

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898

No. 38

Tried and Proven
To be the best preparation on the market for the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and for the purifying of the Blood, is what hundreds are saying of
Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.
It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier.
Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose.
Dr. Bains's Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package.
Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

E. O. SWARTZ,
Barrister, Solicitor,
Conveyancer, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office: Up-stairs in Montague's Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

OTTO E. KLEIN,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN at lowest current rates
Accounts collected
Office: Over Merchants' Bank
WALKERTON ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.
Graduate of the Toronto Medical College, and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Winner Silver Medal and Scholarship Office in rear of the Peoples' Drug Store.

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence: Elora St., nearly opposite the Electric Light plant. Office in the Drug Store, next to Merchants' Bank. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office: Front rooms over Moyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating Rink. MILDMAY.

DR. J. J. WISSER,
DENTIST, WALKERTON.

HONOR Graduate Department of Dentistry, Toronto University; Graduate Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will be at the Commercial Hotel, stillway, every Thursday. Prices moderate, and all work guaranteed satisfactory.

C. H. LOUNT, L. D. S., D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.
Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hughes & Lount, at the office always occupied by them in Walkerton.
Special attention will be given to GOLFILLING and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the painless extraction of Teeth.

W. H. HUCK, V. S.
MILDMAY, ONT.

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VET. GL. REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medicine Society.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Conveyancer

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgages on Farm Property
From 5% up

Insurance Agent.

Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, ONT.

The Best Place

FOR

Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Window Shades and Curtain Poles is at

A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND MILLINERY STORE
MILDMAY.

Also a full line of Picture Frames, Express Wagons, Baby Carriages, Cradles and Child's Rockers all at bottom prices to suit the times.

Also one of the best selected stocks of Wall Paper, very cheap.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$2,600,000.

THE Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

Has established a Branch at MILDMAY, ONTARIO, Open on Tuesday's and Friday's Weekly, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Drafts Issued on all points in Canada. Savings Bank Department. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

Mildmay Market Report.
Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fall wheat per bu.....	60 standard
Oats.....	22 to 22
Peas.....	48 to 48
Barley.....	35 to 35
Potatoes per bushel.....	50 to 60
Smoked meat per lb, sides	10 to 16
" " " sholders	8 to 8
Eggs per doz.....	12 to 12
Butter per lb.....	12 to 12
Dressed pork.....	12 to 12
Dried apples	2 cents per lb.

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat.....	\$ 60 bus
Peas.....	48 to 48
Oats.....	22 to 22
Flour, Manitoba.....	\$2 40 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1.....	\$2 00 "
Family flour, No. 2.....	\$1 30 "
Low Grade.....	80c "
Bran.....	55c "
Shorts.....	70c "
Screenings.....	65c "
Chop Feed.....	90 1.00 "
Cracked Wheat.....	\$2 10 "
Graham Flour.....	\$2 10 "
Ferina.....	\$2 25 "

STRAYED.
Came into the premises of the subscriber, a white Yorkshire Sow about nine months old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
JACOB MILLER,
Lot 12, Con. 11 Carrick.

Take Notice!
Any person selling goods to any of my children under 21 years of age, without my written order, I will not be responsible for. Also take notice that any person or persons selling intoxicating liquors or tobacco to them will be prosecuted according to law.
(Signed) Mrs. Jos. SCHMIDT.
Dated this 15th day of Sept., 1898.

BORN.
EICHHOLZ—In Carrick, on Monday Sept 12, the wife of Adam Eichholz of a daughter.
GRUPP—In Carrick, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, the wife of Philip Grupp, of a son.
SCHURTER—In Mildmay, on Saturday, Sept. 17, the wife of Chas. Schurter, of a daughter.
RICHARDS—In Mildmay, on Saturday, Sept. 17, the wife of W. Richards, of a son.
HOTTELE—In Carrick, on Saturday, Sept 10, the wife of Jos. Hofele, of twin boys.

Apples Wanted
Any quantity of Apples wanted at the
Glifford Fruit Evaporating Factory...

Apples can be shaken off the trees. Windfalls and all kinds, except small and soft ones, taken. Bring them to the Factory. Cash paid according to quality.
MAHLER BROS.
CLIFFORD.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.
As soon as the price of railway tickets is returned to the old figures the companies expect to reap a rich harvest. They will likely meet with a disappointment or two. It is much easier to reduce a price than to raise it and do the same volume of business. Many travelled when the rates were low that would have remained at home if the old figures had been kept up. The cheap ride had become to be looked upon as one of the necessities of life while the dear one was a luxury.

The widow of Richard Wagner some time ago authorized her husband's lifelong friend, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, to write, with her assistance, two articles on "The Personal Side of Richard Wagner." Mr. Chamberlain undertook the work, and The Ladies' Home Journal secured the material. The articles are singularly valuable in that they give a complete picture of the man in his home and daily life, and contain much new matter, while many of the illustrations and portraits have never been printed. There will be two articles, "His Personal Side" and "How He Wrote His Operas," and the first one will appear in the October number of the magazine.

When the late town Clerk of Barrie, who was also Police Court Clerk was relieved from duty on Dec. 31 last \$55.60 due for the registration of births, marriages and deaths during 1897, was withheld from him by the present council on the ground that he was not entitled to it by the town by-laws, though he had been receiving such moneys for 20 years. The ex-clerk sued in the Division Court and got judgement for the amount. By thus antagonizing the council he, figuratively speaking, put his finger into the hornet's nest, for the town auditors, Thos. Beecroft, of Barrie and W. H. Cross of Toronto, had in the meantime, discovered discrepancies in the police court accounts as kept by the ex-clerk, the amount coming to the town being \$391.26, divided into some 130 items. The town at once put in a counter claim, covering the \$55.60, and after fighting it long enough to reveal to the public not a very satisfactory state of affairs, the ex-clerk, through his lawyer, admitted the claim with costs. This left a balance of \$335.66, which the council at its regular meeting on Monday night, ordered their solicitor to proceed at once and collect.

On Sunday afternoon while on the way home after attending church a shocking accident caused the instant death of Mrs. Donald Chisholm of Culross, and the more or less serious injury of Mrs. Hugh McDonald of Culross, and her sister Miss Small. The three ladies rode in a covered buggy, Mrs. Chisholm holding the reins. They had reached the long hill on the 10th con. of Culross, opposite Mr. Thos. Donaldson's farm, when the horse who was annoyed by the flies, switched with his tail one of the lines out of the hand of the driver, and as the hill is steep it was under the circumstances quite a natural thing for the animal to run away. When about two-thirds of the way down the hill Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Small were thrown out with great force, alighting on their heads. When the horse reached the bridge at the bottom of the hill the buggy collided with a rig which was crossing at the time and Mrs. McDonald was thrown out. Mr. Robert Smith who was driving down the hill at the time of the accident at once turned his horse's head towards Teeswater and brought a physician with all speed, while others went to the assistance of the injured ladies. Mrs. Chisholm's head apparently struck a stone, her skull being fractured. Her death must have been instantaneous. Miss Small was stunned and badly cut about the head. Mrs. McDonald escaped with less injuries. The deceased lady was one of the first settlers of the township and was sixty-one years of age. Her funeral took place on Tuesday.—Teeswater News.

FORMOSA.

Our town is improving quite a bit. Buffalo girls are here visiting their parents.
Miss Miller of Michigan is visiting friends here.
A large number of strangers were in town on Sunday last.
Our cider mill is doing a rushing business the last few weeks.
Mr. Joseph Kramer from Michigan was in town last Saturday visiting friends.
Some of our young people were out to Mr. A. Waechter's. They were treated well.
Our harness maker has enlarged his business. They are right up-to-date.
Andrew and Joseph have had feelings against each other. It almost came to a fight.
Willie G's plums are ripe now. Come and taste them. The water melons and pears are fine.
Mr. Oberle's new store is going on fast, the bricklaying having been started. He knows how to do business.

BELMORE.

The present plebiscite campaign seems to be causing much uneasiness among the hotels of Belmore, so much so that one of our hotels have employed sentinels to ward off persons that appear to attract their suspicion. Lately one evening some of the village maids were standing on the corner of one of the main streets of that village when up went a window and a gruff voice was heard to exclaim "who goes there?" and when they received no response they were commanded to halt and were enquired as to the nature of their business. As a satisfactory answer was given they were allowed to continue their journey.
We would like to inform our friends, the hotel keepers, that the Royal Templars do not contemplate prying into their business so long as they keep the just requirements of the law, and have nothing to fear from the innocent maids of Belmore.

R. T. of T.

LAKELET.

This is prime weather for fall ploughing. The farmers will soon have it all done and have nothing to do.
A Mr. Brown of Fordwich has bought the mill here and expects to have the saw and chopping going this week.
Mr. W. H. Webber took 4 or 5 firsts and the same number of seconds at the exhibition at Walkerton last week. Mr. Webber will show at Mildmay next Tuesday.
Mr. Kirby of Belmore left two sleighs at I. Cowdy's shop this week. Fred Kruger of this place is hauling lumber from Belmore this week. Our sister burg is surely booming.
Halladay, Dixon, Pomeroy, Binkley, Caudle, Powell and King are all within a mile or so of the burg at different times threshing. The greater part of the threshing will be wound up in a few weeks.
There will be a good crowd from here attend your fall fair next week. Your show has the reputation of being one of the best in the country and it will be well patronized by the people from here.

A sad accident befel Fred Rush, photo artist, Gorrie, last week. He called in at Mr. Chas. Finlay's where H. Halladay was threshing and got on to feed wet barley. The cylinder caught his right hand and mangled it terribly. Amputation below the elbow was necessary. He has been very poorly since and it is feared the hand will have to be cut above the elbow.

An organization meeting in the interests of the plebiscite was held in the I. O. G. T. hall on Monday night. There was a good crowd present. Committees were appointed and arrangements made to have a copy of the campaign literature in every home. There will be a public meeting held in the church here on Tuesday night, to be addressed by Revs. Smith and Young of Clifford. A large crowd is confidently expected.

Feeding Cattle.

The Chicago market which leads the continent for beef cattle has advanced recently and the best beef steers have sold as high as 5-3-5c per lb live weight. The Canadian market has not been as high, buyers claiming that there are now no cattle raised in Canada equal to the tops at Chicago. Figures are out for the first six months of 1898 as compared with the two preceding years. The average for the United States is about \$3 per head above that for Canada. This is about 1-4c per lb live weight, and our market has not at any time during the past year been anywhere near the figures quoted in Chicago. If in Britain by auction Canadian cattle are sold on an average within a quarter of a cent per pound of those from the United States one would naturally expect that the price to the Canadian feeder should correspond. But why should we not raise and feed better cattle than our neighbors? We did it years ago; we can do it again if we put the same skill and energy into the work that we did in the past. We ought not to let the trade in beef cattle slip away from us. It paid well in the past and would do so again provided we raised the quality of beef. If we send only an inferior grade we must expect an inferior price and no profits from the trade.

For the past six months we sent 4700 head less than the same period of '97—South America is coming up fast to a good place in the British beef market. While Canada has gone behind in quality and price, Argentina has been steadily working up. An advance in price of \$8 per head in two years and an increase in numbers of over 10,000 head in one year is a good record. A like increase the next two years will put her ahead in quality, and she now sends nearly double the quantity sent by Canada. For several years past the breeders of Argentina have been buying the best beef bulls in Britain and exporting them in large numbers to their southern ranches. The result is an advance in their sales of beef cattle of over \$1,000,000 in two years. The prices paid for these bulls was high because they were of first quality, but the amount thus expended has been returned in two years fivefold. We must follow in the same paths if we are to gain again our lost ground. For years importation from Britain has almost ceased. A few are coming now, but nothing in comparison with our needs. We must arouse ourselves if we are to keep for Canada this valuable trade in beef with Britain and to do so our breeders and feeders must use the very best bulls to be got anywhere.

Mr. Fred Rush, Gorrie, met with a very serious accident on Tuesday afternoon about six o'clock. He was at Mr. Finley's threshing, about three miles north of Gorrie, and was feeding the machine when his right hand came in contact with the cylinder which tore it to pieces. Dr. Tuck was at once summoned and amputated the arm a few inches below the elbow.

In response to repeated inquiries from ladies with whom Dr. Chase's Ointment has become so popular for skin diseases, asking if face powders are injurious and can be used while using the ointment, we state that while the majority of face powders are injurious we can recommend the recipes given in Dr. Chase's supplementary recipe book on page 45, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 5c. in stamps. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the ladies' friend for all skin diseases. Address A. W. Chase Co., Toronto.

A well informed correspondent of the Weekly Sun says there are not apples enough in Ontario for the home market alone. Prince Edward county has about half a crop of unsaleable fruit. In Grey and Simcoe there will be a fair crop of Rhode Island Greenings while the yield of Ben Davis and King Tomkins will be rather good. Plums will be a fair crop though they are being injured in places by carculio. There are over 6,000,000 bearing apple trees in the province, and the yield in 1896, the banner year, was placed at nearly fifty-six million bushels. Winter apples this year will be particularly scarce. Peaches are also turning out poorly but pears will be an average crop.

