

PUBLISHER'S ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., One column 10 lines), and Price. Includes rates for subject to discounts, legal and special notices, and monthly 'GAZETTE' rates.

DISCOUNTS: To contract advertisers the following liberal discounts on above rates are offered: Yearly Contracts, 25 per cent. Half Year Contracts, 15 per cent. Three Months Contracts, 5 per cent. Shorter dates to 1 month nett. Under 1 month 25 per cent. Advance.

LEGAL AND SPECIAL NOTICES: All legal and Special Notices inserted at a uniform rate of 5 cents per line each insertion. A discount of 10 per cent. allowed on contracts of 100 lines and over.

MONTHLY 'GAZETTE' rates: 1 Col. 10 lines per annum \$25.00, 1/2 Col. 11 lines one year \$12.50, etc.

The above rates are subject to discount to yearly advertisers of 10 per cent.

JOS. J. GAVE, PUBLISHER. GRANT, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Asst. Surgeon, 416 Beaufort St., Beaverton, Ont.

Professional. A. GRANT, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Asst. Surgeon, 416 Beaufort St., Beaverton, Ont.

WEEKS & NOBLE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Private and Company Funds to Loan at lowest rates.

GEO. F. BRUCE, CLERK, Sixth Division Court, Co. of Ontario, 105 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

GEO. SMITH, ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR, Residence and office: Beaverton, Ont.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST, LINDSAY, ONTARIO. Liquid Laughing Gas, the purest, safest and best administered free when artificial teeth are required.

B. MADILL & CO., BANKERS, MONEY TO LOAN ON First-Class Secured at 5 per cent.

J. BARNES, WOODVILLE and BEAVERTON, PUMPS. Our new factory gives us excellent facilities for the prompt and satisfactory manufacture of all kinds of Common and Force Pumps, Hose, Cisterns and Tubing.

WEEKLY at BRECHIN. The undersigned walks round pump-pump will be in Brechin every Tuesday for the purpose of taking orders and repairing all kinds of pumps.

JACOB BARNES, DR. SMITH, DENTIST, Uxbridge.

DR. NEELANDS, DENTIST, Lindsay. Dr. Neelands' teeth without gas-Vitalized Air administered by him for 10 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth.

DENTISTRY! GAS, VITALIZED AIR. DR. NEELANDS, DENTIST, Lindsay. Extract teeth without gas-Vitalized Air administered by him for 10 years.

Edison says there is more money made out of little discoveries than big ones, and that it is better to keep the secret of an invention than to have it patented.

THIS IS AN AWFUL STORY.

GEORGE DECKER OF LONDON, ONT., IN A CALIFORNIA JAIL.

Said to Have Killed Wife and Babe. Followed by Second Wife and the Way-Fat Grandchildren Out of the House - Bones of His Supposed Victims Found in a Cave After Twenty-seven Years.

A shepherd tending his flocks in Kildere Hills near Yreka, Cal., entered a cave and, stumbling, stooped to pick up an obstruction. There were many, and a lighted match showed that they were bones—human, dust-covered bones. He told of his discovery that night. The next day he brought the bones to town. Then a fire that had been smouldering for 27 years burst forth, a fire of vengeance, and the next morning George Decker, a prosperous farmer, was placed under arrest. This happened six days ago, and the man who paces up and down between the stone walls, for he cannot sleep, is charged with six murders, and it is believed others will be laid to his door.

OUTLIVED SUSPICION. To be sure, rumor has in the past cast a shadow on the name of Decker, but that was years ago, when this was a lawless region, and those who were old enough to talk have since died or moved away. The man out-lived suspicion. He grew to be a leader of men. He acquired wealth and influence. He has not slept without a member of his family in his room for 20 years.

These are the ghosts that it is now thought haunted Decker. His first wife and her new-born babe, murdered in the Kildere Hills; his second wife, believed to have been poisoned; Benny, the son of his first wife, died, no one knows how, in Oregon; a boy, the son of his second wife; Rose, the daughter of his second wife; Edward, the husband of the daughter of his second wife; a baby, the child of Edward and Rose, strangled in her cradle.

