

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1899

No. 44

## STOVES! STOVES!

Hardware and Tinware.



Stoves and Sewing Machines

Come in and examine our large and grand assortment of

Best Cooking and Fuel-Saving Stoves

from the best foundries in Ontario, or if you want a Sewing Machine, or any hardware we will be pleased to show you through our stock.

C. Liesemer.

## CONSIDER THESE FACTS

That a persons eyes--nine times out of ten are unlike and require glasses of different focus.

We carefully test each eye separately by the latest and most approved methods--giving to each one the glass that properly corrects it.

We make no charge for Testing

... Gail and Inspect our Stock ...

Eye Glasses Spectacles Etc., Etc.

Our faultless glasses are second to none.

We are preparing a full line of Household Remedies which we are confident will give our customers satisfaction. Our Cough Syrup and Dyspeptic Cure are having a large sale at present.

YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS WILL RECEIVE OUR MOST SKILFUL ATTENTION.

**R J Barton** Phm. B  
Druggist & Optician Mildmay.

### LAKELT.

Mr. Andrew Brown of the burg has been in Wingham for two weeks brick-laying.

Mrs. Wat Pomeroy left on Tuesday for Manitoba where she will meet her husband and start farming.

There has been more plowing done by the farmers this fall than has been but still they keep moving. It will not take them long to get through seeding next spring.

Cyrus Horton, who carried on the job work in the boot and shoe-line here, is moving to Gorrie to-day, where he has rented a shop and will work at his trade. There is an excellent opening here for the right kind of a shoemaker.

Myles Scott has started chopping in the burg again. We will henceforth have the two mills going on Saturday, and in a short time they will chop two days of the week.

Chas. Hubbard is getting a stone wall under his house these days. He is being assisted by Mr. Robert Caudle and they are making a good quick job of it.

Word has been received in the burg about a quarter of an hour ago, that Mr. George Nay, who lives a little distance from here, died this (Tuesday) morning. This is a very sad affair as Mrs. Nay was carried to her last resting place in the McIntosh cemetery last June. A family of six is left behind without a father's or mother's care and protection. The youngest girl is three years.

All the cheese and butter factories in this vicinity shut down about a week ago. This has been a very profitable season in both these lines and all the farmers are satisfied. The little chub who inhaled the milk through here to Springbank is the best piece of stuff in the country. With his head scarcely above the top of the cans, he wiggled on and off large cans containing over 200 pounds of milk. "Billy" Murray is really a prodigy.

### Additional Locals.

—The GAZETTE will be given to Jan. 1, 1901, for the small sum of one \$.

—Jas. D. Dewar and family of Clifford have moved to Toronto. His son Arthur has been left in charge of the hardware store.

—Carrick has sent another inmate to the House of Refuge in the person of Gottlieb Wicelner, aged 77 years.

—The Telescope is now the same size as the Hanover Post. Last week's Telescope contains a picture of the building now occupied by them.

—All those that are indebted to the firm of McKelvie & Hemphill will kindly call and settle not later than Dec. 1st. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—Geo. Paule, who has been in Manitoba for the past couple of years, is home on a visit. Mr. Paule owns a 100 acre farm on the 4th concession.

There are many cases of smallpox in Essex county but the form is very mild. Not more than five per cent. of the case proved fatal in Ohio and Michigan where the same type prevails.

There is a movement on foot through the province to raise \$20,000 as a testimonial to Hon. A. S. Hardy who retires from public life poorer than when he began it 26 years ago.

—The weather this fall has been exceptionally fine. Last year we had fairly good sleighing by this time. The farmers have been able to do a good deal of fall ploughing.

—Major Henderson of Walkerton has made up his mind to go to the Transvaal to fight the Boers in case the Government fits out another contingent.

—Joseph Scheffer, proprietor of the Queen's hotel, Guelph, was on Friday afternoon convicted of a charge laid against him by Chief Randall, of permitting two youths under the age of twenty-one years to loiter around his hotel. Magistrate Saunders severely censured the accused and imposed a fine of two dollars and costs.

### Force the Only Remedy.

A correspondent of an American newspaper writes: Mr. Kruger has ordered the British out of South Africa—thus the Transvaal ultimatum to Great Britain is here construed—and the Anti-British feeling in Germany, France and Russia is in full voice. In view, therefore, of our natural sympathy for the weak against the strong and of the lack of information displayed by the editorials contained in certain New York papers, I venture, without entering into controversial matters to call attention to a few indisputable facts which should be kept in mind in forming a judgment on the Transvaal situation, and on the peace when it comes to be made.