WIRELESS EXPLOSION OF MINES

A New and Curious Application of Electricity to War Purposes in a London Exhibition.

The latest wonder of wireless telegraphy, says the Golden Penny, of London, is the explosion of a submarine mine by electrical waves from a transmitter used in wireless telegraphy. In a showcase in one part of a building is placed an automatic transmitter, which is insulated. A storage battery of four cells is placed in the lower part of the case, which feeds the primary of a four inch spark coil, the current from the battery first passing through an automatic circuit breaker.

This automatic circuit breaker is so arranged that it will make and break the circuit in the same manner as a telegraph operator would when manipulating his Morse key in the act of calling. In this way it will be seen that the sparks from the secondary of the coil are intermittent, and their duration is governed by the length of time during which the automatic circuit breaker allows the circuit to be closed while making the dots and dashes. Immediately in front of the induction coil is placed the improved oscillator, which consists of two solid brass balls about four inches in diameter, mounted so that the distance between them is adjustable.

Outside these balls are placed two smaller balls about an inch and a half in diameter attached to sliding brass rods, on the outer end of which are other balls one inch in diameter, so that the distance between the large and the small balls can be easily adjusted. The secondary terminals of the coil are connected to binding posts on the base of the oscillator. The distance between the balls being properly adjusted and the current turned on from the battery, the sound of the secondary sparks passing between the balls can quite easily be recognized as the DOTS AND DASHES OF THE SIGNAL.

In another part of the building, directly opposite and about two hundred feet distant, is placed the receiver, which consists of a Clarke coherer relay and receiving instrument which has a large six inch vibrating bell connected up in the local circuit, in addition to the telegraph sounder. This six inch bell is continually ringing out the Morse signals, and by holding down the hammer of the bell the sounder can be distinctly heard repeating the same call.

In the centre of a garden is placed a large tank of water and a miniature war ship is placed in this tank and floated over a submarine mine, which is connected to a coherer relay and battery placed immediately outside of the tank. One terminal of the coherer is connected to earth, and the other to an insulated wire rising about ten feet in the air.

When the time comes for exploding the mine under the ship, the oscillator is stopped and connection made at the tank between the coherer and the vibrating bell which is used for testing purposes. The oscillator is now started for an instant, to see if the bell at the tank rings, thus proving that the coherer is in proper adjustment.

The bell is now disconnected and connection made to the submarine mine instead, and at a signal from an attendant the man at the transmitter again presses the button, which throws the current into the oscillator. The coherer completes the local circuit and the mine instantly explodes, breaking the war ship into splinters and throwing it high in the air. Of course, it is understood that the mine is provided with an ordinary electrical fuse.

UNABLE TO WALK.

A Distressing Malady Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Hartland, N.B., Advertiser.

Right in our own village is reported another of the remarkable cures that make Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so popular throughout the land. The case is that of Mrs. E. W. Millar. The Advertiser interviewed her husband, who was glad to relate the circumstances for publication, that others might read and have a remedy put into their hands, as it were. "For five years," said Mr. Millar, my wife was unable to walk without aid. One physician diagnosed her case as coming from a spinal affection. Other doctors called the malady nervous prostration. Whatever the trouble was, she was weak and nervous. Her limbs had no strength and could not support her body. There was also a terrible weakness in her back. Three months ago she could not walk, but as a last resort, after trying many medicines, she began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Improvement was noted in a few days, and a few weeks had done wonders in restoring her health. To-day she can walk without assistance. You can imagine her delight as well as my own. We owe her recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I recommend them for any case of nervous weakness or general debility.

Mr. Millar is part owner and manager of one of our lumber mills and is well known throughout the country. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

By MARGARET LEE,

Author of Divorce—A Brooklyn Bachelor—Lover and Wife—Etc.

"What did he say to that?"
"That if I really accepted such a theory it must be a great comfort to me."
"Another sneer."
"Yes."
"What's that fellow's name?"

"Oh, never mind; he graduated this year with all the honors, so he won't disturb your peace of mind. Father grew quite interested in him—listened to his dissertations and helped him out in his researches."
"Your father is a public benefactor."
"He is in sympathy with young people. I hear him shutting his doors, which means we are ready for a start."
When Everett was handing Rose from the carriage, a gentleman who had been loitering in the hotel parlor came forward to meet the party. He was delighted to greet his old friends, but it was very evident that this beautiful girl absorbed his attention. He devoted himself to her for the rest of the day, and warmly urged her acceptance of the invitation to Newport, declaring that if she would go he would also. Rose was very quiet, but perfectly firm in her refusal. She offered neither reasons nor excuses, and to the amazement of Mrs. Everett, her father and grandmother declined to interfere in the matter.

"She can do as she pleases," said Mr. Minturn.
"She has never been away from us," said Mrs. Minturn, "not even for one night."
Everett watched the group with suppressed delight, but remained silent. He drove home with the Minturns in the moonlight, thus avoiding a family dispute, which he thoroughly despised. "How much longer do you propose staying?" asked Mr. Everett, turning to his wife, and glancing at the girls, who, arm-in-arm, paced the long piazza.
"Oh, we leave here on Monday. Dear me! I was sure of taking that girl with us."
"Martha, I gave you credit for some common sense. Why the devil should the girl go to Newport? Isn't a bird in hand worth two in the bush? There isn't a more attractive fellow than Larry to be found anywhere, and I say it from positive observation and without partiality. He has two strong points, he is manly and he is not egotistical—that is, not offensively so. His foreign experience has taught him that mere youth doesn't include everything worth knowing or having in this world. You see, he is 'hand in glove' with three generations. Well, so far as I am concerned, Martha, he'll be damned lucky if he marries Miss Minturn. By jove! She's the prettiest creature I've seen for years!"

"Pshaw! You men are all alike! One would think there was nothing in the world like physical beauty."
"I wish there was more of it in the world, and particularly in our family. I see no reason in your disappointment. You sent the lad here, didn't you?"
"I know I did."
"And Minturn tells me that, so far as his judgment and experience can be depended upon, Larry is going to pass with fine results. Why don't you rejoice in the prospect of having your desire? Three months ago, you were nearly crazy because the boy failed in his examination; and now you are angry because, boy like, he is finding inspiration in the society of an honest, warm-hearted girl. Why, she has been doing me good all this afternoon. I haven't felt so young and light-hearted for years."

"Yes, you seem to have lost your head."
"And I wish I could prolong the sensation, for my head has been going back on me for some time."
"Better stay here and make love to Miss Minturn."
"I wish I could! Perhaps you can persuade her to visit us in town, next winter."
"After to-day's experience? She is entirely too independent for my taste."
"The liberty is in the air here. Upon my word, I feel as if I were going to sleep to-night! Why, Martha, I haven't had a real night's rest for weeks, and not for weeks. Just imagine a sound dreamless sleep!"
"Oh, you think too much about stocks."
"Perhaps I do."
"Why don't you forget them for a while and enjoy what is about you."
"I wish I could. I think I'll walk towards the hill there; the night air is like a tonic."
"You'll meet Larry on his return. Perhaps he'll confide in you. I would like to know if he is serious, or only having a harmless flirtation."
"Martha, I don't believe in harmless flirtations. They leave callous spots behind. Don't you think we had better leave this matter to the young people? There are some blossoms that it doesn't do to touch. There are a few sacred things left in this world, I am thankful to believe. This is one of them. Now we won't meddle or make."

CHAPTER VI.

Mr. Everett started on his walk, slowly and at first absorbed in thought. Then the beauty of the night began to possess his senses. The air was fragrant with new-mown hay, the breeze cooled his brow; he raised his hat and let it fan his head. The great moon seemed closer to earth than usual, the tiny wild-flowers exhaled sweet odors as he passed. He found himself halting to bend and examine them and recall their names. A field of honey-laden red clover brought up to him vivid recollections of his childhood. He leaned on the fence and indulged in

retrospect.

He was a child again, playing on the grass of the old Battery Park, gathering clover heads for his nurse to tie in wreaths and bunches. She always wanted long stems for the purpose. He laughed out as he thought of her stout figure seated on the bench, her red bandana wound over her hair, her large gold ear-rings swinging, her teeth shining as she directed and warned him. The walk close to the seawall was his choice. She would hold one hand and let him touch the great posts and swing the heavy chains with the other. To lean against these chains was his delight; there he watched the water as the waves swept in and receded. He had the sound of their lappings in his ears, and the sharp noise of the katydid, that he could hear yet never see. Then came a vision of his fair young mother, in scarf and bonnet and sweeping skirts, opening the heavy iron gate and advancing with smiling face to meet him. It was so strange; he could almost feel her touch, her kisses, her influence. Yet nearly half a century had passed since then. How real, how lovely were those memories! It was like returning to enchanted ground to recall them. He remembered old Castle Garden when concerts and fairs were held there. He used to climb on the seats, and look through round glasses fixed in the circular wall. What wondrous scenes were before him! He could not understand why it was that when he went outside to look for these strange places and people he saw only the bay, boats and sky that he was quite familiar with. Child as he was, his mother had taken him to hear Jenny Lind sing there. He recalled the scene; a tall, fair woman, standing alone on the great stage; a sweet, high voice filling the air with melody. He saw again the crowded boxes, heard the tumults of applause. He came out from the lights and the heated air into the starry night, where the lines of carriages and the burning torches greatly impressed him.

Mr. Everett roused himself and pursued his walk. "I don't understand it," he said to himself. "My youth has all come back to me; the effect, I suppose, of meeting the Minturns—the association of ideas, no doubt. However, my head is certainly better; the tension is relieved."

He reached the fence that enclosed a two-story cottage within a pretty flower-garden, and had a view of a room in which a man, evidently belated, sat eating his supper, and a woman listened to his adventures and nursed a baby. In the stillness the voices were distinct:

"Well, John, we can manage on twenty-five dollars a month very well indeed. You needn't be one bit downhearted."
Mr. Everett halted involuntarily.

"But, Mattie, he won't allow me an hour in the week to work here."
"We can get the work done, John. Father is able to help me, and so long as we are all well there is nothing to fret about. Bless him, his little heart! Now laugh at papa. He mustn't grumble with such a jolly boy to come home to every night."
"Mattie, you've lots of pluck. I didn't know how to tell you that the mill was closed and all hands idle."
"He'll guess it, John. But you have found work, and something good may happen for the others."
"I hope so. Let me have him while you clear up."
There was a rattle of dishes, then a man whistled a lively air, and Mr. Everett walked on in meditation. Looking back, he noticed at an upper window of the little house an elderly man who leaned on the sill and solemnly smoked a pipe.

"The father," thought Mr. Everett. "Twenty-five dollars a month—six and a quarter a week—to support four human beings!"
His way led through fields of golden grain ready for the harvest, and, while stopping to enjoy the sight, he heard footsteps and a young voice singing.

"Litoria! Litoria!"
"Sweet-de-le-we-dum-bum."
Larry was approaching, his light overcoat on his shoulder, his hat pushed back, his eyes shining from meditations of an agreeable order.

"Hello! Out for a walk, father, or a sleeping draught of pure air?"
"Both. I suppose this is a healthy place. How do you sleep here?"
"Like a top! I am off the moment my head touches the pillow."
"So? How delightful! Do you attribute it to the air especially?"
"Well, out-door exercise has something to do with it, and freedom from anxiety still more. You see, I am feeling that I understand myself and my subject. There is a great deal in knowing what you need and how to obtain it."

"I quite agree with you."
"Am I walking too fast for you?"
"No. By the way Larry, are you all right in regard to money? Any debts that should be paid? You know it is cheaper to pay as you go."
"I owe some money, yes. But no one troubles me. You are good for it, you see. If I go to college next year, I am going to have things in better shape. I'll pay my honest indebtedness first."
"Now, I'm not finding fault, my boy. I have been through college."
"I know it; you are too easy with me."
"Let me be the best judge of that, Larry. You must realize that your welfare is my chief interest in life. No one stands as near to you as I do, for this reason: I have experienced your desires. It is not so very long since

I was a young fellow myself."
"I like to think of you as young still, father. Mrs. Minturn was speaking about you. She says you look so well."
"I can return the compliment, Robert. Is like a boy."
"He is a jolly fellow!"
"I suppose they lead a tranquil existence here. No worries and excitements to keep the brain in a whirl from morning till night and from night until morning. I tell you, Larry, if I don't get some rest soon, something will give way. It must! Nature can't stand this strain!"

"Father, why don't you buy a place just here, settle down among these sincere people, who have always known you, and enjoy life?"
"Impossible! I have too much business to direct, too many interests depending on my attention to it."
"Haven't you enough to retire upon?"
"Probably, if it were properly nursed. My dear boy, what would your mother and Mollie say to such a proposition? Why, they would think they were buried alive in a place like this. They are not happy unless surrounded by people who take similar views of existence. They live to see and be seen—to vie with their friends in laying out money on the merest luxuries. They don't care where I get the money, so long as my checks are cashed. They must have amusement and change, constant variety. To be honest with you, Larry, I am nothing but a money-making machine in human guise. I join clubs, but I sit in them thinking only of money—how to get it; how to distribute it so as to water all my plants, as it were; and keeping them alive and vigorous taxes all my ingenuity and strength. This is to be a good financier."

