

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 16.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1907.

No. 44

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1864

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

Capital paid up \$6,000,000 Reserve fund and undivided profits over \$4,000,000.
Total Assets OVER FIFTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PRESIDENT, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN KT. VICE PRESIDENT, JONATHAN HODGSON, ESQ.
E. F. HEBDEN, GENERAL MANAGER.

The Bank has 119 Branches and Agencies distributed throughout Ontario, Quebec, Man. and other N. W. Provinces.
Bank Drafts or Money Orders sold at lowest rates, payable at par at any point in Canada or U. S.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Interest at 3 per cent per annum on allowed on S. B. deposits of \$1 and upwards.
INTEREST ADDED TO PRINCIPAL QUARTERLY.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS.

MILDMAY Branch, A. A. WERLICH Manager.

The Corner Hardware
MILDMAY.

THE Pandora Range

The Stove you have been reading so much about. We have it. Let us show you the many points in which it excels. Take a look through our large stock of

Ranges & Heaters

Hunting season is now on. Buy your Guns and Ammunition **HERE.**

C. Liesemer.

New Tailor.
New Suitings.
New Styles

Doesn't spring give you the feeling that you want to be decked out in a stylish new suit? Of course it does! Give the new tailor an order for your next suit and you will be pleased—there's not a doubt about it. A large stock of this season's most fashionable Suiting to select from,—the styles are correct, the prices very reasonable, and we guarantee a right fit. Call and see us.

R. MACNAMARA,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

MILDMAY'S NEW DRUG STORE

Water Glass Egg Preserver

The only reliable way to keep eggs. The contents of a 15c. can will preserve 12 dozen eggs. This is no experiment but has been in use for several years in some parts of Ontario.

Rubber rings for fruit jars and spices for pickling.

Stationary and School Supplies.

J. COATES
NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE

County Council Notes.

A Special Meeting of the County Council of the County of Bruce was held at Paisley on Wednesday, Oct. 23rd 1907 for the purpose of passing the by-law to issue \$20,000 debentures for rebuilding Denny's bridge and for general business.

At the opening some members took exception to certain comments in the press complaining of the calling of this Special Session. These members pointed out that the Council had first obtained legal advice as to whether or not they were legally compellable to rebuild Denny's bridge and found that they were. That being so they had no option but to go on with it. The cost was too much to raise in one year so the Council decided to issue debentures for it. Under the present law no such debentures could be issued until after the by-law had been passed at a meeting of the Council specially called for that purpose and this meeting had therefore been called for the purpose of passing this by-law. The members were of the opinion that if there was any fault it was not with them but with the law as they had only done what the law compelled them to do and thought it unfair that they should be adversely criticized through the press for their action.

Immediately after opening, the by-law authorizing the issue of these debentures was passed, signed and sealed and the Warden and Treasurer were appointed a Committee to arrange for the sale of the debentures.

A grant of \$100 was given the Town of Paisley. The Tp. of Carrick asked to be reimbursed their costs of the arbitration with Tp. of Normanby, claiming the County had benefitted largely by the decision of the courts won by Carrick. This was left over till the Dec. Session.

A long discussion took place as to the adoption of a bridge on the 10th Con. of the Tp. of Brant as a county bridge and was finally referred to a committee to obtain legal advice as to whether or not the county could be compelled to adopt this as a county bridge, it appearing that if parts of the approaches are included this bridge is of the length required by statute to make it a county bridge, but not long enough unless part of the approaches were taken in. The feeling of the Council was that they should have advice as to exactly what constitutes a "bridge" for the purpose of the length required by statute before a bridge can be declared a County bridge. The matter will come up again at the December Session.

BORN.

LOBSINGER—In Mildmay, on Oct. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lobsinger, a son.

SCHMIDT—In Mildmay on October 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Urban Schmidt, a daughter.

WEBER—In Carrick on October 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Weber, 10th con., a daughter.

KLOEPPER—In Carrick on October 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kloepper, a daughter.

HANLEY—In Winnipeg, on Oct. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hanley, a daughter.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young cows, heifers and bull calves by Young Macbeth (imp.) at astonishing low prices.

JAS. THOMSON.

John Bell, aged thirteen years, was killed at North Bay by falling off a moving freight car.

LAKELET.

Many of the farmers started their turnips in the beginning of this week and they are not a very heavy crop. The mangels were a pretty fair crop in most cases and are all housed.

There was a very large crowd in attendance at Mrs. Ritchie's sale last Friday afternoon and the prices received were a little above the average this fall. Mr. G. W. Walker of Gorrie was auctioneer, and though he is but an amateur he did well indeed, and is a comer sure. Hogs and young cattle appear to be the rage this fall. What a contrast from the past few years. It is almost impossible to sell a shoat or a sow at anything like a reasonable figure.

We were pleased to see the Carrick people show their appreciation of Mr. A. Darling's sojourn among them. Mr. Darling will be missed in the community and at McIntosh church. For years he was a manager of the church and acted as Treasurer for the congregation for 6 years and did yeoman service in each position. He always had the courage of his convictions and he certainly will be missed by his colleagues at McIntosh. It appears the fate of all country congregations to lose members year after year and McIntosh is no exception. This year it is getting more than its share.

Last Tuesday night the members of the McIntosh choir assembled at the home of Mrs. Ritchie, 17th con., where a pleasant evening was spent with the family before their leaving for Wroxeter. Mr. John Gowdy was appointed chairman and called on Miss Bertie Crawford who read the following address:—
To Miss J. Ritchie, Belmore.

Dear Friend,—Learning with the deepest regret that your departure from our midst is nigh at hand, we, your associates and co-workers of the McIntosh choir, have assembled here to-night to bid you a fond farewell, and to show in some tangible manner that your earnest labors with us and for us have been highly appreciated by all of us.

From your early youth and particularly during the past year and a half, McIntosh congregation has found in you, one who excels in singing the songs of praise one who always put forth her very best efforts to have the singing a success. Since the installation of the organ into the church you have made use of your God given talent as organist and leader in a way to enlist the admiration of every church goer. Your assistants in the choir have been benefited and inspired by your eminent training to such an extent that they have learned the truth of the old adage.

"The pride of man or woman in what he or she knows keeps lessening as their knowledge grows."

The relations existing between you and the members of the choir have always been cordial. You were forbearing at all times with your associates and we could not help thinking that our welfare always pleased you and our faults distressed.

Actuated by the design that you should have some little gift whereby you might remember the little band you are now leaving, we ask you to accept this memento and though so insignificant in itself conveys slightly our appreciation of your kind and unselfish labors and of your ever courteous demeanor towards all of us.

To your new home at Wroxeter you carry with you our heartiest and very best wishes for a pleasant life and knowing the kindly interest you have taken in us we feel assured that while you are absent in person you will be present in spirit with those whom you are leaving behind at McIntosh.

Signed on behalf of the choir,
B. Crawford, Jno. Gowdy,
M. A. Pomeroy, W. Haskins,
Maggie Harper, R. G. Nay,
Ruby Teskey.

At the proper time Miss M. Harper and M. A. Pomeroy presented Miss Ritchie with a beautiful silver mounted toilet set and a silver sugar bowl. Inscribed on the back of each piece of the set were the initials "J. R."

Though deeply affected, Miss Ritchie thanked the donors. She was sure she was undeserving of such kindness, yet felt gratified to think that in the performance of her duties her services had been appreciated. She assured them she would never forget them, her old home, or her old church. After short addresses by the chairman and J. Darroch, eulogistic of Miss Ritchie's earnestness and genuine kindness to her assistants, the ladies who had brought their baskets did things up white during the next hour. Mrs. Ritchie and her daughter left on Saturday for Wroxeter and they carry with them the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy life in the little town to the south.

OBITUARY.
(Kincardine Review.)

This community was plunged into the deepest gloom when on Thursday morning it was announced that Mrs. J. D. Miller was dead. She had been down with typhoid fever for five weeks.

Mrs. Miller came here with her husband nine years ago from Mildmay, and since that time she endeared herself to all with whom she became acquainted. She was a worker in the Methodist church and sang in the choir, and the members of that church are conscious of the deep loss they have sustained. She was popular with all in town and thoroughly respected as a woman of many excellent virtues. She is survived by her husband and three daughters, the eldest being ten years of age. For the stricken husband the deepest sympathy is felt in his irreparable loss.

The affection and respect with which the deceased was regarded was made manifest on Saturday. Although the obituary notices stated that the funeral would be private, a large concourse of people followed the remains to their last resting place in Kincardine cemetery. Never before has such a profusion of floral tributes been seen at a funeral in this place. They were carried in a platform wagon behind the hearse.

