanced to meet the expenses of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, Great Britain will tian Government that if they decide to refund the amount.

SOME BRITISH NEWS.

Arthur Kitson's Action—The Vancouver In Fault—Banquet to Mr. Bayard—Anglo-Canadian Trade.

A despatch from London says:—The Morning Post announces that Arthur Kitson will bring an action against Sir James Kitson, member of Parliament, and other members of the family, to set aside his father's will, involving half a million pounds on the ground of insanity and undue influence. It was Arthur Kitson's wife who some time since obtained £12,000 damages against Doctor Playfair for slander in imparting information to his wife regarding Mrs. Kitson that he had obtained in a professional capacity.

The Admiralty Court has decided that the steamer Vancouver, which ran into the steamer Lake Ontario in the St. Lawrence River during a fog on the night of August 9, was solely to blame for the disaster. The court held that the Vancouver was proceeding at a high rate of speed.

In response to a cable inquiry whether the report to the effect that the Coates Thread Company had absorbed the thread mills of Finlayson, Bousfield & Company in Scotland, Messrs. Finlayson, Bousfield & Company have telegraphed a statement to the effect that the report was untrue.

The Lord Mayor of London having invited United States Ambassador Bayard to accept a farewell banquet at the Mansion House, Mr. Bayard replied that it afforded him great pleasure to accept the invitation and has fixed the day of the entertainment March 2.

The British ship Peer, Captain Jones, which sailed from London October 4 for Capetown, has been wrecked near Saldanha Bay, South Africa. Four of her crew were saved, but fourteen are missing.

The year is closing well for the Anglo-Canadian trade. The imports from Canada into Great Britain have increased 18 per cent. for the eleven months ending with November, totalling £12,154,368. The increases include wheat £500,000, bacon £190,000, hams £150,000, butter, £170,000, cheese £280,000, eggs, £16,000, fish £50,000, hewn wood £185,000, sawn wood £780,000. The exports from England to Canada increased 1 per cent. during the same period.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

National Celebration of the Completion of the Sixtieth Year.

The directors of the Crystal Palace have decided to devote the entire resources of their establishment during the summer of 1897 to a national commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the queen's reign. The special fetes, celebrations and amusements are to be announced at a later date. The Victorian Loan Exhibition, which is intended to open May 24—the anniversary of her majesty's birthday—will illustrate by historical and modern specimens, original models, and practical examples—1. the famous inventions in the arts and industries of the last sixty years; 2. the naval and military services, 1837-1897; 3. the fine arts of the queen's reign; 4. the national sports, pastimes and recreations of the Victorian era; 5. the colonies and dependencies.

The fetes and loan exhibition will be preceded by a series of popular lectures demonstrating the advancement made during her majesty's reign in the more important branches of art, science, letters and industries. The inaugural lecture was delivered on October 28 by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., the subject being "The History of the Queen's Reign." The lecturer observed that the reign of Queen Victoria had witnessed a greater change in the methods of traveling than had been seen in all the centuries and the thousands of years which had gone before it. The telegraph and the submarine cable had brought the ends of the earth into what he might call instantaneous communication. The telephone, the electric light and all the improvements in sanitary conditions had taken place during the present reign.

The London Exhibitions, limited, also announce that their next exhibition at Earl's Court will be styled the Victorian Era Exhibition. It is intended to show the progress made in the past sixty years in commercial and industrial pursuits, economic and scientific interests, music and the drama, sports, pastimes and recreations, while an important section will be devoted to women's work. As it is intended that the exhibition shall be purely British no industrial exhibits will be accepted which do not emanate from the United Kingdom.

SOOTHING HIS CONSCIENCE.

He had not been a store clerk very long, and he was quite unused to the ways of the world. His employer pointed out a lot of goods and said:

"As soon as you get time mark these 'Selling at Cost,' and let them go at a dollar apiece."

"But—er—aren't you mistaken?"