"And you have no real comfort?"
"Well, it is the penalty for being ambitious."
"But how will it end?"
"God knows! I'll die in harness, and some stranger will wind up the concern."
"Well, it isn't just! Let me talk to mother and coax her into settling down here and letting you have a nice time."
"Larry, you can have carte-blanche to buy here if you can persuade your mother into leaving her New York house. Why, my dear fellow, she has dreams that would astonish you. You know Mollie has not much beauty. Now your mother hopes to buy rank for her."

"I hope not!"
"So do I, but I can read the signs of the times. With nothing to do, women become restless, dissatisfied, ambitious," he sighed. "Your mother doesn't regard me."
"You have some rights, father. Let us put our heads together and try to obtain them."
"You are very good, dear boy. I fear it is too late in the day. You see, I have my pet schemes."
"But father, what do you want with all this wealth? We can't eat it, or drink it or wear it. The effort to amass it is wearing you out."
"Yes, it eats into a man's brain."
"It's all a mistake! Father, think out a sensible change of method. I wish you could have heard Mrs. Minturn talking about you. She remembers you ever since you were born. She was describing you to us this evening. You were the loveliest baby and little fellow she ever saw. Do you remember when nice people lived quite near the Battery and sent their children there to play?"

"Perfectly."
"Great Scott!"
Mr. Everett laughed heartily.
"It does seem absurd, I admit; but it is true."
"Mrs. Minturn told us about Niblo's Garden. She used to take you there with her own children to see some great French pantomimists."
"The Ravels. Yes, indeed! They were wonderful, wonderful! There were four brothers, and their acting was inimitable. So she was speaking of my boyhood! We had merry times then."
"She described the fire-works in the Garden."
"Yes; fancy a garden where the Metropolitan Hotel stands! There were benches, and the exhibition came first. Then we went into the theatre. There was a tight-rope performance given before the play. I tell you those were great evenings to a child; and Mrs. Minturn always thought of me."
"She described meeting you when a lad on your way to school, with your books under your arm. You were so handsome. She used to stop the carriage, and felt so happy when you would drive a little way with her."
"Yes, I remember. I went to Professor Anthony's Grammar School then. Union Square was the centre, and Fourteenth street was the Sunday promenade."
"She says that in those days a man with one hundred dollars was pointed out as a wonder."
"It wouldn't buy a house and lot now. One can hardly realize the growth of the city, the increase of wealth. It takes away one's breath just to think of it."
"Do you believe people are any happier now, when they demand so much more in the way of luxury?"

"I think that at my age my father was a very much happier man than I am to-day. He lived with his family about him, and they were contented with ordinary domestic pleasures. I have a hundred thousand, where he had ten thousand; but, my boy, the whole secret lies in the fact that the sure possession of wealth brings ambition. That opens new worlds to us. We want to conquer them. But happiness vanishes. The hollow attractions of the outside world appear so beautiful that we lose our little bit of the real bone of comfort while grasping after the shadow. I often think of the possibilities of an old-fashioned home. But, Larry, you may have moral strength sufficient to stem this tide of luxury and insincerity. It is not so much the waste of money that I regret—that can be replaced; it is the frittering away of one's affections on people who do not want them, while those who could appreciate them go heart hungry."

"I understand you—concentration is

strength."
"I think so. A channel is more than shallow waters."

To Be Continued.

FLASHES OF FUN.

He—A woman, you know, is as old as she looks. She—How dreadful! Because a man has wheels it does not follow that he is noted for his graceful carriage.

Little Clarence—Father, what is the difference between firmness and obstinacy? Father—Merely a matter of sex, my son.

The man I marry, said the Blonde Widow, must be a hero. He will be, remarked the Savage Bachelor.

Bill—In what respect does Spain excel all other nations? Jill—Why, Spain has the finest submarine navy in the world.

Clara—When I was out on my wheel this morning I cracked my enamel quite badly. Maud—You must learn not to smile.

My husband is plain-spoken; he calls a spade a spade. So does mine; but I must decline to repeat what he calls the lawn mower.

I have noticed, said the Cumminsville sage, that the man with the narrowest mind is prone to make the broadest assertions.

But yours is such a narrow life, said the summer boarder. O, I dunno, said the farmer. It's spread out over 320 acres.

She, in business for herself.—Do you think you can learn to love me? He, a deputy sheriff.—Oh, some day I may have an attachment for you.

Composer—Did you hear the torment and despair in my tone poem, "Tantalus," that I just played you? Listener.—No; but I noticed them on the faces of the audience.

Do you find my son prompt and punctual, Mr. Grindley? I never had a young man in my employ, who, at the close of business hours, could get out of the office with less delay.

I have heard that she walks in her sleep, said the gossip. Indeed! returned Mrs. Parvanus scornfully. So common, isn't it? I should think she would ride.

I know what keeps mamma so long, said little Frances, by way of explaining her mother's continued absence to a caller. What is it, dear? She said she'd be back soon.

Brown—I made an awful fool of myself this morning. Mrs. Brown—I don't see any occasion for making a fuss over it. It isn't the first time. Brown—It is the first time since I married.

Observer—Do you think that you can ever learn to ride a wheel? Beginner—Indeed I do. After the difficulties I have surmounted in getting one, I feel competent to accomplish anything.

This is the parlor, eh? tentatively remarked the real estate agent, who was looking over the house; "Yes," replied old man Kiddler; but I usually call it the court-room—I've got seven daughters, you know.

I suppose there are many problems which Polar explorers seek to solve? said the unscientific man. Yes, replied the intrepid traveler, a great many. What is the most important one? Getting back.

Anxious Mother—How is it that you have so much trouble with your house-keeping? You told me your wife could cook. Adult Son—She can. Then what is the matter? She won't.

First burglar—Why, what's the matter? Have you been in a railway accident? Second burglar—Oh, no, but I broke into a house where a woman was sitting up waiting for her husband and she mistook me for him.

Edwin—You would not take that uncle of mine to be a sensitive plant at all, would you? Reginald—He certainly does not look it. Edwin—Well, he is. Attempt to touch him and he closes up immediately.

Kitty—Yes, there's no denying that Charley Touter is a fascinating fellow; but don't you know they say he is inclined to be fast? Netty—Nonsense! It took him a good hour last night to get out of the house from the time he started.

Nervous Passenger—Captain, what would be the result if the steamer should strike an iceberg while we are plunging through this fog? Captain of Steamship—The iceberg would move right along, madam, just as if nothing had happened.

Foundation of a Theory—Watts—I see that a German scientist asserts that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. Potts—I guess he wrote that after hearing some old fellow talking about the hot summers of forty years ago.

Farmer Whiffletree—You say you want a job and would work for a cent a minute? Why, that is sixty cents an hour, six dollars a day, thirty-six dollars a week, a hundred and—! Weary Willie, faintly.—Hold on, dere, boss! Call it half a cent a minute den. I only want ter do five cents' worth.

Farmer Honk—Your nephew that went to college has kinder got cured of his retirin' disposition, ain't he? Farmer Grayneck—Wal, he is at least cured of all disposition to retire at a reasonable hour at night, but, on the other hand he is a good deal more retirin' as you might call it in the morning than before—in fact, he usually stays retired till about 10 o'clock.

OLD FAMILIAR SAYINGS.

AN INVESTIGATOR TELLS HOW THEY ORIGINATED.

Of Repeated Phrases and Words Have Interesting Stories, Connected with Their Origin—Where and How They Started.

"Do you know who Mother Carey is?" asked the man who delights in investigating all sorts of odd things and who is never so happy as when following up some unusual line of thought.

"She's a chicken fancier, I imagine," replied the man who takes things as they come without question. "At any rate she's seldom mentioned except in connection with her chickens."

"Mother Carey," said the investigator, and he took another look at the book he held in his hand as if to guard against the possibility of mistake, "is the Virgin Mary. The name comes from the Latin 'Mater cara,' meaning 'Mother dear,' and her chickens are the stormy petrels which the sailors formerly believed were sent to warn them of approaching storms. I tell you, my boy, there's a great deal that's interesting in these odd expressions and words if one takes the trouble to look it up. 'Now, there is the saying, 'Don't care a rap.' How would you interpret that? What does rap mean?"

"As an off-hand guess, I should say that it was a substitute for a word that begins with 'd' and which is not supposed to be used in polite society."

"You would be wrong," asserted the man with the book, "'Rap' is derived from 'R.A.P.', which in turn comes from India and stands for rupees, annas and pice, representing the money of that country. The expression is almost an exact equivalent to that other, equally common, 'I don't care a cent.' Now, I suppose if some one should ask you about 'Jack and Gill,' who 'went up a hill,' you would say they were simply nursery characters."

"I certainly should."

"And you would be wrong again. Jack was the name of a pitcher made of waxed leather, and 'Gill' was and is a measure of small capacity. That is how they happened to go after water. Somebody was doubtless carrying them and carelessly dropped them."

MIND YOUR THOUGHTLESS WORDS

"When you say 'By Jingo!' I suppose you don't mean anything except that you are excited or angry."

"That's all."

"Nevertheless, you are literally swearing by the evil one, for the word is from 'Jenco,' which means 'devil' in the Basque language. I suppose, also, that you regard 'carpet knight' as a term of reproach."

"Naturally."

"Yet Henry Irving is a carpet knight; so was Tennyson, and so are were, many others of whom England is proud. A carpet knight is one who wins his title by his achievements in the world of science or the arts, or, in fact, anywhere except in battle. He may be really more deserving of the title than any of those who won it by the sword."

"You must put in most of your time with dictionaries and cyclopedias," suggested the man who takes things as they come.

"Not at all. I am simply sufficiently interested to look up these odd expressions when I run across them to see what they really mean, and whether we use them properly. Do you know why the patrons of the top gallery of a theatre are called the gods?"

"Never even gave the subject a thought."

"Well, they are so described at the Drury Lane Theatre, in London, first, because the ceiling was painted in imitation of a blue sky, with cupids and angels flying about. I imagine the term 'battle royal' conveys an idea of grandeur to you in the fighting line."

"I should think it ought to be rather thrilling."

"Nevertheless, it was originally nothing but a cock-fighting term, and was used to describe a fight in which three, five or seven birds were put into the pit and left until all but one had been defeated. How do you suppose we got the expression, 'cock and bull story'?"

"Give it up."

"You ought to investigate these things if you are going to make use of them. A man ought to know something about what he is saying. This comes to us from the time of the Reformation. The Papal bulls had a cock on the seal, and of course there were a great many people of that day who were inclined to discredit anything in the cock and bull line. But the expression that doubtless will interest you most is, 'I don't care a dam.'"

"You what?"

"I don't care a dam!—the dam without the 'n' of course."

"What difference does that make?"

"All the difference in the world. Dam is a coin in India equivalent to an English twopenny. If you are caught making that remark in a loud tone some time it may be worth something to you to know that there is such a coin. It will help you to explain matters. Now, where do you suppose the word 'peeler' and 'hobby,' meaning policeman, come from?"

"Again I give it up."

"From the name of Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the London police force. SHOULD LOOK THEM UP."

"Do you do anything except look up

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these things?" asked the man who takes things as they come.

"Oh, yes," replied the man of an investigating turn of mind. "When you get into the habit of looking into the origin of the expressions you run across, you do it as an amusement at odd times. Now, yesterday it suddenly occurred to me that I didn't know why it is that we 'rob Peter to pay Paul.'"

"Did you find out?"

"Certainly. In 1550 several estates belonging to Westminster Abbey were granted to St. Paul's Cathedral for repairs and maintenance, and Westminster Abbey happens to be dedicated to St. Peter. There is an interesting story connected with 'buying a pig in a poke,' too."

"Let's have it."

"A countryman once put a cat in a poke or sack and sold it in the market-place as a sucking pig. The customer didn't investigate his purchase then, and when he did he very naturally 'let the cat out of the bag.' There you have two explained at once."

"It is rather interesting, isn't it?" said the man who takes things as they come. "I believe I'll look up the next odd expression I come across myself."

"Do," returned the investigator, "I'm sure you will find it quite as interesting as the genealogical fad and a lot more instructive."

BRITISH SHIPPING.

More Than 67,000 Tons Decline in Tonnage Last Year.

For the first time in fifty years, or since the repeal of the British navigation laws, the tonnage of the British mercantile marine shows a decline. A Board of Trade return has just been published dealing with British and foreign shipping, which shows that at the end of last year the United Kingdom owned steam and sailing vessels with a capacity of 8,953,173 tons, compared with the 7,978,533 tons of 1890, but as compared with the 9,020,282 tons of 1895, it shows a falling off of more than 67,000 tons, including the tonnage owned in the British colonies, the Union Jack floats over 10,416,442 tons of shipping, which compares with about 4,768,000 tons for the United States, 1,566,558 for Norway, 1,487,577 for Germany, 894,071 for France, 765,281 for Italy, and 756,305 for Spain. According to the report British shipping enjoys sixty percent of America's foreign trade, fifty-eight percent of Portugal's, fifty-seven percent of Russia's, fifty-four and a half percent of Holland's, forty-three percent of Italy's, and thirty-eight percent of Germany's. British ships last year carried seventy-six percent of the inward and outward trade of the United Kingdom as against seventy-eight percent in 1895, seventy-nine and a half percent in 1890, and eighty-three percent in 1880. Although the tonnage of British ships fell behind last year, the proportion built for foreigners in British yards was much above the average. The decline is assigned to three causes: An unusually large transfer of British shipping to foreign flags, native builders filling foreign orders at the expense of domestic, and the great engineer's strike.