Among the offerings were at pillow with the words "At Rest" from the husband and daughters; Gates Ajar, from the employees of Mr. Miller's establishment; wreaths, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. McDonald; Brophy, Caine & Co., Montreal; John D. Ivey & Co., Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cameron, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Walter, Listowel; Mr. and Mrs. H. Graef, Clifford; Anchor, Mr. G. E. Johnston; Harp, Methodist church choir; Sheaf, Mr. H. Marton, Toronto; Bouquets, Mr. J. C. Burt, Misses Livingstone and Fleming, Mrs. John Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shiels, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hunter, Mr. A. Wilkins, Mrs. Wellmer, Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Women's Missionary Society Methodist church, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brick, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Bruce, Balmoral Club.

The remains were laid to rest in the Kincardine cemetery being borne by Dr. W. J. Bruce, Dr. J. A. McDonald, Robt. Ross, R. J. Stewart, J. B. Watson and J. J. Hunter.

MAY ABOLISH HOME WORK.

It is reported that Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, has under consideration several educational reforms which will be presented to the Legislature for approval at the coming session.

Among these will be a well-thought out scheme, providing for the abolition of home work for the younger pupils.

The enactment will, it is anticipated, embrace all the pupils of the public and separate schools. As regards the junior classes in the high schools it is not improbable that certain restrictions may be adopted.

The evidences of the physicians consulted was absolutely against home work.

Public School Report.

Average in percent. for four examinations in October.

V. Class—Fred. Filsinger (1 exam) 79
Zella Kidd 65, Lillie Sieling (3 exams) 55
Emerson Berry (3 exams) 46.

Sr. IV. Class—Tyrwhitt Kidd 63, Willie Wendt 58, Chester Gowdy (3 exams) 57, Ephrian Schwalm 53, Doretta Wiekic 47, Erma Morrison 45, W. H. Miller 42, Charlie Wendt 42, Pauline Clapp 42, Clarence Jasper 40, Charles Pletsch 30, Elsie Titmus 19.

Jr. IV.—Myrtle Vollick 39, Wellington Murat 37, Henry Murat 36, Emma Diebel 35, Alvin Miller 26, Laona Hahn 23, Geo. Titmus 21.

III Class—Samuel Miller 48, Minnie Miller 42, Pearl Hamel 36, Adella Schnurr 36, John Heberle 40, Elmo Schnurr 34, Adella Holtzmann 28, Roy Schnurr 24, Ollie Liesemer 30, Bert Titmus 10.

The examinations for the Junior IV. and Sr. III. were difficult, hence the percentage is low.

J. T. KIDD.

About the House

APPETIZING DISHES.

Improve Your Apple Pie.—A little molasses mixed with apple improves the flavor of apple pie.

Crusted Potatoes.—Cut boiled potatoes lengthwise into fairly thick slices. Dip well in beaten eggs, highly seasoned, roll in flour and fry in hot spider.

Peach Nest.—Sliced peaches, remove stone, and fill hollow with chopped English walnuts. Serve with salad dressing on a lettuce leaf.

To Improve Mayonnaise.—To one-half cup mayonnaise salad dressing add one heaping teaspoon peanut butter, thoroughly mixed in, a small quantity at a time. It improves it.

Roast Duck with Onions.—Procure a pair of nice ducks, clean them well, and put in a shallow baking pan. Season with salt and pepper, hard, and a little water. Surround the ducks with onions cut in halves and small slices of fresh ham. Set in a warm oven.

Stuffed Mutton and Beef.—Have a loin of mutton boned and before rolling it up to cast spread on the inside a stuffing made of apples and onions chopped fine, add a few breadcrumbs. Bake in a hot oven. Serve with red currant jelly or apple sauce.

Creamed Potatoes.—Slice thinly six boiled potatoes. Make a white sauce with a spoonful each of flour and chopped parsley fried in butter. Do not let these get brown. Add a cup of water and last the sliced potatoes. Season with salt and pepper and let boil slowly for ten minutes, stirring often. Serve hot.

Oyster Soup.—Take a good piece of soup meat and boil it in a quart of water. Season with salt only. Make a hash of green onions, parsley, and chervil. Try this in hot butter; add flour for thickening, and pour the broth on the whole. Add two dozen oysters and more water if needed. Season with a branch of thyme, two bay leaves and a piece of strong pepper. Serve with toast.

Tomato Pie.—A delicious pie for this season of the year and one farm-born folks delight in is green tomato. Line a deep pie pan with crust; slice rather thin green tomatoes and sprinkle with a cup of sugar and teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one of nutmeg; put in a tablespoonful of butter; pour two tablespoonfuls of vinegar over same, and before adding a thin upper crust sprinkle on a little flour.

To Boil Rice.—To a pound of rice use three quarts of water, having water well salted and boiling. Add rice that has been washed thoroughly; let it boil hard, stirring occasionally, for about twenty minutes, or until the kernels are tender; then drain in a colander and pour a little cold water through. Turn into a granite pan; cover, and let stand in oven a few minutes. Every kernel will be whole like potatoes.

Make Your Own Corn Bread.—For each loaf of bread allow one-half pint scalded milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter cake compressed yeast, and one-half tablespoon lard or butter. Stir in as much flour as is needed to make a stiff dough and let rise over night. In the morning turn out on mixing board and cut with a knife fifty or seventy-five deep gashes for each loaf, turning the dough as little as possible. Mould into loaves, let rise one hour, and bake one hour.

Cocoanut Pie.—Bake under crust; put a pint of sweet milk in a pan and set it in a kettle of hot water. When the milk boils add three tablespoonfuls of sugar; then two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water. Cook until it thickens; then add one-half box of cocoanut. Take off the stove and add white of the eggs, whipped to a stiff froth. Turn the mixture into the shell and place it in the oven to brown.

Rolls Stuffed Steak.—Take two pounds of beefsteak, lay it on a chopping board, beat it with a rolling pin about ten minutes. Then place the following stuffing on the steak and tie it up tightly. Put it in the oven with buttered paper over it. Bake twenty minutes. Serve with horseradish sauce, a scrap of horseradish on top, and some parsley. Four the gravy around which comes from the steak. Stuffing for above steak: Mix handful of breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped cherries, an ounce of butter, pepper and salt, and mix with a well-beaten egg.

USEFUL HINTS.

Keep Milk Sweet.—Put into milk a spoonful of grated horseradish and it will keep sweet for days.

Use Old Tooth Brushes.—Scald old tooth brushes, cleanse further in ammonia water; use to clean fancy handles of silver.

Stop Oil Stove's Smoking.—Keep your oil stove wick well trimmed and it won't smoke. Seal stray ends of wick with a red-hot poker.

Keep Grease Off Floor.—Old newspapers spread on the floor by the stove while frying meat will keep your floors free from grease spots.

Glue Up Hole in Silk.—Place a piece of silk under the rent with prepared glue, which can be purchased in drug store for 13 cents.

Make Soap Go Farther.—Cut into pieces and put into a dry place; it is more economical to use after it has become hard and it does not waste so readily.

For the House Painter.—When making use of a bucket and brush, to prevent the brush from slipping into the paint or paste draw a wire from one side of the handle across to the other and rest the brush on the wire and edge of pail.

Fix that Wringer Early.—When the rubber on the wringer breaks take a piece of muslin four inches wide and wind back and forth around the roller. It will not soil the clothes and may be used quite awhile; but better buy a new roller.

Shade Trees Shouldn't Die.—Those wanting to plant shade trees will have no trouble having them live if when setting them out they will place a four-inch tile so the mouth of the tile will just reach top of ground, or a little above. In this way one pail of water a day will keep the trees alive in the driest weather.

When New Shoes Pinch.—If new shoes are uncomfortable, put them on, but do not lace nor button. Stand, bearing the weight on the foot, and, with the help of a teaspoon fill the shoes with water as hot as can be borne, and let them dry on the feet. This stretches the shoes from the inside, and one or two applications will suffice. It is better to move about a little when the shoes are drying, as this aids the stretching.

To Pack Canned Fruit.—Get a box from your grocer if you intend to ship canned fruit on cars. Pad the bottom and sides thickly with excelsior or newspapers and fill snugly into empty boxes, then wrap each jar in newspaper until it fits tightly. Then turn down the covers and lay a thick pad over the whole, tucking in at corners and sides. Nail on the boards with wire nails, tag, and mark, "Glass, handle with care." If any jar breaks you have not been careful to fit boxes in snugly.

Make a Mouse Trap.—A novel and inexpensive mouse trap is made by setting upon the floor a well-filled water pitcher or bucket, and putting a piece of paper, broken in the centre, on top. Upon this sprinkle cheese. A bit of plank is slanted from the floor to the top of the pitcher—like a gangplank—and a trail of cheese leads the way to the summit. The mice, allured to the top, fall through the frail paper and are drowned. This is especially good where there are small children.

SEVEN FEET OF NAILS.

Calculated that They Would Grow that Length in Seventy Years.

A scientist has estimated that in a life time of seventy years a man grows nails which, if it were possible to preserve them intact, would reach the phenomenal length of 7 feet 9 inches. Exactly on what arguments this statement is based it is hard to say, for a little observation will show that during the greater portion of a man's life he cuts his nails on an average once a week, and at each paring removes a sixteenth of an inch, or the equivalent of a quarter of an inch per month, working out at 3 inches in a year. This would give him a growth of 7 feet 6 inches during the thirty years he lives between twenty and fifty. In the other forty years, when the growth is less rapid, he would certainly produce 4 feet of nails, so that 11 feet is a better average for the nail-producing capacity of man.

It should be noted, however, that the growth of the nails on the right hand is in most people, more rapid than those on the left, and it may be that the scientist in question has based his argument on the slower growth of the left-hand nails. Another curious point is that the rate of growth of the nails depends directly on the length of the finger; thus, the nails on the two middle fingers of man grow more rapidly than those on the first and third finger respectively, and these in turn are more speedy in their growth than those on the little fingers. Again, nails "ripen" quicker in summer than in winter, when the cold seems to render them harder.

A bald-headed man writes: "The most impertinent child I ever met was a boy of ten years of age. On leaving his widowed mother's house I attempted to pat him on the head in a fatherly manner. At this he pushed my hand away and said, 'Grow some hair on your own, old man, if you want to pat it!'"

"How does it happen," inquired the stranger, "that all the improvements are being made in this one street?" "It does not happen at all, sir," replied the guide, who was showing him about the place, majestically. "This is the street I live in. I am chairman of the local board, sir."

FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

2,000 SETTLERS AT WORK IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

This Although It Was Only Last Year Germany Got Ready to Admit Colonists.

It is about thirty years since the Germans acquired the vast region now known as German East Africa. They had no idea then that any part of the colony would ever become the home of white settlers. Much to their surprise, they have found that about a sixth of the country is so rich in soil and stands so high above the sea that white men may engage in manual labor there the year around.

The regions that invite white colonization are distributed in large and small areas among the Usambara Mountains, near the sea; on the vast, high plains south and west of Mount Kilimanjaro; in the mountains and rich valleys of Uhebe to the southwest; on the high tablelands of Urundi and Ruanda near the Congo Free State and in other districts. Already about 2,000 peasants from Germany and the Transvaal have settled there, though it was only last year that Germany got ready to admit colonists.

In some places there are only two or three settlers, while in other regions there are scores of families. It is still an unimproved wilderness and Germany holds out no glittering inducements.

In the circular of the colonial government last year colonists were told that they would be accepted if they were well, strong and temperate. They must be prepared to endure bravely the privations inseparable from pioneer life. There was little prospect of acquiring wealth, but the diligent man could make a home for himself and his family and

BECOME INDEPENDENT.

The great regions of Urundi and Ruanda, the most populous parts of German East Africa, about 300 miles from the Indian Ocean, are not yet open to settlement, as orderly relations with the natives are not yet fully established. These are the only regions adapted for white occupancy that are not yet accessible to colonists.

The Government will ultimately sell the land, but at present it is leased to settlers for a few cents an acre. As soon as the settler has one-tenth of his holding under cultivation or otherwise devoted to useful purposes, he is entitled to purchase twice as much land as he has improved at about 10 or 20 cents an acre.

The Government requires all settlers to bring at least \$500 into the country. They must paddle their own canoe in a financial way. It is a little different, however, with the German Poles, who are as yet the chief German immigrants. For each family a little cabin and two out-houses are constructed, a few cattle and some farming implements are provided and the Government is reimbursed in small regular payments.

All the settlers live in small cabins built of wood, stone or tiles. Many of them give most attention to the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, and produce only sufficient crops to feed their families. The Germans have been greatly surprised to find how large a variety of European farm crops can be grown on these wide-spreading lands from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Some settlers are actually raising wheat as fine as any land produces.

Wheat is destined to be a great crop, 800 miles inland, in the region of Central African lakes. The first crop sown on the second ploughing of the land yielded about forty bushels to the acre, the only trouble being that

IT RIPENED IN PATCHES.

so that a whole field could not be cut at once.

European vegetables grow finely, small fruits do well, and cotton and tobacco are an assured success. Millions of coffee trees have been planted, tobacco and sugar cane thrive and sisal hemp, introduced from Yucatan on the Government experimental farms several years ago, is already an important export.

The cry now is that the dockage facilities at Tanga, to which port most of the exports are sent, must be enlarged at once or shipments will be embarrassed. Already freight cars are likely to stand unloading for several days as storage room is not adequate.

It is a surprising fact that last year the three German ports on this great inland sea shipped 4,059 tons of the products of that part of German East Africa to Europe. The freight was carried on British lake steamers to the Uganda railroad, on which it was hauled to Mombasa and loaded on Hamburg and Bremen steamships. The largest items were peanuts, cotton, rice, rubber, wax, coffee, building woods, hides and skins.

Mr. Siedentopf is the only colonist who has yet entered the country with sufficient capital to begin work on a large scale. He picked out his land, all of which lies about 7,000 feet above the sea, and before he had been in the colony three months he purchased 2,000 head of native cattle and intends to increase his herd to 5,000.

He is developing a first-class ranch in a region where there is plenty of water and grass.

But all is not gold that glitters in German East Africa. Several hundred Boers from the Transvaal took up lands which some of them have already abandoned, moving over to

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

where they say the land allotments are larger and they have better treatment. The great trouble in the German territory is that railroad building has been

painfully slow and that the development of the country is already ahead of the transportation facilities.

All the settlers who are destined for the grazing and farming lands of the Kilimanjaro plateau have to tramp or trek 160 miles from the terminal railroad station to their destination. Here is the testimony given by one of those Boer farmers when he was bedridden with fever:

"We timed our arrival in accordance with the Government promise that the bridge over the Khomasi River would be completed on a certain day. We knew we could not get our goods across the river till the bridge was ready.

"We took the railroad to Mombasa and then started our wagons. We reached the river, one of the worst fever-breeding spots in Africa. Here we were kept sixteen days because the bridge was not ready.

"Our whole family, excepting one daughter, have nearly died of fever. We reached our land and with the greatest difficulty in our enfeebled state we built a house to live in. The Government gives us no protection. My two sons are now hunting for the Masai who might before last stole ten head of our cattle.

"A year before we came here the Government promised that in two years the railroad from Tanga would be completed to Kilimanjaro. We knew that it would be a year at least before we had anything to sell, and so we came here expecting that by the time we had skins, hides, butter and farm products to ship to the coast we should have a railroad at our door.

"But the railroad has not been built a rod beyond Mombasa. We are ten days by wagon from Mombasa and we don't know when we shall have this transportation.

"This country is splendid. The grass is good, water is plentiful, the soil is rich, the climate is all we can ask; but we do not think that the German Government is doing what it should to supply transportation."

The white settlers all over German East Africa are loudly protesting against the tardy development of the railroad system, planned several years ago. Letters from colonists on Victoria Nyanza say it is a disgrace to the German flag that they have to send their produce to the sea by the British steamers and railroad.

These protests are producing some effect and there are signs that railroad building will soon be pushed with some degree of vigor.

BADLY RUN DOWN.

Through Over-work — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Health and Strength.

Badly run down is the condition of thousands throughout Canada — perhaps you are one of them. You find work a burden. You are weak, easily tired, out of sorts, pale and thin. Your sleep is restless; your appetite poor and you suffer from headaches. All this suffering is caused by bad blood and nothing can make you well but good blood—nothing can make this good blood so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills never fail to make rich, red, health-giving blood. Mr. H. R. Reed, Quebec city, says: "About twelve months ago I was all run down as the result of over-work. My doctor ordered me to take a complete rest, but this did not help me. I had no appetite; my nerves were unstrung and I was so weak I could scarcely move. Nothing the doctor did helped me and I began to think my case was incurable. While confined to my room friends came to see me and one of them advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so and soon my appetite improved; my color came back and in less than a month I was able to leave my room. I continued the pills for another month and they completely cured me. I am now in the best of health and able to do my work without fatigue. I feel sure that all who are weak will find renewed health and strength in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They certainly saved me from a life of misery."

When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood they go right to the root of and cure anaemia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, kidney trouble, indigestion, headache and backache and those secret ailments which make the lives of so many women and growing girls miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THAT REVEREND GENTLEMAN.

A burglar was one night engaged in the pleasing occupation of stowing a good haul of swag in his bag, when he was startled by a touch upon his shoulder, and, turning his head, he beheld a venerable, mild-eyed clergyman gazing sadly at him.

"Oh, my brother," groaned the reverend gentleman, "wouldst thou rob me? Turn, I beseech you; turn from thy evil ways. Return these stolen goods and depart in peace, for I am merciful, and forgive. Begone!"

And the burglar, only too thankful of not being given into custody of by police, obeyed, and slunk swiftly off. Then the good old man carefully and quietly packed the swag into another bag and walked softly steps not to disturb the slumber of the inmates of the house and away into the silent night. For he, too, was a burglar.

"Her marriage was a great disappointment to her friends." "Indeed!" "Yes. They all predicted it would turn out unhappy, and it didn't."

DO YOU KNOW ESPERANTO

HOW A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE WAS INVENTED.

Life Work of Dr. Zamenhof — Great Advantages Which Will be Derived From It.

The name of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, is likely to go down to posterity as one of the greatest of the world's benefactors; for to him belongs the credit of inventing Esperanto, a language by which men of all nations can converse together. "We wish to create a common ground on which the various races of mankind can peacefully and fraternally mingle, without intruding racial differences in any way," the doctor remarked in his inaugural address at the recent conference of Esperantists, at Cambridge, England. And, judging by the enthusiastic assembly at the conference, that wish is rapidly being realized.

Delegates from twenty-five different nations, representing half a million Esperantists, conversed with each other in the easiest and freest manner. And if further testimony be needed as to the merits and uses of this twenty-year-old language, it can be found in the fact that it has been included in the curriculum of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc. are rapidly recognizing the practical and valuable nature of Esperanto.

Yet it was not so long ago that Dr. Zamenhof was regarded by many people as a crank. Few took him seriously when, in 1887, he published his brochure, "An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto," and for ten years he labored hard to get the merits of his linguistic invention recognized. Then the world suddenly awoke to the knowledge of Zamenhof's genius, and commenced to learn Esperanto with avidity. Curiously enough, it was not Dr. Zamenhof's intention, when he first conceived the idea of inventing an auxiliary language—for that is the correct description of Esperanto, seeing that it is an adaptation from all languages and a rival to none—to invite universal use, as the story of its origin shows.

As a boy Dr. Zamenhof lived in the little town of Bielostok, on the frontier of Russia and Germany. The inhabitants were of four different nationalities—Russians, Poles, Jews, and Germans—each group speaking its own language, and on bad terms with the other groups. When young Zamenhof reached his teens he grieved over this, and rightly concluded that the main cause was the misunderstanding due to

DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGE, and determined some day to invent a language which they could all understand.

With this object in view he acquired a knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Yiddish, Russian, and Polish, and thus equipped himself well for the task. Esperanto was the result of twelve years' study, and may be said to be built up from those words which are already known to the greatest number of persons of average education. Thus from an ordinary page of Esperanto text an Englishman recognizes 70 per cent. of the words, an Italian 60 per cent., a Spaniard 40 per cent., a Frenchman 80 per cent., and a German 40 per cent.

As an illustration of the simplicity of the new language, it might be mentioned that a booklet of twenty pages is sold at 2 cents for the use of beginners, entitled "The Whole of Esperanto," and whoever learns the contents of this booklet will know the

GREATER PART OF ESPERANTO.

An example of the word-building which forms the basis of the new language will illustrate its comprehensiveness. "Patro" is father; "patra," fatherly or paternal; "patre," in a fatherly manner; "patrina," mother. The nouns end in "o," adjectives in "a," adverbs in "e." Every word of more than one syllable is accented on the last syllable but one. Phonetically, grammatically, and structurally Esperanto is thus extremely simple.

Naturally Dr. Zamenhof is not a little proud of his achievement, and gratified on account of the manner in which Esperanto has at last been recognized. At the same time he thinks more of the advantages which the world will derive from his invention than of personal benefits. For, in the words of one who knows him, Dr. Zamenhof is "humble, unassuming, genial, and modest—an absent-minded professor of the old German type." He is none the less a genius for all that.—London Tit-Bits.

BABY AND MOTHER.

A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets relieves and cures constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea and simple fevers. The Tablets break up colds, expel worms and bring the little body through painlessly. They bring health to the little one and comfort to the mother. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



The effect of malaria lasts a long time. You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria. Strengthen yourself with **Scott's Emulsion**. It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

THE SACRIFICE;

—OR—
FOR HER FAMILY'S SAKE.

CHAPTER XI.

The unconscious Lora, in the meantime, was speeding on her way to Berlin. She was in a first-class carriage, and opposite her sat the man to whom she now belonged. She had heaved a sigh of relief on getting in when she perceived a young cavalry officer already occupying the red velvet cushions in one corner, who, at sight of her, instantly threw his cigar away.

The train rushed on through the snowy, monotonous landscape; she kept her eyes persistently closed. Two or three times she raised her eyes with a sudden start, when her husband addressed some indifferent question to her. She felt worn out in body and mind, as if she were on the verge of a severe illness. She could no longer think clearly.

She clasped her hands together, inside her muff, and in the confusion of her thoughts she asked horrible things of God, to whom she was praying.

A railroad accident—but then so many innocent people must suffer! But is it then really so great a sin for a person to take his own life?

She saw the railroad before her; far down in the distance the two lines ran together, and there, at the end, shone two glowing red sparks, and the sparks came nearer and nearer, and she waited with a wild joy for the hissing, fiery engine to crush her, as she lay there on the rails. She started up again; a shrill whistle; the train stopped and the conductor shouted out the name of the station. The carriage-door was opened, and "Eight minutes here!" was the announcement.

There was a confusion of voices outside; men ran about the platform, talking and shouting; the train hands went along the train with the oil-can, and pounded on the wheels; freight trucks, piled high with trunks and boxes, clattered along. At last the noise subsided a little, and the conductor put his head into the carriage to count the passengers—he was going to shut the door. "Is there a Herr Adalbert Becher from Westenberg here?" asked a telegraph-messenger.

"Certainly," replied Becher. "What is it?"

"A despatch, sir." He took the paper, unfolded it and read it, and a look of dismay spread over his countenance. Then he looked across at Lora, who had listlessly watched the proceedings. "It is nothing," he said; "your brother sent it for a joke—I will tell you about it tomorrow morning." And he smilingly struck her muff with his glove, and thrust the paper in the pocket of his fur coat.

She made no reply. What was it to her? She turned her head to the window and saw the lanterns on the station disappear, and the lights of the city. And they went on and on through the wintry landscape. Once she looked round at him; he had settled himself comfortably, and, tired of her silence, he had gone to sleep. She looked at his face with her great, searching eyes, with an expression of disgust about her lovely, firmly-closed lips. Then she looked at the young officer. He was gazing fixedly at her. She blushed crimson, as if he might have guessed her thoughts, and she quickly put down her veil.

"A miracle!" she prayed again. "O God, send a miracle to save me!"

Every moment it became clearer to her that it would not be possible for her to endure existence with him; that her disgust for him was stronger than the strict sense of duty, which had kept her up during her engagement, that had given her strength to-day to utter "Yes," at the altar.

The train slowed up in the station at Berlin. "Here we are!" cried Adalbert, waking up; he offered Lora his arm, on which she laid the tips of her fingers, and led her to the carriage which was to take them to the hotel. After a short drive they stopped at the door of the Kaiserhof. In the entrance the usual welcomes from the waiters of the hotel; the rooms were warmed and lighted; they were assured, and two waiters and a porter hastened to lead the way upstairs.

Again Becher offered his arm to his wife. She overlooked it, and gazed with longing eyes through the great panes of glass out into the street, in which the life of the great city was flowing by, men and carriages in endless confusion. Oh, to go out there, to be able to fly away through the strange, unknown streets—for away to that poor little house of her father, there to be hidden away forever! And to know that the present was only a horrible dream!

"Yes," she said hoarsely. "But instead of yielding to her wish, he drew her arm within his own, smilingly, it is true, but impatiently and roughly, and held it pressed tightly against his side, as he accompanied her to the stairs.

She submitted. Behind them came the porter, with the wraps and bags; before them were the waiters.

The rooms were on the second floor. A gentleman and a lady came toward them on the red Smyrna carpet of the corridor, both young and both happy. The gentleman was humming a song, and his pretty wife, clinging closely to his arm, cast a wondering glance, as she passed, on Lora's deathly pale countenance.

The waiter in the meantime had opened a door, and she crossed the threshold of the elegant little salon, which seemed to offer her a warm welcome, with its crackling wood-fire, the tea-table all spread, and the fresh odor of violets streaming from a large bouquet of her favorite blue flowers.

But she did not notice this. She crossed mechanically over to the window, and looked out on the street. Her husband's voice came to her as if from a great distance. He ordered the supper, scolded because the bouquet was not elegantly arranged, and declared it was as cold as a barn. "Bring the tea at once! We are half frozen after such a journey; aren't we, wife?"

At length she was alone with him, and she turned toward him. Her manner seemed to have gained a sudden decision. She leaned against the window; her face stood out like ivory against the dark red velvet of the curtain, and her eyes followed every movement of her husband.

He had just opened the trunk, and then he went to the looking-glass, close beside Lora. He laid down, on the marble console before it, his cigar-case, his note-book, match-box, meerschaum, and the papers out of his pocket, and arranged his beard with a dainty comb.

She waited for him to speak to her, with a beating heart, but with courage. She thought she had made up her mind what she would say to him, quite calmly; she would ask him how he knew that she loved that other man, and why he as he did know it, had still dared to stretch his hand out toward her; and would tell him that she was this fereed to believe that in seeking her he had only desired a suitable mistress of his house. She would certainly conscientiously do her duty by him in that respect, but beyond that—

Her thoughts were checked suddenly, and a deep flush overspread her face. He had seized her hands, and was looking with smiling tenderness into her beautiful, angry eyes. His looks seemed to her like an insult.

"Do not touch me!" she cried, freeing herself hastily.

But she could not go on. "Come, Lora," he interrupted with a laugh. "It is my turn to speak now." And standing a little way off, he leaned against the glass, and began to speak.

It sounded like a school-boy saying his lesson. A long stream of words flowed past Lora's ears, on the trust that married people should have in one another, that she should have in him—yes, must have, for he was a good fellow—a very good fellow, upon my word, Lora. Only one thing he could not hear—such a laughing expression as it pleased her to put on, and especially to-day. And it was his earnest desire to make her happy, and he loved her madly, and he would insist upon it that first was the chief thing, and, as far as he was concerned, his heart lay open before her. He was always a good fellow, and she could twist him round her finger if she only went the right way to work.

She could not follow him closely; she only heard the frequent words, "Love, trust, happiness, good fellow—"

Her lips, which had been scornfully pressed together, opened when at length he ceased. "I must have time to learn to put my trust in you," she said quickly. "Just now—I hardly know you—"

She stopped. The waiter came in, taking the huge tray from his shoulder, he began to set the table quickly and noiselessly.

It seemed to Lora as if her limbs would no longer support her; she sank into a chair, frightened and crushed by the pitiless expression of her husband's eye, who was now stalking angrily up and down, like a maddened animal. She felt that there was no escape for her; that she had been foolish to think there could be; that he had his rights, and that it would be useless to appeal to his delicacy or chivalric feeling. She feared him, his laugh, his flashing eyes.

She kept her hands folded in her lap, her head bent down. A horrible longing for her father seized upon her at this most miserable moment that had come to an unloving wife. The old man had been the only one who had felt that she was sacrificing herself; she seemed still to hear his question: "Lora, are you sure you will be happy with him? Tell me the truth, my girl?"

She could see again the sorrowful look, the last she had met, as she looked out of the carriage once more up to the window at which she stood. This farewell greeting had moved her so strangely, as if it were the last.

She started up. The waiter had left the room; she looked at her husband in desperation.

"I suppose you have been considering how to continue your delightful speech?"

he said with a disagreeable blandness: "Isn't it so, my love? But what if you should at length make up your mind to take off your hat and come to the table? You can continue your first curtain lecture quite comfortably during the meal. I am a man of great patience and wonderful consideration for such a beautiful woman—in a word, a very good fellow." He laughed, and turned to the table to inspect the dishes.

She did not hear anything else he said. Her eyes rested on a half open paper on the console. At first the blue letters had no significance for her; she read, quite mechanically:

"—if Lora would see him alive—come at once."
"RUDOLPH."

Even now she did not comprehend. She stretched out her hand for the paper, as she might have done for a newspaper, to read it, while the others were eating or writing.

"I do not feel like eating anything," she murmured, unfolding the paper. "Lapa—apoplexy—if Lora would see him alive, she must come back at once."

She had read it at length, and understood it, although the despatch was snatched out of her hand with a half-muttered curse.

"My father!" she screamed. She sprang up and rushed to the door. There she felt herself detained.

"Come, Lora, don't make a scene—for Heaven's sake! It can't be so very bad," he cried, crimson with anger—or dread.

She thrust him away and stood before him trembling in every limb, and with terror in her eyes.

"That was the joke," she gasped, "that!"

All the brutality of his concealment flashed upon her at once. She tried to speak, tried to tell him that she despised him, hated him who would have deprived her of her father's last look, but no word crossed her lips. Silently she turned away and walked to the door.

She heard his words: "I wanted to save you from sorrow, child. God knows you would have heard it soon enough. Where are you going? No train leaves now. Lora, what will the people think? Confound it! Do be reasonable!"

She was already flying down the corridor, and she hurried out through the great vestibule, past the wondering porter, into the street.

"To the Anhalt station!" she cried to the nearest cabman; "I must get the express train to Hamburg."

"It goes in half an hour, madam."

"Drive fast—for Heaven's sake!" she cried.

As she was getting in she felt herself supported, and her husband sprang after her into the carriage. "You will allow me to accompany you?" he asked sarcastically. "Only on account of the people, you know. It is not customary to run away from one's husband in this sudden manner. It's a charming evening, too! And what is it all about? Of course it is only a false alarm. The old man has probably drunk too much champagne."

Lora put her hands before her face, and suppressed a cry of horror.

When they reached the station she escaped into a ladies' carriage, and there she lay during the journey, despairing, praying, demanding only to find him living, to look once more into those dear, faithful eyes, only to hear her name once more from his lips.

The train reached Westenberg about midnight. She encountered an icy wind as she left the warm coupe. She drew her veil over her face, and hurried across the platform into the well-known street that led to the town. What did she care for the low mutterings of the man who strode after her—for the fierce winter night, which blew ice and snow into her face? She had only one thought—her father! She fairly flew, leaving her husband far behind; and breathless and full of dread, she at length reached the little house. There was a light in her father's sitting-room, but in the adjoining bedroom both windows were open to the cold air.

She knew what that meant, and she was so overcome that she hardly had strength to pull the bell.

And then steps slowly approached from within, and the door was opened. Her mother stood before her, holding the lamp high above her head.

"Mamma!" cried Lora, gazing at her mother, who seemed to have grown years older in the last few hours.

"Lora, is it you?" cried Frau von Tollen. "But you are too late."

Then the young wife turned, and pushed the bolt in the outer door.

Then she remained standing, her hands clenched, and in her eyes a terrible look of bitter hatred for the man who now was trying to open the door from the outside.

"Why, Lora, what are you doing? Isn't it your husband that—"

She held her mother's arm with a strong hand as she attempted to open the door. "Come," she said, "take me to papa."

"Why, Lora, what—"

"No, no, mamma! He shall not, he must not," she declared; "he must not go to papa." And she drew her mother up the stairs with her, and sank down by the death-bed, and laid her face on the stiff, cold hands of the old man, and bitter tears rolled down her cheeks.

Her wish was granted—she was at last home in her father's poor little house; but so she had not wished it to be so.

(To be Continued.)

How a man does hate to exchange good money for a receipted bill!

The Farm

BRAN OR OATS.

In considering the value of a food to be used in connection with corn to make a balanced ration the choice is mainly governed by the amount of protein it contains. There is, of course, a difference in foods with respect to their palatability, but of a number of foods most commonly used to balance the corn ration for dairy cows, the protein content is the prime factor, and the object is to select the one in which you can get the greatest amount of protein for the least money. Throughout the corn belt corn furnishes the cheapest base of a ration for any kind of stock, and the problem of the feeder is to get the cheapest balance for it in the way of protein food. As between bran and oats, bran furnishes not only more protein per ton, but it is cheaper per ton at present prices. In 100 pounds of bran there are 12.2 pounds of protein, and its nutritive ratio, by which is meant the ratio between the carbo-hydrates and the protein, is as 1:37; that is, for every pound of protein there are 3.7 pounds of carbo-hydrates or fat material. In 100 pounds of oats there are 9.2 pounds of protein, and its nutritive ratio is 1:52. The nutritive of corn is 1:9.7. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the bran will more nearly balance the corn ration than oats, and the fact that bran can be had cheaper per ton makes the choice between bran and oats a very easy one. Oats alone without any other food makes a very nice balanced ration for milk cows, but it is altogether too high in price to justify feeding it.

BREEDING EWES EARLY.

The best way to get the ewes to breed early is a way that has been tried by a number of most successful shepherds. It was as follows:—

About two weeks before the time that you wish to breed the ewes, change them to different pastures, clover preferred, and commence feeding them oats and a little shelled corn. Not very much corn, just a dash of it. But begin to feed the ewes heavy. You will have to commence feeding rather light, but in two or three days, as soon as all the danger is past from scours, feed the ewes all that they will eat. Let the ram run with them nights. Give the ewes plenty of fresh well water.

It is not much bother to get the ewes to breed early in September if this method is followed, and we have known of a few cases where lambs were dropped early in January. The first year is where the trouble comes in, getting the ewes to breed early the first time. For the ewes that are wanted to be bred early we will say that the best thing to do is to wean the lambs early, put the ewes on a good pasture and give plenty of good clean well water.

Then when the time comes that you wish to breed, put the ewes on a change of pasture and follow the method we have mapped out in regard to the feeding.

COST OF PRODUCING MILK.

After a year's observations with the dairy herd at Cornell University, Prof. H. W. Henshaw reaches the following conclusions regarding the food cost of producing milk:

1. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for 65c, a cwt., and fat for 16c, a pound for the cost of food consumed.
2. That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do the breeds themselves.
3. The large animals consumed less pounds of dry material per 1,000 pounds live weight a day than did the smaller animals.
4. That in general the best yields of fat were obtained from cows that gave at least a fairly large flow of milk.
5. In general the cows consuming the most feed produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate.
6. For the production of milk and fat there is no food so cheap as good pasture grass.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It pays to have a horse that is a fast walker. Such are more valuable than a fast trotter.

Make your poultry run the gamut at once. Do not let any fowl into the henhouse this winter unless it gives promise of immediate or future profit.

Barley is unsurpassed as a feed for the production of firm bacon. Oats also are most excellent. Peas and beans produce good results, and mixed with grain are exceedingly valuable.

It never pays to let sheep begin the winter thin. When the pasture gets short begin on the grain ration and keep it up till the sheep are in good order. They will winter better and have better lambs bye and bye.

Cows that have been pampered will not do well if purchased and taken to poorer quarters, or if fed dry feed of poorer quality. They are not used to it and can not stand it as a rule. A cow that has been kept alone as a family cow, and fed her mess of slops and bran from the house every day, will not do well when transferred to a large dairy.

Although the practice of in-and-in breeding has its opponents, who claim that it causes a delicacy of constitution, a predisposition to disease; nevertheless, the fact remains that all great breeders have followed it to a greater or less extent, and it is supposed for the purpose of retaining and fixing desirable characters, which have been developed by modified conditions.

Growing new feathers is quite as trying to a fowl's system as laying eggs. In fact, it is a more exhaustive process. It is true it is no injury to the fowl to lose her feathers; they drop out very easily; but one must remember that there are new feathers behind the old ones, and it requires a healthy condition of the system to grow them. Feeding liberally, therefore, is more important during moulting time than at any other. Even if the fowls lay on a little extra flesh it will benefit them and assist them in their moult.

In feeding all animals care should be taken to have regular hours and not feed more at any time than will be eaten clean. Irregularity in feeding and especially between meals, is the most fruitful source of indigestion. It is what misleads horses which will often grow poor with hay always before them, but which begin to fatten so soon as put to hard work and given grain. It is not the grain altogether, or even chiefly, that makes this difference. At his work, the horse that has been idle is forced to eat at regular hours. His stomach has time to relieve itself of its load, instead of being constantly overloaded.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

Two Sisters Supposed the Other Dead Long Ago.

While living in Omdurman, the derelict capital of the Sudan, Mr. J. K. Giffen, the author of "The Egyptian Sudan," noted a pathetic incident which he gives as illustrating the distress of many families during the Mahdi disturbances, when thousands of women were widowed and thousands of children left fatherless by the terrible battles.

We had a woman carrying water for the mixing of mortar. She was as black as coal, but she had beautiful teeth, and at times, when her face lighted up with a smile, was almost handsome. But poverty had been her lot, and it was clearly manifest all over her bony, half-naked body. She was weak and ill-nourished, and when resting quietly had a look of sorrow and pain.

Just before noon one day she was standing before the door when another woman, perhaps a little older than she, but with the same black skin and much the same features and expression, came up and suddenly held out both hands toward our water-carrier. Then, without a word or cry, or without an expression of any kind, they clasped each other and holding each other by the hands, their bodies swaying and heaving, literally streaming down their cheeks.

I was amazed, but the men worked away, apparently indifferent to the tragic scene. Occasionally they would glance at the two women, but not for long. Finally one of the women cried, "Thank God!" and both, weeping, stared one at the other.

I approached and asked the cause of this joy or grief, whichever it was, that so overcame them. Then one of them told me the story.

They were sisters. They had married in Khartum and lived near each other in the days of General Gordon. Then came the Mahdi, and Khartum fell, and their husbands were killed or lost to them. They had been separated and made slaves of other men. Each had supposed the other dead long ago. By accident they had met that day.

BABY ON A WRECK.

Thrown From the Deck to a Tossing Boat and Lived.

How an English baby, sixteen months old, was thrown from the poop of a wrecked ship into a lifeboat while a heavy sea was running, and how it lived for a week in an Indian camp, was told by Colin Watson, a ship's apprentice, who has been four times wrecked, and who has just arrived at Dover, England.

The vessel was the British steamer Glencairn, wrecked off Cape Horn in July. She went on the rocks in a heavy gale, accompanied by fog and snow. Two men were drowned in getting out the lifeboat, which, after a night of great anxiety, was successfully launched at the second attempt. The captain's wife, Mrs. Nicholls, was placed in the lifeboat with her baby. So heavy was the sea that the lifeboat could find no place at which to land, and returned to the wreck.

Next day the boat was again launched, Mrs. Nicholls being lowered into it by a rope. The captain, taking the baby, went to the stern, the lifeboat meanwhile tossing violently a little way off. The second mate balanced himself in the bow with arms outstretched.

Shouting a warning, the captain threw his child from the Glencairn's stern. The baby was safely caught by the mate, and placed in the bottom of the boat, where it began a tour of exploration among the men's sea boots.

When the shore was reached Indians welcomed the refugees and led them to a primitive camp, where they remained for a week. The baby was dressed in skins, and the mother carried it on her back in the Indian fashion. After an adventurous journey across country, the party reached a missionary's house, whence they made their way to Rio Grande, sixty miles distant. Punta Arenas was at length reached, and all returned to England on the steamer Oriza.

Charwoman: "Shall I git me luncn now so as to give me strength for me washin', or shall I git me washin' first so as to give me a appetite for me luncn? I think it's strength I want most."

THE MILD MAY GAZETTE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$ 1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six months.	Three months.
One column.....	\$50	30	\$15
Half column.....	30	18	10
Quarter column.....	18	10	6
Eighth column.....	10	6	4

Legal notices, 50 per line for first and 40 per line for each subsequent insertion.
Local business notices 50 per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
Contract advertising payable quarterly.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

On November 18th by-laws will be voted on in Huron township and the town of Kincardine for the guarantee of bonds of the Ontario West Shore Electric Railway. Kincardine is asked for a guarantee of \$50,000 and Huron township for a guarantee of \$75,000.

By charging exorbitant prices the Walkerton butchers have aroused so much popular hostility that the by-law which protects them from outside competition is likely to be repealed. This by-law imposes a license fee of \$20 on any person living outside the corporation who sells meat in quantities less a quarter. The law is said to work against the poor who can afford to buy meat in small quantities only.

She Was Wild With Pain.—From Willow Creek, Ont., Miss E. Diegel writes: "A few years ago I was drenched with rain and got lumbago; it was like a steel rod piercing my back. I applied bathing soaked with Nerviline to my ear and rubbed on Nerviline for the lumbago. That rubbing relieved and in a few hours I was well. No other liniment could do this." It's the penetrating power of Nerviline that makes it superior to all other liniments. Nothing beats it, 25c. at all dealers.

With all the noise on the Pacific coast about the influx of Japs, it is rather strange that the first child to be born at Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, was a Japanese girl baby. Her birthday is October 16, and her father receives the prize of \$50 and a cradle offered by James Carruthers, Grand Trunk Pacific official. These Japs seem to have everything in sight.

Twenty-two dollars is being paid for hay per ton at Collingwood. The outlook there is so dark for the winter that stock is being sacrificed at almost any price.

Barely Lived Through It.—A terrible experience had Edw. O'Connor of Sault Ste. Marie. "From boyhood," he writes, "I have been a constant sufferer from asthma and catarrh. My nose and throat was always stopped up and I had droppings in the throat. When attacks came on I thought I couldn't live through the night. I would sit up and gasp for breath, and endure great distress. Catarrh made me entirely well." No stronger proof is required. Asthma is curable, so is catarrh. Use Catarrh-zone and your recovery is guaranteed. Two sizes, 25c and \$1.00 at all dealers.

About eight years ago the town of Galt began the experiment of Public School Savings Banks, and it has been quite a success, so much so that it is now proposed to merge the school bank in the Penny Bank founded in Toronto not long ago. It is interesting to note that since the school children of Galt began their systematic plan of saving, twelve hundred separate accounts have been opened and over \$9000 collected. There are now over eight hundred accounts, representing a total savings of over \$6,000 to be transferred to the Penny Bank. When a child has \$200 to his credit the account is transferred to one of the chartered banks, and by that time it is hoped that the valuable lessons of economy and systematic saving will have been so well learned as to last throughout the individual's life. Mr. Jarvis, manager of one of the Galt banks, was instrumental in having the system introduced eight years ago and he is so satisfied with the results of the experiment, that he is said to regard the work as really of national importance.

Fits Your Case Exactly.—You know how you feel—blue, sickly and heavy. Each morning you waken in a dull, dopy condition and wish it were night again. Your liver is wrong and needs fixing up with Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they do cure all liver ills. At once the system is relieved of poisons, blood is enriched and purified, appetite increases and digestion picks up. Health and vigor return because Dr. Hamilton's Pills make the body proof against weakness and disease. For your liver, your kidneys, your stomach, for the sake of your looks and feeling, try Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box at any dealers.

An Italian laborer was killed while at work on a dam at the pulp mills at Millinocket, Me. At the hearing before the local justice there was found in a pocket a roll of bills containing \$25, and hidden in one of the boot-legs was found a dirk knife. As there was no probate court within many miles of the town, the judge was at a loss to know what disposal should be made of the money. Finally he hit upon the solution. The court took charge of the money and fined the corpse \$25 for carrying concealed weapons.

Fashionable Clothes

Having bought a stock of suitings and pantings, I am now prepared to give bargains in all lines during the next two months.

SUITINGS and PANTING

Only the latest and most fashionable lines carried in stock.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We make clothes that fit and the styles are unmistakable.

Try us with your next order.

GEO. FLACH
MERCHANT TAILOR.

LARGEST AND BEST.

CENTRAL Business College.
STRAFORD, ONT.

By being the best this school has become the largest business training school in Western Ontario. Our enrollment again exceeds that of a year ago. Why? Because our courses are thorough and practical, with specialists in charge of our COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND and TELEGRAPHY departments. All our graduates obtain good positions. You may enter NOW. Write for our free catalogue.

Elliott & McLaughlin,
PRINCIPALS.

Milk vendors in Toronto are going 100 miles out of the city for their supplies, there being a serious scarcity in this product owing to the scarcity and consequent high prices of feed. Farmers say it pays them better to dispose of their cows and sell their hay and oats.

A man from the East said that on a Western trip he rode across the prairies in a train that hardly went faster than a walk. Cattle, dogs and tramps passed him. Finally in a desolate place, the train stopped. The passengers began to fume and fuss. Why this stoppage? What could be the matter? In the midst of the angry turmoil the conductor came slinking through the car. He bent over the Easterner, and with a shamefaced air whispered: "Say, have you got a piece of string about you? We want to fix the engine."

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25 cents at Druggists.

A man in an adjoining county died recently who had taken his paper for twelve years without paying for it. Upon the day of his burial the kind hearted, forgiving editor called to see him for the last time, and stuffed a linen duster and a couple of palm leaf hats into the coffin. He was prepared for a warmer climate.

The cheerful news is published that turkeys will only be 20 cents per pound for Thanksgiving. Might as well be \$20 as far as we are concerned. Corned beef and cabbage is good enough, but the puzzle is where is the corned beef; we can locate the cabbage.

Health Depends on Good Blood.—Everyone who uses Ferrozone has good color and great vitality. Reason for this is Ferrozone's power to create nourishing blood. "I was broken down, had no strength, and couldn't eat," writes Mrs. Chas. Benny of Cloyne, Ont. "My nerves were irritable, I was thin-blooded and continually unhappy. I tried Ferrozone. It gave me new energy, force, vim. It brought me strength, made me well." Greatest tonic and rebuildier ever known is Ferrozone. Sold everywhere in 50c boxes.

One effect of the high price of grain is that it has greatly reduced the price of young pigs. Not long since pigs 5 or 6 weeks old were selling at from \$2 to \$2.50 a piece. Now they can hardly be given away. It won't pay to feed hogs on dollar wheat or 80c. peas.

THE CORNER STORE, MILD MAY.



Fall Underwear.

In medium and heavy weights for MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. A full assortment of sizes. ALL SPECIALLY PRICED

Ready-made Clothing.

We have the largest assortment of Men's and Boys' suits we have ever shown. They are perfectly tailored and fit guaranteed.

Take a look at them.

Ladies' Jackets.

We are showing the very newest Styles and Colorings in Fall Jackets. Don't fail to see them before making a decision. The Prices are Reasonable.

DRESS GOODS.

If you are looking for something Stylish in Dress Goods at the right prices, take a glance through our stock. We have all the newest novelties in all the popular shades



Farm Produce taken same as Cash.

A. MOYER & CO. General Merchants.

YOU FEEL TIRED ALL THE TIME.

Night comes and it's hard to sleep. Morning dawns and the anxious tired feeling is still there. Unwilling to get up, a strong desire to rest just a little longer.

Unwise to neglect this gradual decline. It can't cure itself,—but Ferrozone by forming rich pure blood at once supplies nutriment for building up the system. This extra nourishment is distributed throughout the entire body, gives force to the nerves, strength to the muscle, and power to the digestive organs.

At once you feel braced, toned, strengthened. You know a powerful force is building up depleted energies, you realize what it means to have the vim and spirit of robust health.

Search the world over and you won't find a tonic to nourish, build up, and fortify a weak body like Ferrozone. Physicians claim it the best all round strengthening medicine ever discovered.

To take Ferrozone regularly is an insurance policy of health, a guarantee that you will be free from vexatious spells of tiredness and debilitating sickness of every kind. Surely it's worth while trying a medicine that Mrs. H. S. Gold, of Bowsman, Man., speaks of as follows:

"I want to state my case, because I think it may be the means of assisting other suffering women to health. A yr ago I was almost a wreck. I was pale and emaciated, suffered from nervousness and hysteria. Little things that went wrong in the house bothered me. The doctor advised different treatments, but they didn't help. He said my low condition of health was due to weakness that might never be cured. Ferrozone had a peculiar grateful effect and built me up quickly. The ills I suffered from are cured. I am now strong and vigorous and was made so by Ferrozone." Signed, Mrs. H. S. Gold.

Before your ill-health assumes a chronic or malignant form build up with Ferrozone. Sold everywhere 50c per box or six for \$2.50 at all dealers.

At Queen's University, Kingston, they brand freshmen on the forehead with indelible ink and deprive them of their socks and shoes. The vagaries of higher education in its pursuit of sweetness and light are indeed hard to follow.

Neat Printing

This is the place where you get it.

We can supply you with anything in our line, such as

- Sale Bills
- Posters
- Dodgers
- Bill Heads
- Note Heads
- Letter Heads

Or any other Advertising Matter or Office Stationery.

Have you a boy or girl away from home? If so, let us send the Gazette to them. It is like a letter from home.

It pays to Advertise in the Mildmay Gazette as it reaches through all the surrounding country.

Our Lost and Found Ads bring results.

MILD MAY GAZETTE

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat. A Candy Bowel Laxative.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by J. Coates.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
TORONTO.**

Receipts of live stock at the city market were 82 car-loads, composed of 1398 cattle, 991 hogs, 1938 sheep, and 200 calves.

There was little change in the quality of the cattle delivered for sale, either in quality or prices, but what change there was for lower quotations, and it still looks as though the prices would recede farther before they go higher.

Exporters—With the exception of a few bulls, there was nothing doing in the export class. Bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Butchers—There was one load of Butcher's cattle sold by James Corbett, 1050 lbs. each at \$4.40, which was the highest price quoted. George Rowntree, who bought 6 carloads for the Harris Abattoir Co., quoted cattle as follows: Best cattle offered sold at \$3.90 to \$4.40; light medium butchers, at \$3.30 to \$3.65; fair to good cows, at \$2.75 to \$3.50; compound to medium cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Well-bred steers of good weights are scarce and wanted, but ill-bred stockers and light feeders are almost unsaleable, with prices about steady as follows: Best feeders, 1050 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.35 to \$3.65; fair feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; best stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.90; medium stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.50; common feeders, 500 to 700 lbs., \$1.50 to \$2.

Milkers and Springers—There was a fair trade for good to choice milkers and springers, but common inferior light cows were slow sale at the lowest prices of the season.

Prime cows sold from \$50 to \$60; medium to good at \$35 to \$45; inferior to common \$15 to \$30 each.

Veal Calves—Veal calves sold at \$2.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was slow in sheep classes. Export ewes \$4.25 to \$4.40; lambs, trade dull for inferior quality, prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.40 per cwt. Few farmers are buying lambs for feeding.

Hogs—Mr. Harris quoted selects at \$6.124 with light unfinished hogs at \$5 to \$5.25.

Clifford.

Mr. Nicholas Koch, Sr., has sold his farm on the 17th Howick, Lakelet road, to Mr. Hafermehl, of Carrick. The farm contains 50 acres and there are fair buildings. The price was \$1500.

Mr. John Watson, an old resident, died at his home here this morning, in his 97th year, after a short illness. The funeral on Friday afternoon. Services at house at 2 o'clock.

At Mr. Martin's meeting here on Thursday evening there was a fair attendance. The notice given of the meeting was rather short, and many farmers were busy throughout the day with getting up their roots, and too tired to come out at night.

The party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Hazlewood of Toronto Junction, Mrs. R. M. Hazlewood, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Graef, and Mr. R. E. Biggar of Clifford, which visited the Jamestown Exhibition, returned home last week, and report having a delightful trip. They availed themselves of all the stop-over privileges of their tickets which included Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and New York, besides taking side trips to Alexandria, Virginia Beach, Fortress Monroe, the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Arlington, and Mount Vernon, overlooking the Potomac, the last home of George Washington.

