

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 13.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24 1904.

No. 46

The Traders Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1885.

Capital Authorized \$3,000,000.00
 Capital paid up..... 2,318,000.00
 Reserve Fund..... 700,000.00
 Assets over..... 19,000,000.00

H. S. STRATHY J. A. M. ALLEY
 Gen. Mgr. Inspector.

★★★★★

Deposits Received. Notes Discounted.

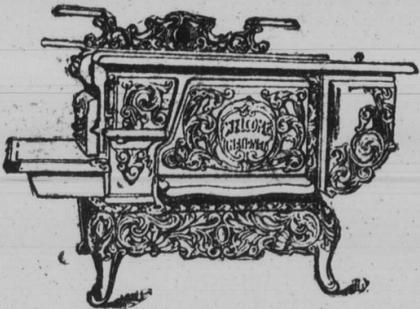
CLIFFORD BRANCH.

Open every lawful day 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
 Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30.

A. B. Gowdy,

Manager.

Stoves and Ranges



We have on hand the largest stock of Stoves
 Ranges and Heaters ever exhibited
 in Mildmay, consisting of the

Happy Thought Good Cheer
 Garland Souvenir
 Nationals, Etc. EVERY STOVE A PERFECT BAKER.
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Also a full line of Guns and
 Ammunition : : : : :
 Cow Chains, Lanterns, Etc.

C. Liesemer, Corner
 Hardware

CLEARING

BOYS' & YOUTHS' Ready-made Clothing

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE

Friday & Sat'y, Nov. 25 & 26.

A lot of Boys' Suits, ranging in
 sizes from 22 to 27—at \$1, \$1.25,
 1.50, 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50.

Several Youths' Suits, sizes 31 to
 35, at much less than the whole-
 sale cost price.

Also a Bargain in Green Rio Coffee

J. J. Stiegler

S. Bruce Liberal Convention

The Reformers of South Bruce met in convention at Formosa on Monday afternoon. The weather was delightful and nearly every part of the Riding was well represented.

The first business taken up was the election of the following officers:—President—R. H. McKay, Walkerton; Vice-Pres.—George Anderson, Lucknow; 2nd Vice-Pres.—Jas. Gaunt, Culross; Sec.—J. A. Malcolmson, Lucknow; Treas.—D Sullivan.

Twenty delegates from this Riding were appointed to attend the Provincial convention at Toronto on the 23rd inst. Messrs. Thomas Inglis, James Thomson and E. N. Butchart will represent Carrick.

The selection of a candidate to contest South Bruce for the Ontario Legislature then took place. The following names were placed before the convention:—Jas. Bryau, Lucknow; R. E. Truax, Walkerton; J. G. Murdoch of Lucknow; Frank Henry, Culross; Jas. Gaunt, Culross; Thos. Inglis, Carrick; D. Ferguson, Teeswater; R. H. McKay, Walkerton. All the nominees with the exception of R. E. Truax resigned, and on motion Mr. Truax was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Interesting addresses were given by P. H. McKeppie M. P., R. E. Truax, A. W. Robb and others.

Resolutions were also read expressing confidence in G. W. Ross' policy, and in the candidate, Mr. Truax.

The Liberals are getting into fighting shape in this Riding, and expect to win another victory at the approaching elections.

Clifford.

A cement foundation has been placed in Veterinary Perdue's new premises adjoining the Commercial Hotel.

Messrs. Will. Graef and Henry Stroh arrived home from the deer hunting wilds of Northern Ontario on Tuesday night. Each had captured a deer, one very large, which preceded them on the afternoon express. Deer are not plentiful this season, it is said, on account of severe winter killing them off.

Mr. George Huber of Carrick, lost a good mare last week, which was worth \$150. Mr. Huber has been rather unfortunate lately, having lost a good cow. His dog and Diemert's killed J. List's sheep, cost \$34. We are sorry to hear of Mr. Huber's succession of losses.

Mr. J. A. R. Anderson, of Hamilton, is applying to have the will of the late W. K. Marshall, well known in this village, set aside. The legatees are the widow, a sister and other relatives. The Presbyterian Church of Canada missions are also largely interested in the will. Guelph General Hospital is named for a liberal bequest, also Clifford Methodist and Anglican Churches, and the village of Clifford land for a park.

The Uxbridge Piano Company is making an offer to remove its factory to Brooke, near Owen Sound, and asks for a free site, a cash loan of \$20,000, and exemption from taxation for a term of years.

Two burly robbers jumped on Book-keeper Scott of the Dowling Company as he was just reaching his home on Webb street one night last week, and had he not been the strong man that he is they would have done for him. Mr. Scott heard someone behind him, but as Harriston is not a notorious town he paid no attention until he received a swipe on the head which staggered him. Being an alert boxer, he quickly recovered himself, and laid out his assailant on the boulevard just as another jumped into him from behind. For a time there was a good deal of vicious give and take, but Mr. Scott landed his blows so accurately and so hard that opponents finally deserted, leaving him with a sorely bruised arm and somewhat battered on the legs, where they had hit him. He at once notified the police, but no person has yet been arrested. Two suspicious characters were seen going up the railway track next day toward Clifford.—Harriston Tribune.

HUNTINGFIELD.

A very successful Bible Society meeting was held in McIntosh church on Tuesday evening. The old board of officers were re-elected. Rev. Mr. Hall of Gortree was the speaker.

Samuel Vogan took a trip up to the Bruce peninsula last Wednesday, returning home on Monday. The peninsula is a rough place although there are many tracts of good land on it. He encountered no bears on the journey. All the game he saw was six partridges.

James Douglas is having a wood bee to-day and a dance in the evening.

Albert Haskins has finished the season's threshing. It was an excellent season.

John Wynn has sold the old home-stead to August Wilkie. The price was \$4500.

Rev. Mr. Wardrope is taking the sermon at McIntosh church for a few Sundays.

Premier Laurier is to take a three week's holiday in California.

South Africa medals belonging to some 220 medals of the various contingents are lying at the Militia Department unclaimed.

Work on the Wingham post-office has been "called off". Many of the Liberals of that town voted against the government candidate.

Thorp's saw and chopping mill at Egerton was burned down early Tuesday morning. The chopper had been running during the day and it is expected the fire started from a spark in the saw dust. There is a small insurance on the building and machinery. The loss is estimated at \$2,400.

A vote of the ratepayers of Bruce Co., will be held the first Monday of January, 1906, to decide whether the present county council system shall be maintained or revert to the system of having the county councils composed of the Reeves of the various municipalities.

A Scotch doctor who was attending a laird had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature with a thermometer. On repairing to the house one morning, he was met by the butler to whom he said: "Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature is not any higher to-day." The man looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied: "Weel, I was just wonderin' that myself, Ye see, he died at twal o'clock."

Three persons—two men and a woman—dead, an infant probably fatally injured, and thirteen or fourteen people more or less seriously hurt. This is the result of an accident which took place at the Grand Trunk railway, crossing, Queen street east, Toronto last Thursday. In some manner, not yet clearly explained, a motor car with about twenty people on board broke through the dropped bar just as the fast G. T. R. freight for Montreal was nearing the crossing, and smashed to pieces by the heavy engine, with the result stated.

Canada holds another record and William Jennings Bryan does not stand in first place for power of endurance as a public speaker. He has made three speeches per day for ten successive days, which is a very good performance, but an old timer informs us of the record made by Mr. E. King Dodds of Toronto, in speaking against the Duncar Act quite a few years ago. Mr. Dodds started out by addressing three meetings daily for nine days, at 10.30 a. m., 2.30 and 8 p. m. After a days rest he addressed two meetings daily for sixteen successive days, except Sunday. At the end of sixteen days he rested over Sunday and then addressed evening meetings for twenty-consecutive days, Sundays excluded. At all these evening meetings he spoke twice, having to reply to the arguments of opposing speakers. Mr. King Dodds, therefore, has a record that beats that of William Jennings Bryan for endurance as a public speaker.

WALKERTON.

There are 210 cases of consumption in the County of Bruce. There were 62 deaths from this disease in the county last year.

A small blaze took place at Mrs. Young's house last Thursday morning, but was got under control before any serious damage resulted.

Dr. Howitt of Guelph operated for appendicitis on Robbie Rowand on Monday.

Thomas Hyslop was tried before Judge Barrett on a charge of perjury, but was acquitted.

BORN.

HINSBERGER—In Mildmay on Nov. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hinsberger, a daughter.

STROEDER—In Carrick, on Nov. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stroeder, a son.

STOCK AND SEED JUDGING

The Ontario Agricultural College intends giving this winter a short course in stock and seed judging similar to that held last year.

Many farmers and stockmen are anxious to extend their knowledge and improved their condition; but they cannot afford the time for a regular college course. To assist such men, young and old, the Ontario Agricultural College offers a Short Course in Stock and Seed Judging. This course will commence on the 10th of January next, and last for two weeks.

No tuition fee will be charged, nor any entrance examination required.

Any farmer or farmer's son may enter for this course, the only condition being that he reach the college on the 9th of January, so as to be in his place at 9 a. m. on the 10th, and that he attends regularly and punctually at all lectures and demonstration throughout the Course.

Write G. C. Creelman, President O. A. C. Guelph, for book on short Courses.

George T. Hempshorn, brakeman, of Belleville, fell off a train near Dundas and was killed.

A poor Galician, working in a saddle factory at Winnipeg dropped \$93 in bank bills into a straw cutter and cut the bills into pieces.

Hon. J. R. Stratton, the Provincial secretary, announces his resignation from Government.

A boy and a girl, aged 14 years and 15 years respectively, eloped by Buffalo, where they were intercepted.

Ontario has escaped the severe snow-storm which is general in the Eastern States. The observatory officials said that it had shifted to the Maritime Provinces.

In the annual dispute between grain dealers who say there is a car shortage and railway officials who say all orders are filled promptly the following despatch from Chicago may assist our readers to form a judgement: "Among the railroads to make recent inquiry for new cars is the Grand Trunk. It is said the company is figuring on building 1,000 box cars and about 500 cars of other kinds."

Mr. Jas. A. Lamb, Secretary of the South Bruce Farmer's Institute has just received the returns for the excursion to the Model farm, on the 25th of June last, from the railway Co. The share of the profits coming to South Bruce is \$79.

John J. Cowie, Scottish expert on curing herring, who was sent by the Minister of Marine to investigate the herring fisheries on the Pacific Coast, says that one of the largest herring industries in the world can be established there.

A consolidated rural school has been opened at the Model farm in Guelph with one hundred and fifty pupils. The school that has been opened at Guelph is in the nature of an experiment; but there is every reason to expect that it will prove successful.