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TRUE AND FALSE CULTURE

Anything that draws the home-keeper from a healthful, loving, faithful interest in her home affairs must be unworthy of her pursuit. Let a woman join a study club if she finds that it will be helpful to her; but if she finds that this will force her to neglect things that would tell upon the home comfort, there are books that will furnish what she needs for the purpose of mental cultivation, and perhaps her husband could, after he has rested of an evening, join in the study, and so the two would have the pleasure of a joint interest in a subject. But let the woman who chooses the reading-course beware of taking up a work because it has become the fashion. Her own intellectual need should be consulted. She must learn to select for herself; to see with her own eyes, and to decide through her own judgment. Her home must be an expression of her own taste, and must prove the fact of her economy of time and strength and money. She must not feel herself superior to the most careful planning, nor reject the most trifling means towards accomplishing success in home management, indeed, she should be proud of an ability to make a nickel go as far as possible, and so oil the machinery of service that it seems to run itself.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

When idolized in her girlhood by her father's subjects, the terms of endearment by which Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, was known were "Our Little Moss Rose," and "Our Dear Princess." She was a winsome little lady, blue-eyed, fair-haired and inquisitive to a degree, her smile winning all hearts. Not that she was ever beautiful; yet none could honestly deny her prepossessing appearance. Her dissolute husband, the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, unquestionably used her ill, and when in his cups his brutality was such that the lords and ladies attached to their court cried "Shame!" and on occasions not a few of the very servants of their Imperial Highnesses hastened to rescue their exalted mistress from the blows and kicks of her spouse.

In her early days of wedlock Stephanie, who but too soon discovered her husband's faults, pried upon his actions in her jealousy, and upbraided him cuttishly, spitefully, tearfully. Exhibitions such as these only served to madden the Imperial reprobates, and their conjugal relations, with the tender passion at a discount from the very first, became more and more estranged. To breakfast on one bottle of Burgundy, and to lunch off another, with cognac and champagne in constant demand the morning through-out, unnerved the Prince, to put it mildly, for a walk or drive with the Princess in the afternoon, and it was under the influence of alcohol that he was wont to visit her, post-prandially, in her own apartments, and conduct her to entertainments public and private.

To what extent the crushed spirit of the Princess was affected by her tyrant's tragic death may never be publicly known. Stephanie is of no confiding spirit, and in her reticence her pride precludes the enquiring sympathy of condoling friends. In her patriarchal father-in-law, the Emperor, she found in her bereavement her staunchest ally, and the autocrat, who has ever figured as the first gallant gentleman on the continent of Europe, in his tribulation at the loss of his only son, resolved that that son's widow in all matters of court precedence should retain her position, maintain her court, and be regarded by the nation as second to none, the Empress alone excepted. Simultaneously Francis Joseph made provision that his deceased son's only child, Princess Elizabeth, should figure as the third on the list of the ladies foremost in rank in the empire and constituted a court complete in all its multifarious appendages, and distinct from that of the widowed Crown Princess, over which, in her minority, "Lize," the apple of the Imperial eye should alone preside.

Stephanie, true to the Emperor's fatherly dictates, took under her special protection the artistic, scientific and humanitarian movements, which had been fostered under the patronage of her husband. But the ambitious wife of the successor to the throne, Archduke Carl Ludwig, was jealous of her overwhelming precedence. This Portuguese Princess, Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of the de-throned King Dom Miguel of disreputable memory, had hoped on the death of Rudolph to precede Stephanie, but to her chagrin discovered that by imperial edict she figured as fourth in precedence. To escape the bickerings and backbitings of her enemies Stephanie early in her widowhood absented herself from Vienna during festive celebrations at the Hofburg, nothing being more alien to her breast and more derogatory to her pride than the squabbles in which some of the arch-duchesses are perpetually involved. On the death of the heir-apparent, Carl Ludwig, the Saxon spouse of Otto, the heir presumptive, Archduchess Maria Josepha, stepped into Maria Theresa's shoes, thus involuntarily throwing her Portuguese highness into comparative insignificance, seeing that Carl Ludwig had not been officially recognized as his brother's successor.

No sooner had Rudolph's widow come prominently to the fore under the official title of "Her Imperial and Royal Highness, the widowed Crown Princess, Stephanie," than her popularity in the estimation of the public assumed dimensions far greater than in her former capacity of Crown Princess. In a word she eclipsed herself. Thus to the adage "pity begets love," the nation raised her to popular fame. They had idolized Rudolph as their future sovereign and he had won all hearts by his ingratiating qualities of a faculty and condescension. Notwithstanding the broadcast sowing of his wild oats they were fully resolved to extend their allegiance to his widow in their fealty to his memory.

The period of mourning prescribed by society decently over, Stephanie became the fashion. She developed a craze for pleasing social novelties and was lionized accordingly by all classes. In gay Vienna she set the fashion and the world of fashion bowed before her dictates, while in the philanthropic



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Edited by the Temperance Committee.
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VOTING SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.
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Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages.	YES.	NO.
	X	

The Pope on Temperance.
The Third Plenary Council of Roman Catholic Prelates in the United States held at Baltimore, made a strong declaration deploring the terrible evils of intemperance. This declaration was communicated to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, who replied thereto, in a letter to Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he said:—
"It is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable is the injury both to faith and to morals that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we sufficiently praise the prelates of the United States, who recently, in the Plenary Council of Baltimore, with weightiest words, condemned this abuse declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin and a fruitful root of all evils, plunging the families of the intemperate into the direst ruin, and drawing numberless souls down to everlasting perdition."
Archbishop John Ireland, above referred to, who is one of the most widely known and highly esteemed prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, said: "We thought we meant business years ago in this war, but I hope God will forgive us for our weakness, for we went into the battlefield without sufficient resolution. We labored under the fatal mistake that we could argue out the question with the rumsellers. We imagined that there was some power in moral suasion, that when we would show them the evils of their ways they would abandon the traffic. We have seen that there is no hope of improving in any shape or form the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely."

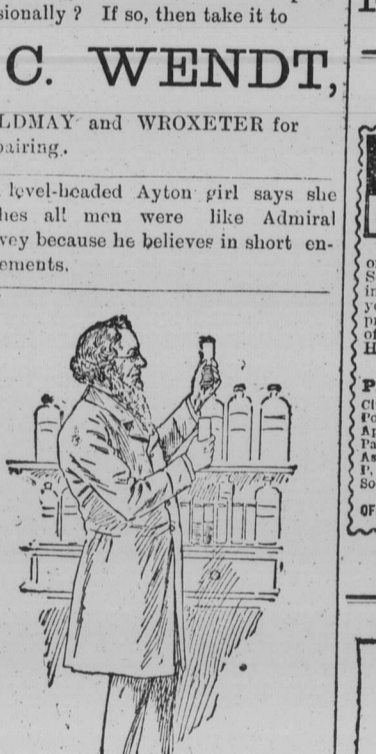
The Cider Question.
It is not true that the prohibition mentioned in the plebiscite would interfere with the manufacture of sweet cider, cider vinegar, or cider preserved without fermentation. This was made very clear in the debate on the Plebiscite Bill in the House of Commons. On explaining the word "cider" as used in the Bill the Minister of Agriculture said, "The word 'cider' means apple juice which, having been treated in manufacture, has become an intoxicating drink, and it does not mean apple juice in its raw state."

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We have also on hand full lines in School Bags, Scribblers, Inks, Stationery, Etc.,
While we have added the above lines, we do not neglect our stock of
DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.
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Decorated Glassware, Silverware, R. P. chains Rings, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods &c
Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices
How is your Watch, does it stop occasionally? If so, then take it to
C. WENDT,
MILDMAZ and WROXETER for Repairing.
A level-headed Ayton girl says she wishes all men were like Admiral Dewey because he believes in short engagements.



DR. A. W. CHASE AT WORK IN HIS LABORATORY.
THE CATARRH GLUTCH!
This Disgusting Malady is at the Throat of Nine Hundred in Every Thousand of Our Country's Population.
This is Not Hearsay, It is Borne Out by Carefully Compiled Statistics of Diseases Most Prevalent in its Development is Watched Carefully, Because it is so Sure a Forerunner of that Arch Acoloth of Disease—Consumption—if Neglected.
WILL I SUICIDE?
While There's Life and Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure There's Hope.
I had suffered so many years from catarrh that I don't know that I will ever get it out of my remembrance. One day, when I took one of the endless prescriptions given me by the medical man to a druggist, I asked him bluntly, "Will this cure me, or will it not? Or will it be like the rest?" I was nearly desperate, I can tell you. The druggist said—"No, nothing can cure catarrh. I have it myself until I often think of suicide. I take opium usually to sleep it off." I took the prescription away unfilled and went home, thinking of what the druggist had said about suicide, and I was bitterly disheartened. I have that prescription yet. One day my deliverance came. A lady told me she had suffered just as I had, and was nearly insane, and that a remedy known as Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure had actually cured her. I had read a lot about Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, but I felt toward it as I did toward other medicines; had no faith. I tried it as a last resort. I used two boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and found it a complete cure.
MRS. M. W. FORD, Holloway, Ont.
Price 50 cents per bottle.

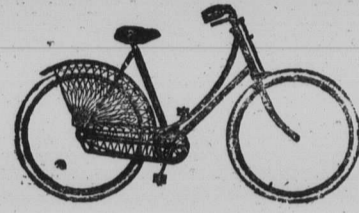
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Having the experience, possessing the facilities, incurring the expense, justified by volume of business, and inspired with an ambition to construct **THE WORLD'S GREATEST BICYCLE**, accounts for the extraordinary increase of Cleveland sales in every civilized country.

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Our enormous facilities permit us and we sell better bicycles for \$55 than others sell for \$75 and \$80.
Beautiful and Great, contain points of superiority not included in the highest priced competitors.



\$100.00 30 inch wheels.

Represents the highest ideal in the art of Bicycle construction. Short head, long wheel base, 4-inch drop crank hanger, Cleveland improved bearings and numerous other new and beautiful improvements, make it the easiest and smoothest running wheel in the world.

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OUR SILVER JUBILEE.
WESTERN FAIR, LONDON
September 8th to 17th, 1898.
Entries close 7th September. Space allotted on receipt of entry.
Our attractions will be grand, and exhibits unsurpassed. You can see all that others can show, and to better advantage. Royal Dragons, Rince O'Kabe's Japs, Sie Hassen Ben Ali's Rufins and many other specials, the best in the country. Fireworks each evening, "Blowing up the Maine" assisted by all the ring and stage attractions.
Special excursion trains leave London at 10 p. m. and after, so you can stay to the fireworks.
Auction Sale of Booths and Privileges, Wednesday, August 17th, on the grounds at two p. m. Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., apply to
LT. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President. THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.
Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried
RIPANS TABULES
You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons
Ten Tabules for Five Cents.
This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.
If you don't find this sort of
Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's
Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 70 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 43 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

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Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO**

Trade was very dull at the Western Cattle market to-day. The prices were a little easier, but the demand for stuff was so slow that a large quantity of cattle were in the pens when the market closed. There were 63 carloads of stuff on the two markets, including about 1,450 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs. The total amount of stock received at the cattle market last week was as follows:—Cattle, 4,408; sheep and lambs, 3,776, and 6,397 hogs. The weigh scale receipts amounted to \$192,888.

Export Cattle—Not many really good export cattle were offered to-day, although the total offerings were liberal, and as a general rule the prices were about 10c lower than last Friday's quotations. Export cattle fetched from \$4 to \$4 25 and selections brought \$4 50.

Butchers' Cattle—There was continued quiet feeling in this line of cattle and the demand was fair. There was a slight change in the prices of butchers' choice cattle, which brought from \$4 to \$4 50 per cwt. Butchers' common cattle fetched \$3 to \$3 50 per cwt.

Bulls—Were quiet. Export bulls sold from \$3 50 to \$4 per cwt. Light bulls brought \$2 to \$2 50 and \$2 75 for selections.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers were a little slow, yet they worked off at about Friday's closing prices. Stockers sold from \$3 25 to \$3 45 and 10c more for something very choice. Feeders were slow at \$3 to \$3 50 per cwt.

Milk Cows and Springers—The offerings during the last couple of markets have been very small and there were only a few on the market to-day, which were all disposed off during the morning. The prices ranged from \$30 to \$40 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The limited supply of sheep and lambs on the market was disposed of at unchanged prices. Sheep for export and butchers' use brought \$3 50 to \$3 65 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$4 to \$4 25 per cwt. Bucks were slow at \$2 75 per cwt.