"Mistaken about what?"

"Charging a dollar apiece for them. You say 'Selling at Cost,' and they didn't cost but seventy cents."

"Young man, did I say I was going to sell them for what I paid for them?"

"Not in so many words."

"You dislike to run any risk of misrepresenting anything, don't you?"

"It is contrary to my principles."

"Your feelings do you great credit. It would grieve you very much to give you the slightest cause for departing from what you consider proper. I wouldn't have you deceive anybody who comes into this store for the world. When I say these goods are selling at cost, I mean it. And if anybody asks you how much it is, you can come out frankly and tell him that one dollar is the cost to the purchaser."

"Mamma," said little Mary, "what does amen mean?" "It means that you join in with what has been said, dearie—that you approve of and believe it." "O, yes, I know," said the little girl. "It's the opposite of nit!"

BRITAIN GETTING IN TRIM

PREPARING FOR A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

Strength of the Pacific Fleets Being Doubled—While Canada is Strongly Fortified Against Invasion—Terrible War Engines.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Having made Esquimalt and Victoria Harbors practically impregnable by the construction of a series of wonderful forts that are marvels of modern engineering skill, the British War Office is now taking still another step in the direction of making Esquimalt one of the strongest—as it is one of the most important strategetic—points in the Empire, as usual with the British authorities, the plan has been kept a close secret, and it was only a day or so ago that Victorians obtained an inkling of what is contemplated. This latest move is to practically double the efficiency of the North Pacific squadron, replacing each of the present fleet by a fighting ship of

MUCH MORE MODERN TYPE.

And at the same time bringing around one of the largest and best battleships to be used as a guardship and coast defense vessel in conjunction with the land fortifications. The reorganization of Admiral Pallisier's squadron is in accordance with a general plan lately decided upon to strengthen the naval force of Britain at all the principle stations throughout the world, and the operations here are understood to be for the special purpose of providing a reliable alternative route should the contingency arise of the Suez Canal being closed by hostilities with any European power. The present and contemplated changes are, it is explained, not made with a view to menacing other nations, but with the intention of guarding Canada's western shores, and so that on the Pacific there may be a fleet that can co-operate effectively the North Atlantic fleet if necessary. The British fleet on the North Atlantic is being

ENORMOUSLY STRENGTHENED.

Also to render effective concerted action possible, and the Canadian Pacific Railway will be provided with protection where great damage and delay might otherwise be caused by an active and intelligently directed enemy. The practice has been for the North Atlantic fleet to make its summer headquarters at Halifax and to winter in the West Indies, while the North Pacific squadron has in the past made Callao or Honolulu the winter headquarters. The intention is for the future to have two separate fleets on the Eastern seaboard—one at Halifax and the other at Jamaica—and to make Esquimalt headquarters all the year round of the ships in Pacific waters. The object is to have the Pacific and Atlantic fleets under such conditions that they can co-operate, and besides this the South African fleet will be in a position to act with the West Indian fleet if necessary. The Powerful or the Terrible, both enormous first-class cruisers at 14,200 tons, will be sent at once to Halifax, and there will be gathered together such a huge fleet of formidable fighting craft as has not yet been seen in the waters of this continent. A battleship of similar size and power will come to Esquimalt, and when the changes are complete fully

FIVE THOUSAND MORE MEN

Than now will be in the service under the Commander in Chief of this station. The present fleet at Esquimalt, with the exception of the flagship Imperieuse, a first-class armored twin-screw cruiser of 8,400 tons, is in these days somewhat behind the times when compared with the type of vessels Britain has been turning out of late at a rate that has astonished the world. It now consists besides the flagship, of five vessels— the Satellite, a third-class screw cruiser of 1,420 tons; the Idarus, a screw sloop of 970 tons; the Wild Swan, screw sloop, 1,130 tons; the Pheasant, screw gun-boat, 755 tons, and the Comus, a third-class cruiser, 2,330 tons.