About the ...House

WITH EGGS.

Frizzled Eggs.—Put a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut in a teacup, with a pinch of salt and a little pepper. Break in two eggs without stirring. Set in a pan of boiling water to cook. When the whites are set, serve immediately in the cup they were cooked in.

Eggs for Lunch.—Boil the eggs hard. When cold, take off the shells and divide the eggs lengthwise in halves. Take out the yolks, crumble them in a bowl, adding salt, pepper, mustard, and a little melted butter. When all are well mixed, fill up the hollows of the whites with this mixture and serve.

Eggs for Supper.—Take a little nicely-flavored brown gravy, and put it into a shallow pie-dish which has been well buttered. Place it in the oven, and let it remain until it boils, then take it out and break into it as many eggs as will lie side by side together. Sprinkle seasoned bread crumbs over all, and place the dish again in the oven until the eggs are set. Have ready one or two rounds of toast. Take the eggs up carefully with a slice, lay them on the toast, pour the gravy over all, and serve hot.

Scrambled eggs.—Pour one cup of cream into a frying-pan. When hot, pour in one dozen eggs, previously broken in a dish. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, so that the eggs will be evenly done. Season with pepper and salt, and serve hot.

Two English recipes.—A good ordinary Swiss roll can be made with three eggs and the weight of two in fine sugar and flour. Beat the eggs and sugar together for about twenty minutes till they are thick and white then shake in the flour, also half a teaspoonful of baking-powder. Spread this mixture in a rather thin layer on a tin, with a well-greased paper on it, bake in a quick oven ten minutes, then turn the sponge mixture on to a paper with sugar on it, spread the uppermost side quickly with warm jam, roll up quickly, and leave to set. The chief reason for the breaking of a Swiss roll is too slow baking, or the use of too much baking-powder. The mixture must be light and spongy, not short, and should not take longer than ten minutes to make. To help it to roll easily, cut off the edges, as they are sure to be crisp and short.

The following one for gingerbread is a good one: Put one pound of flour and one ounce of ground ginger into a basin. In a saucepan put one pound of golden syrup, two ounces of sugar, four ounces of lard, butter, or dripping, and let it melt gently, but not boil. One teaspoonful of carbonate of soda goes into half a pint of milk, and two eggs are beaten up ready. When the sugar is melted, add that and the syrup and butter to the flour, beating the liquid in as we do the milk in batter. After that add the milk and soda, well stirred together, and last of all the eggs. Give a final beating, and spread the mixture on a greased papered Yorkshire pudding tin, and bake in a slow oven one hour.

THIN PEOPLE

Food is not all that thin people need. Maybe they're sick. You can't make them eat by bringing them food. But Scott's Emulsion can make them eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest

Scott's Emulsion.

It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES

Ham Croquettes.—Cook a slice of onion five minutes in one-fourth cup of butter without browning the butter. Remove the onion, add one-fourth cup of flour, a scant half teaspoonful of salt and a generous dash of paprika. Cook until frothy, add gradually one cup and a half of milk. After boiling five minutes stir in one cup of boiled rice, one cup of cooked ham (chopped) and a beaten egg. Let become very hot, turn into a dish and set aside to become cold. Shape, egg and crumb them and fry in deep fat. Serve with tomato or paprika sauce.

Nut Cookies.—Cream together a cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar. Beat in the whites of two eggs, add a half-cupful of flour and then the beaten whites. Work in two cupfuls of flour, sifted twice with a teaspoonful of baking powder, and if this does not make a dough that could be rolled out add more flour cautiously, not to have the cakes too stiff. Roll into a very thin sheet strew thickly with kernels of hickory nuts, pecans or English walnuts chopped fine and sprinkled with sugar. Fold the dough once over the nuts, passing the rolling-pin lightly over the upper sheet, and cut into rounds with a cake cutter. Bake in a quick oven, covered for fifteen minutes; uncover and brown.

Braised Beef Tongue.—A fresh beef tongue is very juicy and savory when braised. Wash it thoroughly, place in a kettle and cover with boiling water, adding one heaping teaspoonful of salt. Simmer slowly for two hours, if small, two hours and a half if large. Lift it from the water, remove the skin and trim it at the thick end. It may now be rolled so the tip is severed to the thick end or be left straight and flat as preferred. In a saucepan brown two tablespoonfuls of butter; drop into it one-half of a cupful of diced potato, carrot, and white turnip and one stalk of celery cut fine. Stir and shake together over the fire until they begin to color, then add one quart of the pot liquor, a dozen pepper corns, one-half of a bay leaf, and a sprig of parsley. Boil up once, then pour around the meat, which has been laid in the pan. Cover closely, place in a moderate oven and cook for two hours, basting a flat pan and let it brown; rub vegetables and broth through a sieve, then boil down rapidly until reduced to a rich gravy. Thicken with a spoonful of flour, add a tablespoonful of tomato catsup, a half teaspoonful of Worcestershire, and salt and pepper if necessary. The remainder of the pot liquor will serve as stock for soup next day.

Cream Puffs.—One-half pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of flour, eight eggs, one pint of water. Stir the butter into the water, which should be warm, set it on the fire in a saucepan, and slowly bring to a boil, stirring it often. When it boils, put in the flour boil one minute, stirring all the while; take from the fire, turn into a deep dish and let it cool. Beat the eggs very light, and whip into this cooled paste, first the yolks and then the whites. Drop in great spoonfuls, upon buttered paper, taking care not to let them touch or run into each other, and bake ten minutes.

Cream for Filling.—One quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two eggs, two cups of sugar. Wet the cornstarch with enough milk to work it into a smooth paste. Boil the rest of the milk. Beat the eggs, add the sugar and cornstarch to these, and as soon as the milk boils pour in the mixture gradually, stirring all the time until smooth and thick. Drop in a spoonful of butter, and when this is mixed in, set the custard aside to cool. Add vanilla or lemon seasoning; pass a sharp knife lightly around the puffs, split them, and fill with the mixture.

DRESSING FOR YOUR HUSBAND.

This is a thing which many women, who are indeed really fond of dress, never think of doing, not after, say, the first year of married life. Before they were married, or even engaged, they never missed a chance of looking nice in the eyes of these men who are now their husbands, but this is past and gone, and at present, though most admirable wives and mothers doubtless, they will dress for anyone except their husbands. They would not have their neighbors see them untidy; they will not venture out save in irreproachable attire, but at home—well, anything will do, or they think it will. But this is a great mistake, and is of a piece with many mistakes which wives make, and on which the too frequent cooling of marital love results. Alas! that too many women make nets to catch their husbands, and not cages to keep them in! A wife should have more respect for her husband and for herself than to appear untidy and slovenly in his eyes, however early the breakfast. There should always be time to dress properly and neatly. And though due economy necessitated the keeping of out-of-door garments and the newest and best things for the time when she takes walks abroad, yet she should always provide something pretty and pleasing. It needn't cost much for home wear. Curling pins and general untidiness are not calculated to retain any man's admiration, and the wife who willfully undermines this in her husband is but a foolish woman.

AN OFF YEAR.

There are people in England, as elsewhere, who do not believe that the civilian is greatly benefited mentally, physically or morally by a few weeks' service in the militia; but surely as long as such stories as the one below can be told of any man, his military training is not an unmixed evil.

An officer in charge of the bath parade at a garrison near the sea, where the amateur soldiers were mainly from the inland and mining counties of England, reports that the first day, as he was watching the men getting ready for their dip, he noticed one who looked very dark. A comrade noticed him also, and said, "Jack, you're pretty dirty!" "Yes," said Jack, simply, "I was not out for last year's training."

A NEW IDEA.

Tonic Treatment for Indigestion—New Strength for the Stomach From New, Rich Red Blood.

The Tonic Treatment—that is the latest and only scientific cure for indigestion. All the leading doctors of Europe and America are using it with sensational success. No more purgatives, no more pepsin, no more patent foods, no more long diet lists saying "Thou shalt not eat this or that." No more of all this—nothing, in fact, but plenty of new, pure, rich red blood to tone the liver and give the stomach strength for its work. That is the Tonic Treatment for Indigestion.

The tonic treatment is based on the new idea that drugs which digest the food for the stomach really weaken its powers through disuse. The digestive organs can never do their work properly until they are strong enough to do it for themselves. The only thing that can give the stomach and the liver new strength is good blood—and the only thing that can actually make new blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They have long been known as the greatest blood-building tonic in the world, and all the highest medical authorities agree that the one scientific cure for indigestion is the Tonic Treatment. The marvellous success of the treatment has been proved in every corner of the Dominion. One of the latest witnesses is Mr. Joseph Rochette, St. Jerome, Que., who says: "I simply hated the thought of food. Of course I had to force myself to eat, but afterwards I always suffered with dull, heavy pains in the stomach. I seemed to be bilious as well and this caused severe headaches, which further aggravated my unfortunate position. I grew pale, fell away in weight and the trouble seemed to be undermining my whole constitution. I tried several remedies, but without success; a doctor whom I consulted advised absolute rest, but this was out of the question as I had to work for my living. Fortunately for me, one of my friends advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. After taking the pills for several weeks there was a decided improvement in my condition. Not only was my digestion better, but my general health improved in every way. New blood seemed to be coursing through my veins, bringing new health and strength every day. I took eight boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills altogether, and those who see me now would never know I had seen an unwell day in my life. I owe my splendid health to these pills, and I strongly advise every dyspeptic or weak person to lose no time in taking them."

Mr. Rochette's statement is a strong tribute to the Tonic Treatment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him because they actually made new rich blood for him. These pills go right down to the root of the trouble in the blood and cure that. The new blood they make carries healing health and strength to every part of the body. That is the new Tonic Treatment, and the highest medical authorities now recommend this treatment for all the common ailments such as anaemia, headaches, backaches, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, dyspepsia and general weakness. These are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PARISH OF SEVEN FAMILIES.

Four Made Up of the Clergyman's Congregation.

Rev. A. C. H. Wilson, rector of Morborne, England, an old-world Huntingdonshire parish, has resigned his living. One of the reasons he gives for taking this step is the utter desolation and loneliness of the place. There are only seven families in the parish, and the population is decreasing every year. There is only one communicant, and through illness she has not attended a communion service for six months. Almost invariably the morning congregation consists of the rector's daughter and servant, and a couple of boys. Sometimes the collection in the afternoon, when there is a sermon, amounts to 3d., and occasionally the offertories for the day realize a shilling. Out of this the incumbent has to find coals and sixpence a week for clean-

Black or Green

both equally Pure, Uncolored, Unadulterated and Unmatchable.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA is "Supreme." Sealed lead packets only. Never sold in bulk. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

ing. Attempts at visitation have not met with encouragement from the parishioners.