Calves—There was a good demand and the prices ruled firm at \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs—The offerings were pretty heavy. The quotations were unchanged. Choice bacon hogs sold at \$4 75 per cwt. Thick found a fair enquiry at \$4 50 per cwt. Sows were quiet at \$3 to \$3 50 per cwt.

Two little negroes, attired in the scant single cotton garment used in the far south, were playing, and one gave offence to the other, to which the latter retorted: "If you do that again I will kick you so high that your clothes will be all out of date when you come down."

On Thursday of last week, Mr. Jas. A. Hutton, an old resident of the county of Bruce, departed this life at his residence in Walkerton. He had been in failing health for several weeks but was able to sit up more or less to the end. There was no particular disease but simply the gradual breaking up of the constitution by the approach of old age. The late Mr. Hutton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1817 and came to Canada when a young man of 20 with his then young bride. For about 15 years he lived about Pembroke but hearing of the Queen's Bush, he struck out west, and arrived in the township of Carriek 45 years ago. The township was then unsurveyed but here Mr. Hutton decided to settle and make a home for himself. Being a thrifty, intelligent and honorable man he soon found himself prosperous, with a growing family about him and until his removal to Walkerton five years ago, he continuously resided on the same place. The death of his wife six years ago was a loss which Mr. Hutton felt very heavily. He leaves a family of six to respect the memory of a good man and wise father, one daughter living in Manitoba, the rest all in this county, one son, Mr. John Hutton, being among the most enterprising and esteemed citizens of Port Elgin. The late Mr. Hutton was a Liberal in politics and Presbyterian in religion. The funeral took place to Walkerton cemetery on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended, the Rev. Mr. Tyndall conducting the funeral services, there being no Presbyterian minister in Walkerton at the time. Thus passed away another sturdy Bruce pioneer, an honorable and upright man, whose name will be associated with the very earliest history of this country.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE !

I have leased a store in Kincardine, to take possession on Oct. 1st, when I shall move the balance of my stock. Now is the time for Bargains. We have dropped the prices down, down, down. It will pay you to see our bargains. It will give your eyes a feast. We will positively clear all our Groceries, Crockery and Glassware. Prices never before heard of. Below we give you a few of our many Bargains:

Groceries..

Baking Powder, 1 pound tins, 12c.
Salmon, 3 boxes for 25c.
All Extracts, vanilla, Lemon, Etc., 8c.
7 Bars Comfort Soap for 25c.
7 bars Eclipse for 25c.
13 lbs good Coffee for \$1.00.

TWEEDS, regular 35c goods, on sale at 20c yard.
" Regular 50c " 29c yard.
" Regular 75c " 43c yard.
" Regular 1.00 " 65c yard.
Felt Hats, regular price 1.25, sale price, 85c
" " 1.50, " 1.15
3 doz boys' hats " 50c " 25c

5 pc fancy Dress Goods, tweed patterns, regular 20c, sale price 13c.
5 pc plain colored Serges, all shades, good value at 25c, sale price 20c.
10 pc " Cashmere " " 40c, " 28c.
Fancy dress goods, regular price 60 and 75c, sale price, 37c.
All Black goods at great Reductions.
Black Worsteds, regular price 1.65, sale price 1.25
" " 2.00, " 1.45
" " 2.50, " 1.65
" " 3.50 " 2.00.

This stock must be cleared and everything will be sacrificed.

This is no sham sale. Our store will be closed by Oct. 1st. All accounts must be settled.

J. D. MILLER.

Millinery and Dress Goods Opening . . .

AT THE . . .

CORNER Mildmay STORE,

On Tuesday, Sept. 27, '98.

Our Millinery Department is under the management of MISS WALFORD.

Our Dress Goods stock is much larger than ever. We have the largest and best assortment of Dress Goods ever shown in Mildmay.

Just arrived, a full range of Ladies' Mantles Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Underwear, Etc., Etc.

Fresh Groceries always on hand . . .

A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,

PROPRIETOR.

MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

The GAZETTE will be sent to new subscribers to Jan. 1st, 1899, for 25 cents.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A terrible storm of wind, rain and hailstones destroyed much property in Montreal and vicinity on Sunday last. Hailstones from the size of a cherry to a hens egg fell in great abundance breaking the glass on the north side of many of the principal buildings. One man lost his life during the storm. He picked up the two ends of a broken wire and was instantly killed. Immense damage has been done to the country round Montreal. Woods blown down and barns unroofed.

Fresh trouble has arisen in the Island of Crete. Several British sailors were slain by the Turkish soldiers on the Island and at one time a general conflict between the Musselmen and Christians was feared but quietness was restored. Britain has demanded from Turkey that the aggressors be delivered up and that the Bashi-Bazouks be disarmed. After some dallying on the part of the Sultan, between forty and fifty were taken prisoners and handed over to the British Admiral for trial, also some out of date arms were handed over, but the instigators of the outrage are still at large and no action has been taken to give them up. Admiral Noel is determined that justice shall be meted out to the guilty parties, no matter how high may be their position, and Turkey is slow to respond to his demands.

The Quebec Conference is again in session. The U. S. Commissioners strongly insist that the embargo on saw logs be removed and that American lumbermen be allowed to take our saw logs over and manufacture them in their own mills into lumber. Messrs. Hardy and Ross are there to defend their action in causing Ontario sawlogs to be sawn into lumber in Canadian mills.

On the Farm.

EARLY LAMBS.

If you want to raise early lambs for market begin now. You can complete the whole process without interfering with your stock pasture. Get good ewes two or four years old and put them in to the mowing and let them have good fall feed, let them breed as soon as they will, give shorts and silage and a little grain and keep them gaining in flesh. Be careful to increase the food gradually to avoid bringing on scours, says an eastern exchange, and have the sheep fat enough for mutton when the lambs are dropped. Then a slight increase in succulent food will keep them in the same condition while giving milk, and when you take the lambs away give dry feed entirely till the milk flow stops and in a short time the sheep will be ready for the butcher. Feed the lambs middlings and meal with sliced roots or silage as soon as and as much as they will eat. All this has been done and sheep that cost \$2.50 in the summer have sold the next April for \$4 and their lambs for \$5 without any bother of fencing a sheep pasture. But the sheep will not do this without the care of someone who knows sheep and understands their needs and symptoms. As this is merely a speculative business, to be joined to dairying or other special farming, it is not recommended for people who are not prepared for it, nor for men who depend on average hired help. There are but few farms so well cultivated that they would not be improved in productivity and profit by having sheep for about one-third of the stock pastured and have the pastures so divided that the sheep could have one and the cattle the other, too. In this way the pasture can be at least partially cleared of weeds and bushes, and a little extra feed will secure a lot of early lambs to be sold before the sheep are turned to pasture.

BURNING STUMPS.

The months of August and September are the best for the eradication of old stumps. Nothing connected with farming is more aggravating than those "thorns of the ground." How often do my thoughts wander back to the time when I had to plow and harrow and cradle and harvest in these stumpy fields. But my father was a fighter against stumps, and year in and year out scores and scores of stumps were cut and dug and grubbed out. Of course it is tedious and laborious work to dig and chop these stumps of trees and it is too costly to blast them. There is no better way than to burn them out, and this may be done by a simple and cheap method. A sheet iron cylinder large enough to slip down over the large stumps is used. This cylinder tapers into a cone-shaped figure the size of a stovepipe. Several joints of stovepipe are then added to this and the whole apparatus is placed over the stump. Previous to this the soil is dug away from around the stump and a fire is kindled; then the cylinder is added, the smoke evolves from the pipe and you have a good working stove, principle complete. The stump will be burned up as completely as if it were put in a stove manufactured for the purpose. At this season of the year the dryness of the stumps will render them in good condition to burn. There is more profit derived from the destruction than many suppose. More work can be done in a day in a field free from stumps, and a larger yield will also be the result. Spare nothing to rid yourself of every stump on your farm.

FACTORY TESTS FOR CHEESE.

In order to protect himself as well as his conscientious patrons, the modern cheese-maker must be able to judge with accuracy the quality of milk brought to his factory. Smelling and tasting are the most common methods but it is readily seen that neither one nor both of these methods can be used satisfactorily. For the purpose of estimating rapidly the acidity of milk, the Wisconsin station has devised a method called the alkaline tablet test which may be readily used as the milk is delivered at the factory. The apparatus consists of a white tea cup, a four, six or eight ounce bottle and a small measure with a capacity of about one-half ounce. A solution of the tablets is made by placing in many the bottle as is indicated by its capacity in ounces. As the milk is delivered at the factory the measure is filled from the weigh can, and poured into the white cup. The same or another measure is filled twice with the tablet solution and emptied into the cup of milk. The liquids are mixed by giving the cup a quick rotary motion. If the milk remains white, it contains more than two-tenths of one per cent of acid. If it is colored, even a faint shade of pink, after being thoroughly mixed, it contains a less amount of acid and is therefore so far as acidity goes suitable for the manufacture of cheese.

CARE OF THE HORSE.

Here is the Mark Lane Express' idea of how horses should be cared for: The animals should be first watered, then fed, and while they are eating their corn the bed is turned up, the

stalls mucked out, the feet picked out with the picker, and the soles, frogs and walls well brushed with the water brush, the shoes being examined to see that they are firm and serviceable. Thorough grooming with brush, curry-comb, sponge and linen rubber.

Sick and idle horses require grooming as much as working animals do to keep them in health. If horses got more efficient grooming there would be fewer complaints as to "surfeit," pimples, blotches, hidebound, roughness and other things that affect the health and spoil the appearance of the animal, and there would also be less demand for alterative and "condition" powders, which are generally rendered necessary through the skin becoming unhealthy owing to its neglected condition. The cleaning out of the foot is an important point that is entirely neglected with most of our farm horses. Of course, when out at pasture it is not necessary, but where horses are in the stable continuously the feet should be looked after better than they usually are.

TO FUMIGATE A POULTRY HOUSE

Remove everything, nest, perches and all. Put a pound of sulphur in an iron kettle, set it in the middle of the house, put a shovelful of hot coals into it, close the house up tight and do not open it for two or three hours. Burn all the old nest straw, paint the nest boxes inside and out with hot coal tar, and also the roosts. Whitewash the house thoroughly inside and outside, and you are rid of the mites. When these pests get a start only the most heroic measures will rid a place of them. When the house is once clean it is easy to keep clean if properly attended to when necessary. The man who whitewashes his poultry house once a month in summer will never complain of mites in the house. A good spraying pump is very useful to get the wash in the cracks. A little carbolic acid and coal oil in the wash is beneficial. Give the inside of the house a good drizzling. But do not attempt to do this with your Sunday clothes on, or any suit worth wearing outside. It is hard on the mites and clothes at the same time.

HAVE NO FEAR.

There is Very Little Danger of Death by Lightning.

The death rate during the average thunder-storm is less than one to every million human beings in the affected area.

In large cities the mortality is generally less, while in the country it is frequently greater. The danger of being struck by lightning, it will be seen, is out of all proportion to the fears which many people have of thunder bolts. A great deal more care is taken to guard against this danger, than is exercised to prevent people from falling out of windows or being run over in the streets, and yet these causes give rise to many more deaths than thunder-storms.

A large city is a safer place during a thunder-storm than a village or suburban districts. Modern buildings with their tall steel frames act like so many lightning rods to connect the charged atmosphere with the ground and thereby prevent violent discharges. The water, gas and steam pipes which pass continuously from the top to the bottom of most buildings also serve to conduct electricity to earth. When a flash of lightning strikes such a building it is usually conducted to the ground without inflicting personal injury.

The most dangerous position in a modern building is near the base of a system of pipes that are not well grounded. The chances are that the lightning will jump from them to the ground, and a person standing near might be

INSTANTLY ANNIHILATED.

With the exception of this position, one part of a modern building is quite as safe as another. The precautions taken by people to hide from lightning are almost always unnecessary. It reminds one of the ostrich which, when pursued, fancies that by hiding its head in the sand no one sees it.

Many people will not sit near an open window during a thunder-storm, or even in a room in which a window has been left open. Their idea is that lightning will follow the current of air entering the room. Again, they will retreat as carefully as possible to the centre of the building, taking refuge under a staircase or in a closet. As a matter of fact the lightning is not likely to pass through the walls whether the windows are left open or not, and a current of air is not a non-conductor of electricity, unless it is saturated with moisture, and even then the chances of lightning following it are very slim. Lightning seldom enters the side of a house.

It follows that the danger one is supposed to incur by sleeping on steel springs or beds with iron frames is slight. It is commonly supposed that any mass of metal tends to attract the lightning, and people therefore consider machine shops or hardware stores dangerous places. The truth of the matter is that they are perfectly safe, for a man runs more risk of death eating a fish dinner than he does lying among metal pots and pans during an electric storm.

A DANGEROUS REMEDY.

Mr. Drinker—The paper says that old furs can be given a brilliant luster by the use of rye.
Mrs. D., gazing at her husband's nose—Won't they turn red?

PRIVATE PERFORMANCES.

HOW IT FEELS TO PERFORM BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

It is Regarded As a Great Honor To Be "Commanded" to Entertain the Queen in Waterloo Chamber—Experiences of An Actor at Balmoral.