THE FIRST MOVE

Toward strengthening the fleet is already publicly announced, and in a few weeks the Satellite will be relieved by a vessel three times her size—the 4,320-ton second-class screw cruiser Phaeton. Then at intervals of not more than three months each of the others will be replaced by steel vessels of the latest pattern, speedier, larger and more effectively armed than those now composing the fleet. How many vessels are to be sent here has not been learned, but that the fleet will be a thoroughly effective and modern one is assured. To complete the work at this station three torpedo-boat destroyers are also to be attached to the flagship and three to the new guardship.

SUNDAY BATTLES.

Most Important Contests of History Waged on the Sabbath Day.

Some of the most important battles by land and sea have been fought on Sundays and the seventh day so far as warfare is concerned, has proved anything but a day of rest. The most important Sunday battle on land was Waterloo, which caused the final overthrow of the great Napoleon; while at sea, Lord Howe inflicted a serious defeat on the French naval forces on Sunday, the "glorious" 1st of June, 1794. Inkerman, the "Soldier's Battle," was another Sunday victory. It was fought on the 5th November, 1854, between the British and French against the Russians, when 8,000 British repulsed a force of 25,000 Russians, of whom 9,000 were killed and wounded. Among other important Sunday battles were Ramillies, one of Marlborough's great victories, which was fought on Whit-Sunday, 23d May, 1706; Oudenarde, on Sunday, 11th July, 1708; and Malplaquet, on Sunday, 11th September, 1709. The Battle of Vimiera was fought on Sunday, 21st August, 1808; and it was on Sunday, 19th January, 1812, that Wellington issued the brief but determined order, "Ciudad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at 7 o'clock." The Indian Mutiny broke out at Meerut on Sunday, 10th May, 1857; while Kars was carried by assault by the Russians on Sunday the 18th of November, 1877

THE CRUISER POWERFUL.

Her Trial Test—Fitted With Water Tube Boilers—She Developed a High Speed.

The greatest interest attached to the recent steam trials of the British cruiser Powerful, said to be the largest of her class in the world, and the first large British warship fitted with water tube boilers. During the course of a long cruise in the channel the maximum power developed was 26,497 indicated horse-power, while the mean of four hours' running was 25,886 indicated horse-power, said to exceed that of any warship afloat, and only excelled by the two new Cunarders. In the first tests, thirty hours' steaming at 5,000 indicated horse-power, the cruiser did 14.34 knots, using four and a half tons of coal an hour, and in the next test, thirty hours' steaming with 18,000 horse-power, she made twenty-one knots, with fifteen tons of coal an hour. The last test was eight hours' trial, with 26,000 indicated horse-power, under natural draught, which developed a speed of 22 1-2 knots. As the Powerful carries quite a heavy armament for a cruiser and 3,000 tons of coal, the speed is considered here to be remarkable, and as fully justifying the change to the water tube boilers. The Powerful, however, has no side armour, although she has a protected deck of four inches maximum thickness on the slopes. She carries two 9.2 guns, twelve six-inch guns, sixteen twelve-pounders, and twelve three-pounder quick-firing guns. The big guns are mounted on the forecastle and poop in barbettes, the guns themselves being protected by a hood. The armoured deck is composed principally of three thicknesses of steel plating, but at the edges, where it joins the side of the ship, two of the skins of plating are discontinued. Consequently the extreme edges of the deck, for a width of a foot or two, have only one skin of plating, which has been severely criticised as likely to expose the vitals of the ship when rolling away from the enemy.

MONTREAL TRAGEDY.

A Man Shoots His Sweetheart and Commits Suicide.