In one case a man shook his list at the rector when visited, and another, who was from home when the clergyman called, wrote a letter threatening dire penalties if he was ever insulted again with solicitations to go to church. Another trouble is the condition of the little red brick cottage, called the rectory, which Mr. Wilson says is tumbling about his ears, though he has spent over 300 pounds on the old place. Mr. Wilson is nearly sixty-one years of age, and begins to feel the strain of his labors. He has to take the services, read the lessons, preach, play the harmonium, and do all the singing. During the past five years he has been instrumental in raising no less a sum than 2,589 pounds for the restoration of the church. He himself headed the list with a donation of 1,000 pounds, and begged the remainder from far and near, his daughter writing no fewer than 2,069 letters. Twelve months ago he wished to retire from the benefice, but was informed that he could not be released until the debt had been wiped out. A lady has now given him a check for the balance, and, in addition, has consented to marry him before Christmas. He says he could not take his bride to such a "health-wrecking rectory."

COALING AT SEA.

Experiments Have Placed the Work on a Practical Basis.

Ever since Admiral Seymour succeeded in coaling the British naval fleet in the Mediterranean during the short campaign of 1882 against Egypt the problem has been regarded as needing only better appliances for its full solution.

In the early days of experimentation it was thought that to coal successfully the colliers and warships must seek the quieter waters inshore, outside of the three mile limit; but with the appliances and methods since invented vessels have been coaled far out at sea and in stiff winds if the water surface were not too tumultuous. The Russians themselves have been prominent in these experiments, and a series of pictures published last spring showed the battleship Retivizian coaling while under way.

The method now used is to have the collier in tow of the steamer to be coaled. An overhead cable extends from the aftmast of the warship to the foremast of the collier and on the cable is a traveller provided with hooks for carrying buckets of coal. The full buckets are sent over to the warship and returned empty. We saw much the same method employed during the building of the subway, the buckets of earth or rock being transferred on the where the wagons were loaded; the sea apparatus, however, has various additions, as for example, an arrangement for taking up the slack of the cable or paying it out as the distance between the vessels varies.

In this way from thirty-five to forty tons of coal have been transferred to the hold of a warship in

an hour while the vessel was steaming at the rate of ten or eleven knots. With a sufficient number of colliers the Russians are not likely to suffer for lack of steam power on their long journey to the other side of the world.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Distress Among Workers in the English Potteries.

Terrible indeed is the present position of some thousands of working people in the Staffordshire Potteries. The pottery trade has for a long time been far from busy, and the number of iron and steel works and collieries entirely closed down is appalling.

On the outskirts of the Potteries whole villages are particularly on the verge of starvation. Unfortunately, there is no immediate prospect of improvement. Rather is it feared that the distress will become still more acute. The outlook on the threshold of winter has never been so black.

A conference of representatives of London Borough Councils and Boards of Guardians was recently held to discuss the question of the unemployed, and particularly as to the possibility of adopting beforehand some effective measure of dealing with the distress which may be anticipated during the coming winter.

A MOTHER'S PRECAUTION.

There is no telling when a medicine may be needed in homes where there are young children, and the failure to have a reliable medicine at hand may mean much suffering, and perhaps, the loss of a priceless life. Every mother should always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. This medicine acts promptly and speedily, cures such ills as stomach and bowel troubles, teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, worms and other little ills. And the mother has a guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. One wise mother, Mrs. Geo. Hardy, Fourchu, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a blessing to children. I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." If your dealer does not keep these Tablets in stock send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and you will get a box by mail post paid.

SISTERS DRESS ALIKE.

In Yucantan, Central America, sisters dress precisely alike, even to the tying of a bow, the turn of a button, or the flower in the hair. In the tropics large families are the rule, and any day you may see in the country girls in groups of from three to the same family, as their clothes will show. It is easy thus to distinguish the members of a family anywhere, and not infrequently the sisters are called by their favorite flower or color.

Imitation and habit are extensively substituted for common-sense and thought.

Control of Bronchitis

is Undoubtedly Possessed by That Well-Known Family Medicine

Dr. Chase's SYRUP OF Linseed and Turpentine

Turpentine is considered a specific for bronchitis.

The difficulty has been in the administration of turpentine so as to reach the irritated and inflamed parts and not be disagreeable to the patient.

Not only has the trouble been overcome by Dr. Chase in his Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, but he has also combined with turpentine two or three ingredients of almost equal power in soothing and healing the diseased parts and overcoming bronchitis and other dangerous ailments of the bronchial tubes and lungs.

By a secret process these elements of unquestioned medicinal power have been combined in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine so as to be pleasant to the taste and suitable for children and adults alike.

The remarkable success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for bronchitis, asthma, croup and whooping cough

is sufficient evidence that it is effective in ordinary coughs and colds.

MRS. RICHMOND WITHROW, Shubencadie, Hants Co., N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good success. My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis from the age of three weeks. Oftentimes I thought she would choke to death. The several remedies we got did not seem to be of much use, but the first dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief and further treatment made a thorough cure. This trouble used to come back from time to time, but the cure is now permanent. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved us many doctor's bills, and I would not be without it in the house for many times its cost."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

WILL STORM PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Within One Hundred Yards of the Fortress.

THE NEXT ASSAULT.

A despatch from London says: That the main defences at Port Arthur will be carried by the Japanese at the next assault is indicated by a belated despatch from Gen. Nogi's headquarters.

A correspondent declares that the siege preparations are complete and have been of the most thorough character. The rocky hills have been tunneled with the most arduous labor until the Japanese works extend to within 100 yards of the parapets of the forts. Through these tunnels the Japanese can march to the fortifications without losing a man and avoiding the fire which has exterminated their regiments in nearly all the previous assaults.

In the forts now held by the Japanese they have mounted enormous guns in beds of concrete and masonry. The front these forts present to the Russians is even stronger than that which faced the Japanese when they stormed the positions. The siege and naval guns are doing an enormous amount of execution, tearing great gaps in the walls of the Russian forts and sweeping the harbor. It is stated that two of the Russian warships have been sunk, the arsenal and dockyards destroyed and constant fires started in the town.

This despatch is dated Nov. 2 and was delayed in transmission. It throws no light on the recent operations, or on the rumored request for an armistice by Gen. Stoessel. In view of the preparations of the Japanese such a plea seems reasonable. In spite of the oft-repeated declaration of the Russian commander that he intended to hold out as long as a man was left.

SUPPLIES FOR BESIEGED.

A despatch from Tsinchou says: The British steamer Thales has been purchased by Germans and given a German register. She is now loading for Port Arthur. Local shipping houses have received information that the steamers which recently left here with supplies for Vladivostok have arrived there in safety. Several supply ships have reached Port Arthur within the last fortnight.

IS KUROKI DEAD?

A despatch from Moscow says: Nemorivitch Dan-henko, the well-known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under Sunday's date, says the reports of the death of Gen. Kuroki are confirmed. According to his version, a splinter of shell struck Gen. Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast and abdomen. He died Oct. 4 at Liao-Yang and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor is persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mikado, Siasoanai, literally "Little Third Prince," has been appointed to succeed Gen. Kuroki, but that the actual command of the army has been entrusted to Gen. Nodzu, who is reviewing operations.

JAPANESE DISLODGED.

A despatch from Mukden says: There was a heavy exchange of artillery fire on Thursday at the Russian right centre. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches, and the Japanese batteries responded. During the night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree (Poutoloff) Hill. The Japanese continue to show activity on the left flank, without, however, engaging in any serious movement.

Comfortable dugouts are being built along the Russian lines, and the soldiers seem to think that they will winter where they are. The idea that Field Marshal Oyama contemplates an attempt to take Mukden is not generally entertained. Both sides seem to be content for the present with a suspension of hostilities. Warm clothing is being distributed among the troops.

OUTPOSTS FRATERNIZE.

A despatch from London says: An English correspondent at Mukden says the conviction prevails there that the Japanese reinforcements are larger than reported, and that, consequently, an attack is expected. Sometimes the outposts fraternize and exchange cigarettes and other luxuries.

TARING OF SCOUTS.

A despatch from Mukden says: The positions of the army on both sides remain little changed, though there is continual skirmishing going on with the object of securing minor positions tending to strengthen the respective lines of defence. The Russian scouts are very daring in secretly reconnoitering the whole of the Japanese positions, some even creeping up to the Japanese trenches and lying concealed there all day and returning at night. The Japanese have constructed in many places double and even triple and quadruple lines of trenches, wire entanglements, mines and pits.

A Cossack patrol on Nov. 10 penetrated as far as Santapu, where

they inflicted a blow against a large force of Japanese and then returned rapidly to the Russian main line without loss. A patrol also got in the rear of two Japanese companies moving to attack a Russian position. The Cossacks defeated the Japanese and returned safely to the Russian line.

FROM PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says: There is no authentic news from Port Arthur. A report from Chefoo to the effect that Gen. Nogi refused to grant the armistice asked for by Gen. Stoessel is as unconfirmable as the original rumor that an armistice had been requested. There is nothing to indicate that Gen. Stoessel is weakening in his determination to hold out until the end.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese are hastening plans to combat the Baltic fleet. All naval officers who are not engaged in active service, and who can possibly be recalled, have been summoned to Japan preparatory to starting for their pre-arranged destinations.

PEACE OFFER REJECTED.

A despatch from London says: Japan, unofficially, has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure, and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated by Japan. Although the suggestion of a pacific settlement was made unofficially, it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese Government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary. The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially, so that the Japanese Government would be in a position to deny any report that it was suing for peace.

The failure of these direct negotiations, however, resulted in bringing intervention within a measurable distance. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's plea for arbitration at the Guildhall banquet is taken here to be a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action. It can be definitely stated that Lord Lansdowne made his speech with full knowledge that Japan will not resent a proposition looking to peace from the three powers—the United States, France, and Great Britain.

There is a definite impression here that the initiative will come from President Roosevelt, though the action would be joint.

It is mooted that Lord Lansdowne only spoke so openly because he had good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. Lord Lansdowne's remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter Great Britain will co-operate, even in the event of France not participating. It is known however, that Ambassador Cambon, who continues his work assiduously to bring about some arrangement, hopes for joint action by the three powers.

RUSSIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

A despatch from Gen. Oku's Headquarters says: A spirited Russian attack on an advance post Tuesday night was repulsed after a half hour of musketry fire. The scouting of positions is progressing. The birthday of King Edward was celebrated by the military attaches. The camp was en fete through the hospitality of Gen. Oku. Prince Nashimoto, Field Marshal Oyama, and the correspondents participated in the celebration, which was succeeded by primitive dances and wrestling matches. Col. Tulloch received the congratulations on behalf of the British.

REFUSE TO JOIN COLORS.

The London Times' Russian correspondents say that the disinclination to join the colors for Manchuria recently noticeable in South Russia, is becoming throughout the country. Competent opinion puts the number of reservists who so far have escaped at 20,000 at least. It has been shrewdly suspected that in spite of Russia's overwhelming strength on paper, she has already been sadly put to it to equip even 150,000 trained soldiers from her European countries for service in Manchuria. Even military men admit that two more European corps will exhaust the Russian stock of effectively trained and properly equipped men.

GRAIN TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

The Russian correspondents of the London Times report extraordinary accumulations of grain in Russia. The block is estimated at 91,186 vans and trucks, containing about a million tons of grain. The grain blocks are bound to assume even greater proportions during the next few weeks, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the last of the sidings will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the

opening of next year's navigation. The losses, many of which have to be borne by the moujiks, or peasants, are most serious.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says—Disorders on a great scale took place at Kharkoff, South Russia on Thursday. The troops fired volleys into the crowds of students and workmen. Prince Mirsky, Secretary of the Interior, started for Kharkoff on Friday. The Governor of Mohileff, where there was a massacre in October last year, in which 300 Jews are said to have lost their lives, has been dismissed. Last month there were more or less serious riots throughout the province in connection with the mobilization of army reserves.

ROBBED THE CITIZENS.

A despatch from Vitebsk, Russia, says—During reserve men riots here on Thursday the men at one time got the better of the police and Cossacks, and until reinforcements arrived held high carnival in the city, pillaging shops, especially where liquor was sold, and even robbing pedestrians in the streets of their valuables. Order was finally restored, however, without sacrifice of life. The Governor has been superseded for failure to preserve order.

During disturbances in the City of Mohileff on Oct. 23 and 24 over 120 Jews were injured.

JAPS DIVERTING RIVER.

A despatch from Huansian (10 miles south of Mukden), says—The weather on Thursday was warm, with slight rain. Along the 80 miles constituting the front of the Russian army everything was quiet, except for occasional skirmishes and artillery duels on the centre and left, where gunners fire occasionally for the sake of getting practice, so as to have the range should the Japanese take the offensive. Sometimes they indulge in fusillades. When the Japanese jocularly display a white disc, indicating a miss, the Russian riflemen reply by raising a shirt on a bayonet. The Japanese are industriously continuing work under the cover of darkness, digging immense ditches into which to deflect the water of the Sha River.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

A London Daily Telegraph correspondent sends a harrowing picture of the conditions within Port Arthur. He says that vast numbers of sick and dying soldiers, maimed, mutilated and incapacitated for further service, are lying helpless in the inner forts, the straitened circumstances of the garrison making it impossible to give them care and attention. The correspondent suggests that an effort be made to embark them on neutral ships and transfer them under the Red Cross to Chefoo and Shanghai. He offers to take in a steamer himself for this purpose whenever the conditions allow.

THE CRY FOR PEACE.

The Odessa correspondent of the London Standard says that the cry for peace is becoming most profound from all classes in Southern and South-Western Russia. The students at the Universities of Odessa, Kiev, and Kharkoff have sent a petition to the Government deploring the useless sacrifice of life, and praying that it conclude peace.

RUSSIA OFFERS REWARD.

A despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg says that Russia has decided to give handsome rewards to anybody furnishing information of the presence of suspicious vessels in the North Sea during the passage of the Baltic fleet or other facts bearing on the Dogger Bank affair.

BRITISH CROP CENSUS.

Less Land is Under Wheat Than Ever Before.

A despatch from London says: The acreage and live stock returns, giving the complete statistics for 1904, which have just been issued by the Board of Agriculture, give some interesting particulars of the state of the farming industry in the country. There is a decline of 25,969 acres in the total area under crops and grass, as compared with last year, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the demand for land for railway and building purposes.

The decrease is entirely in arable land, which, including fallow, is 189,530 acres less than last year. On the other hand, there is an increase in permanent pasture of 163,561 acres.

Of the principal crops wheat, barley, and rye show a decline—in fact, the 1,375,284 acres under wheat is the smallest area ever recorded.

Oats and roots show an increase, and there are 5,903 acres more given up to potato-growing than there were in 1903.

The acreage under small fruit shows a continual tendency to increase, and this year's return of 77,947 acres is the largest ever recorded.

The orchards of the country have increased by 3,525 acres.

Owing to the lack of officers and enlisted men in the United States navy to meet the actual needs of the service, the Navy Department has ordered at least three warships out of commission.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Wheat.—No. 2 white and red Winter at \$1.03 to \$1.04 outside. No. 2 goose nominal at 89 to 90c east, and No. 2 Spring at 95c east. Manitoba, wheat is firmer, No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.03, No. 2 Northern at 99c, and No. 3 Northern at 95c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats.—No. 2 white is quoted at 31½ to 32c low freights, and 31 to 31½ north and west; No. 1 white is steady at 32½c east.

Barley.—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas.—The market is fair, with prices firm at 65c outside.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 64½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 63c. Canadian corn is nominal at 53 to 55c west.

Rye.—Offerings are small and prices firm at 74 to 75c outside.

Buckwheat.—The market is nominal at 53 to 54c at outside points.

Flour.—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.40 in buyers' sacks east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls. \$4.50 to \$4.85. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.70; No. 2 patents, \$5.40, and strong bakers', \$5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed.—At outside points bran is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15, and shorts, at \$17.50 to \$18. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$19, and shorts at \$21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans.—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40, and hand-picked at \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Cranberries.—The market is steady at \$8 per barrel.

Hops.—The market is unchanged at 30 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey.—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen.

Hay.—Car lots are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw.—Car lots are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes.—The market is a little firmer, with car lots of Ontario stock at 65 to 70c on track. Small lots, 75 to 90c per bag.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, 8 to 9c per lb.; yearlings, 6 to 7c per lb.; ducks, 8 to 9c per lb.; geese, 9c per lb.; turkeys, 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—We quote—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 15 to 17c; low to medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 19 to 19½c. Eggs.—Case lots of fresh are selling at 21 to 22c per dozen, and pickled at 19 to 20c.

Cheese.—The market is strong at unchanged prices, with quotations from 10 to 10½c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots of general run quoted at \$6 to \$6.50. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 9c per lb., in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do., short cut, \$18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Grain—Oats, 39c for No. 2 in store; No. 3, 38c; American yellow, No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 58½c; white, No. 2, 58½ to 59c; buckwheat, 58½c. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.85, in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60, in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$2.45 to \$2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.27½ per bag, \$4.75 in barrels; Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$4.50; mixed lots, \$5; select, \$5.25, off cars. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10 to 10½c; colored, 10½ to 10½c; Quebec, 9½ to 9½c. Butter—Finest grades, 19½ to 20c; ordinary, 18 to 19c; and Western dairy, 15 to 15½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 21c; straight gathered, candled, 20c; No. 2, 14 to 15c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15.—Wheat—Dec., \$1.14½; May, \$1.15½ to \$1.15½; Sept., 95½c; No. 1 hard, \$1.20; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.11½. Flour—First pa-

tents, \$6.10 to \$6.20; second patents, \$5.95 to \$6.05; first clears, \$4 to \$4.10; second clears, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Bran—Not given. Buffalo, Nov. 15.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, trading light; No. 1 Northern quoted \$1.22½; Winter, dull; No. 2 red, \$1.21½. Corn—Nominal. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Barley—c.i.f. Western quoted, 45 to 58c. Canal freights—dull.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The demand for good butchers' continues active, and there is a constant complaint among the buyers that there are not enough of the right quality coming forward. At the same time the slight improvement in the average of the quality offering was maintained to-day, and besides a good number of cattle of fair average quality, there were a few odd cattle to be picked out of loads, which were of extra choice quality. One heifer of this class sold at \$4.65, and several loads were sold at \$4.30 to \$4.35, containing good choice heifers, which if picked out and sold separately would have been worth \$4.50. But when all the good cattle were sold there was still left a large run of inferior cattle, in some cases very inferior. Trade for these was decidedly slow and draggy, while prices were correspondingly low, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Export cattle of the right class are steady at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for choice. There were not many of this class offering, but several loads of fair to good heavy cattle sold at \$4.30 to \$4.55. Prices are down again in the Old Country, a cable reaching the market this morning quoting Canadian at 5½d.

Stockers—There is some enquiry for good stockers, but the common rough cattle are not wanted. There was also a little enquiry for a few feeders, but the requirements of this trade are now about filled, and only a few are wanted to complete the season's bill.

Sheep and lambs—Everything was sold, with trade generally good and the prospects steady. Lambs are firm at \$4 to \$4.60; sheep steady, culls and bucks dull.

Hogs—The market is weak, and prospects are for still lower prices. To-day's quotations were for selects, \$4.80; lights and fats, \$4.60.

TO FIX AMOUNT OF BLAME

Text of Agreement Between Britain and Russia.

A London despatch says—The text of the agreement between Russia and Great Britain for the formation of an international commission to enquire into the North Sea affair is published.

The commission is to consist of five members, two of them to be officers of high rank in the navies of Great Britain and Russia respectively. France and the United States are to be requested to select each one commissioner and the fifth to be selected by agreement between the four before mentioned. If they do not agree, the choice of the fifth is to be entrusted to a reigning monarch.

By agreement of both sides the commission will enquire and report upon all the circumstances of the case, and particularly as to where the responsibility lies, and the degree of blame that attaches to those upon whom the responsibility is found to rest.

BRIDE FOR KING ALFONSO.

Betrothal to Daughter of Duke of Connaught.

A Madrid despatch says—The betrothal of King Alfonso to Princess Victoria Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, is believed to be imminent. The Duke was timed to visit here with his daughter, but the motor accident in Scotland delayed them. A Spanish notable, it is said, has been sent to London for photographs of the Princess. Princess Victoria is about the same age as the youthful monarch.

FRUIT TREES AND MICE.

Fruit Division at Ottawa Warns Growers.

An Ottawa despatch says: The fruit division, Ottawa issues the following warning:

"Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchard-keepers take precaution to prevent it."

The fruit division also points out that the plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped.

ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

The Output This Year Estimated at \$600,000.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says—The gold output of the Atlin district this summer is estimated to be \$100,000 in excess of that of the previous year. It amounts to about \$600,000. This is according to L. W. Sageman of the White-Pass & Yukon Railway Company, who is associated with J. Lipscombe in the management of the Atlin office of that company. They arrived from the north on Tuesday on the steamer Humbolt.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.
 Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.
 ADVERTISING RATES.
 One column..... \$20 30 \$18
 Half column..... 10 15 9
 Quarter column..... 5 7 4
 Eighth column..... 2 3 2
 Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.
 Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Robertson, of the old Gray Brewery farm in Egremont, had a lamb shot last week by some hunters who were crossing his fields—a serious matter for the parties if found out.

The oldest man in Canada who exercised his franchise on Nov. 3rd was Philip Chisholm of Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, who polled his vote for Duncan Finlayson Liberal candidate in Richmond. Mr. Chisholm was 101 years old in June last, and he hopes to be able to vote once more for Laurier.

Prof. Shortt, of Queen's University, says the party system has come to stay and, having come to stay, it is our duty to make it respectable and to consider how this is to be done.

The grand jury at the Perth assizes, held at Stratford, made a strong deliverance on the practice of dishonesty, there being two or three cases of that nature before the court. The desire to get rich fast, without labor, often by gambling, was severely commented upon. In this connection they pointed out that legitimate sport, useful in developing the physical to its best, has by betting, become the means of ruining the morals and finances of some of our cleverest young men.

TERRIBLY DISTRESSING

Nothing can cause more pain and more distress than Piles.

No wonder many Pile sufferers say their lives are burdens to them.

Ointments and local treatments may relieve but cannot cure.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is guaranteed to cure any case of Piles.

If Hem-Roid doesn't cure you, you get your money back.

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally, thus removing the cause.

\$1,000.00 guarantee goes with every sale.

A month's treatment for \$1.00, at all Druggists or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited Niagara Falls, Ont.

Hardware merchants are, this fall, doing a great trade in coal stoves. The high price of wood last winter, and the difficulty of keeping a supply on hand at the high price, has decided the majority of town's people to use coal instead of wood, especially for heating purposes. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The stove merchants will reap a harvest from the change.

When you write a letter to the newspapers be sure you spell out of everything. Don't abbreviate names of the week, or the names of the months. Write the names of persons and places extra plain. It may be perfectly plain to you because you know who you are talking about, but the printer will not have the knowledge and will have nothing to guide him but your writing.

A Norwegian named John Eggen has invented an electric apparatus for indicating the presence of a school of fish in the deep. It consists of a metal plate and a microphone in the water, connected by wire with a telephone on board ship. It is to be hoped that one day this invention will be found capable of being applied to other places than the deep. By so doing it would save ardent fishermen a lot of needless fishing.

The annual report of the Cancer Research Fund was recently submitted in London. From this it appears that the disease is not, as has sometimes been asserted, a product of civilized and uncivilized alike. It affects animals as well as human beings, and fishes are not immune to it. But it is not infectious and not transmissible from one species to another. It is not attributable to a parasite and is not increasing. The experiments of the past year have not shown that radium exercises a curative effect.

The other night thieves entered David Alrich's cellar in Newbridge and stole a quantity of pork. Two other places were visited the same night. They were also about to enter a milk house owned by John Patterson, when he was aroused by the dog. Mr. P. arose and went outside, whereupon the thieves, fled and got into a rig and drove off.

LARGEST & BEST IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

So far as we can learn no Business College in Canada graduates so many and at the same time such a large percentage of its students as does the

CENTRAL Business College
 STRATFORD, ONT.

Our courses are up-to-date, instructors experienced and facilities unsurpassed. Students may enter at any time. Write for free catalogue.

Elliott & McLaughlin,
 PRINCIPALS.

BRUCE COUNTY Uniform Promotion Examinations.

These examinations have been held in this county for the last 18 years, and they seem to have given general satisfaction as many regrets have been expressed that they cannot be continued.

They have served other good purposes beside the promotions of examinations. For example, the questions were suggestive and aided in keeping the schools out of ruts: they tended toward a broader education, by preventing the neglect of subjects distasteful to the teacher and pupils, and giving undue attention to those which were favorites, they sometimes protected teachers from parents who would not otherwise be convinced their children would not be fit for promotion; they were a stimulus to the teachers, the pupils and sometimes to the parents in the matter of keeping their children at school in order to pass the examination.

The School Law places the authority and responsibility of promotion in the hands of the teacher, subject to the supervision of the inspector. This never made the Uniform Promotion Examination a cast iron rule but very properly left the teacher to use his discretion in individual cases to be decided according to circumstances.

Whether these examinations should be continued or dropped for the present was discussed at the meetings of the Teacher's Institutes of West and East Bruce and the opinion of the teachers and the inspectors that it was impossible to hold them under present circumstances without unreasonable expense and labor in preparation of the questions.

The difficulties in the way of continuing are—(1) The Limit Table prepared in 1895, and amended in 1902, and under which the examinations are held at present has been superseded by the new Program of Studies; (2) The present policy of the Education Department appears to be to authorize more than one text book in a subject and to throw upon the country the responsibility of choosing the best. Thus there are at present three Part II readers authorized which would necessitate the expense and trouble of three separate examinations in Reading, Spelling and Literature; The new Program of Studies is not as well adapted for the uniform promotion as the old one was, being in part suggestive, which will lead to a variety of procedure in the different schools; (3) The passage from the old Program to the new one will result in great variety of operation for a time.

The Uniform Promotion Examinations will therefore for the present be dropped, and the teachers are left to promote at their discretion on their own examination, and we hope they will do it carefully in the best interests of each pupil and the school as a whole.

Your humble servant,
 W. S. Cleudening.
 Walkerton, Nov. 21, 1904.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
 Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.
 Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.
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The Corner Store, Mildmay

Ladies' Jackets.

Another shipment of Jackets to hand, all newest designs, with Capes and Belts in loose and tight fitting backs. Colors are black, fawn, grey and tweed mixtures.

Prices range from \$4.50 to \$11.00.

Ladies' Underwear.

All the wanted kinds to choose from. Vests and Drawers in Union Ribbed, All Wool Ribbed, Fleece lined and Natural Wool. Extra values from

25c to \$1 each.

Blankets.

We bought our Blankets over six months ago, consequently we can sell them at the old prices. If in need of any you can save money by getting them here.

From 90c a pair up.

Overcoats.

Made up in the very newest styles, best of workmanship, and selected Linings. They come in Black, Oxford and Hair line stripes, in a complete range of sizes

The prices are easy.

POULTRY WANTED.

We will pay the highest prices

For Chickens, Geese, Ducks and Turkeys.

A. MOYER,
 General Merchant.

J. O. HYMMEN,
 Manager.

Antonia Giacconi was sentenced at Montreal yesterday to be hanged on January 20th for murdering Theodore Duval.

William Babcock, an employee of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, received 2,000 volts by placing his hands on a guy wire, but he received no injuries beyond being burned.

Mildmay Market Report.
 Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
 Fall wheat per bu..... 1 00 to 1 00
 Oats..... 30 to 30
 Peas..... 56 to 56
 Barley..... 40 to 40
 Smoked meat per lb, sides 9 to 9
 " " " shoulders 8 to 8
 " " " hams 10 to 10
 Eggs per doz..... 19 to 19
 Butter per lb..... 15 to 15
 Dried apples 4 cents per lb

DR. L. DOERING
 DENTIST, MILDWAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened up Dental Parlors in Curie's Block, Mildmay. Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visit Ayton every first and third Saturday of each month.

R. E. GLAPP, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons Ontario. Residence, Elera St., nearly opposite the Electric light plant. Office in the Drug Store, next to Merchants' Bank MILDWAY.

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and Residence—Opposite Skating Rink, MILDWAY.

WESTERN FAIR
 London, Sept., 9th to 17th, 04.
 ENTRIES CLOSE 8th SEPTEMBER.

A NEW \$10,000 DAIRY BUILDING.
 Improvements all along the line. Exhibits unsurpassed.

Attractions THE BEST YET—Kitamura's celebrated Jap Troupe of 10 people, The Flying Banwards, and the best gymnats, acrobats and other specialties money can procure. Five evenings of fire works, concluding each evening with a realistic representation of

"The Bombardment of Port Arthur."
 A holiday outing none should miss. Special excursions over all the lines of travel. For all information, prize lists, &c., address.

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, J. A. NELLES,
 President, Secretary.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

Property For Sale.

Conrad Sieling wishes to dispose of his property on Adam Street, Mildmay. The property contains six acres of land on which are erected a good bank barn, brick house, kitchen and woodshed. Hard and soft water inside, and good orchard. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. Sieling, Mildmay

Frost Wire Fence

Has no equal as General Purpose Farm Fence
 It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.

FOR SALE BY
C. LEISEMER, Mildmay.

**STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

Receipts of live stock at the City Market were 79 carloads, composed of 819 cattle, 1099 hogs, 2807 sheep and lambs and 40 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was no better than for weeks past; in fact there were not as many choice animals according to the numbers offered.

Trade was dull with prices easier than at any time this season, as may be seen in the sales quoted below.

Exporters—There were none offered that is in loads, a few export bulls, 1600 to 1700 lbs, each selling at \$3 25 to \$3 75 per cwt.

Butchers—A choice lot or two of butchers, 1150 to 1200 lbs sold at \$4 to \$4 25, but there were few cattle sold over \$4 per cwt; loads of good butchers sold at \$3 60 to \$3 80; fair to good at \$3 25 to \$3 50; common at \$2 50 to \$3; rough and inferior at \$2 to \$2 50 per cwt; canners at \$1 50 to \$1 75.

Feeders—Trade was dull and prices easier; those weighing 1100 to 1180 lbs each sold at \$3 62 to \$3 90 per cwt; those weighing 900 to 1000 lbs each at \$2 75 to \$3 30; stockers 500 to 700 lbs each at \$2 to \$2 50 and \$2 90 per cwt; inferior at \$1 50 to \$1 75.

Milch cows—There was a good demand for choice quality cows, and about 18 sold all the way from \$32 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves—Only a limited number was offered, and prices were firm at \$3 50 to \$5 25 per cwt; with one or two of extra quality at \$5 50.

Sheep and lambs—Export sheep were a little firmer, selling at \$3 50 to \$3 65 per cwt. Lambs for butchers purposes at \$4 40 to \$4 60 per cwt; and choice picked lots of ewe and wether lambs for export purposes are quoted at \$5 per cwt.

Hogs—Deliveries were not large, about 1100. Prices are steady at \$4 80 for selects and \$4 55 per cwt for lights and fats.

Wesley Dunn bought 450 sheep at \$3 95 per cwt; 1500 lambs at \$4 65 per cwt, and 20 calves at \$7 50 each.

Rountree bought 19 cattle, 970 lbs each, at \$1 80 per cwt; 3 fair to good butchers at \$3 40, and 1 bulls, 1460 lbs \$3 30 cwt.

J. McLaughlin sold at Union Stock Yards 18 exporters, 1265 lbs each, at \$4 85 per cwt; 6 feeders, 1100 lbs each, at \$3 50; 10 butchers, 1010 lbs each, at \$4 25; 12 hogs, \$4 75 per cwt; 1 milch cow \$45.

The oldest voter in Bruce county to cast a ballot on Nov. 3rd, was Duncan McEae of 1st con, Huron Tp. He is 91 years old and voted for P. H. McKenzie.

The Chesley Public School Board have decided to put in a new boiler for heating purposes in the school there. Coal will be used in the new boiler which will cost \$1000.

Dr. Hodgins of the Provincial Board of Health, reports that the Province is entirely free of small pox, and has been for two months. Vaccination in the lumber camps has been thoroughly carried out. There were over 300 men in one of the largest concerns vaccinated under the direction of the Board.

Manitoba wheat crop of 1904 is still growing, that is in figures. A leading authority places it at 94 million bushels, how that the threshing is well over. There will be a lot of money in circulation in the west this year.

The United States has spent twenty-two million dollars establishing Rural mail delivery, which now serves one-seventh of the population of the country. In the United States there are seventy-five thousand post offices and five hundred thousand miles of postal routes, with a yearly travel over them amounting to five hundred million miles. The service costs over one hundred and fifty million dollars a year.

Mr. White, overseer of the House of Refuge, sowed two acres of sugar beets this spring. The beets have been sold the net returns being \$125. As all the work was done by the inmates, this is just so much money found. It would probably be a good idea to sow the whole farm in beets.

Mr. Wagner, the Neustadt butcher, shot the last of Mr. Donald McKinnon's bovines the other day at Ailsfeldt, after an exciting chase. This beast was the last of a herd of seven. They had been running loose all summer, and in the fall were in such a wild state that they could not be driven, nor even approached, by man, and had to be shot on sight.

**B. Goldberg,
MILDMAY.**

Buys
Scrap Iron, Steel,
Bones, Rags,
Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

and pays the highest prices.

Gather up your old Rubbish and turn it into good money.

Wagons will make regular calls during the summer.

B. Goldberg.

J. H. SCHEFFER

Wishes to announce to the public that he has bought out the barbering business formerly owned by W. H. Huck, and will continue the business.

First-class workmanship Guaranteed.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

Graduate of the Toronto Medical College. Special work on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office and Residence—Peter Street.

PULVO Hot Stove POLISH.

& METAL CLEANER COMBINED.

The only metal Patented Polish in the World, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives.

PTLVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.

PRICE 10c AT ALL GROCERS.

Sold by C. Liesmer, Butchart & Hunstein, J. J. Stiegler, J. N. Scheffer, J. S. Spahr.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY POISONED

An Alarming Condition Present in many places in Canada. How best to correct it.

Many people all over the Dominion are being poisoned slowly but surely, and that by their own carelessness.

The food may be pure, but digestion is not complete, and that is not digested rots and ferments, giving off the most violent poisons. What was intended to sustain life really turns into that which destroys life.

The temperature of the body is a little over 98 degrees. Every particle of undigested food lies in the Stomach and Bowels, subject to the temperature, which is as high as in the sun on a hot summer day. It is not necessary to explain how quickly such heat will decompose dead matter, either animal or vegetable.

The Stomach and Bowels must be set right—Anti-Pill will do it. Dr. Leonhardt made his Anti-Pill specifically to correct these conditions, and it has never failed when given a fair chance.

50 cents. All Druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

Mayor Urquhart is authority for the statement that the Government may take over the ownership of long distance telephones in Canada, and operate them under the postoffice department. It is claimed that the price of phones would be reduced.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS
Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc., I. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.
OFFICES: WASHINGTON, D. C. MONTREAL, CAN.

NOTICE.

We have received several large shipments of Winter Goods, and have it all displayed ready for sale

—COMPRISING—

Dress goods, home spuns, venetians, tweed effects, Satin cloths, poplins cashmeres, lusters, silks and satins.

Flannellettes wrapperettes, shirting, flannels, tweeds, ready made clothing and overcoats.

Ready wear skirts, from	\$2.50 to \$6.00
Ladies Jackets from	3.00 to 12.00
Wrapperettes worth	12½ for 10cts.
Wrapperettes worth	25 for 18cts.
Tweeds worth	80 for 60cts.
Tweeds worth	50 for 35cts.

Don't forget to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere as it is all new and up-to-date goods.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER OVER THE STORE.

Our Millinery Department is replete with new and fashionable styles of Headwear. Call and see our display.

POTATOES, BUTTER and EGGS taken in exchange.

JOHN SPAHR.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

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OFFICES: NEW YORK, LONDON, MONTREAL, SAN FRANCISCO, ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Harold Wismer, the 12-year-old son of Rev. Mr. Wismer, of Woodstock, fell off a load of grain near Inverkip and was killed.

JUST TO HAND.



A large assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.

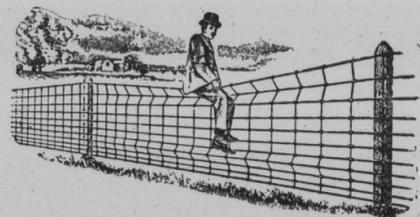
Call and see my stock and prices before you buy elsewhere. No trouble to show goods whether you buy or not. I have the latest styles in Chains, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Ladies' Guards, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Links, Brooches, Hair Pins, Combs and Purses, Wrist Bags, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

Repairing Done and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CHAS. WENDT'S,

Mildmay.

The Dillon Wire Fence,



Is the Fence for the Farmer.

The Dillon Wire Fence is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most serviceable and durable fence on the market. Miles of it in Carrick is giving the very best satisfaction. It is the best all round fence made in this country.

Antony Kunkel, the local agent, takes contracts and puts up the Dillon Fence. All work is done well and on short notice. Large and small gates always on hand.

Antony Kunkel, Mildmay.

Have you any Entertainment for the long, dull Winter Evenings?



★★★★

Then may we suggest a talking machine? Not the kind with the disagreeable rasping sounds but a machine that reproduces the voice so perfectly that the imitation cannot be detected from the real in many instances. Such is the

ZON-O-PHONE

With one of these instruments in your home you need never have a dull evening. It is a continuous entertainer—it gives you with delightful vivacity, a varied and endless program of Opera, Theatre, Song, Recitation, Oratory and Vaudeville as well as Sacred Selections. It fills every emergency when entertaining friends and supplies every musical need of the family.

Prices \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35 and \$45

We cordially invite you to visit our store. A pleasant time is guaranteed

J. N. Scheffer, Agent

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXIII.

The expression on Henson's usually benign countenance would have startled such of his friends and admirers as regarded him as a shining light and great example. The smug satisfaction, the unctuous sweetness of the expansive blue eyes were gone; a murderous gleam shone there instead. His lips were set and rigid, the strong hand seemed to be strangling the bedcloths. It wanted no effort of imagination to picture Henson as the murderer stooping over his prey. The man had discarded his mask altogether.

"Oh," he said, between his teeth, "you are a clever fellow. You would have made an excellent detective. And so you have found out where Van Sneek is?"

"I have already told you so," Littimer said, doggedly. "How many days have you been hanging about Brighton?"

"Two or three. I came when I heard that Chris was ill. I didn't dare to come near the house, at least not too near, for fear of being seen. But I pumped the doctor. Then he told me that Chris was dead, and I risked it all to see the last of her."

"Yes, yes," Henson said, testily; "but what has this to do with Van Sneek?"

"I was looking for Van Sneek. I found that he had been here. I discovered that he had left his rooms and had not returned to them. Then it occurred to me to try the hospital. I pretended that I was in search of some missing relative, and they showed me three cases of had accidents, the victims of which had not been identified. And the third was Van Sneek."

Littimer told his story with just the suggestion of triumph in his voice. Henson was watching him with the keenest possible interest.

"Do you know how Van Sneek got there?" he asked.

Littimer nodded. Evidently he had heard most of the story. Henson was silent for some little time. He was working out something in his mind. His smile was not a pleasant one; it was nothing like his bland platform smile, for instance.

"Give me that black book," he said. "Do you know how to work a telephone?"

"I daresay I could learn. It does not look hard."

"Well, that is an extension telephone on the table yonder worked in connection with the main instrument in the library. I like to have my own telephone, as it is of the greatest assistance to me. Turn that handle two or three times and put that receiver to your ear. When the Exchange answers tell them to put you on to 0,017 Gerrard."

Littimer obeyed mechanically, but though he rang and rang again no answer came. With a snarling curse Henson dragged himself out of bed and crossed the room, with limbs that shook under him.

He twirled the handle round passionately.

"You always were a fool," he growled, "and you always will be." Still no reply came. Henson whirled angrily, but he could elicit no response. He kicked the instrument over and danced round it impotently.

Littimer had never seen him in such a raging fury before. The language of the man was an outrage, filthy, revolting, profane. No yelling, drunken Hooligan could have been more fluent, more luridly diffuse.

"Go on," Littimer said, bitterly. "I like to hear you. I like to hear the smug, plausible Pharisee, the friend of the good and pious, going on like this, I'd give five years of my life to have just a handful of your future constituents here for a moment."

Henson paused suddenly and requested that Littimer should help him into bed.

"I can afford to speak freely before you," he said. "Say a word against me and I'll crush you. Put out a hand to injure me and I'll wipe you off the face of the earth. It's absolutely imperative that I should send an important telephone message to London at once, and here the machine has broken down and no chance of its being repaired for a day or two. Curse the telephone."

He lay back on his bed utterly exhausted by his fit of passion. One of the white bandages about his throat had started, and a little thin stream of blood trickled down his chest. Littimer waited for the next move. He watched the crimson fluid trickle over Henson's sleeping-jacket. He could have watched the big scoundrel bleeding to death with the greatest possible pleasure.

"What was Van Sneek doing here?" The voice came clear and sharp from the bed. Littimer responded to it as a cowed hound does to a sudden yet not quite unexpected lash from a huntsman's whip. His manliness was of small account where Henson was concerned. For years he had come to heel like this. Yet the question startled him and took him entirely by surprise.

"He was looking for the lost Rembrandt."

But Littimer's surprise was as nothing to Henson's amazement. He lay flat on his back so that his face could be seen. From the expression of it he had obtained a totally unexpected reply to his question. He was so amazed that he had no words for the moment. But his quick intelligence and amazing cunning grasped the possibilities of the situation. Littimer was in possession of information to which he was a stranger. Except in a vague way he had not the remotest idea what Littimer was talking about. But the younger man must not know that.

"So Van Sneek told you so?" he asked. "What a fool he must have been! And why should he come seeking for the Rembrandt in Brighton?" "Because he knows it was here, I suppose."

"It isn't here, because it doesn't exist. The thing was destroyed by accident by the police when they raided Van Sneek's lodgings years ago."

"Van Sneek told me that he had actually seen the picture in Brighton."

Henson chuckled. The noise was intended to convey amused contempt, and it had that effect, so far as Littimer was concerned. It was well for Henson that the latter could not see the strained anxiety of his face.

The man was alert and quivering with excitement in every limb. Still he chuckled again as if the whole thing merely amused him.

"The Crimson Blind" is Van Sneek's weak spot," he said. "It is King Charles's head to him. By good or bad luck—it is in your hands to say which—you know all about the way in which it became necessary to get Hatherly Bell on our side. All the same, the Rembrandt—the other one—is destroyed."

"Van Sneek has seen the picture," Littimer said, doggedly.

"Oh, play the farce out to the end," Henson laughed, good-humoredly. "Where did he see it?"

"He says he saw it at 213, Brunswick Square."

Henson's knees suddenly came up to his nose, then he lay quite flat again for a long time. His face had grown white once more, his lips utterly bloodless. Fear was written all over him. A more astute man than Littimer would have seen the beads standing out on his forehead. It was some little time before he dared trust himself to speak again.

"I know the house you mean," he said. "It is next door to the temporary residence of my esteemed friend, Gilead Gates. At the present moment the place is void—"

"And has been ever since your bogus 'Home' broke up. Years ago, before you used your power to rob and oppress us as you do now, you had a Home there. You collected subscriptions right and left in the name of the Reverend Felix Crosbie, and you put the money into your pocket. A certain weekly journal exposed you, and you had to leave suddenly or you would have found yourself in the hands of the police. You skipped so suddenly that you had no time even to think of your personal effects, which you understood were sold to defray expenses. But they were not sold, as nobody cared to throw good money after bad. Van Sneek got in with the agent under pretence of viewing the house, and he saw the picture there."

"Why didn't he take it with him?" Henson asked, with amused scorn. He was master of himself again and had his nerves well under control.

"Well, that was hardly like Van Sneek. Our friend is nothing if not diplomatic. But when he did manage to get into the house again the picture was gone."

"Excellent!" Henson cried. "How dramatic! There is only one thing required to make the story complete. The picture was taken away by Hatherly Bell. If you don't bring that in as the denouement I shall be utterly disappointed."

"You needn't be," Littimer said, coolly. "That is exactly what did happen."

Henson chuckled again, quite a parody of a chuckle this time. He could detect the quiet suggestion of triumph in Littimer's voice.

"Did Van Sneek tell you all this?" he asked.

"Not the latter part of it," Littimer replied, "seeing that he was in the hospital when it happened. But I know it is true because I saw Bell and David Steel, the novelist, come away from the house, and Bell had the picture under his arm. And that's why Van Sneek's agent couldn't find it the second time he went. Check to you, my friend, at any rate. Bell will go to my father with Rembrandt number two and compare it with number one. And then the fat will be in the fire."

Henson yawned affectingly. All the same he was terribly disturbed and shaken. All he wanted now was to be alone and to think. So far as

he could tell nobody besides Littimer knew anything of the matter. And no starved, cowed, broken-hearted puppy was ever closer under the heel of his master than Littimer. He still held all the cards; he still controlled the fortunes of two ill-starred houses.

"You can leave me now," he said. "I'm tired. I have had a trying day, and I need sleep; and the sooner you are out of the house the better. For your own sake, and for the sake of those about you, you need not say one word of this to Enid Henson."

Littimer promised meekly enough. With those eyes blazing upon him he would have promised anything. We shall see presently what over the younger man, and in what way all the sweetness and savor of life was being crushed out of him.

He closed the door behind him and immediately Henson sat up in bed. He reached for his handkerchief and wiped the big beads from his forehead.

"So the danger has come at last," he muttered. "I am face to face with it, and I know I should be, Hatherly Bell is not the man to quietly lie down under a cloud like that. The man has brains, and patience, and indomitable courage. Now, does he suspect that I have any hand in the business? I must see him when my nerves are stronger and try and get at the truth. If he goes to Lord Littimer with that picture he shakes my power and my position perilously. What a fool I was not to get it away. But, then, I only escaped from the Brighton police in those days by the skin of my teeth. And they had followed me from Huddersfield like those cursed bloodhounds here. I wonder—"

He paused, as the brilliant outline of some cunning scheme occurred to him. A thin, cruel smile crept over his lips. Never had he been in a tighter place, yet without discovering a loophole of escape almost before he had seen the trap.

A fit of noiseless laughter shook him.

"Splendid," he whispered. "Worthy of Machiavelli himself! Provided always that I can get there first. If I could only see Bell's face afterwards, hear Littimer ordering him off the premises. The only question is, am I up to seeing the thing through?"

(To be Continued.)

THE SCRIPTURAL HABIT

GIVING OF TITHES INCREASES RICHES.

Prosperity in Increasing Measure to Those Who Give Systematically.

A collection of printed matter on the subject of giving, found in the library of an up-to-date clergyman, offers a new and practically unworked field to the disciple of "new thought." It touches upon the subject from sides in which there is an element of interest to the business man, and to the speculative student, as well as to the religious devotee.

For the business man there is a tabulated record of results believed to have hinged upon the principle of worldly prosperity accruing to the "tither." In addition to the old appeal, given in the form of a complete collection of all scriptural commands, promises, and instances upon the subject, there is kept a record of modern instances in which the practice has been coincident with increasing prosperity. Names of well known men of practical affairs respected by the business world are quoted as having had increase of riches coincident with what is known as the "scriptural habit of giving." In many cases the good fortune is attributed by the beneficiary solely to the habit and with others who are more conservative and two are believed to be at least closely involved.

GIVES TITHES FROM FIRST.

One of the examples quoted is of a millionaire soap manufacturer of world wide reputation. He started to London upon his business career as a boy with all his worldly possessions in a bundle, and his sole capital a knowledge of soapmaking. Because of an incident upon the way he became so profoundly impressed with a belief in the principles of tithing that with his first earnings he proceeded to carry it into effect. So far from abandoning the practice—as is usually the case—when the business man achieves a large capital, the habit was continued in increased ratio through all the ascending heights to riches, which soap accomplished for this manufacturer. The literature in which this incident is included treats the subject from the novel standpoint that it is a matter of indifference whether it was mostly the tithes that proved the royal road to riches, or the soap. That somewhere between the two, it lay in a course from which the tithing system was never absent is the fact that is pointed out. This, as well as other incidents, is presented as coinciding with the scriptural promise rather than fulfilling it.

Records of an American league are also given in which each member not only gives his tenth but submits an annual report of his business prosperity. The results, said to surprise even the most sanguine believers in the worldly prosperity of tithes, show only two or three out of thousands who do not report largely in-

creased business prosperity. The books of the old South church of Boston, which have carefully preserved names of donors and the amount given by each for the last fifty years are also called in as evidence. Worldly prosperity is attested here by the names of many who began giving at that early period who are still giving and whose sums have increased from year to year. The names of several of the largest givers are to be found on the list fifty years ago, when they commenced giving small amounts.

STOPS SPENDTHRIFT.

Explanations of the practical effect of this system of giving offer an attractive field of speculation to the students who explain governing causes and effects scientifically. First, it is pointed out the most emphatic direction is that it shall be systematic. This not only does away with foolish and irrational giving, but of spending also, and can only result in the salvation of the spendthrift. Second, those who follow it are obliged to keep a careful system of monetary records. The business man who follows it knows what he is doing from week to week and from month to month, so that he can never fall for a large amount. His knowledge of his affairs, self-denial, and systematic payments are bound to win success for him. Third, it gives a strong motive for enthusiastic work for those who haven't it for any other cause. Tithers, so it is stated, and it appears not without reason, invariably become enthusiastic givers and so become enthusiastic workers.

One of the cases found in the records is the sworn statement of such an extravagant measure of success of a business house which tithed its profits, aside from the giving of its personal members, as could only open it to the suspicion of being a clever advertisement if printed in any way but the semi-private character of these records. As it is, the 400 per cent. profits which were reached, were given as "testimony" to the direct fulfillment of the challenge: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse and prove me now wherewith—"

It is also a significant fact that while this collection of literature comprises the whole gamut of facts and material for what is known as modern methods of preaching, as well as "modern thought" out of deference to the spirit of altruism, it is only selected from advisedly and held as a source of reference rather than exhortation.

LETTUCE AND ROSY CHEEKS.

Hints to Wives for the Improvement of Husbands.

If a wife wants to see her husband's cheeks become rosy she is advised by a writer on diet to give him two heads of lettuce a day, and to give him a portion of lettuce with poached eggs every night for six weeks. The writer gives these hints on how to prepare this magic maker of rosy tinted masculine cheeks:—

If you break the heads, cut the leaves from the lettuce heads and throw them for some time before serving into the water, for washing and cleansing, the best part will be lost. The lettuce heads should be washed whole and cut and prepared shortly before serving in order to retain all nourishing substances.

Variety in food does not necessarily mean a great variety at any one meal, nor does it mean rich pastries and indigestible stuffs. A meal of two or three articles is really better than a great number, but each meal should be different from the other. Breakfast, dinner and supper should consist of different articles of food, and these be varied from day to day. A variety of wholesome foods well cooked is needed. The sensible housewife is the one who does not serve to husband and children the things day after day until their appetites are cloyed, and their stomachs go on a strike. The food should vary from season to season, from day to day, from meal to meal.

Eat meat, eat fish, eat vegetables, eat fruits, eat cereals, but do not try to eat them all in one day. Remember your body is made up of many different elements, and it is best nourished by many different kinds of food.

HER POWER NOT EFFECTIVE.

In a most informing review of the war in Manchuria, Thomas F. Millard speaks of the Siberian-Manchurian Railway as "a vital factor in the situation," for it is the only feeder of the Russian army as long as Japan retains control of the sea. After an observation of three months he finds that the daily average capacity of this one-track railway for the transportation of troops is only a little more than four hundred men, with their equipments and supplies. On the basis of Mr. Millard's estimate, the capacity of this railway would be only 146,000 soldiers, with their equipments and supplies, in a whole year. Such an addition to the fighting strength of the Russian army in Manchuria, the size of which at the opening of the war was vastly exaggerated in the public reports, would not be sufficient to enable the Russians to make an aggressive campaign against the Japanese.

After an absence of 100 years, sharks have again made their appearance in the Baltic.

YOUR HEART AFFECTED? More People Than Are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examination were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease." This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest at Yarmouth, Eng., and, according to a London heart specialist, is in a certain degree correct.