When Her Majesty Queen Victoria wishes to see the performance of any play, or scene from one, by some special company, a note or verbal message is sent to the manager of the company a day or two previous to the appointed time by the Lord Chamberlain, or some other official acting for him. "Commanding" the company to appear. At the time arranged for, supposing the performance is to take place at Windsor Castle, it will have to be done in what is known as the "Waterloo Chambers," as that is the best room for such performance that the Castle boasts.

During the preceding day the scenery and dresses required are sent to Windsor, and all is got ready. Naturally, owing to the room being designed for quite another purpose, it is not so "handy" as the ordinary theatre for the artists' requirements, but they make the best of it.

After dinner, which Her Majesty always takes at nine o'clock, she is, as a rule, ready for hearing the performance. This, therefore, never begins before ten, and often it is half-past. Generally speaking, it lasts from one hour to two hours; the Queen practically never goes beyond that now.

The play does not begin until she gives the signal, through the official attendant, that she is ready. There is, as a rule, no applause, as everybody takes their cue from the Queen, and it would be contrary to etiquette for Her Majesty to applaud. But if she has particularly enjoyed the performance she sends for the artists and manager at the close of it and personally compliments them.

A day or two later the manager receives from the Chamberlain a letter, saying how much the Queen

ENJOYED THE PLAY, and this note is often accompanied by personal presents in jewelry, etc., to the principal actors and actresses.

"We are, of course, glad," said one who had been thus honored, "to be called 'commanded' to appear, but it is often an awkward business. For it is no joke to get a lot of scenery to Balmoral in the middle of winter at a day's notice! I have recollections of being half frozen in the process before to-day. But there is one thing you can ever reckon on and that is the appreciation of the Queen for all really good work of any kind, whether it be singing or acting. And no woman I ever knew puts you at your ease sooner."

"Nobody could possibly be kinder or more encouraging than the Queen and her sons and daughters when you sing or play before them at court," said a private individual who has more than once entertained royalty, including the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. "I well recollect what a 'stew' I was in when I first received the well known 'command' to appear at the palace. Yet you will be surprised to hear that in my case it did not 'command.' It was an invitation which said that Her Majesty would like to hear me—just as you might send from one friend to another."

And he showed the note, which he treasures highly. "You ask what happens when we get to the palace? Well, I was shown into a waiting-room by the servants, and soon was joined by Lord Dash, who was waiting on the Queen. He told me that Her Majesty was at dinner, and would be ready for me in fifteen minutes or so. In the meantime he showed me into the drawing room, to see that the piano was all right and to arrange the music. I had a programme, so hastily made out as I came along in the train that it was written on an envelope, and I had barely got ready when the door opened and in came

THE PRINCE OF WALES. "Being introduced to His Royal Highness by Lord Dash, he was most interested in what I was going to play, and, indeed, practically took upon himself the post of master of the ceremonies. For when the Queen came in just after H.R.H. introduced me to her and told her what I was going to play, first, indeed, he did more than that; for he said, quite loud, 'It goes like this—at the same time humming a few bars and moving his fingers as if playing."

"So I went through the programme; it took nearly an hour. I was called to the Queen in the middle and at the end of it, an dsh graciously expressed the pleasure my performance had given her. You can take my word for it when I say that, of all the great audiences that I have performed before, I have never found any more kind and sympathetic than these small audiences of royalty in the drawing rooms at Windsor or Osborne."

"Yes, after the performance is over there is refreshment provided, for the royal family never overlook anything that can contribute to the artists' comfort in any way. And not one of them is ever too proud to come and ask a question about anything that has specially struck them, but which they do not quite understand. I have played before most of the aristocracy of England in their drawing-rooms—and at one place was actually asked to go into the next room and have something

to eat with the butler!—but for real appreciation of one's work, and perfect gentlemanly treatment in every way, there is no audience, in my estimation, like that one gets when one gives a 'private performance before the Queen.'"

THE CHINESE ARMY.

It is the Most Unique Organization in the World.

Maj. A. E. J. Cavendish, late military attaché with the Chinese army, says that in many respects the army of China presents a curious example of the unfittest, according to the London Globe. In the broad outlines its scheme is simple and suited to the country; nevertheless, with the characteristic Chinese love of detail, in its minutiae it is exceedingly complex. Owing to an equally characteristic want of exactitude, although returns, as rendered by separate accountants, are often beautifully worked out to the thousandth part of a taal, yet in a combination of these returns nothing balances. Every province has its separate "army."

The writer gives an interesting account of these forces, and proceeding to general remarks, says: Much of the utter inefficiency of China's army is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to.

On almost every occasion in 1894-95 the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the despised Japanese. Small wonder! when of the hundreds of thousands who, since 1832, have been "drilled" with foreign weapons, not one in 50,000 has been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to

HANDLING THE WEAPONS.

and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary; nay! it is opposed.

In January, 1895, several thousands of men had been collected at Shanhai-Kuan, under Gen. Wu-ta-cheng, to reinforce the army in Manchuria; new rifles and field guns had been served out, and the force was to move early in February, yet on January 20, the men fired their rifles for the first time, and barely 1 per cent of hits on a target 200 yards distance ensued; as for the guns, not a soul knew how to load them or set a fuse, and when at length one was fired with the aid of the foreigners present, the ammunition was so defective that, although the gun was laid for 3,000 yards, the shell only traveled 850. Yet these men were sent north to fight at Tien-Chuang-tia without further training, instruction by a foreigner having been haughtily refused.

To be a soldier is to lose caste in China, to imbibe foreign notions is worse still, and incurs the hatred and suspicion of the civilians, who in reality govern the army and navy, so much so that to be a graduate of the foreign schools is an almost certain bar to promotion; in the military and other schools established by Sir Robert Hart and the viceroys at Peking and elsewhere the students have to be bribed to attend, so as to compensate them for the social disadvantages of foreign education. If we add to this the natural contempt for foreigners ingrained in the Chinese nature, we have potent causes for the wilful laziness and ignorance of officers, which is truly appalling; alas, that they should add

COURAGE AS WELL.

A general near there being ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the Japanese, whose landing was hourly expected, did so by asking the railway station master to send two coolies to the coast to look for the enemy! His was the plan of arming his men with bags of pepper to be thrown in the faces of the Japanese, who, while engaged in sneezing, would all be slain by the Chinese spearmen!

It seems a libel on the human race to say that out of the manhood of 300,000,000 of Chinese a body of good soldiers cannot be made, and with the example of the army which has been evolved from the Egyptian fellahs, it may be premature to call it impossible. But China herself cannot do it; the very best human material and the most elaborate instruction would be wasted under the existing native official, who steadily resists all reform in his administration. Nevertheless, the docile soldiers and sailors of China have never yet had a chance of showing their proper management what are their real capabilities; should they under European tutelage ever prove themselves in any numbers to be of real military value, the "Yellow terror" may not be a mere figment of the super-heated brain.

PORTABLE THERMOMETERS.

One of the latest charms is a tiny circular thermometer, its base a metal button, so it can be thrust through the buttonhole of a coat lapel. The mercury follows a small coil of glass, around which the degrees of heat or cold are numbered. These thermometers are too tiny to be objectionable in appearance, and one can turn back one's coat lapel and compare degrees of temperature with the hottest day of the season, with corresponding comfort to one's self-esteem. If some inventive genius would only perfect an arrangement by which the mercury could be kept at the highest point until it has been exhibited at the suburban homes in the evening to the fortunate dwellers in those shady retreats it would meet with even greater appreciation.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some of the Great People of the World.

The new Prince Bismarck is said to be a man of very violent temper and haughty in the extreme.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has given the commission for Mr. Gladstone's statue in Westminster Abbey to Mr. Thomas Brock, B.A.

Hall Caine will sail for New York at the end of August for a short visit to attend the rehearsals of his play based on "The Christian."

Samuel Edgar Francis, a waiter in a Boston hotel, has by his own unaided efforts mastered nine languages, and that without ever having been abroad. Spain's Secretary of Embassy, Don Bernardino Fernandez de Valesco, Duke of Frias and a grandee of the first class, has taken French leave of Vienna, neglecting to pay his hotel bills and his creditors.

Lord Salisbury created an additional Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose duty it will be to deal with international questions connected with Africa, and Sir Martin Le Marchant Gosnell has been appointed to the new post.

The King of Sweden sets aside every second Tuesday on which any one of his subjects may call on him. The only formality required is to send in one's card, the visitors being received when their turn comes in the order of arrival.

The English schoolboys who induced Kipling to send them a letter for their little magazine builded better than they knew. The collectors of Kiplingiana were soon on the scent and the result is that the tiny publication in which the letter appeared now sells for \$150 a copy.

Sir Henry Irving has about sixty pairs of spectacles, either at his home or the theater. The reason is that he is perpetually losing them, and when busy with the some production would find himself considerably handicapped did he not know where to put his hand on another pair.

The German novelist Heyse is said to have exclaimed on reading the first published volume of Bismarck's "Letters." "Thank God, that man went into politics! He would have spoiled our trade." Bismarck wrote like many men of action with a distinctly literary quality and charm.

Edmund Burke's political career was immensely aided by his wife, who undertook the management of his private affairs, so as to leave him free for public duties. Their marriage was an ideal one, and Burke often declared that for him all cares of life vanished directly that he stepped over his own threshold.

Like Cato, who in his 80th year began to learn Greek, Lord Dufferin, who has passed the limits of threescore years and ten, thinks it is really time he knew something about Persian. He has accordingly set himself the task of adding that poetic and figurative language to his already large store of linguistic accomplishment.

Dublin University has sustained a great loss by the death of Mir Aulad Ali, who held the Chair of Arabic and Hindustani for thirty-seven years, in immediate succession to Dr. William Wright, who was appointed to the professorship of Arabic at Cambridge, and to the post of keeper of the Syrian manuscript in the British museum. The Mir was a native of Lucknow, but was a master of the English language, and a powerful and attractive speaker at the various college societies.

Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., a Liberal candidate in England for the Launceston division, and one of the greatest living authorities on the question of patent law, had a distinguished academic career. When at Kingswood School, Bath, in his seventeenth year, he headed the list of the Oxford Senior All-England Examination; in 1863 he matriculated, gaining a scholarship in mathematics and obtaining honors in classics and chemistry; and five years later he followed up the successes by coming out Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prize-man. In the same year he carried off the gold medal for mathematics at the London University, and was subsequently appointed lecturer on that subject at Christ's College Cambridge.

Szczepanik, "the Polish Edison," inventor of the telegraph, which does for the eye what the telephone does for the ear, and which is to be shown at the Paris Exposition, has built a large house in Vienna, which is entirely taken up with the apparatus which he uses in planning and working out his inventions. One of these inventions, just patented, is, according to the Neue Freie Presse, a new system of wireless telegraphy, quite different from Marconi's, and making it possible to send messages to a great distance without a wire. Another, entirely unique, invention is that of weaving peculiarly constructed loom, with a piece of Gobelins tapestry, which now requires three years to draw and weave, can be made in one day!

NOT AS PLEASANT AS DRIVING.

He—Did you ever ride in a horseless carriage?
She—Yes, once.
He—How did you like it?
She—Not at all. The fellow had to use both hands to work the lever.

About the House.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM.

An excellent vanilla ice cream without eggs or thickening of flour of any kind may be made of a quart of rich cream, one cup of milk, one large tablespoonful of gelatine, one liberal cup of sugar, and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Soak the gelatine in four tablespoonfuls of cold water for two hours. Bring the milk to the boiling point and stir the gelatine into the boiling milk, and continue stirring until it is melted. Strain the preparation through a fine wire strainer into the cream, add the vanilla and the sugar and freeze the mixture at once.

An excellent chocolate ice cream may be made of a quart of cream, a pint of milk, a large tablespoonful of gelatine, a cup and a half of sugar, two ounces of unsweetened chocolate scraped fine, and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Soak the gelatine as before, stir it into a cup of milk and strain it into the cream. Stir the scraped chocolate into the remainder of the milk, which must also be heated to the boiling point; stir the preparation of chocolate over the fire until the chocolate is all melted and the whole is a smooth, dark mass. Add the sugar and stir all into the cream. Add the vanilla and freeze carefully.

Three pints of milk are enough for a large painful of cracked or pounded ice. The ice should be packed fine, and the freezer should be packed firmly. Use an ordinary freezer of standard quality. If the cream is frozen too rapidly it will be coarse. After packing the freezer turn the crank for five minutes. Then open the freezer remove the beater and scrape off with a thin-bladed-knife the sides of the can and mix it thoroughly with a wooden spoon or spatula, with the softer cream in the center. Replace the crank again for three or four minutes, then repeat the operation of scraping the sides of the freezer can and mixing the unfrozen cream with the frozen. Work the cream thoroughly to make it light, cover the can and turn the crank again, now as rapidly as possible. In a few moments the cream should be ready to pack. It should remain packed in salt and ice for at least two hours. It is better if kept four or even six hours before it is eaten.

ORANGE SYRUP AND GLAZE ORANGES.