A despatch from Montreal, says:—During the peaceful hours of Sabbath morning a terrible tragedy was enacted on St. Martin street, a quiet street in the West end of the city. John Howell, 27 years old, a moulder by trade, shot his sweetheart, and then turned his revolver upon himself. Howell is dead, and the girl is now lying in a critical condition at the General hospital with but very slim chances for recovery. The story is a very painful one. The Howell and Sims families are neighbours, each living within a few doors of the other on St. Martin street. James Sims, who is employed in the postoffice, lives at 234 with his wife and two daughters. Only one daughter, Annie, has been at home lately, the other daughter being on a visit to friends at Mitchell, Ont.

Young Howell has been courting Annie for several years. Some years ago he went to Mexico, and while there he was attacked by malarial fever. He returned to Montreal and worked at his trade of a moulder. Some months ago he went to New Haven, Conn., where he received employment. In the interval he continued to correspond with Annie Sims, and urged her to respond to his suit. The girl's parents, however, were not favorable to the match, as they believed that Howell, since his illness in Mexico, had been rather eccentric, and they urged the girl to break off her relations with him. Finally she consented to do so, and wrote to Howell at New Haven telling him that she could not listen to his suit. This seems to have had a terrible effect upon Howell, who evidently resolved upon desperate means.

He arrived back in Montreal on Sunday morning from New Haven, and after going to his own house went to the Sims' home, and asked to see Annie. The family left the two together in a small room, and went down to breakfast. A few minutes afterwards revolver shots were heard, and when the family rushed upstairs they found that Howell had first shot the girl and then himself. The girl was still sitting on the chair where she had been when Howell fired the contents of a 38-calibre revolver at her. He discharged two shots—one inflicting a flesh wound and the other entering her head near the eye. Howell had then discharged the contents of the revolver into his own head, the bullet entering the brain. He fell in a pool of blood at the girl's feet.

When the doctors were called the young man was in a dying condition and the girl was unconscious. Both were removed to the hospital, where Howell died about an hour afterwards. The only motive that can be imagined for the crime is that Howell must have been crazed by the girl's refusal to marry him, and in his desperation decided to kill her and then himself.

TOOTH DRAWING.

Its Horrors Ameliorated Somewhat by the Use of Electricity.

If you like you can now have a tooth pulled painlessly and without gas by electricity. Instantaneous? Why, of course; but the point is, that there is no pain. You need not bother with nitrous-oxide gas, which is very distressing in its effects upon some people.

The up-to-date dentist has a very simple apparatus, which consists most importantly of a battery not much bigger than a cigar box. The person in the dentist's chair grasps two handles which are connected with the battery by wires. At the same time the operator seizes his forceps, which likewise are on the end of a wire proceeding from the battery. He touches the tooth, completing the circuit, and instantly a local anaesthesia is produced. The tooth and neighboring gum are rendered for the moment insensible to pain, and out comes the offending molar or incisor with a dexterous twist. Before the patient has had time to realize what has happened he is gleefully paying the fee.

Charlie Flyup—"Now that you're married don't you find it rather hard settling down?" George Fastus—"Not nearly so hard, old boy, as settling up."

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

Yesterday twelve Canadian banks disbursed $1,352,000 in the shape of dividends for the past six months.

The stocks of wheat at Toronto are 186,074 bushels as compared with 236,313 a week ago and 75,027 bushels a year ago.

Stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William, are 2,036,800 bushels, a decrease of 810,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the total was 1,479,000 bushels.

The bank clearings at Toronto for November amount to $29,129,287 as compared with $28,633,776 for the corresponding month of last year, and $25,214,277 for November 1894.

The total earnings of Toronto Railway for Novembr were $74,617, as compared with $77,983 the corresponding month of last year. There was one working day less last month.

The Canadian Pacific earnings for the month of October show a net decrease of $170,005, while for the ten months of the year they are $722,381 greater than for the corresponding ten months of last year.

The break in the prices of petroleum in the United States has continued, and during the last two weeks refined oil has dropped from 7.15 to 6.60 for barrel cargoes, while crude certificates lost ten cents during the same time.

