

Almsgiving and Prayer.—Matt. 6: 1-18.

Commentary.—I Giving (vs. 1-4). 1. Take heed—Give close attention. Exercise great care. Alms—The Greek word which is translated alms in this verse is a more general term than the one rendered alms in v. 2. Here it means righteousness as in R. V. It includes almsgiving, prayer and fasting, the ordinary religious acts of that time. Before men—The motive in performing these acts must not be to win the applause of others. We may be righteous before men, but from a very different motive. See chapter 5: 16. No reward with your Father who is in heaven (R. V.)—The reward sought for is obtained, that is, the praise of men, but no reward from God. 2. When thou doest thine alms—Almsgiving was a part of the Pharisee's religion. He made provision to be stowed gifts upon the poor, which in itself was truly commendable. There are many scripture passages that show how great regard the Lord has for the poor. See Exod. 23: 11; Lev. 19: 10; Deut. 15: 7, 8; Prov. 14: 17. Alms includes all acts of kindness to the needy, as providing food, clothing, shelter, and whatever is necessary to prevent suffering. Almsgiving does not make one a Christian, but a true Christian does not neglect this duty. Do not sound a trumpet—A figurative expression meaning that they should not call attention to their acts of almsgiving. It is not supposed that the Pharisees literally blew trumpets to attract attention when they were about to give alms. Hypocrites—Those who pretend to be what they are not. The word means, literally, under a mask, and is taken from the practice of an actor who in the play represents some other person. Synagogues—Jewish places of worship. Their reward—They seek to "have glory of men" and that is the only reward they obtain. God is displeased with such conduct.

3. The hand—It is said that among the Orientals it is thought fitting for the right hand to bestow gifts since it is more fitting than the left, and the left hand should not know of the right hand bestowing alms. There should not only be no feigning, but the giver himself must not feel that he is doing some great thing. 4. Seeth in secret—Though the alms are in secret, the Father knows all about the acts. Reward thee openly—The reward will be peace and approval of conscience, the satisfaction of having aided another, and a nobility of character unknown to the selfish and sordid, or to those who seek the applause of men. This will be manifest.

II. Prayer (vs. 5-13). 5. When thou prayest—It is taken for granted that God's people pray. Jesus approaches a very vital part of the religious life. Prayer implies the existence of a being who has wisdom, power and compassion, and it implies dependence and faith on the part of the one praying. As the hypocrites—Jesus gives directions regarding prayer first negatively. The motive must be for show. Standing—This was the usual posture of the Jews in prayer. The early Christians followed a more uniform practise of kneeling. See Acts 9: 40; 20: 36. The posture is not essential. So far as the act is significant, kneeling is assuredly the more reverential.—Whedon. In the synagogues—This was a proper place for prayer, but no place to vaunt one's own piety. They prayed to attract attention, standing apart from the rest, as if deeply engaged in prayer, yet glancing around to see if they were being noticed. Corners of the streets—Places where large numbers of people might pass. The Jews had fixed hours for prayer, at nine, twelve and three o'clock during the day, and the hypocrites made it a point to be in the synagogue or on the street at those hours, so that they might be seen at their devotions. Their reward—Being seen by men. There was no true worship in performance.

6. Thy closet—Not a public place, but a secret retreat. Here is positive direction. Shut thy door—All spectators are excluded. One has thus closed himself in with God. This is entirely different from the Pharisees' ostentatious method of praying. Pray to thy Father—The prayer is intended to reach only the ear of God. The heart's sincere desire is expressed to him. Which is in secret—He is the invisible God, but we can realize his presence. Seeth in secret—He is everywhere present and knows all things. He looks into the deepest recesses of the heart. He knows our needs and the sincerity of our requests. Shall recompense thee (R. V.)—The prayer will be answered by granting the request made or by withholding what we ask and giving something that is better for us.

7. Vain repetitions, as the heathen—This forbids the practice of repeating set forms of prayer over and over in a mechanical way. The heathen, or Gentiles, were accustomed to say over prayers without any thought or heart in them, much speaking—it is not the number of words we speak in the form of prayer that constitutes prayer, but the real desire and faith of the heart expressed in the petition. One may learn many prayers and say them over many times a day and yet not truly pray.