It is now charged that George Decker murdered ten persons, the list of his victims being as follows: Margaret E. Decker, first wife; Nevada Decker, babe; Rose Stone, granddaughter, man in Illinois, name unknown; man in Sacramento Valley, name unknown; Edward Stone, second wife's son-in-law; Benjamin Decker, son-in-law; Caroline Goodrich Decker, second wife's 4-year-old son of Edward Stone, hired man. The Illinois murder is being recalled now.

THE CLERK OF THE COMMONS. The Hon. J. Bourinot, the clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, has served his generation, not only by his own scholarly lectures and accurate essays, but also by giving other writers access to valuable historical documents.

VICTORIA'S SAY. It has always been recognized that the monarch should be permitted a large degree of discretion in the appointment of foreign ministers. In England, in fact, says London writer, which is of all European countries the most constitutional, Queen Victoria has more than once insisted on the dismissal of a minister of foreign affairs.

MAD THROUGH EXCITEMENT. So intense was the excitement in Paris during the issue of the last municipal loan that nothing else occupied public attention for days. The great Parisians were almost entirely absent. Many of them sent their representatives to the offices the night before they opened to be first at the counters.

A NEW KIND OF BABY SHOW. The 'Baby's Exhibition,' to be held in Humphreys' Hall, Knightsbridge, during the month of June, says the London Daily News, will deal with exhibits bearing upon the food, clothing, medicine, furniture, and pleasure of the very important personage.

HER STOMACH MISSING. Mrs. Decker No. 2 who was Mrs. Goodrich, was taken ill a year or so later. Neighbors remarked at the time how attentive to her needs Mrs. Decker was. He was so attentive that no one, not even the physician, was allowed at her bedside. Then it became necessary, in his opinion, that she have a change of air, and he took her to San Rafael, among strangers.

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MANITOBA MATTERS.

Movement of Wheat—Archbishop Tache —A Long Walk.

There is little movement of wheat at this season, but the quality is high. Of the 39 cars officially inspected last week, 33 graded No. 1 hard, three were No. 2, and one regular. This will challenge the world.

Two school lads, brought in from La Riviere district on Saturday, charged with indecently assaulting girls, were taken before Judge Bain, and, pleading guilty, were sentenced to one day in goal and five lashes each, in presence of friends. Both boys and girls are less than fourteen years old.

The citizens of Selkirk have decided at a public meeting to promote the establishment of a woollen mill in that town. M. Pendergast, M. P., was elected Mayor of St. Boniface without opposition, but, in an interview, leaves it doubtful if he will accept, owing to the increasing demands of his legal practice.

The body of a half-breed girl with a baby at her side was found in the bush on the West Fort road at Fort William within twenty feet of the electric railway. She was discharged from goal six weeks ago, and has been missing since.

Archbishop Tache, who has been seriously indisposed for several days, is able to be about again. The annual immigration of tramps from the south has set in, and the police authorities are warning the citizens to be on their guard against depredations.

The citizens, at public meetings, as represented by committees, are still considering the question of provincial aid to the South-Eastern railway. The conviction, however, is growing that nothing will be done, as it is believed the C. P. R. is supporting the opposition.

The Belgian immigrant who walked from Halifax to Winnipeg was sent on to Lethbridge on Tuesday by train; the immigration officials having the necessary funds.

At the request of Her Excellency the association formed here several years ago on the occasion of her visit to the North-West, to supply literature to settlers, and which was named the Lady Aberdeen Association, has dropped the title 'Lady,' and now is known as the Aberdeen Association.

Interesting Personal Sketch of the Hon. J. Bourinot—A Nova Scotian by Birth—His Knowledge is Broad and Accurate. Dr. Bourinot, the clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, has served his generation, not only by his own scholarly lectures and accurate essays, but also by giving other writers access to valuable historical documents.

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AGRICULTURAL.

How to Start a Creamery.

In connection with the subject of starting creameries, the following from a contemporary is very timely: 'Farming interests in many places have been built up and made prosperous by the creamery business, and good butter still sells just as high one year as another, with a slight variation. Why not get a few of your neighbors together and talk the matter over? Leave the cows in the country and, if necessary, go into the next county, for the cheap and pioneer method of creamery is the 'gathered cream.' By this system, where only the cream is brought to the factory, it can be collected fifteen or twenty miles with a wagon and brought almost any distance by railroad. The cost of such a creamery is quite small.

'In organizing such an association the principal point is to get enough farmers interested to make up milk enough for the factory to run full handed and 'bus be able to make a profit. Having once got to the point that it pays, there will be no trouble getting more patrons. There is nothing succeeds like success; therefore, it is of every importance that you start right. To begin with, you should have the pledged capital of 500 cows of 100 lbs. Each hundred cows will support the factory, but to get 300 you had better have 500 pledged. The 'st' pledge is to get the farmer to take stock in the enterprise. If you can get fifty dollars out of him he will certainly be a valuable help to you. Use business fact, but do not draw too glowing accounts of early profits. That will depend much upon the good faith of the patrons and the skill of the manager. It is presumed that the factory will start on the co-operative plan. One member of the co-operative company, or two or three, should make a visit to the kind of factory contemplated and make an inventory of the utensils actually needed. Also note the size and conveniences of the building and its location. It is easier to copy than to originate.

'Having settled upon the size and style of building, it is easy to determine its cost in your neighborhood. Any builder can tell you that. The next thing is to select a site. This is often a very troublesome part of the business, because it appeals directly to the selfish interests of each shareholder. It is easier to get them to subscribe stock before the site of the factory is selected, because each one hopes to get it selected for himself. But there is sure to be a big 'st' in the subject come up for settlement. The wise manager will make up his mind beforehand where it is really best to have the creamery located, with a view to railroad facilities, water supply, shade and price of land. Then he calls a meeting of the stockholders to settle the question, and should ask each one to suggest a location, and then let everybody discuss themselves tired and settled nothing he can come in with his location and, by stating the reason for it, and each shareholder, by agreeing to yours. This looks like taking a mean view of human nature, but you had better be prepared for just such an emergency if you do not want your enterprise to fail.

'Be sure, in selecting a site, to have an unlimited supply of good water and an abundance of land to spread the factory over should it prove a success. Do not sacrifice too much to be near a railroad depot for shipping milk, and to be able to receive cream, as both of these are in concentrated form and easily hauled a reasonable distance to and from the factory. The cost of the building need not exceed three or four hundred dollars if made new, while an old house that has been well built may be secured for much less. In the gathered cream system, a deep can eight inches in diameter is used by the patrons and they are credited with a pound of butter for each can, which are set in the cooler to encourage them to buy a few to start with. If made of good three-cent tin there is little danger of hurting them. The factory should be furnished with a small engine to do the curdling and a large boiler to furnish steam and hot water for washing. Then there is to be a power churn, cream vats, butter worker, scales, butter tubs and so on, all of which need not cost any great amount. One thing be sure of, never buy a second hand dairy implement; get your churns, workers, paddles, vats, and every engine new. Such things never wear out; they get loose, cracked, nuts shaken off and a thousand little things that stick better when they are new.

'Having gotten all these things together the stock subscribed, the patrons satisfied, the factory built and furnished, now comes the test of your ability to succeed. What are you going to do about a butter-maker? At this stage of the game most men sit down, take a long breath of relief, here is your first fellow that comes along who will work at a low price—and then fail. Some more sensible fellow, who has been sitting watching the proceedings all the time, comes forward, buys the company out at old iron rates, hires a good butter-maker—and succeeds. Here, then, is where the really fine work comes in. Of course, you can not really afford to hire a man with an established reputation as a fine butter-maker; the big factories want him. But if you have got to buy, bring it to bear on the professionals of dairy culture. If you know any of them, all the better; if not, then write a simple request letter to each one, stating to much you can pay on trial. Do not make a permanent offer, but a fair salary for three months, and ask for a bright young man. You may catch a jewel; but anyway, the chances are you will get a fair maker, and you will want to keep him.

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THE FINEST CAVALRY MEN

THE PICTURESQUE AND TERRIBLE GERMAN UHLAN.

