RAILWAY SURVEYORS MADE A VERY WEIRD DISCOVERY

Found an Uninhabited Town of Well Made Empty Houses Far From Civilization in the Northern Ontario Country---Life Was the Only Thing Lacking.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The locating of the new transcontinental railway has opened up vast stretches of wild land territory hitherto unknown to all but a few of the most adventurous of explorers or sportsmen, and the reports of the engineers, many of whom are only now returning after a year in the wilds, are of great interest.

Some of the most interesting of their discoveries will never appear officially, since they have no bearing upon the object of their expeditions, but the story that follows was told to the writer by trustworthy, reliable men, who have lately returned from a locality 250 miles north of Ottawa, extending eighty or a hundred miles due east and west.

There is a good deal of open, swampy land there, alternating with stretches of timber, sometimes large and valuable, but often stunted and worthless varieties. Settlements, of course, they could not expect to find, and though wild animals were fairly plentiful, it did not appear that the Indian population had ever been extensive.

Their surprise, therefore, was great when one clear summer afternoon they discovered lying before them a broad, far spreading expanse of cleared land, with houses scattered here and there, and fields of grain, alternating with patches of meadow land.

They were still more surprised, however, as they noticed the forsaken appearance of the nearest house, and saw the grass growing undisturbed right up to the rough wooden steps. No one answered their rapping at the door, and when they gently pushed it open there was nothing within to show that the rooms had been inhabited for months.

At the next house the same state of affairs existed, nor could any sign of life be seen in the whole settlement. The axe men at once reported to the engineer in charge, who called off the work for the day and with his whole party went forward to investigate.

It was noticed by the countrymen of the expedition that the grain fields had not been reaped the year previously and that the grain was growing from where it had been self-sown. The haying season was past, but no one had put the scythe to the grass. Twenty houses were visited but not a single living thing was found in any of them. All were comfortably though roughly furnished. The furniture appeared to be all home made, though by no amateurs at the joining trade.

The houses themselves were not the usual first settlers' shanties, with log scoops for roof, but regularly gabled two-story dwellings, with the walls plastered with a very coarse lime mortar. The investigators discovered two saw pits, containing quantities of sawdust, showing where hand sawyers had laboriously ripped tree trunks into boards.

Lime kilns were also found, where some one had done his best to turn the hard limestone rock into serviceable lime. The one feature lacking to the houses was glass for the windows. One or two of the owners had procured mica, and had made rough attempts at lighting the rooms. The others had simply cut and framed the openings for windows and fastened stout shutters on wooden pivots to open inward.

The cooking had been done on stone hearths, opening into stone chimneys, of very good construction. Probably the heating in cold weather had been done in the same manner, if indeed these dwellings were intended to be inhabited in the winter. There were only four or five stables in the settlement, and these were fitted up for horses only.

Several little mounds in a remote corner of one field gave it the appearance of a graveyard, and these looked as though they had been rounded up at least not later than the summer before. Not a scrap of paper could the men lay their hands upon. In fact there did not appear to be any means of identifying the former occupants of the desolate houses.

The principal narrator of these unique experiences said that what appealed to his feelings touchingly was a baby's cradle with the clothes turned down, as though the mother had taken up her baby a moment before. In the little pillow was the hollow where a wee head had nestled, and one shoe, about three inches long, still lay half under the bed clothes, with a button missing from its strap. The material used in its manufacture was rabbit skin, with the fur turned inward, nicely tanned in the Indian fashion in the smoke.

The bed clothes were chiefly made from water fowl skins, tanned with the feathers on, and were incredibly light. In some of the houses tanned wolf skins and one or two bear hides were also found.

The materials of which the hinges of some of the doors were made puzzled the engineers at first, but was declared to be raw horsehide, scraped and well greased before being used. Men in the party who were used to the settlers' life were surprised at the ignorance of these house builders, who, they thought, should have know how to scrape and prepare the raw horsehide to serve as a substitute for window glass.

There were, indeed, many things to show that these people had not been ordinary Canadian folk accustomed to life in the bush. The fact that in most cases tree stumps had been extracted at the expense of very great labor, instead of being left to rot away, seemed to show that these people must have been emigrants from some other land, and who knew nothing of this country's ways.

In some of the attics was found a quantity of raw flax and in one or two dining rooms were snowy plain linen tablecloths, perhaps of native manufacture. Rough looms were also found, the frame work of which, made of reed or cane, had evidently been imported from a distance.

The location of the little settlement was excellent. The clearings stretched down to wide plains of beaver grass. Beyond this the ground was moist, and wild cranberries were abundant. There was a little swampy lake at the edge of this, where wild fowls in abundance nested. Flocks of young geese and families of many varieties of ducks played about, and in a couple of streams running into it fish were seen.

The survey party made a couple of the empty houses headquarters for a few days while prospecting thereabouts, and many were the attempts made to unravel the mystery of the deserted homes. In the woods near by several ingenious traps of the dead fall or of the up springing lever variety were found. Under one of them lay the bones of a bear, near another what was probably the skull of a horse. These were all gnawed by the teeth of wolves.