8. after this manner—The Lord's Prayer, as it is usually called, is both a form for us to use (Luke 11: 2) and a model for all prayer. It contains all the elements of true prayer. There is the address, then seven petitions and the aspirations of praise, or the conclusion, our Father—The opening word of the prayer indicates that all of us have an interest in God. He desires all to acknowledge him as Father. Here is an intimacy of relation that is an indication to every one that loves God. He is our Father, hence we are like him; he loves us and we love him; he protects us, he supplies our needs, he makes us happy, he provides a home for us, which art in heaven—God is everywhere, yet we speak of heaven as his dwelling place. He is our Father, but he is in heaven; this assures us that heaven is to be our dwelling place also. hallowed be thy name—This name be held sacred, revered. This is the first petition. "name" stands for the man himself—his knowledge, his ability, his possessions, all he has and is; so the name of God stands for all God is. To "hallow

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God's name is to give him high honor and veneration, and render his name sacred; to set him highest in our thoughts; to love and trust in his name; to give him honor and praise in all that we do for him.—Watson. 10. thy kingdom come—The kingdom of his power, his grace and his glory. The kingdom here intended is the dominion of his grace—that provision of his infinite mercy by which he is to subdue our sinful race into cheerful obedience and service unto himself.—Williams. This is the second petition. thy will be done—The third petition. There are the highest reasons why we should make this petition. God's will is excellent because of its source and purpose. It designs only good to the creatures he has made. Highest blessing and honor comes to us in having his will done in us and by us. 11. Give us—The fourth petition. God is the giver of all that is good. He is our Father, hence we may reasonably and with expectation look to him for the things we need. Daily bread—What we need for to-day, of temporal good and spiritual, as well. We labor to earn our bread, yet it all comes from God. We should be industrious and frugal as well as prayerful and trustful. 12. Forgive us our debts—Sin is represented as a debt, which God alone can forgive. Henry says, "Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt. We are utterly unable to discharge the debt and can do nothing but throw ourselves upon the divine mercy. As we forgive—This fifth petition is a plea for forgiveness with the measure of forgiveness expressed. 'As we also have forgiven our debtors' (R. V.) Unless we have a forgiving spirit toward those who wrong us, we cannot expect pardon from our Father. 13. Lead us not into temptation—The sixth petition. This is the prayer of conscious weakness and dependence. Trials await God's children and the prayer is to the effect that we be not permitted to enter those tests that will try us beyond our power to endure. At the same time, the petition, 'They will be done,' expresses our submission to whatever the Father allows to come to us. Deliver us from evil—The seventh petition. This prayer expresses trust in God, that we shall be delivered from whatever temptations may befall us. The deliverance is from all evil, temporal and spiritual, and will be brought about in God's good time and in his own way, and our part is to believe him.

14. Forgiveness (vs. 14, 15). 14. If ye forgive—If you have a forgiving spirit toward others. Trespassers—Offenses. Your Father will also forgive.—This emphasizes and explains the petition in the prayer for forgiveness. 15. Neither will your Father forgive—Much is involved in praying the Lord's Prayer in sincerity. We shall be unforgiven unless we also forgive.

Questions.—What religious duties are treated in this lesson? What does the word alms in the first verse mean? What is its meaning in the second verse? What reward has the hypocrite for his alms and prayers? What are the directions for true almsgiving? What was wrong about the praying of the hypocrites? What is the method of true prayer? Of what three parts is the Lord's Prayer composed?

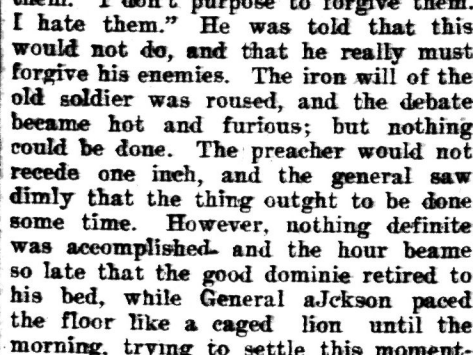
Practical Applications. The prayer of our lesson, though given before the cross, and before the descent of the Spirit, contains many helpful hints to us whose heart cry continually is, "Lord, teach us to pray" (Luke 11: 1).

As subjects. "Our Father which art in heaven—thy kingdom come" vs. 9, 10. "I never felt the power of this petition," said Dr. Parker, "more impressively than when once standing in the midst of a leafless oak. The trees were perfectly naked, and their great branches were like arms stretched out in prayer. They seemed to be saying, 'O spring, come and clothe us with thy beauty; summer, come and enrich us with thine abundance; through the long winter storm we tarried for thee; thy kingdom come.' I, too, a poor, leafless human tree, lifted up my entreaty, saying, 'O fairer spring, O richer summer, O purer light, come, clothe me, adorn me, make me beautiful; O Saviour, Thy kingdom come.'" This is also a missionary prayer. 1. That Christ may reign in each individual heart in patience and power, in grace and glory (John 18: 36); Rev. 1: 9). 2. That all Bible prophecies and types may be fulfilled (Luke 22: 30; Dan. 4: 36, 6: 28). 3. That the gospel may be carried to heathen lands. 4. That the kingdom of Satan may be destroyed and Jesus soon come. As sinners. "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors" (v. 12). In sinning, man dishonors God, injures his neighbor and endangers his soul. Sins are debts. Man has nothing to pay. If his sins be not forgiven they must stand forever against him. An unforgiving spirit wherever found hinders God's work in the heart. We cannot have all he has and is; so the name of God stands for all God is. To "hallow

How To Tell Catarrh

An Experienced Physician Says the Following Symptoms Are Sure Signs:

You can always tell catarrh by the following well known signs: Eyes red and watery? Difficulty in breathing? Are the nostrils frequently? Do you sneeze frequently? Is your throat hoarse? Do you spit phlegm? Oppression in the chest? A ringing in the ears?



If you have any of these indications of Catarrh cure the trouble now—stop it before it gets in to the lungs or bronchial tubes—then it may be too late. The remedy is "Catarrhazone," a direct breathable cure that places antiseptic balsams and healing medication on every spot that is tainted by catarrhal germs. There can be no failure with Catarrhazone—for years it has successfully cured cases that resisted other remedies. "No one can know better than I the enormous benefit one gets from the very first day's use of Catarrhazone," writes T. T. Hopkins, of Westvale, P. Q. "I had for years a stubborn case of Bronchial Catarrh, ear noises, headache, sore eyes, stopped-up nose and throat. It affected my appetite and made my breath rank. Catarrhazone cured quickly." Get Catarrhazone, use it and you are sure of cure—beware of imitations and substitutes. Large size Catarrhazone with hard rubber inhaler lasts two months and is guaranteed. Smaller sizes 25c and 50c. By mail.

WARDENS ELECTED.

Those Who Will Guide Destinies of Ontario Counties.

- Brant—J. A. Masseur. Bruce—Dr. Crow, Chesley. Elgin—D. McLean, Akborough. Frontenac—Jerome Thompson, Sharbot Lake. Grey—Andrew Schenk, Normanby. Haldimand—John Avery, Caledonia. Hastings—W. R. Mather, Stirling. Huron—Dr. A. J. Irwin, Wingham. Kent—Andrew Denholm, Blenheim. Lambton—Robert Auld, Warwick. Leeds and Grenville—George Morris, Lennox and Addington—S. Gilmour, Tamworth. Lincoln—W. Mitchell, Grimsby. Middlesex—D. S. Campbell, Adelaide. Norfolk—J. E. Butler, Vittoria. Northumberland and Durham—A. L. Boyce, Percy. Oxford—W. Forbes, West Zorra. Perth—L. W. F. Turner, Falmilton. Peterboro—Frank Mohr, Druro. Simcoe—Garden, Barrie. Victoria—E. Tiers, Verulam. Waterloo—Henry Gmelin, Ayr. Welland—W. E. McKenzie, Chippewa. Wellington—W. H. Pritchard. Wentworth—J. A. French, Gianford. York—A. E. Pugsley, Sutton.

GOING HOME.

Earl Grey Will Return to England at End of Term.

Quebec despatch: Speaking to the Ladies' Canadian Club here this afternoon, Earl Grey intimated that he would not, as suggested, remain longer than his term as the representative of the King in Canada. His Excellency spoke of the great advantages of the Ladies' Canadian Club in this country for promoting the "interest cordiale" between the two great races. He had been accused of imperialism. He said that if by imperialism he meant interference of the imperial authorities against the autonomy of the colonies, he was not an imperialist. But if the word imperialism meant nothing else than more security for the different parts of the empire without interference with the autonomy, he was in favor of that imperialism.

The late Donald Campbell, J. P., at one time Mayor of Windsor, Ontario, but latterly residing at Drimfearn, Bridge of Allan, left an estate of \$95,000, of which part is bequeathed to Canadian institutions, as follows: The Presbyterian Church of Canada for mission work in the Northwest, \$15,000; the United Free Church, Fort William, for the poor of the congregation, \$2,500; Belford Hospital, Fort William, \$5,000; Home of the Friendless, Windsor, \$1,000.

COUGHS & COLDS

LEAD TO CONSUMPTION

Colds are the most dangerous of all forms of disease. A neglected cold leads to Bronchitis, Consumption, Pneumonia. "Coughs" are the result of irritated bronchial tubes. "PSYCHINE" cures coughs by removing the irritating particles and healing the inflamed membrane. It is a germicide and destroys the tubercle germ. It is a tonic that strengthens the lungs, the liver, and tones up the system. It makes for better health in all conditions of human life. Get strong and the cough will disappear. "PSYCHINE" makes weak people strong. It cures coughs of the most obstinate kind and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

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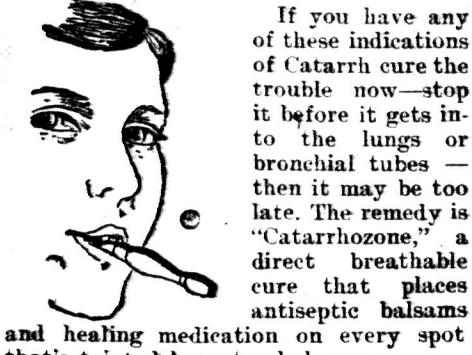
PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

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POACHER SHOT; WHO DID IT?

Lively Exchange of Bullets on Niagara River.

Game Warden Briggs of Niagara on the Boat.

Claims That Deed Was Done by Weigand's Comrade.

Niagara Falls despatch: The upper Niagara River, between Shippary's Station and Black Creek, was the scene of a desperate shooting affray this afternoon between Game Warden Briggs of the Ontario Fisheries Service, and a party of three American fish poachers. One man, George Weigand, of Tonawanda, aged 25, is dead, having been shot through the brain, but who fired the fatal shot has not been determined.

Game Warden Briggs contends that his companions on the boat shot him by accident, and a Bridgeburg man, an eyewitness of the affair, confirms this story. The shooting took place near Black Creek. The three Americans were in a motor-boat and were engaged in dynamiting fish in the river near the Canadian side. Game Warden Briggs, of Bridgeburg, was patrolling the river bank and surprised the poachers in the act. With Briggs was a Bridgeburg hackman, who was driving him. Briggs commanded the men to surrender, but they opened fire with oaths and fired a volley of shots which whistled round Briggs. The Warden took refuge behind a tree and fired a shot at the boat, again demanding the surrender of the men. More shots were fired from the boat, several hitting the tree behind which he stood. Briggs then levelled his gun and fired two shots, and a brisk fusillade was returned by the poachers.

The Warden is positive that neither of the three shots he fired hit the man in the boat. He says he aimed at the boat to show the men he intended Briggs. After he fired his last shot Briggs declared that Weigand and the other two men in the boat again fired and Briggs believes that in the excitement of the fight and with aim uncertain one of Weigand's comrades fired the shot which crashed through the dead man's brain, and Briggs saw Weigand fall to the bottom of the boat, the blood streaming from his head. One of the men attended to him and the other rapidly turned the boat's bow towards the American shore of Grand Island. By the aid of his field glass Briggs could discern the effort to revive Weigand. When the boat grounded on the shore of Grand Island the two men sprang ashore. Later five men returned and carried the body to the shore.

Returning to Bridgeburg, Briggs reported the shooting to Officer Down, of the police.

A Buffalo special says: After George Weigand dropped back dead in the boat, with a bullet through his neck, another bullet pierced the side of the boat and threatened to sink the craft, and two others whizzed past the ears of Gus A. Egner, the other occupant of the boat. Egner, who is the owner of the boat, is a saloonkeeper on the towpath, below the foot of O'Neil street. Weigand lived next door at the home of his mother. The shooting may result in international complications. There was no fish in the boat, and the shotgun that was in the boat, which Egner said that they had for shooting duck, contained two shells, which are in the possession of the medical examiner.