Orange Flower syrup should be made when the pure white leaves are falling from the orange trees. It is slow work to pick them from the ground, but large blankets or sheets can be spread under the trees through the day when the leaves are falling, and a great many gathered in this way. If picked from the ground, they require to be washed and drained carefully so as not to bruise the leaves. To make the syrup, allow one pint of water to each pound of granulated sugar, boil together, have ready the white of one egg beaten to a froth, put in two teaspoonfuls for each pound of sugar, boil ten minutes, and skim. Add one pint of orange petals to one quart of syrup, simmer slowly five minutes, set off and strain, and put into bottles while hot, and seal. Add one spoonful of this to one glass of water; this makes a pleasant drink, and the syrup is excellent to flavor custards and creams.

Syrup from Orange Peel.—Peel four sweet oranges, being careful not to get any of the white in. Put the yellow peel in three pints of cold water. Add half a pound of loaf sugar, and cook together into a syrup. This syrup is nice for flavoring.

To Glaze Oranges.—Take fresh, solid fruit—the navals are very nice for this; peel carefully, and separate the parts so as not to break the skin. Set them on a dish near a fire to dry; add half a cupful of water to one pound of granulated sugar, mix well together, and set over the fire in a porcelain-lined kettle. Let it come to a boil slowly; never stir it after it has dissolved. When it has boiled about twelve minutes, dip up a little on a teaspoon, and put in very cold water. Take it out, and break it quickly. If it is sticky, it must be boiled longer. If it breaks off brittle, it is cooked enough. Remove from the fire, and add one spoonful of strained lemon juice, set the kettle in a pan of cold water. Take the pieces of orange on a hat pin and dip into the syrup and set again. Lay on a piece of greased paper on a tin and set them in a warm oven or in the sun to dry.

To prepare grape fruit for the table, after peeling off the outer rind, take off the thick white skin, then with a sharp knife slice the pulp in a dish, and add plenty of fine sugar. Let it stand over night in a cool place, and serve for breakfast.

GOOD RECIPES.

Fish Balls.—One-half pound of salt fish, four shredded wheat biscuit, rolled and sifted, one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of hot milk, one quarter teaspoonful of white pepper, one egg, two shredded wheat biscuit for crumbing, rolled and sifted. Freshen the fish and chop or pick it very fine, add crumbs and pepper and mix well; add the butter and milk and stir well. Let the whole stand for five minutes, then make into balls, roll in the beaten egg,

then in the crumbs and fry in deep fat. If the fat is hot the fish balls will not soak fat, and will be of a beautiful brown color, tasting as well as they look.

Jellied Apples in Biscuit Cups.—Six apples, six shredded wheat biscuit three cups of water, one pint of milk, one cup of sugar, one quarter box of pink gelatine, or plain gelatine with a little fruit coloring, one-quarter cup of cold water, the juice of one lemon and half the grated rind. Soften the gelatine in the quarter cup of cold water. Wash, core and pare the apples and cook them gently in about one-quarter cup of water. Line six cups with the top halves of the biscuit dipped in milk and then drained; this makes them pliable so that they may be easily shaped to the cup. When the apples are tender, remove to a colander to drain, then place one in each cup. Add to the water in which the apples were cooked, the sugar, the softened gelatine, lemon juice and rind, and cook until it reduces one-third. Turn this mixture over the apples till the cups are full. If there is any syrup left, save it to fill the cups as the mixture cools. When cold and firm, turn out and serve with cream and sugar.

Shredded Wheat Brown Bread.—Two cups of shredded wheat biscuit crumbs, one cup of corn meal, one-half teaspoon of salt, one cup of molasses, one and three-quarters cups of sweet milk, one-half cup of sour milk, one level teaspoonful of soda. Have the water boiling in the kettle or steamer before beginning the bread. Also butter three one-pound baking powder tins with close fitting lids. Mix the crumbs, corn meal and salt, and the molasses, in which has been mixed one-half of the soda. Then add the sweet milk and last the sour milk, to which has been added the remainder of the soda, stirring it until it effervesces. Turn into the small moulds and steam one and a half hours. This is the lightest, best-flavored brown bread made.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you spill oil on the carpet, cover the spot with cornmeal as quickly as you can. The meal will take up the grease.

The season of green corn is with us. And there is corn—and corn. Some justifies all we expect of it, and some is not fit to eat. Corn that has passed out of the milk should go to the pigs. That which has not may be served at table. Don't boil green corn an hour, or even forty-five minutes. Don't let it stand and soak in the water after it is done. Boil the corn till the milk does not escape when a kernel is penetrated by the nail. Twenty minutes is usually sufficient. Then drain off the water and leave the corn covered if it must stand. But it should be served as soon as done. Lay a napkin on a platter, pile the corn on it, sprinkle with salt and fold the corners of the napkin over it.

Thomas Murray, the noted chef, says many cooks do not know how to do so simple a thing as to boil rice properly. Each grain of rice, he says, should be distinct, whole, but at the same time tender. To accomplish this, a small quantity of rice should be boiled in a large pot nearly filled with water. Put it into cold water, and a little salt, and boil rapidly for twenty or thirty minutes. Test the grains occasionally, and when a slight pressure between the thumb and forefinger will crush them they are done. If allowed to boil till the grains burst, or boiled in a small quantity of water, the grains will stick together. When done, drain off the water and set the rice on the range, where it will keep warm.

Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, a very noted surgeon, prescribes coffee as a medicine in many cases of great debility. Tea and coffee are alike in many respects, but the latter is greatly to be preferred as regards its sustaining power. Tea, he says, if strong or used in any quantity, and especially if the individual is not in robust health, induces a nervousness and quietude of the nerves. It would be a great advantage to our working classes and a great help to the development of social sobriety if coffee were to come into greatly increased use and if the ability to make it well were more generally acquired, says this great practitioner.

When the young tender stalks of the pea plant start up after the midsummer rains, try canning some for winter use. Cut the stalks in short lengths after peeling them, weigh them, allow half as much sugar. Cover the pea-plant with boiling water and let stand two minutes; drain; put layers in a preserving kettle and sugar in a preserving kettle, cover and set in hot oven for an hour. Then can like any fruit.

When eggs are scarce soda crackers may be used instead of them in lemon pie. Soak the crackers in boiling water till you can beat them to a stiff paste. Add the juice and grated rind of two lemons and sugar to taste. Bake between two crusts. This is not as good as the lemon pie made with eggs, but answers as a substitute.

WALES'S FRENCH MENUS.

At all dinner parties given by the Prince and Princess of Wales the menu is invariably couched in the French language, no matter what the nationality of their Royal Highnesses' guests may be. But with the Queen no hard and fast rule obtains with regard to the language employed for the menu cards, and these, decorated with views of Buckingham Palace, are printed in colors.

Partner With The Queen.

Olaff Olsen made up his mind he would go to the Klondike. It took him a long time to make up his mind. It took him a longer time to get to the Klondike.

In the first place he made a mistake. He selected the trail from Skagway over the White Pass to Lake Bennett. Now that was bad, but not so bad as his next error. He would not give it up and go by the Chilkoot Pass though he heard Chilkoot was much easier. But that does not say much for the Chilkoot Pass. "No," said Olaff, "I started to go over the White Pass and I am going to make it over the White Pass."

Olaff had a hard time on the trail, though he didn't know it. That is to say, any other man would have thought it a hard time, but Olaff, expecting bad things, had no "kick," as he expressed it, against adversity.

Olaff was an exceptional man on the trail—phenomenally exceptional. For on a trail where each man had one partner at least and most many, Olaff preferred having no partner. "Another man in the party besides me won't do," he said; "I might want to do one thing and him another; besides, I don't want no pardners, nohow. Pardners always means trouble."

The experience of many men on the trail confirmed the wisdom of Olaff's views. Nothing discouraged Olaff. When misfortune overtook him he set to work to "do what he could for the best." Up before daybreak, he cooked a substantial breakfast—for he believed in feeding himself well—and with fifty pounds more on his back than any other man could carry, started off on the trail, climbing over rocks and wading through mud, keeping at it all day with a short interval for lunch.

It took him ten days to make his outfit from station to station. Difficulties too great for other men never prevented Olaff from moving forward. If he could not make ten miles he made five; if not five, he made two. But he always kept moving forward. When some of his provisions were stolen he "rustled," as he called it, and worked for others until he had earned enough to replace what had been stolen. Then he moved on his own outfit. When at last he reached Lake Bennett, he built a boat and calmly set sail without any of the excitement which others exhibited. Men wanted to buy a passage in his boat and assist him to manage her, but Olaff said, "No, I don't want no passengers, and I guess I can handle the boat myself."

At the Tagish Lake custom-house Olaff worked four days to pay for the duty on his goods, and went on his way without the delay ruffling his temper. He sailed his boat round the point at Windy Arm when thirty other boats hauled up on the beach. Approaching Miles Canon men shouted to warn Olaff to land and lighten his boat and wait for the pilot. "That's the canon," they shouted. "Miles Canon." "Is it?" said Olaff. "I've been watching for it all day." And he took his boat through and around the White Horse Rapids without out moving an eyelid. But now floating ice began to impede Olaff's progress. "I'll keep on going till she freezes up," he said. And he did. She froze up when Olaff had got to Five Fingers, and Olaff went into camp. He built a shed and ate up his grub until he had left what he could pull.

About Christmas Olaff started for

Dawson on the ice with more on his sled than any two men could pull. He made slow progress, but he said, "I shall come there some time if I keep moving." Four miles a day doesn't seem much, but if persisted in it counts up, and at last Olaff arrived in Dawson.

He immediately moved up the creek and went to work prospecting. To his surprise a lead pencil prospector jumped his claim. Olaff moved to another location, found good prospects and settled down to work. He put in eleven solid hours a day. His claim was 500 feet, and as he looked around he felt pleased. He had all the gold he wanted, he thought, and it was all his own. He congratulated himself daily on having no partner.

Some stampedeers camped one night at Olaff's cabin, and discussed the mining regulations, and stampedeers will. Yukon stampedeers are strange. Yukon mining regulations are still strange. Olaff learned, to his dismay, that half his claim did not belong to him; it belonged to the queen, the stampedeer. He stopped working and thought over the situation. Then he went down to Dawson, took his place in line behind some hundred others outside the commissioner's office, and waited patiently for admittance. The thermometer registered 53 below, but Olaff wanted to see the gold commissari, and that was a detail he could not remedy.

After waiting two hours and a half he got in. "I want to see the gold commissari," said Olaff behind a roughly made desk and some gold scales. "I am the gold commissari," was the reply.

"What do you want?" "I want to know the queen's address," said Olaff. "Somebody's always wanting to know something," said the commissari. "What do you want with the queen's address?" "Well," said Olaff, "the queen and me is pardners on a claim up the creek, and I don't want to be pardners with the queen no longer. I don't want no pardners nohow. So I want to write to the queen to know if she'll buy my 250 feet or sell her hers, and anyhow, the queen's not putting any work into the claim."

The commissari advised Olaff not to write, but to wait and see what the future would bring, hinting at possible changes in the law. Olaff went back to his claim, but had no heart for work. It worried him to have a partner, more especially a lady and one of exalted rank. But Olaff found it hard work; thinking and idling was strange to him, so he gradually drifted into working regularly on his claim as hard as ever.

As time went on Olaff sized up matters something as follows, and grew contented; "I don't want no pardners, but my pardner's never here to bother me. She doesn't put any work into the claim, but there she's a lady, and I wouldn't let her work nohow, even if she wanted. If a man must have a pardner he can't have no better pardner than the queen. She's all right as a pardner." Olaff is still working on his claim, and the only thing that troubles him is whether his pardner will come for her share of the dust after wash-up, or whether it will be his duty to take the dust to her. But Olaff is determined the queen will get her share, for he says, "She's a good pardner."

CARE OF A WATCH.

A watch should be wound up every day at the same hour. Avoid putting it on a marble slab or near anything excessively cold, as the sudden change of temperature, contracting the metal, may sometimes cause the mainspring to break. The cold coagulates the oil, and the pivots and wheels, working less freely, affects the regularity of the timekeeper. In laying aside a watch be sure that it rests on its case. If suspended, the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which will interfere with its going. To keep your watch clean take care that the case fits closely and see that the watch-pocket is free from fluff, which is so often given off by linings.



The Prince of Wales, Whose Injured Knee Prevents Him From Standing, Viewing the Cowes Regatta From the Royal Yacht.

FUNNIGRAMS.

What we call aping in case of a monkey, we call fashion in the case of man and women.

My sister has lost her voice, and we've tried every doctor in town. That so? Then try her with a mouse.

Contractor.—You want a regular mosaic floor, I suppose? Owner of Building.—Yes, if that's the style. Just as lief have the modern orthodox, though.

Gifted.—Has Hagby any talents worth mentioning? Talents? I've known him to borrow one girl's horse and phaeton to take another girl out for a drive.

How often do you want me to tell you not to make that noise, Johnnie? said the father. I would rather you wouldn't tell me at all, replied Jack.

Judge.—You robbed your benefactor in a most shameful way. Do you feel no compunctions of conscience? Prisoner.—Before answering, sir, I would like to consult my counsel.

Looking Towards the Links.—Seth Haskins.—That's suthin' like that game of shindy we used ter play, ain't it? Lem Puseley.—Them sticks are like it; but the clothes ain't, by gum!

A Western Drought.—Eastern Man—Gets pretty dry out West sometimes, I suppose? Returned Emigrant.—Dry? Well, I should remark! The moon out there has to depend on wind to get full on.

Different Views.—He—She look so sweet! She—Indeed! I never thought of her as exhibiting any taste at all.

There are ways and ways of breaking the ice, said the diner-out. I once took a girl out to dinner whose first remark to me was: Do you talk or listen?

An Explanation.—Smith—You and Jones don't seem to be as thick as you were. Does he owe you money? Brown.—No, not exactly—but he wanted to.

Asking for Information.—Farmer.—That field there is tobacco. Visitor.—Is that so? What ordinary-looking plants! When do they—er—begin to plug out?

Room for Another.—Browne—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites. Towne.—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.

Knows All About Him.—Do you know McShifter pretty well? Know him? Every time he expresses an opinion I can tell whether it is his own or whether he got it from his wife.

How it Gave Her Pleasure.—What do you think Miss Podus said about my photograph? Goodness knows. She said she loved to look at it because it reminded her of another man.

Wisdom of Experience.—William (reading)—Pa, what's a prolonged conflict? Pa.—It's something you'll never be able to understand my boy, until you grow up and get married.

Peasant—Five dollars fine for entering this estate. Tourist.—But why is no warning sign put up then? We had one, but took it down again, for while it was up no one came in.

Yes, sir; he's the most considerate chaplain in the army. How is that? Why, when things begin to go wrong with his regiment he puts cotton in his ears so that the boys may feel free to talk.

Implication of Vulgarity.—Mr. Parvenu.—My dear, did you intend to leave them price tags on them pictures in the parlor? Mrs. Parvenu.—Yes, I want folks to see I ain't no vulgar bargain fiend.

Unexpected Answer.—Secretary.—To-morrow will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when I entered your service. Employer.—Indeed? Then I suppose you are going to have a jubilee dinner? Don't forget to invite me!

Turned His Back.—Landlady.—That new boarder is either married or a widower. Daughter.—Why, mamma, he says he's a bachelor. Landlady.—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.

A Genuine Gem.—Mrs. Parvenue.—That picture in the corner is by an old master. Mrs. Swartleigh.—Indeed! I would never have guessed it. Mrs. Parvenue.—Yes, the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past seventy-five before he done a stroke of it.

The Savage Bachelor.—A man who will leave his property to his wife only on condition of her not marrying again, said the Sweet Young Thing, is as mean as he can be. Oh, I don't know, said the Savage Bachelor. Perhaps he is a friend to mankind.

Why, Mr. Grumpy, exclaimed his old friend, whom he had not seen for years, your daughter looks just the same as she did when a baby. Well, she's not the same by a good deal. Then you could never get her to sleep. Now you can never get her to wake up when you want her to.

EARNEST PLFA.

She—I don't know whether to let you become engaged to me or not. You would not have asked me if Jennie had not refused. He—But you know second thoughts are always the wiser.

CHURCHES.
EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Holtzman, Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Davidson, Pastor.

R. C. CHURCH. Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Helm, Services every Sunday, alternately at 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

METHODIST.—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m. G. Curie, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McHain, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

C. M. B. A., No. 70—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. H. KEELAN, Pres. A. GISSLEB, Sec.

C. O. F.—Court Mildmay No. 198, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGinn C. R. M. Filsinger, Secy.

O. C. F. No. 106—meets in the Forester's Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. J. D. MILLER, Coun. F. C. JASPER, Rec.

A. O. U. W. 416, meets in the Forrester's Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month. L. BUHLMAN, M. W. M. JASPER, Rec.

O. F.—Meets on the last Wednesday of each month. J. W. WARD, C. R. W. M. JOHNSTON, Rec.-Sec.

K. O. T. M. Unity Tent No. 101, meets in Foresters' Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McCULLOCH Com. M. JASPER, R. K.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:
 GOING SOUTH: Mail, 7:38 a.m.; Mixed, 10:15 a.m.
 GOING NORTH: Mixed, 7:38 a.m.; Express, 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Geo. Curle jr. of Toronto is spending a month at his home here.

—Messrs. Peter Lenahan and Wm. Moran spent Sunday in Ayton.

—A choir has been organized in the Methodist church, Miss Levy acts as organist.

—Miss Walford of Walkerton has returned to town and taken her position as milliner at A. Moyer's store.

—Miss Redder, the new milliner at J. J. Stiegler's, has arrived and is making preparations for the fall millinery opening next Tuesday.

—Last Friday Miss Jean McGavin had the misfortune to break her left arm. She slipped on the doorstep and fell on her arm breaking it at the elbow.

—Felix Gutscher has secured the contract of putting Chas. Buhlman's new weigh scales into position, and is now on the job. Mr. Buhlman is sure to have the work well done now.

—A temperance meeting will be held in the town hall on Friday evening, at which all the residing ministers and others will deliver interesting addresses. Excellent music will be provided.

—Mr. T. Hemphill, of the firm of McKelvie & Hemphill, has disposed of his hardware business in Wroxeter and has bought the Marchmont Oatmeal Mills at Wroxeter, and the mill is being run to its fullest capacity. A load of his oatmeal was delivered here on Monday and found ready sale.

—Jacob Schmidt, cattle buyer, had a runaway last Friday. He was out on the 4th con. at Mrs. Kidd's and his horse got loose and ran towards the road. The gate was no object and was carried away with the cart. Before the horse had run very far it became tangled up in the harness and threw itself. The cart was damaged but nobody was injured.

—A very largely attended wedding took place at Chepstow on Tuesday last, Sept. 13th, when Miss Bridget, daughter of Jonas Lorenz, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Mr. Crappling, a prosperous young farmer, near Chepstow. The ceremony was performed in the R. C. Church by Rev. Father Waddell. May endless happiness attend their wedded career.

—Last Friday afternoon Aaron Davis had a narrow escape from serious injuries in a runaway. He had a team hitched to a wagon and in coming past the firehall the wagon became disconnected, and Aaron, who was sitting on the front part, took a tumble backward. The team was stopped at Moyer's corner. Aaron's knee is badly damaged, and he is afraid he will have to go down South to where the negroes to get another one.

—J. D. Miller moves his stock of dry goods to Kincardine next week.

—C. Wendt of Mildmay has received a new and elegant stock of goods at import prices.

—Farmers are passing through here daily, taking wagon loads of apples to the cider mill at Deemerton.

—A gang of men are in town this week fixing up telephone wires, straightening posts, etc.

—W. H. Huck sold a thoroughbred Tamworth sow to Jacob Eckel last week for a neat figure.

—A new platform is being placed in front A. Moyer's store this week. The appearance of Main St. is improving.

—Jos. Kramer of Harbor Springs, Mich., is spending a few weeks with his brother Alex., and other relatives here.

—Court was held in Deemerton on Friday evening last, at the hotel. It cost the defendant \$10 and a sore elbow.

—Mr. and Mrs. Val. Winkler, and Miss Winkler of Morden Man., spent part of last week at the residence of Dr. R. E. Clapp.

—W. Beitz, of the Commercial, purposes holding a horse fair in October. A lot of good buyers will be present. Watch for bills and other particulars.

—From those who were in attendance at the Walkerton Exhibition, we learn that the show was not up to the usual mark. Sir Oliver Mowat opened the proceedings.

Our merchants are holding their fall millinery openings on Show Day, which will be especially pleasing to the ladies as so many will have an opportunity to be present.

—Alex. Lobsinger left on Wednesday morning to attend the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville. Alex is a clever boy and has made wonderful progress during the past two years.

—Yesterday afternoon W. Beitz had his hotel photographed. In making preparations, they were going to bring the bus to the front, but the top caught on one of the beams in the shed, and the bus isn't in it.

—The Merchants' bank of Canada issues money orders payable free of charge by all chartered banks in Canada at following rates:—Under \$10, at 8 cents; \$10 to \$20, at 10 cents; \$20 to \$30, at 12 cents; \$30 to \$40, at 14 cents.

—L. A. Hinsperger was very successful this year at Walkerton exhibition, securing five first prizes and one second. He received first prizes for Scotch collars, set double carriage harness, single harness, and team harness. His collection of stuffed birds and animals was awarded second prize, but took first in extras in the same class.

—A little over a year ago Miss Annie Schwalm lost a valuable watch, and after a diligent search, all hopes of its recovery were given up. The other day Charles Wicke was laying sidewalk at Schuett's corner and came across the missing article. The glass and one of the hands were broken, but was not further injured. It was taken to C. Wendt's, and the watch is now as good as ever.

—Chas. Dickson and And. Schmidt, two of Carrick's prosperous farmers, won a number of prizes with horses at the Walkerton Show. Chas. Dickson took first for his mare in the carriage class, 1st for brood mare, 1st for spring colt, 1st for yearling colt, 1st for 2 year old colt, and special prize for yearling colt by Kaiser Frederick. Andrew Schmidt took first prize for spring colt in the general purpose class.

—We have been requested by the Librarian of the Mechanic's Institute to remind the members to pay special attention to rule No. 5 which reads:—"This book shall not be loaned, and anyone breaking this rule shall be liable for each offence to a fine of 25 cents." A copy of the rules will be found in the front of every book in the library and no one should make a mistake. Rule No. 5 has been badly abused but in future will be strictly enforced.

—If the weather next Tuesday is favorable the best show ever witnessed in south Bruce will be held in Mildmay. Already a good number of entries have been made and everything points to success. The town hall, and fair grounds are being fixed up and there will be plenty of room to accommodate all exhibitors. Of all days in the year, show day is the one that the farmers enjoy most, and we expect to see a large number of our country friends present next Tuesday.

—See A. Moyer's change of ad.

—J. D. Miller is having a big rush in shoes this week. He is giving 25 per cent. off.

—The Plebiscite will be taken next Thursday. All the hotels will be closed that day.

—A drain has been laid through the new park and the work of cutting down the hill will go on at once.

—We are sorry to learn of the illness of Willie Bitchie, who is confined to the house with appendicitis.

—Miss Lizzie Peiker left on Monday morning for Buffalo, after spending some time visiting friends here.

—Mrs. Slattery who has been visiting at the residence of Mr. A. Brohman, left this morning for her home in Stratford.

—Schuett & Sons took first prizes for everything they showed at the Hanover Fair yesterday, securing in all five prizes.

—On going to his stable on Saturday morning last, Mr. Jacob Eckel found one of his horses lying dead. It was a valuable animal.

—John Egen, an old man who lived on Con. 8, Carrick, died on Tuesday, at the ripe age of 88 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Deemerton.

—We congratulate Schuett & Sons, wagon makers, on their success at the Walkerton exhibition, their exhibit being awarded four firsts and one second.

Mr. Julius Halbhans, who has been visiting with A. Brohman, left this morning for his home in Hamilton. He is one of the supervisors of the insane asylum there.

—Mahler Bros., of Clifford, want any quantity of apples at their Fruit Evaporating Factory. Cash will be paid according to quality. See their adv. in another column.

—Bargains on Show day in Watches, Clocks, jewelry, accordions, violins, autoharps, mouth organs, purses, albums, photo holders, dolls, china and glassware, etc., at C. Wendt, Mildmay.

—The services in the Methodist church next Sunday evening will take the form of a temperance meeting. Several interesting addresses will be delivered and excellent music will be rendered by the choir.

—Owing to the illness of Rev. Mr. Keefer, Thos. Hickling occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday morning and J. H. Moore preached in the evening. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Keefer is now able to be around again.

—A Kramer is shipping a car of wheat to Preston and a car of peas to London to-day. A car of apples will be shipped to-morrow to Glasgow. Mr. Kramer is prepared to buy any quantity of apples, and pays the highest market price for same.

—Rev. Father Wey of Walkerton has been appointed to take charge of the Karlsruhe R. C. church for the present. Rev. Father Zettler of Formosa is performing pastoral duties at Teeswater in the absence of Rev. Father Concoran, who is on a trip to Ireland.

—On Tuesday Jos. Eichholz had his hand badly squeezed. He was helping to put down the platform on Buhlman's weigh scales and the end dropped unexpectedly, and his hand was drawn into a quarter of an inch space. After repeated attempts to lift the platform, Mr. Eichholz got his hand out and he can rest now.

A fatal mistake, which resulted in death, occurred to Mrs. D. A. Ireland of Culross last week. She was about to gargle her throat with water and carbolic acid, as she was in the habit of sometimes doing. Putting a small amount of that deadly poison into cup, her attention was at that time attracted to something in the kitchen. On returning, she forgot that she had not added the water and made use of the undiluted acid, which burned her throat in a horrible manner.

Niles, Mich., Sept. 20.—Nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Plainwell, a little village in Allegan County, is ill from eating canned pressed beef at a church sociable. Fifty-five persons were poisoned, 20 are dangerously ill and 4 are expected to die. The ladies of the Presbyterian Church gave a supper in the church parlors and about 100 guests were present, all of whom had supper and partook of canned beef. Steps are being taken to make a rigid investigation into the food, the doctors believing either the meat was diseased or the combination of tin and beef resulted in poisoning.

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