In the first place, the entire white population of the Transvaal, according to the last "Staats Almanac," the official Boer publication, amounts to 228,750 men women and children. The same authority gives the number of burghers liable to military service, i. e., white males over the age of sixteen who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Government, as 29,279; this would include all civil servants, railway staff and other than Boers who have for one reason or another sworn allegiance to the Transvaal. Starting from these figures it is probable that 60,000 is the very outside number at which the Boer population can be estimated; thus, on the Transvaal Government's own showing, the Outlanders number over 208,000, of whom the decided majority are British subject. These figures are, from the Outlander point of view, well within the mark, because it is notorious that, on the one hand, a great many names of Boers who are dead or have migrated either out of the country or into other districts remain upon the original registers, there being no penalty for failing to give notice of removal, and no means of checking the correctness of lists; and on the other hand the Outlanders must be considerably underestimated, since there is no inducement to them to register, the sole result of registration being to provide the Government with facilities for tax collecting.

In the second place, practically the whole of the taxes are raised from the Outlander population, and are spent by the Boer Government. In 1896 the Boer budget was 86,000 pounds. The budget for the year 1899 gives the estimated revenue as 4,087,552 pounds and the estimated expenditure as 3,211,231 pounds. The Boer population pay no taxes, although nominally liable to a direct capitation tax of about 1 pound a year, which is, in fact, not collected. The direct taxation is not heavy; the taxation of the mines by indirect means and the taxation of the Outlanders by heavy duties upon articles for their use and consumption furnish practically the whole 4,000,000 pounds.

As to the expenditure of this 4,000,000 pounds the Outlanders have nothing whatever to say. They have no voice in the Government. In 1881 the Grundwet, or the constitution, provided that all foreigners should be admitted to be resident in the Transvaal, and the full write to vote could be acquired after a two years' residence. At the present time naturalization can only be obtained by persons of forty years of age who have been registered and have declared their intention to become citizens of the Transvaal for twelve years. Moreover, the money thus raised is not expended for the benefit of the Outlanders who contribute it. The police, sanitary and water conditions of Johannesburg, a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants, are deplorable. The money is squandered in salaries on Boer officials—the fixed salaries paid by the Boer Government amount to 1,250,000 pounds per annum, which represents an average of 40 pounds a year for every male Boer over the age of sixteen—and the purchase of war material, which can only be used against Kaffirs and the Outlanders themselves.

The numerous changes which have been made in the Grundwet for the purpose of preventing the Outlanders from obtaining any share in the Government are well described by Professor Bryce in his "Impressions Upon South Africa." One thing which Mr. Bryce omits, however, is that the Transvaal Government now imposes a

religious test, and no man can be admitted to burgher rights who is not a Protestant, or, as that is construed, is not a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church. President Kruger's proposals to liberalize the provisions of the constitution in respect of the franchise include a change in this regard and are contained in a message which, I believe, has not been published in England, and which more than anything that could possibly be said illustrates how entirely out of joint the Transvaal Government is with modern times.

### COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Woman's troubles are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

A most remarkable wedding took place at Cleveland the other day, at the home of Geo. W. De Wease, De Wease is the secretary of the Blind People's Association. He is sightless. De Wease threw open his house for the wedding festivities. The groom was W. M. Moore, aged 33. He is blind. The bride was Miss Lizzie Brown. She is blind. The knot was tied by Justice of the Peace Dwight Palmer. He is blind. The best man was William Vanderwyst. He is blind. Fifty guests were invited. All are blind. An orchestra composed of blind men played the wedding march.

The flying machine is likely to be an institution of the 20th century, but the 19th like "an old man in a hurry" has been pushing forward a little too rashly in its attempt to secure it for itself. A most unfortunate result has attended an ascent made by Mr. Pitcher in England. Mr. Pitcher, who began his researches into the subject of air craft with great enthusiasm, mounted his great eagle in very unfavorable weather. Many friends were present to see his flight as he set off and soared some sixty feet when a gust of wind broke his helm, and with his bird-like machine, he fell heavily to the ground. When picked up he was unconscious and died in a few hours.

### Deemerton.

The watch given to the most popular baby by the Wa-Hoo Medicine Co. was awarded to Siegmund Enel's baby, who received 300 votes more than his nearest competitor.

Messrs. Philip Jung and Henry Klein, who went to Manitoba with the August excursion, have returned home. Mr. Klein purchased a farm of 160 acres for his son, near Indian Head. They say Manitoba is the place to make money but Ontario is the place to live.

### A FINE LEGAL POINT.

A business man of Listowel has a rather unusual case in court at present. A man living in Galt owed him an account and he entered a suit to recover. The matter was placed in a bailiff's hands and the papers were served upon another man, of the same name, however, as the original debtor. The man who was served, no doubt depending upon his innocence, did not enter a defence and made no objection until after judgement was given and the bailiff seized his goods in execution. The question has not been settled yet, but it seems that no matter how good a defence a man has it will not avail him anything unless he takes proper legal steps by disputing the claim. A somewhat similar case occurred in Listowel some years ago. Judgement was given against a party in Listowel for a debt due another man by the same name. The party served, knowing he did not owe the money, did not put in a defence and had to pay the debt in satisfaction of judgement. The case was appealed but the Judge held that ignorance of the law did not excuse and that in the absence of defence he had no power to stay execution of judgement.