Some of the men declared they had sighted a pair of horses wandering in the brushwood on a rocky mountain. They may, however, have mistaken a couple of cow moose or of moose whose horns had not yet grown for horses.

Game was plentiful, and what convinced the men of the absence of owners to all the real estate discovered was the presence of three or four large herds of red deer in the fields of ripening grain, where they seemed to be quite at home.

There were no roads leading into the settlement from the bush, though wood roads penetrated it for some distance from the clearings. But it was significant that no boats of any kind were found about the muddy lake, and it is not improbable that there is a canoe route to the settlement, a couple of hundred miles to the south.

TIREDNESS MEANS DANGER!

Indicates Faulty Blood and Worn-Out Nerves--Build Up, or Total Collapse will Surely Follow.

When you're tired all day, bothered by trifles, exhausted with nervousness, be sure there is something wrong.

You need bracing up, need more nourishment in the blood, need a powerful medicine to vitalize the nerves and distribute force and staying power to all over-worked organs.

The most marvelous success is Ferrozone, a nourishing tonic so scientific as to be the admiration of every physician. Ferrozone performs wonders for people in poor health; it acts directly on the blood, enriching it with strength and new life that is at once dispatched to all parts of the body. Ferrozone feeds the nerves and vital energies, supplies force, determination and joyous, buoyant spirits.

A case where there was lassitude and lack of strength is told by Mr. David Brown, of post-office box No. 30, Beeton, Ont.: "About a year ago my health commenced to fail. My hands and feet seemed always cold. I felt worn-out and exhausted, weak as a little child. My face twitched. My limbs and arms commenced to lose their sense of feeling and finally my left side was perfectly numb. All my color left. My appetite ran down. Ferrozone was the first to give me any help. I improved with it very quickly. It toned up the blood and started circulation, so that the numbness gradually disappeared My condition was perfectly cured by Ferrozone, and I have been well ever since.

(Signed) "David Brown."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To get satisfactory results be sure you get Ferrozone only. Fifty cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Horse Fancier (with enthusiasm) — Isn't Vanderluke's Lodemia a beauty?

His Fair Daughter—Where? Where? What has she got on? Whose box is she in!

Noonan, the Holy Cross catcher, will get a chance with the Chicago Cubs in the spring. Manager Frank Chance thinks very well of him.

A Plain Statement

Quality of Beer Depends Upon Superiority of Materials, Treatment and Maturity



Purity is a universal essential in all beers. The observance of cleanliness and sterilization will secure it.

Healthfulness, combined with flavor and taste, constitutes real quality, and these are impossible without the very best materials and the highest order of treatment. This is what science and experience teach.

Materials: To provide the public with a really good, palatable and wholesome beer of the Highest Quality, we use the best barley-malt, the highest grade hops, superior yeast, and in our pale beers a small percentage of rice. In all our beers we use the best and purest materials, regardless of cost.

Corn we never use, although it is not excluded by authority, and has the advantage of cheapness. We use no substitute of any kind to reduce our expense. We spare neither money nor care to fortify and increase our well earned and long established reputation.

Treatment and Maturity: We employ only the most modern methods of brewing, and our present storing capacity of 600,000 barrels is more than that of any two other breweries in the world.

These facilities enable us to age our beer the length of time necessary to guarantee its purity and maturity—not in printers' ink—but in fact.

Quality, depending upon the character of materials and the methods employed, is the real goal for competition among brewers.

At this goal we have been for many years.

It is for these reasons that

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must and does command a higher price than any other beer, and at the same time has a greater sale than all other bottled beers.

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GREECE LIVES AGAIN

Fragrant Memories of Historic Days Are Stirred as the Prows of Progress Break the Waters of the Attic Seas and Sail Among the Cyclades.

(From the New York Mail).

The cosmopolitan fleet, sent out to impress the unimpressionable Turk that it would be better for him to let the powers levy and expend the taxes of Macedonia, assembled at Piraeus, halted at Mytilene and again at Lemnos, and thence threatened Constantinople. This recital of proper names suggests one thing that may be put to the credit of the Turk. It is impossible to stir him up without teaching the western world a lesson in classical history and mythology. Mytilene is the ancient Lesbos, Piraeus is the seaport of Athens, Constantinople is the ancient Byzantium. When it is noted that there is serious trouble in Crete the "Eastern Question" will be seen to have laid hand on a harp pulsing with singularly haunting harmonies.

Macedonia was the home of Alexander, and seat of the great but short-lived empire that was the forerunner of Rome. Piraeus is vibrant with the memories of maritime Athens-Piraeus, which was fortified by Themistocles, and joined by the famous Long Walls with the Attic capital; Piraeus, whence arose a wail so loud, when a stranger brought the news of the crowning Syracuse disaster, that is was heard on the Acropolis four miles away.

Lesbos was the birthplace of Sappho and Alcaeus, who addressed to each other certain burning and never-to-be-forgotten lines. Lemnos was conquered for Athens by Miltiades, and finally ceded to her by the Persians in the Peace of Antalkidas. Constantinople was the capital of the eastern Roman empire for a longer period than the Normans and their descendants have ruled in England. Cretan history antedates classic Greece, and the very name raises phantoms of Minos and that fantastic and terrible tale of Daedalus and his labyrinth.

Europe cannot speak a word to the Turk but it awakes some haunting Old World echo. On their disciplinary mission its ships follow the old tracks where the triremes of Athens sought the ships of Tyre when they served the Great King, where in turn they were sought by the Spartan Lysander and irrevocably crushed in the battle of Aegos Potami. It is the distinction of the Ottoman that he still holds in active or formal allegiance nearly all the old capitals and "holy places" of the world—the seats of Rawlinson's "Five Great Monarchies" of the empires of the Pharaohs, Alexander and Constantine, and of the Saracenic dynasty, illustrated by "the golden prime of good Haroun Al Raschid." Perhaps his greatnest condemnation is that the Turk is scarcely aware of the fact.

THE FAIREST GIFT

If I were Santa Claus I know
What I would give to every boy
And every little maiden. O,
It would not be a painted toy,
It would not be a blushing doll,
Nor any sugared thing to eat,
The same gift I would give to all,
And deem the giving sweet.

If I were Santa Claus, and might
To each child give the gift I chose,
The world would glow with new delight,
And lose the darkest of its woes,
For I would give to every boy
And every maiden I could find
The grace to gain unbounded joy
Through merely being kind.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A REASONABLE THEORY ABOUT CANCER

There is a peculiar condition of the blood that favors the growth of Cancer, and neither knife nor plaster will effect a permanent cure without the aid of a constitutional treatment such as ours. Send 6 cents (stamps) and get the booklet and names of those cured without knife, plaster or pain. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

The St. Louis Nationals made a most determined effort to secure Ned Hanlon for next season, and Stanley Robb went so far as to visit him early in November, in Baltimore, but failed to budge him. Hanlon has reached the stage where he is in baseball simply to fill in his time and he wants to be near his family.

MELODRAMA THEIR RUIN

Dime Novels and Lurid Plays Too Much For Them.

(New York Post.)

Numerous flat-robberies which have puzzled the Harlem police for some time past appear to have been the result of combined dime-novel reading and ushering in a theatre where melodramas were played. One youth, a former usher in this theatre, was arrested this morning, and told a full story of the formation of a gang of young burglars.

The prisoner, Henry Gildner, 18 years old, was stopped at Third Avenue and Ninety-seventh street early this morning by a patrolman because he was carrying a suspicious-looking bundle. In this bundle were a lot of silver knives and forks, and in Gildner's pocket was a revolver later identified as part of property stolen from a flat at No. 110 East Ninety-seventh street a few nights ago.

According to the police, young Gildner confessed to having taken part in many robberies. He said he was formerly an usher at a Harlem theatre where melodramas were played, and that much dime novel reading and the melodramas started him in that career. One of the ushers, he said, was the ring leader, and he induced several boys to organize a gang, after the fashion of the "villains" in the plays, for the purpose of robbing flats. All of the boys, the police assert, belong to respectable families and were undoubtedly led astray by the plays they witnessed.

BANK CLEARINGS MAKE A RECORD

Grand Aggregate for November Exceeds any Previous Month---Canadian Gains.

(Bradstreet's)

When it is remarked that the grand aggregate of bank clearings for the short month of November exceeds the largest aggregate ever previously reported in that or any other month, about all that is necessary has been said regarding the immense—in fact unparalleled—volume of trade and industry witnessed during the eleventh month of this record-breaking year. It is true that the November aggregate of New York City clearings alone has been several times exceeded in the past, notably in March and April of this year and in April and May 1901, but against this is to be cited the fact that the clearings at cities outside of New York have expanded enough to make up for the decrease shown at the metropolis, and the combined total at all cities is one never equalled. With a continuance of present activities the prospects for still further enlargement of that part of the country's business passing through the banks seem promising, especially in the early spring months of 1906, when much current business finds final financial settlement.

The total clearings at ninety-four cities for the month of November, twenty-four business days being included, aggregate $13,948,885,478, an increase over October of 4.1 per cent., over November a year ago of 4.8 per cent., and over the largest monthly total ever heretofore reported, that of March 1905, of 1.5 per cent. Of this great sum New York City furnished $8,542,671,210, or 65.4 per cent., as against 67 per cent, a year ago, a gain of 6.4 per cent. over October, while 2.4 per cent. larger than in November, 1904. As already pointed out, the November total at New York has been four times exceeded in the past the decrease from the record New York total, that in May, 1901, being 8.4 per cent. Outside of New York the total at ninety-three cities for November was $4,506,214,268, a gain of about $4,000,000 over the record month of October, 1905, and an excess of 9.7 per cent. over November, 1904.

Canadian clearings in November aggregated $337,854,833, a total 16.6 per cent. larger than in November a year ago, while for eleven months the total was $3,025,409,601, a gain over 1904 of 23.4 per cent.

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1425 Ketchum, Miss A, residence, King street, East.
1494 Lake, J. G., grocer, cor. Elliott Row and Pitt street.
1674 Mowry Safety Nut Co., office Prince Wm. St.
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