"I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large. But this is not disease of the heart, which, I believe is really uncommon."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"Many think their hearts are affected, however, and have really nothing the matter with them at all. There are a great many people who never fail to go out without their name and address somewhere upon them and a phial of brandy ready for emergencies, and yet they never need them."

"Some of these people will even carry written instructions in their pockets as to what is to be done with them when the expected seizure comes."

"One middle-aged lady I know was so confident that her heart was liable to sudden failure that she never went anywhere without her brandy phial, and got her husband to tell everybody she knew what to do if an attack came."

"Curiously enough, it was the husband who died from sudden heart failure. The wife died years afterwards from another disease."

"Not doubtably heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent now-a-days. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life—particularly the five minutes' meal followed by a rush for the train—have a lot to do with heart trouble. And I am sure that heart weakness caused by over-smoking is on the increase."

A MARRIAGE TANGLE.

Mother and Daughter Were Both Married to the Same Man.

Rarely has a more complicated matrimonial tangle come before the courts than that which engaged the attention of the Aldershot County Court judge the other day. A remarkable feature of the case was that a woman and her daughter had gone through the marriage ceremony with the same man.

The facts came out in an action brought by Mrs. A. G. Fitzgerald against George Knight, telegraphist at the head-quarter office of the First Army Corps at Aldershot, for the recovery of £10 due to her under a deed of separation.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, it appeared, married Knight about twenty-two years ago. She had then just returned from India with her two children, believing her first husband was dead. Knight was then in the army. Before the marriage took place Mrs. Fitzgerald told him the story of her previous marriage.

Some years later her daughter left her. Recently Knight discovered by means of an advertisement that his wife's former husband was alive when he married her, and also by the same means discovered the whereabouts of the missing daughter.

The daughter was reunited to the family, and soon afterwards Knight caused Mrs. Fitzgerald to sign a separation agreement, by which he was to pay her so much a week. Shortly afterwards her daughter and Knight left the house, and she then discovered that the former had had a child by Knight, and that he had married her.

In the agreement, which Mrs. Fitzgerald said she had not read, was a clause to the effect that if she interfered with Knight the allowance would cease. All she had done was to go to her daughter to induce her to come back to her.

The judge, the Hon. Arthur Russell, characterized Knight's action as the most disgraceful thing a man could do, and told him that Mrs. Fitzgerald could molest him as much as she pleased, as far as he was concerned.

Judgment was given for Mrs. Fitzgerald with costs, amid loud applause.

IT PAYS TO BE GOOD.

Under the will of Mrs. Marianna A. Ogden, who died at Lenox, Mass., or September 28th, nearly \$600,000, besides much real estate, is disposed of. The testatrix leaves \$200,000 to Annot Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y., and \$5,000 to the Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira. The bulk of the property in personal estate is bequeathed to her sister, Fannie A. Haven, and her real estate is divided between her and her brother, Matthias H. Annot. There is also a bequest of \$5,000 to a nephew on condition that he does not drink until he is 21, and an additional \$5,000 should he abstain from drink and also from the use of tobacco until he is 25 years old.

It is easier to start some men talking than it is to stop them.

SOME VALUABLE ORCHIDS **GOOD REASONS**
REMARKABLE EXHIBITION AT **FOR ALL HE SA**
A LONDON SHOW.

Priceless Plants Brought From
 the Forests of South
 America.

The great flower show the Royal Horticultural Society just held in the inner Temple Gardens, contained many floral oddities and a few striking novelties, says the London Express.

The most remarkable feature of the display was the wealth of orchids. Where you have something like \$375,000 worth of these fantastic flowers massed together, you are bound to find something rare, weird, or wonderfully beautiful.

Well known growers had brought plants from all parts of England, and at the end of the three days' floral carnival they were able to congratulate themselves upon having done a record amount of business.

One of the largest growers present stated that the orchid is growing more popular every year, and that owing to the comparatively rarity of the plants prices are always rising. Plants listed at twenty guineas ten years ago are worth fifty guineas today.

VALUE OF PLANTS.

The romance that attaches to the plants, the fact that dangers of all sorts must be faced in tropical jungles and forests by those who collect them, the weird shapes and wonderful hues (some of them almost indefinable) of the flowers—all these have caused the orchid to catch the public interest, and now, when a man with a full purse and a love for flowers covets orchids, he leaves no stone unturned to gratify himself.

There are many common orchids worth, say, half a guinea a plant; and there is no reason, considering their abundance, for thinking that they will ever be sought but common. But when you come among the highly priced specimens, the orchid market sees sometimes some amazing fluctuations. A grower may, one year, have a certain plant worth a comparatively small sum, but in a few years that same plant may be priceless.

ONLY WHITE FLOWER.

Several years ago the *Cypripedium farianum*, a variety of the lady's slipper orchid, was catalogued by Messrs. Bull, of Chelsea, at half a guinea a plant. To-day there are only three plants of that orchid in existence, and they are worth at least 1,000 guineas apiece. The other plants have all died off.

Messrs. Bull showed the only white orchid known to exports. For fifty years collectors had been hunting for such a specimen, when one of the firm's collectors found it in a Brazilian forest. Naturally the plant is priceless.

Its name is *Laella Purpurata*, Queen Alexandra. It is of purest white, with a yellow throat, lined with dark brown. Mr. Bull says that he will not run the risk of hybridizing the plant with itself for fear of weakening, or perhaps killing it, by allowing it to produce seed pods. He intends to propagate it by dividing the roots.

The fascination of hybridizing seizes upon all orchid growers, and they find the process an endless source of delight and profit. They never know what whim of shape or color will result, but they are perfectly aware that the mere taking of a tiny atom of pollen from one flower and placing it on the pollen of another may sometimes mean a fortune.

The show itself supplied an instance of fortunate hybridizing. There was an insignificant little bunch of orchid blossom representing one small hybrid plant in Belgium, for which its owner—Mr. Charles Vuylsteke—would not take \$15,000. The plant was considered far too precious to send to London from the nurseries at Loochristi, where it was raised.

One extraordinary thing about this hybrid is that its father, *Cochlidia Noetzlina*, a small flower of vivid scarlet, is not a quarter the size of *Odontoglossum Pescatorei*, its white and purplish crimson mother. Yet the resultant hybrid is every bit as large, if not larger, than its mother. Another point about it—indeed, the feature that makes it so valuable—is that it is the first *odontoglossum* orchid to show a hue of red. For years hybridists had been experimenting to introduce red into the *odontoglossum* family. Mr. Vuylsteke has succeeded, and his new orchid—*Odontioda Vuylsteke*—shows a hue of scarlet on a ground of white. Its lips are of rich yellow, and its border is of rose lilac.

Messrs. Cypher, of Cheltenham, showed a valuable novelty in the form of a white and green orchid of the lady's slipper variety—*Cypripedium Callosum*—Sanderas—of pure white, lined with light green.

Among the growing mass of color presented by the thousands of orchids were many individual specimens which at once caught the eye. Sometimes it was because of an uncanny shape that gave to the flower an air of sinister intent.

"Oh," was the first surprised comment of one fair lady visitor, on catching sight of a *Cypripedium Callosum* Wallisii that looked like a woman mad with drink, "will it hurt?" Then, recovering herself, she added

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE
W. N. BASKIN'S PAINS.

Well-Known Norwood Contractor
 Always Has a Good Word
 for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Norwood, Ont., Nov. 21.—(Special)—Mr. W. N. Baskin, the well-known lumberman and railroad contractor here, is one of those who never to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Baskin gives the reason why as follows:

"For two years I was laid up with Lumbago and Kidney Disease. Times I would become very weak and would have to give up work. I work on the C.P.R. and the Pa. Sound R.R., and people all know I sick I was.

"Reading of wonderful cures Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to them, and I can say I have not had any pains since I used them. I just took three boxes to cure completely." Lumbago is one of results of Kidney Disease. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will cure your Lumbago.

MOST OF THIS PAGE IS MISSING

with a great deal of truth, "some of them do look dangerous at first." There was another *Cypripedium* that suggested a piratical rover; indeed, looking at some of these flowers from certain positions, you could construct up all sorts of images, quaint, beautiful, and ghastly.

SOME FLY-TRAPS.

In a corner away from the others were some plants that really were dangerous, although only to insects. There was a specimen of the *Dioscorea Muscipula*, the Venus fly-trap plant with its ugly-looking traps laid out baited for unsuspecting flies.

Within the trap is a sweet net which insects love, and several long spines which they must touch before slipping it. But the touching of the spines means that the trap snatches closing its teeth and barring means of escape for the intruder. Then the flower feeds.

Another insectivorous plant is a *Sarracenia Wilsonii*, a trumpet-shaped trap about nine inches long. At the bottom is the inevitable of nectar. The inner sides of the trumpet are slippery as glass, when an insect once reaches the it can never climb into safety again but falls a prey to the voracious plant.

QUITE SAFE WITH HIM.

Pretty Daughter—"Ma, may I go boating?" Fond Mother—"Indeed, you sha'n't. The idea! Who invites you?" Daughter—"Mr. Bliffers." Fond Mother—"Oh, yes, you may go with Mr. Bliffers. He has a good leg, and if the boat upsets, just hang on to that."

TILL NOON.

The Simple Dish That Keeps Vigorous and Well Fed.

When the Doctor takes his medicine and the grocer eats the bread, he recommends some confidence to the observer.

A Grocer of Ossian, Ind., has had practical experience with food of anyone's attention.

He says: "Six years ago I became so weak from stomach and bowels trouble that I was finally compelled to give up all work in my store in fact all sorts of work, for four years. The last year I was confined to the bed nearly all the time, and much of the time unable to retain food of any sort on my stomach. My bowels were constipated continually, and I lost weight from 165 pounds down to 125 pounds.

"When at the bottom of the matter I changed treatment entirely and started in on Grape-Nuts and for nourishment. I used absolutely nothing but this for about six months. I slowly improved and got out of bed and began to eat about."

"I have been improving rapidly and now in the past two years I have been working about fifteen hours a day in the store and never felt better in my life.

"During these two years I never missed a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, and often have two meals a day, but the breakfast is always made of Grape-Nuts and cream alone.

"Since commencing the use of Grape-Nuts I have never used anything to stimulate the action of my bowels a thing I had to do for years, but this food keeps me strong and in fine shape, and I am a much stronger and heavier every day."

"My customers, naturally, have been interested and I am compelled to answer a great many questions about Grape-Nuts.

"Some people would think the simple dish of Grape-Nuts and cream would not carry one through the noonday meal, but it will and in the most vigorous fashion."

Name given by Postum Co., Brock, Mich.
 Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Health."