Indianapolis saloon keepers who violate the closing laws hereafter will be compelled to keep their saloons closed until they can produce a letter from a preacher, certifying they have attended church on at least one Sunday morning and remained throughout the service. Such was the ruling of Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank in two cases to-day. He announced that he would deal with other violators in the same manner.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 127 car loads of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,748 cattle, 4,014 hogs, 709 sheep and lambs, 103 calves and 1 horse.

The quality of fat cattle was generally common to medium, the high prices prevailing since the new year opened had the effect of bringing a lot of half finished cattle on the market.

The drovers have been too venturesome and paid prices in the country for these half finished cattle, that in many instances lost them money. In some loads as much as 25c per cwt. was dropped and prices were easier all round, but more especially in the medium classes.

Exporters—A few export bulls were bought at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt., but we heard of prices as high as these being paid for butcher bulls.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought 410 butchers' cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co. at following quotations: Steers and heifers, \$4.60 to \$5.60; cows, \$2 to \$4.40; bulls, \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports little doing in stockers and feeders, but owing to the fact that butchers are paying higher prices for all classes of stockers and feeders are willing to pay. Mr. Murby bought four loads of butchers, 700 to 900 pounds each, at \$4 to \$4.85 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—Buyers from Montreal and Quebec had the effect of stimulating the market for milkers and springers. Prices paid ranged from \$35 to \$55, with a very few going at \$60 each.

Veal Calves—The run of veal calves for the two days was light, which caused prices to be firm at \$3 to \$7.50, although as high as \$8.25 was paid for a few new milk fed veals.

Sheep and Lambs—Ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75 was the general price, but \$5 per cwt. was paid for a few of choice quality; rams and culls, \$3 to \$3.75; lambs, prices ranged all the way from \$6 to \$7.25, and a few selected lots at \$7.50.

Hogs—Mr. Harris and the rest of the dealers reported the market weak at \$8.50, fat and watered, and \$8.25 f.o.b. cars, with prospects for lower prices next week.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The Grain Market was very dull to-day, the only offerings being 100 bushels of barley, which sold at 61c per bushel.

Hay quiet, with offerings of 17 loads; timothy sold at \$17 to \$21 a ton, and mixed and clover at \$9 to \$14 a ton. Straw is quoted at \$14 to \$15 a ton for bundled, while a load of rye straw, bundled, brought \$20.

Dressed hogs are firm, with prices ruling at \$11.75 to \$12.25.

Wheat, white, new, \$1.00 \$1.10 Do. red, new, 1.10 0.00 Do. goose, 1.04 0.00

Oats, bushel, 0.44 0.45 Peas, bushel, 0.85 0.00

Barley, bushel, 0.61 0.62 Rye, bushel, 0.98 0.00

Hay, timothy, ton, 17.00 21.00 Do. mixed, ton, 9.00 14.00

Straw, per ton, 14.00 15.00 Seeds—

Alsike, fancy, bushel, 6.50 6.75 Do. No. 1, 6.15 6.35

Do. No. 2, 5.60 5.85 Do. No. 3, 6.25 5.50

Red clover, No. 1, bushel, 7.75 8.40 Timothy, 1.40 1.60

Dressed hogs, 11.75 12.25 Butter, dairy, per cwt., 0.25 0.30

Do. inferior, 0.22 0.24 Eggs, new laid, dozen, 0.37 0.40

Do. fresh, 0.30 0.00 Chickens, lb., 0.16 0.17

Ducks, lb., 0.16 0.18 Turkeys, lb., 0.20 0.22

Geese, lb., 0.13 0.15 Fowl, lb., 0.12 0.13

Apples, bbl., 2.00 3.00 Potatoes, bag, by load, 0.55 0.60

Celery, dozen, 0.20 0.40 Onions, bag, 1.00 1.10

Cauliflower, dozen, 0.75 1.25 Cabbage, dozen, 0.50 0.60

Beef, hindquarters, 9.50 10.50 Do. forequarters, 6.00 7.00

Do. choice, carcass, 8.50 9.00 Do. medium, carcass, 7.00 8.00

Mutton, per cwt., 8.00 9.50 Lard, prime, per cwt., 9.50 10.50

Spring lamb, per cwt., 12.00 13.50

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.95 per cwt., in barrels. No. 1 golden, \$4.55 per cwt. in barrels. Beaver, \$4.65 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

HORSE EXCHANGE.