The plan of the deal between Cable and Postal Telegraph companies, whereby the former will guarantee 4 per cent. per annum on Postal, has been adopted by the directors of both companies. In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent., holders of Cable will get a bonus of 1 per cent. for the current quarter.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is now 58,914,000 bushels a decrease of 1,057,000 bushels for the week. The total a year ago was 63,503,000 and two years ago 85,161,000 bushels. The amount afloat to Europe is 32,400,000 bushels, an increase of 240,500 for the week, while the total a year ago was 26,400,000 bushels.

In the anthracite coal market in the United States last week the business done was smaller, but this was chiefly because the companies pushed coal into market less freely. In New York harbor the price of stove coal, f. o. b., was $4.35 per ton, or about 15 cents below the official circular. It is expected that the full circular can be made effective for all new business by the middle of December, as the combination's plans call for a reduction of output in that month to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 tons, which is about 1,000,000 less than the current production. The mand for the small steam size grows better each day, and at the present rate the accumulation of such coal unsold will soon have been worked off on the eastern markets. Owing to the approaching close of the regular lake navigation there has been a good movement of coal west.

The recent comparative activity in Montreal trade has undergone some abatement now that water freights are a thing of the past and with the approach of holiday times. This is more particularly the case in such lines of heavy merchandise as pig iron and other metals, oils, paints, glass, cement and chemicals. In groceries the demand for the holiday trade is largely supplied, but a fair movement is still reported, and the colder weather induces a pretty good sorting demand for dry goods and kindred lines. General country collections continue on the slow side, and the roads in the interior are reported frozen up in very rough shape after the heavy rains, and a good snowfall, which would ensure fair sleighing would be of immense benefit not only to the country, but to city retail trade as well, and put much money in circulation. The money market remains about in the same position, call funds being readily available at 4 1-2 per cent., and the discount rate has undergone no revision. In values there has been few notable changes during the week. All stocks of cements being now removed off wharf to store prices have been put ten cents a barrel. Butter and cheese are inactive, with a tendency to lower values. Lambskins are advanced fifteen cents. Leather remains very firm and some tanners report offers from England which would not almost better than local prices.

Trade in wholesale departments in Toronto is not particularly active, but in some lines an improvement is reported. Heavy winter wear, furs, etc., are in better request owing to the colder and more seasonable weather. The holiday trade in fancy goods is also in fair shape, and a fairly satisfactory business is anticipated the next two weeks. A hopeful feeling prevails, but as yet our merchants are not making any too large profits. The keen competition and losses through bad debts are the worst features in the trade situation. The prices of wheat, wool and hides hold their own pretty well, but coarse grains are weaker owing to excessive supplies. The flour trade is actually dull, even at prices relatively much lower than wheat. Stocks on hand before the advance in wheat took place were large, and speculation in this product has ruled flat. Present prices of bread are low considering the advance of 25 cents per bushel in wheat since harvest time; but bakers who had carried stocks of flour previous to the advance in wheat nevertheless must have had a profitable return. . . The money market is easier. The semi-annual dividends of many banks and a few loan companies were paid on the 1st inst., and a large proportion of this money will seek investments. There is consequently a good demand from small investors for bank and other first-class securities. The advance in Cable and Postal are due chiefly to the amalgamation which will be of advantage to both companies, and the bonus of one per cent. declared to shareholders of Cable.

ROYALTY'S MECCA IS PARIS.

Many royalties have paid Paris flying visits of late. The young Queen of Portugal has been visiting her mother, the Countesse de Paris, and her uncle, the Duc de Chartres. Queen Nathalie of Servia, on her way from Belgrade to Biarritz, stopped off in Paris. The Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir, of Russia, who had stayed quietly in Biarritz while their imperial nephew and niece were being feted in Paris, are spending for some time there now. The King of Greece could scarcely tear himself away from the boulevards, and the Prince and Princess of Monaco have been there.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO