

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.

Twenty-five settlers from Michigan arrived in Winnipeg on Monday. The assessment of Brantford has been fixed at 171-2 mills for this year.

Corwall is suffering from an influx of tramps, and several have already been sent to gaol. After July 1 the Government Savings Banks will allow only 2-1/2 per cent interest on deposits.

A large number of Ontario settlers and delegates from the southern States have arrived at Winnipeg in charge of a prospector named Corrigan of Donald, B. C., was found dead in a cabin on Bald Mountain, where he had a claim.

Models for the proposed statues of the Queen and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie are now on exhibition at Ottawa. The Salvation Army are pressing the Government for a grant towards the support of their rescue homes in Winnipeg.

A Montrealer who does not want his name mentioned, is in Kingston, negotiating for the purchase of the Locomotive Works for a syndicate. The duties collected at the port of Toronto for March, 1898, show an increase of over \$100,000 over the receipts for March, 1897.

The French cruiser Friant collided with and sank the torpedo boat Ariel during the manoeuvres near Brest. The crew of the Ariel were saved. Germany, like Canada, is taking steps for the purpose of excluding the San Jose seal. The complete exclusion of American apples has been requested.

The Chinese complain bitterly of the fact that they do not possess a warship for the five warships which are being built for them abroad, and which are due to arrive in Chinese waters this summer.

M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified Archbishop Bruchési that he intends to present a painting to St. James Cathedral, Montreal, in the name of the French Republic, representing the first Mass in Canada, on June 25, 1615.

Senor Sagasta, Prime Minister of Spain, said to a friend after Thursday's council at the palace: "We went in seven men to see one woman, and emerged seven women, leaving a man inside." Meaning that they went in disposed to yield, but that the Queen's patriotism and firmness inspired them.

It is said that the Government intends, when the close season for lobster begins this year, to put on five steam cutters to prevent illegal lobster fishing on the Atlantic coast. The story sent out from Ottawa that the Government of the United States had made overtures for the purchase of the fisheries protection cruiser Acadia is denied by Sir Louis Davies.

Mr. Kelso, Superintendent of the Ontario Government Home for Neglected Children, has accepted an invitation from the Government of British Columbia to go to Vancouver to explain his work there. David Lowry of St. Thomas was terribly burned about the head and will probably lose the sight of his left eye as the result of the explosion of a gasoline stove in Glover's confectionery store.

The Department of Marine has paid \$30,600 over to the owners of the sailing schooner Willie Macgowan, the sum for the illegal seizure of that vessel by the Czar's cruisers in 1892. In order to provide that there shall be absolutely correct time over the system the Grand Trunk Railway has appointed Prof. McLeod of McGill University Observatory to take charge of the company's time service.

GREAT BRITAIN. Lord Salisbury is at Nice. The Earl of Strafford is dead at London. Mr. Gladstone is able to take an airing in his garden. Forty thousand coal miners in South Wales have struck. Sir John Arncliffe, Baronet, proprietor of the Irish Times, is dead.

The British revenue returns for the year ending March 27 show an increase of \$2,661,119. A London despatch reports the death in that city of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant. An English syndicate has been formed, at the request of China, to develop its mineral resources.

The British House of Commons has rejected the bill introduced by Flavin, Anti-Fornellite, to amend the land laws in favor of the tenants. In connection with the celebration in Ireland of the centenary of the revolution of 1798, the police have searched the farmers' houses in the counties of Limerick and Cork taking possession of all the firearms found, and announcing that they will be returned after the celebration.

UNITED STATES. The Florida orange crop will be a failure this year, owing to frosts. The Walsh and White rivers are overflowing portions of Indiana. The Amazon Hosiery Company, of Muskegon, Mich., has failed, with liabilities of \$180,000. The United States Government has given orders to abandon the Maine, sunk in Havana harbor. It will probably be two weeks before E. S. Willard, the actor, who is stricken with typhoid fever, at Chicago, will be able to leave for Italy.

Thirty farmers of the neighborhood of Kankakee, Ill., with their families, have gone to the Canadian Northwest to found a colony.

FATAL FIRE IN TORONTO.

ONE FIREMAN KILLED AND SEVEN OTHERS INJURED.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Damages—The Hoes Window Shade Factory Completely Destroyed.