Trade in horses has been dull this week, the demand from the western provinces, which was so strong a fortnight ago, having completely subsided for the time being. Receipts at the West Toronto stables amount to about 200 head of horses so far this week, but only half of that number have been sold. A couple of carloads have been shipped to points in Northern Ontario, and more horses are to be consigned before the week ends.

Prices were steady at last week's quotations, the range being as follows: General purpose, \$130 to \$160; drivers, \$100 to \$150; wagon horses, \$140 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$60.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London and Liverpool cables quote live cattle (American) steady, at 12 1/2 to 14 1/2c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef higher, at 10 1/2c per pound.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—May \$1.07 1/2, January \$1.03 1/2, July \$1.08 1/2. Oats—May 39c, January 37c, July 39 1/2c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—About 800 butchers' cattle, 80 milk cows and 400 hogs were sold at \$30 to \$35 each. Calves sold at 3 1/2 to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at about 4 1/2c per lb.; lambs at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 9c per lb.

TRIED REMEDY FOR THE GRIP.



PE-RU-NA FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

and the common stock 2 3/4 to 4c per lb. There were some fine large milk cows, which sold up to \$65 each; other cows sold at \$30 to \$35 each. Calves sold at 3 1/2 to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at about 4 1/2c per lb.; lambs at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 9c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say most lines of trade are showing signs of recovery from the after-holiday lull, and as business opens out the feeling of confidence regarding the future becomes more marked. Retail trade is of fair volume and wholesalers are in receipt of good sorting orders. The dry goods trade is brisk. Spring lines are going out well and orders are of good volume. Prices on nearly all textiles are firm. A normal trade is reported for groceries.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say there has been further improvement in both wholesale and retail trade during the past week. Retailers say reasonable stocks are moving nicely and special sales of furniture and whiteware are keeping the larger stores busy. In whiteware the turn of stocks has been unusually heavy. Wholesale and retail trade report an excellent sorting trade and there is every indication the spring will find retailers' shelves well cleared.

Winnipeg reports say general business there and in the surrounding country has a brisk tone for this time of the year. Wholesalers reports an exceptionally good demand from country points and they say stocks are light. The demand for spring and summer lines is heavy and everything points to a good season's business.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say wholesale trade is opening up nicely and travellers are sending in good orders of a sorting-up nature.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say trade is much about the same as the preceding week.

Hamilton's reports say mild weather has rather acted against the movement of retail lines, but general business continues good for this time of the year. Wholesalers report the outlook for spring to be all that could be desired and most of them have sufficient orders on hand to be able to judge on this point. Local factories continue busy and expect to remain so indefinitely. Collections continue fair.

London reports say a fair trade is moving in all lines of goods.

Ottawa reports say retail trade has been rather more active during the week and wholesalers report a fair amount of sorting-up orders.

HE IS THANKFUL HE HEARD OF THEM

That's What Antoine Cottoneo says of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Cured His Diabetes After the Doctors Had Failed to Give Him Relief—What Dodd's Kidney Pills Do and Why.

St. Pie de Guire, Yamaska Co., Que.—(Special).—That there is one sure cure for deadly Diabetes, and that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is proved once more in the case of Mr. Antoine Cottoneo, a well known resident of this place.

"I am thankful I ever heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Cottoneo states. "They cured me of Diabetes. I suffered with Backache. I always felt drowsy. I had severe headaches and my limbs would cramp. I had a dizziness feeling and felt tired in the region of my kidneys, with a dragging heavy sensation across the loins."

"I was treated by the doctors, but got not benefit from them. Then I heard of cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them. I took in all three dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. To-day I am free from Kidney trouble of all kinds."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills also cured me of stomach trouble from which I suffered for twenty-five years."

Diabetes is one of the most deadly forms of disease. But Dodd's Kidney Pills cure any form of Kidney Disease. They also by curing the Kidneys cure all those diseases, such as Rheumatism, Lumbago and Heart Disease.

CONSPIRACY IN INDIA.

Included the Establishment of an Independent Kingdom.

Lahore, British India, Jan. 31.—It developed, at the trial to-day of an alleged Indian conspirator, that the plans of conspiracy against the British Indian Government included the establishment of an independent kingdom, with a king, an imperial council of five, houses of princes and a house of commons, the latter having a membership of 30. The seat of government was to be at Delhi.