He is a Lancer Pure and Simple—The Eye of the German Military Machine—To the French the Embodiment of Malice.

The German Uhlan is a picturesque fellow. In his jaunty uniform, brass epaulettes and gay trappings, and holding aloft his 10-foot lance, from which flutters a black and white pennant, he fills the eye as a typical light-horseman. Carrying his blankets, rations, ammunition and a few fells of oats for his mount, he and his dapper little steed are ready for a 100-mile march, if need be, before he has to forage. He is not called on to traverse deserts or snow-clad, pathless plains, as our cavalrymen must do; but he may at any moment be hurried at a gallop with information to headquarters in the rear, and he may have many an hour's hunt for the general in command of the van. He was, during the war of 1870, a most excellent scout; and it was part of his business to make his presence felt, to make himself and his ilk well feared. In no other way was his life safe, for he was apt to be get way-laid and shot down by franc-tireurs of every cross-road. He was, to the French peasant, the embodiment of malice, the forerunner, the simulacrum of the hated German; the Gallie bird had risen, and no act of his, even in self-defense, but was exaggerated into dire brutality. In French art, the simple-hearted, rose-cheeked Brandenburg lads, pictured with the face of a Valanda of the Middle Ages—which is natural enough; but on the whole, the Uhlan was no worse than any cavalryman who rides in the advance of an invading army. Small bodies of men, moving indolently in an enemy's country, always commit some havoc; in sudden times the most cruel, even bestial acts were looked on as a necessary concomitant of raids. In our day, happily, the soldier is no longer a human brute, but is by force of his own intelligence and decency, as well as by law and regulation, kept within some bounds. So with the Uhlan. 'Give a dog a bad name'—and the French gave the Uhlan a reputation he did not deserve.

The Uhlan as a rule is well mounted. His arms and equipments are not heavy—that is, not heavy for a soldier—and the himself is never an over-big man. It would puzzle the cuirassier to follow him in a day's march. But then the cuirassier weighs, 'armed and equipped as the law directs,' 150 pounds more than the Uhlan does—and 50 pounds more on the march is as much as 10 pounds in a race. Did it ever occur to you how heavily the trooper's horse is loaded?

The Uhlan weighs—say 140 pounds; and his rig is lighter—say 60 in all. Even this is a heavy weight compared to that of a civilian, who adds but 15 or 18 pounds to their own avoirdupois when they ride out for their daily exercise. The fact is that no one but a man that has been service in time of war knows how hard-worked are both the soldier and his steed; nor, indeed, how much hard work both are capable of. When every ounce of a man's strength has been pumped out of a man and horse by a hard day's march; when he has stopped for the night, and it seems as if no other yard of distance could he or his horse drag on, there comes a sudden call for duty. 'Saddle and horse' is blown on the bugles, and tired and hungry, both start again and do another good day's work before morning. No wonder there are so many ruined constitutions among the soldiers of a war, even if the man has escaped the enemy's shell or bullet or saber. While he may be able to keep clean grit and nerve-power to do the work the fact remains that he is drawing drafts on the physical resources of the future, and these drafts must be met at maturity.

But to our Uhlan. He and the hussar are the light cavalry of the German empire; and for this service are chosen the light active men, while the heavyweights are put into the cavalry of the line. Not only must the Uhlan be light and active, he must be intelligent to a degree. Of small size would be an Uhlan who was active enough to ride far and discover the whereabouts of the enemy and yet so stupid that, when he had got beyond the flank busy in heading off in opportune maneuvers by the enemy. In this and in scouting duty he is easily first.

The death-rate in St. Petersburg exceeds the birth-rate. From 1764 to 1888 there were 1,539,000 births and 1,772,000 deaths. The cotton fields of Egypt are artificially watered about eight times during the year, generally by taking the Nile water between the ridges on which the plants are growing. The general ripening of the pods begins in September, and the cotton is ready for the first picking in October. The wages of the pickers are from 20cts. to 30cts. a day for men, and 15cts. for children.

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Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for

which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says: 'Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is no better medicine, and have induced many to use it.

'Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, when medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicines, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread.'—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

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