A despatch from Toronto says:—At twenty minutes past four on Friday afternoon a fire broke out in the three-story window shade factory of George H. Hoes, Son and Company, 276 Davenport road, which totally destroyed the building, partially destroyed a number of surrounding houses, and resulted in the death of one man and the injury of seven others, one of whose injuries may prove fatal.

A still alarm by telephone informed the firemen that an explosion of benzine had occurred at the window shade factory of Geo. H. Hoes, Son and Company, 276 Davenport road, and that the building was on fire.

The Yorkville avenue and Yonge street sections immediately responded to the call, and on their arrival sent in an alarm from Box 134. The fire was discovered by Foreman Fred Sears in the basement of the building, on the west side, and everything seemed in its favor. The building was filled with the lightest and most inflammable materials, a strong west wind fanned the hot flames to greater fury, while the water pressure was of the weakest.

In five minutes the conflagration had assumed serious proportions, and was beyond the power of the fire-fighting appliances to hand. A hurried call was sent for the engines, and at 4:35 the Waterous and Hubbard steamers had arrived and were doing noble service.

A SEETHING FURNACE. By this time, however, the entire main building, 60 feet by 200 feet, and three storeys in height, was a seething furnace of flame, and the shower of sparks and flying embers had ignited the roofs of the rows of brick houses to the east, giving the firemen a dozen small fires to fight, as well as the big one.

To the west of the main brick factory there were three or four one-story lean-to frame structures, and eight or ten men from numbers ten and three sections were at work here with three branches of hose.

BENEATH THE WALL. Suddenly the roof and two top floors collapsed without a moment's warning, and the west wall wavered to and fro from the shock of the crash. Chief Fireman and the foreman of the Yorkville avenue section saw the danger from the front of the building, and yelled to the man on the roof of the lean-to to leave their post. But the roar of the flames drowned their voices, and in another second the wall had fallen outward, demolishing the frame structure on which the men stood, and burying them beneath a pile of red-hot bricks and debris. Deacon Jones and Lang, the Street railway men, were completely buried, but the ground and merely thrown to the ground and buried by flying bricks.

RESCUING THE VICTIMS. A hundred willing hands got to work to release the imprisoned men, and Jones was the first rescued. Then Lang was found, and beneath them all nearly at the bottom of the pile, Deacon's mangled and bleeding corpse was discovered.

Meanwhile the fire was raging with unabated fury, and the row of houses to the east was being well drenched with water to prevent a further spread of the flames. Dens volumes of smoke poured eastward along the ravine, and was quite thick.

FURNITURE IN THE STREET. The residents of the row of houses had little or no insurance, and did the best they could under the circumstances by dumping their furniture out on the street. For on hundred yards or more the opposite side of the street was blocked with a motley collection of household goods.

ORDERED OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Wm. Redmond Causes a Scene in the British Commons.

A despatch from London says:—There was a scene in the House of Commons on Monday on the acknowledgment by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, that a seaman belonging to the British first class battleship Resolution had been sentenced to a fortnight's confinement in a cell, and to be deprived of his good-conduct badge, for wearing the shankrock on St. Patrick's day, in disobedience to orders. Mr. Goschen explained that it was a matter of discipline, whereupon Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member for East Clare, hotly replied to Mr. Goschen, and was called to order by the Speaker, Mr. Redmond, however, persisted, and was again called to order by the Speaker, who declared that his conduct was grossly disorderly. Mr. Redmond refused to resume his seat, and said that, at the risk of being grossly disorderly, he must denounce as an outrage the sentencing of a sailor to a fortnight's imprisonment for wearing the shankrock. The remark was followed by loud cries of "Order."

The speaker then drew the attention of the House to Mr. Redmond's conduct, and called upon him to withdraw, but Mr. Redmond did not leave his seat until the sergeant-at-arms advanced, when he yielded, and followed that officer out of the House, repeating: "It is an outrage." In an interview later, Mr. Redmond confessed he lost his temper, but he claimed there was some provocation cutting him short, as he intended to appeal to Mr. Goschen to mitigate the seaman's punishment.

OTHER POWERS DISPLEASED.

Britain to Take Over the Port of Wei-Hai-Wei. A despatch from London says:—It was semi-officially announced on Monday afternoon that Great Britain has made arrangements with China to take over the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shang-Tung peninsula, when the Chinese Government shall have paid the war indemnity due to Japan, and the Japanese troops shall have evacuated the place. The arrangement, it is added, was made with the knowledge and approval of Japan, with which country an understanding had previously been arrived at. The latter fact was kept secret until China had actually agreed to the lease and the British fleet had assembled in the vicinity. It is said on good authority that neither Russia nor Germany is pleased at the arrangement, and it is added that the island of Lou-Kung-Tau, at the entrance of Wei-Hai-Wei, will be strongly fortified. It is said to be capable of being successfully defended, while the land batteries destroyed by the Japanese can speedily be reconstructed.

The Times explains that the Hinterland of Wei-Hai-Wei is a portion of the Province of Shang-Tung, and therefore Germany's sphere. The editorials in the morning papers express satisfaction at the news, especially as implying an understanding between England and Japan.

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A TRADE BOOM IN BRITAIN.

The Aggregate Gross Receipts for the Last Year Constitute a Record.

A despatch from London says:—The aggregate gross receipts from Imperial and local taxes for the fiscal year, which ended on March 31, were £116,016,314, \$580,081,570, or \$3,817,767; \$19,088,835, more than the receipts for 1896-97. The total amount constitutes a record. The chief increases were as follows: Customs £1,364,601, excise £900,256, estate duties £1,364,601, stamps £30,000, property and income tax £46,000 telegraphs and post-office £410,000. There were fewer applications than usual for new capital during the month of March, but the Chinese loan brings the total amount offered to the public to nearly £16,500,000. This makes the total for the first quarter of 1898 nearly £40,000,000, \$200,000,000, the biggest in many years.

The ship-building boom is unprecedented, as can be gauged from the figures of the Clyde Bank, where 40,000 tons were turned out in March. Orders were booked in March for 120,000 tons, and the work now on hand and ordered totals up £25,000 tons, almost double the whole output of 1897.

FIRE-POT EXPLODED.

St. Thomas Man Terribly Burned With Gasoline.

A despatch from St. Thomas, says:—David Lowry, a young man 22 years of age who resides on Catharine street, met with a bad accident on Friday afternoon. He was engaged in soldering a gasoline fire-pot in the cellar at Glover's confectionery, Talbot street east, opposite the M.C.R. park, when the apparatus exploded. Lowry was burned in a bad manner, about the head, particularly the eyes and face. He will lose an eye. The explosion started and Master's barber shop. The damage to the building was slight.

CARVING UP THE EMPIRE.

THE FUTURE HAS "STRANGE SURPRISES IN STORE.

Mr. Balfour's Statement in the British House of Commons—Britain Sees Wei-Hai-Wei as an Object to Russia's Lease of Port Arthur.

A despatch from London says:—The House of Commons was crowded on Tuesday with people anxious to hear the statement of Arthur J. Balfour, the acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the situation in the far East. Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered on rising, enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain, namely, that the region of the Yang-tse-Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the successor of Sir Robert Hart, as director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, is to be an Englishman; and that access to the inland waters is to be had by ships of all nations. A fourth concession, Mr. Balfour continued, only occurred a day or two ago, namely, the opening of three new treaty ports, Funing, Ye-Chau, and Chin-Wang. This, according to Mr. Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations. Relative to the German acquisitions of railroads, Mr. Balfour said that wherever they were constructed they must be a benefit to British commerce. He preferred railroads and differential duties to no railroads and no duties.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA. Later, Mr. Balfour said he believed neither Germany nor Russia had any intention of depriving Great Britain of any of her treaty rights in China. Germany, he further informed the House, had given assurances that the country acquired by her would be open to the commerce of the whole world. The interests of Germany and Great Britain in China were identical, and he believed the two countries would be able to work hand in hand. Russia, Mr. Balfour then said, had also given assurances, but he was bound to admit that the form of these assurances had changed. Still assurances had been given that no British treaty rights had been abrogated by the recent acquisitions.

SECURED WEI-HAI-WEI. Touching upon Wei-Hai-Wei, Mr. Balfour said that, Russia having secured Port Arthur on the maritime approach to Peking, Great Britain had secured Wei-Hai-Wei to balance matters. The speaker explained that had Russia confined herself to obtaining an ice-free commercial port as a terminus for her railroad no complaint would have been made. But, unfortunately, Russia determined to obtain control of not merely a commercial port, but also as Great Britain heard of the negotiations she laid her views clearly before Russia, and expressed her sense of the evil they were bringing upon China.

Continuing Mr. Balfour said:—"We offered, if they would abstain from taking Port Arthur, ourselves to give a corresponding pledge to take a port on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. But our offer was not accepted, so, on March 25th, we informed Russia that we should hold ourselves free to take the necessary steps to safeguard our interests, and Great Britain has since obtained a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur. Wei-Hai-Wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li which might balance the possession of Port Arthur. While Port Arthur is stronger, the accommodation at Wei-Hai-Wei is inestimably greater, and by taking Wei-Hai-Wei under our protection we prevent the Gulf of maritime control of one power, and thus defend our interests. The negotiations have already borne fruit in the interest of our commerce and the maintenance of our prestige at Peking."

STRANGE SURPRISES IN STORE. Relative to the security of the future, Mr. Balfour said it could not be denied that the indications were that China might collapse, and that further decay, fragments might be snapped up by various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's policy to be governed by remote contingencies, adding:—"We desire to maintain the integrity of China so far as possible; but we must be collected that the future will probably have strange surprises in store."

THE BALANCE OF POWER. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said:—"The balance of power in the far East may be very different when the disintegration of China has occurred. The time may come when the great powers will say that China shall not fall into the hands of any one power, and to embark upon a new difficult and costly enterprise in order to ward off a remote and doubtful danger would be political folly. Her Majesty's Government asks the country to endorse this policy with more confidence, because we know that Great Britain has the sympathy of the great commercial community throughout the world. (Cheers) I believe the time may come when the great commercial powers will join in an alliance to prevent China falling a prey to any exclusive influence, and I am convinced that Great Britain, by continuing her all what she secures for herself, will build up in Europe, and not the least in America, a body of public international opinion which will be more powerful than any hasty action Great Britain might take at the present moment."

AS SHE UNDERSTOOD IT.

He-I very seldom associate with any one that knows more than I do. She-What a dreary, lonesome life you must lead.

SPECIMENS OF FRENCH JUSTICE.

A Growing Impression That it is Discreeter to Murder than to Criticize the Army.

During the trial of Zola in the Court of Assizes, Paris, other French courts were as active as ever, notwithstanding the fact that their proceedings attracted very little attention. Zola's jury sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. Here is the record of verdicts of the other juries during the momentous fortnight:

Jules Delapierre, 21 years old, tried for the murder of his mistress's husband, Jean Guillet. The murder was confessed and unregretted. Murderer acquitted.

Marie Lemay, 24 years old, tried for the murder of Raoul Fourmy, whom she had never seen before she killed him in the street. She was acquitted.

Edouard Noyelle, 28 years old, tried for the murder of his brother-in-law, whom he hated. Murderer premeditated and atrocious. Murderer acquitted.

Emile Blanchard, 21 years old, and Jacques Nautre, 26 years old, tried for the murder of an innkeeper's wife and the serious maiming of the man himself. The attack was wholly unprovoked, and was made to avoid paying for drinks. Murderers acquitted.

Louis Lallevre, a pensioned policeman, tried for the wanton murder of a man whose wife he had insulted beforehand. Murderer acquitted.

Victorine Soton, 27 years old, tried for the murder of six new-born children in complicity with her lover. Guilty; sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Marie Languillet, 17 years old, tried for strangling her baby, whose father had deserted her. Guilty; sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Louise Dubois, 22 years old, tried for blinding with vitriol the Marquis d'Imbival. Acquitted.

Armand Hainselin, 30 years old, tried for the murder of his wife. Guilty; sentenced to prison for life.

Alphonse Coquelard, 26 years old, tried for the murder of his mistress. Guilty; one year's imprisonment.

Jean Perrot, 19 years old, tried for throwing his mistress out of a fourth-story window. Guilty; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but sentence suspended.

Claude Blond, 55 years old, tried for killing his aged father by torture which lasted several hours. Guilty; sentenced to prison for life.

Mathieu Rallu, 37 years old, tried for the brutal murder of a girl 15 years old. Guilty; sentenced to jail for ten years.

Pierre Collaort, 16 years old, tried for beating out the brains of a 76-year-old woman, whom he robbed. Guilty; twenty years at hard labor.

Fernand Deslandes, 31 years old, tried for the murder of a gamekeeper. Guilty; sentenced to ten years in jail.

Theophile Brunon, 35 years old, tried for the murder of a 70-year-old woman into whose house he had broken for robbery. Guilty; six years at hard labor.

Paul Gaudet, tried for the murder of his wife in jealous rage. Guilty; eight years at hard labor.

Jean Cassagne, a tavern keeper, tried for the murder of an inoffensive Italian. "These looks he did not like." Acquitted.

These are but a few of the many cases tried, of course, but they are perhaps sufficient to indicate the grounds for an impression which is growing in Paris—that it is discreeter to commit murder than it is to criticize the army.

LIKE A TIDAL WAVE.

Girard, Ill., Inundated—Many Lives Reported to Have Been Lost.

A special to the St. Louis Republic from Girard, Ill., says:—A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ill., saying that at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water has backed up for several miles, and rushed down upon the city like a tidal wave. After the message was received by telephone and telegraphic communication with Shawneetown was suddenly cut off, which tends to confirm the report. Nothing more has been learned. It is rumored that many lives were lost.

200 LIVES LOST.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—At 12:30 on Sunday morning the operator in the Long Distance Telephone Company's office, at Mount Vernon, Ind., informed the Associated Press that the estimate of the loss of life at Shawneetown was at that hour 200. Mount Vernon is but thirty miles from Shawneetown, and information on which the estimate is based is believed to be reliable.

RESOURCES OF CANADA.

WHAT A SCOTCH JOURNALIST HAS TO SAY ABOUT US.

The Special Correspondent of The Aberdeen Free Press Summarizes Our Agricultural and Commercial Progress.

The following are a few extracts from the special correspondence which Mr. Alistair Mackinnon writes from Ottawa to the Aberdeen Free Press: I have thought it might be interesting to your readers, especially the farmers, to ascertain on reliable authority just what the product of the farms of the new region comprising Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during 1897 really was. It consisted of about 22,250,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000,000 bushels of oats, and 4,250,000 bushels of other grains, chiefly barley. Of the wheat, some sixteen and a half million bushels had been shipped out by rail or was stored in the elevators by the end of December, leaving nearly six million to be otherwise accounted for—that is to say, to meet the necessities of the resident population in the form of seed and food, and to supply the requirements of British Columbia, greatly in excess of the normal on account of the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, and the demand created in the provision markets of the Pacific coast towns by the mining boom. It will thus be seen that my estimate of 2,000,000 bushels as being still in the hands of the farmers for export is

A VERY SAFE ONE.

The oats and barley, on account of the disproportion between bulk and value, are not exported eastward in considerable quantities, but form a fair share of the business with British Columbia. About 7,000 head of live stock have been shipped to eastern ports—chiefly to Montreal—for export to the British market; to British Columbia and eastern Canada, for local consumption, a large number of animals of inferior quality have been sent, the number of which is not ascertainable, and not less than 20,000 of your own class have gone to places in the corn belt in the United States, where they will be fed to killing condition—a new feature of the trade of the Northwest, corresponding with the importation from eastern Canada of "stockers," which so many of your own farmers engaged in until your last year, called the slaughter of all animals at the port of landing, and, in my humble opinion, a feature greatly to be deplored, for reasons which I will not at this stage discuss. In addition to 15,000 shipped out, the pack-packers of Winnipeg received and sold in some form 20,000 live and dressed hogs, whereas but a few years ago not only in the houses of Winnipeg citizens, but also throughout the agricultural regions, the staple fresh food consisted of Chicago's fresh corn, ham and Armour's tinned beef. Finally, I may be mentioned that in Manitoba alone some 400,000 acres have been broken and prepared for next spring's crop in excess of the area of last year, making a total in the province of 1,370,680 ready for the growth of grain in 1898.

ONTARIO AND MANITOBA.

Are the great grain and cattle exporting Provinces of Canada, and to them I propose to confine this examination of some of the main items of the trade. For the others, grain, cattle, potatoes and fruit, which go to Europe, the United States and the West Indies, but in quantity and value much less in proportion to population. The growth of land in Ontario devoted to the growth of crops is 151,144 the previous year; to orchards, 15,100 acres, 326,841 acres, to vineyards, 11,100 acres and to pasture, 2,658,245 acres. The yield of fall wheat was 23,988,051 bushels, of spring wheat, 4,868,101; of barley, 12,621,573; of oats, 56,319,128; of rye, 3,382,067; of feed crops, 1,867,003; of Indian corn, 29,000,000, and of truckwork which is again growing in favor, 3,464,186. Of potatoes, which this year crop a very poor crop as to quantity and very inferior as to quality owing to the cold wet weather of the latter part of summer and the early part of autumn, there were about 46,000,000 bushels, as against 21,300,000 the previous year; and of carrots, mangel-worms and turnips there were about 90,400,000 lbs. There were 6,102,399 apple trees of bearing age, producing 13,348,720 bushels of apples, and 3,185,030 young trees planted, which had not yet begun to bear. In live stock the Province had 613,570 horses, of which 43,311 were sold for export to Great Britain and the United States, 2,182,326 cattle, of which 393,000 were sold or slaughtered, 1,800,350 sheep, of which 732,872 were sold or slaughtered, 1,241,963 hogs, about an equal number of these animals being marketed, thus offering

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

Of the rate at which they are reproduced, and 4,430,341 fowls of all kinds, of which 2,965,227 were marketed, the value of which was about \$1,000,000. The wool clip was 5,139,984 pounds, and the number of colonies of bees 16,811.

The figures showing Canada's trade with other countries during the calendar year ended on the last of December, 1897, have now been made public. The exports amounted in value to \$154,775,000, as compared with \$147,999,999 during the preceding corresponding period—an increase of over \$82,000,000; \$101,631,000, an increase of over \$15,000,000; but the revenue derived from import duties only aggregated \$30,000,000 in 1897. The disproportion between the increase in the import trade and the increase in the revenue is probably caused, as previously intimated, by the number of foreign countries in excess of the Government's calculations which by operation of Imperial commercial treaties, became entitled to the benefit of the reduction of duty which was intended only for the mother country and a few "favored nations."

EXCEPTIONALLY FORTUNATE.

Then you've had a streak of luck at the race track? I should say so! I've won back over half of what I lost last week.

HOW FOOL

It was First Man "Nearly every foolcap paper it came to be who's who's and granted, bustling to me these was the paper, the said to be wealthy and at the expense of the English page of arms in the parliament into power. In every possible other language Charles it was a reminder that a fool's error was a sure parliament was also removed, the parliament usually second still bears the land."

ITALIAN M

In Genoa the broke who is able girl of their fortunes and a brokers go also range connections way that they transaction. More often a simple evolution, generatives, who offer before the part. It is only who arranged and the marriage of husband is intended in wife. Should a manners and a and the contract the broken penses incurred

From Pa

THE REMARK HENDERS

Almost 20-press The Effects of the weather in the When I'd reach the M From the M It will be the last winter a times man of the John Henderson's was said that determined by turned to sleep ease with with ers coming in when asked his heads and stand soon to expect many friends that his recovery due to the Pills, a report out to discover Henderson's found no one boy who informed person had got to the flour mill in its main case would not long drive in early spring. That his master two weeks after the team was the road. Mr. Henderson's object of the ride that the rumour conery was in the of Dr. Williams that about a year taken ill and in form of sciatic pain and dis physical and would for leaving the r short time re disease would be worse if a whole system ed with the vital energy, remedies prescribed by free in vain—he g and at last des- Mr. Henderson's difficult to go was only able when not com- juncture. Mr. ter at Beverly doubtless. Mr. Wager by medicine, as in the Tribu Henderson to Pills and volu quantity by Mr. Mr. Rabin pro- dozen boxes, with little dis- ever kept on taking six boxes each until the pain dis- strength and am now able strong, can sit tribute it all him's Pink P reporter Mr. strong, vigor was sufficient remarkable re