Mr. Thomas Ryan, bailiff, of Mt. Forest, was through here on Tuesday serving summonses on the Reeve of the Township of Normanby and on Mr. John Diebel of the 13th con., in an action brought against them for damages by Mr. Harry O'Brien and Mary O'Brien, for damages sustained by them and their property while driving along an obstructed and defective highway on the 1st of July last. On that day Mr. Diebel, who was teaming for Miller and Seim of Hampden, left a load of lumber standing on the highway in front of his gate, while he unhitched the team and went in for dinner. The plaintiffs in this action happened along when their horse shied at the load and upset the buggy and occupants into the ditch on the opposite side. The buggy was demolished and Mrs. O'Brien had an arm broken in the mix-up, and to adjust these injuries the action is being taken. It appears that the Township Solicitor advises the Council that Mr. Diebel alone is responsible because of his obstructing the road, but it seems Mr. A. S. Clarke, the plaintiff's solicitor, is making a joint action. It will at all events be an interesting piece of litigation, if allowed to go on, and one in which some one will pay preciously for his experience with law, lawyers and courts.—Aytton Advance.

GET THE BEST. IT PAYS.

Elliott Business College.

TORONTO, ONTARIO
and be THOROUGHLY educated for business life. All graduates of this school are absolutely sure of getting positions. The demand is considerably greater than the supply. Now is an excellent time to enter. Write for catalogue.

Corner Young and Alexander Streets.
W. J. Elliott, — Principal.

PRINTED BY REQUEST.

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A local druggist is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from our home druggists.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive kidneys, overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kind if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it is said to do wonders for many persons.

The Scranton (Pa.) Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October of 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

MELINDY HAWKINS.

A big tea-meetin' Monday night
Up on the eighth Concession.
I took Melindy Hawkins, had
An interesting session.
The church was crowded to the doors
Six preachers were on hand;
They told a lot of bully jokes,
They certainly were grand.

The grub was served up in the shed,
Roast turkey, pumpkin pie;
You bet I got my quarter's worth,
I ain't the least bit shy.
The choir sang a piece or two
From Excell's Number one,
One woman squealed like all posset,
Gee, it was lots of fun.

Melindy Hawkins is a girl
That suits me. On my life
I'd give my finest Jersey steer
To make that girl my wife.
I kinder think she likes me, too.
But that there sorrel colt
Just kept me on the tenter-hooks
Fen fear the fool'd bolt.

I shoulda hooked up Barney.
He has got a little sense.
I mighta driven with one hand,
That woulda been immense.
But when I have a crazy colt
That shies at every tree,
I cannot court Melindy
With much-assiduitee.

She said she had a dandy time
And praised my Sunday suit,
She liked the rubber-tired rig,
And thought the colt was cute.
But if I take her out again
I bet a dollar note
I'll take old Barney. He won't shy,
He's quiet as a goat.—Ex.

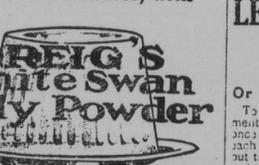
It was at a re-union of a gallant Irish regiment, and in due course a member rose to express his carefully rehearsed sentiment.

"Here's to the ould 59th," he began,
hotly; "th' last in th' field an' th' first to lave it!"

"Ye muddler!" shouted a compatriot, springing to his feet. "Here's to the ould 59th, equal to none!"

William Farrel, charged with theft, broke away from the court house at Almonte and made his escape. This is his fourth escape from custody.

Do you know that you can make a delicious dessert in two minutes, with



GREIG'S White Swan Jelly Powder

in 15 true fruit and wine flavors. Get a package from your grocer and try it to-night. Price, 10c.

The ROBERT GREIG CO., LIMITED
Toronto.

PANDORA



Owing to the flu, instruction of most ranges it is a rather difficult feat to cook and bake successfully at the same time.

But the arrangement of the Pandora flues differs considerably from others. They are so constructed that the draft for baking is also the best for cooking, the heat circulating around the oven twice and under every pot hole before passing up the chimney.

The Pandora bakes and cooks perfectly at the same time.

Do you know of another range that does?
If your local dealer does not sell the Pandora write direct to us for **Free Booklet.**

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John

C. Liesemer - Local Agent.

Notice to Creditors.

In the estate of **WILLIAM ALBERT SCHOENAU**, late of the Village of Mildmay, in the County of Bruce, Yeoman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1897, chapter 129, section 38 and amending acts that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of William A. Schoenau, late of the village of Mildmay in the County of Bruce, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of February, 1907, are required on or before the 15th day of November, 1907, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, the Executrix and Trustee of the property of the said William Albert Schoenau, deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the executors of said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 10th Day of October, A. D. 1907.
SARAH L. SCHOENAU—Executrix.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of **REINHART HUNDT**, late of the Village of Mildmay, in the County of Bruce, Gentleman, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of 1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Reinhart Hundt, who died on or about the 19th day of September, 1907, are required on or about the 15th day of November, 1907, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Catharine Hundt, Mildmay P. O., Ont., one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of securities, if any, held by them.

And further Take Notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated 14th day of October 1907.
CATHERINE HUNDT, } Executors,
JOHN HUNDT, }
By A. Gollins, their Solicitor.

Several prominent sheep breeders from across the line have been in Guelph lately buying up Ontario sheep for shipment into the States, and have been paying good money for the right kind, in some instances paying as high as \$250 for selected rams of the Lincoln breed. They say the country around Guelph is one of the best sheep-breeding localities in America and express surprise that the farmers do not raise more sheep.

LEARN DRESSMAKING BY MAIL

In Your Spare Time at Home, Or Take a Personal Course at School.

To enable all to learn, we teach on cash or installment plan. We also teach a personal class at school once a month—class commencing last Tuesday of each month. These lessons teach how to cut, fit and put together any garment, from the plainest shirt waist suit to the most elaborate dress. The whole family can learn from one course. We have taught over 7,000 dressmakers and guarantee to give \$500 to anyone who cannot learn between the ages of 14 and 40. You cannot learn dressmaking as thorough as this course teaches. If you work in shops for years. Beware of imitations, as we employ no one outside the school. This is the only experienced Dress Cutting School in Canada, and excelled by none in any other country. Write at once for particulars, as we have cut our rate one-third for a short time. Address

SANDERS DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL
31 Erie Street, Clamford Ont., Canada.

C. WENDT'S STORE.



Headquarters for WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPEC-TACLES, SILVERWARE, Etc.

A new shipment of Japanese China, CAKE PLATES, SALAD DISHES, JARDINIERES, 3 PIECE TABLE SETS, VASES and a lot of other Novelties.

Also another lot of Picture Post Cards, STEREOSCOPE VIEWS P. CARD ALBUMS, PEARL BEADS, ETC.

25 per cent. off the regular Price of PURSES, PIPES, MOUTH ORGANS, HAIR, TOOTH and CLOTHES BRUSHES, as long as the lots last.

Come and see the goods and save money. Repairing done and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CHAS. WENDT'S,
Mildmay.

R. E. CLAPP, M. D.

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

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. MILDMAV.

DR. L. DOERING

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

J. J. WEINERT

NEUSTADT, ONT.
Money to loan at the lowest possible interest to farmers. All kinds of conveying promptly, cheaply and correctly done.
Any person contemplating having an auction sale should consult him first as he is an experienced auctioneer in the counties of Grey and Bruce, and speaks both the English and German languages.

FRANK SCHMIDT.

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce, will conduct sales of all kinds, and guarantees satisfaction. All orders left with B. Ruland, Demerton, will be promptly attended to.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggists some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, ect. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics, 25c. Trial boxes 5c. Sold by J. Coates.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat.
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

Cough Caution

Never, positively never poison your lungs. If you cough—even from a simple cold only—you should always heal, soothe, and ease the irritated bronchial tubes. Don't blindly suppress it with a stupefying poison. It's strange how some things finally come about. For twenty years Dr. Shoop has constantly warned people not to take cough mixtures or prescriptions containing Opium, Chloroform, or similar poisons. And now—a little late thought—Congress says "Put it on the label. If poisons are in your Cough Mixture. Good! Very good! Hereafter for this very reason mothers, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on the label—labels—and none in the medicine, else it must be law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance then, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and note the difference. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding

Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure

J. COATES.

At present the C. P. R. and the western railroads are having a warm time of it. Recently the company raised their telegraphic rates for press dispatches to more than double their former schedule and consequently the papers affected are up in arms.

READING IS NOW BRITISH

Enormous Increase in Mails Received From England.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Postoffice Department has completed its statistics of British mails coming to Canada by Canadian steamers for the months of July and August, and the figures fully bear out the conclusions which were drawn in the two preceding months, that the increase in the British newspapers and magazines coming into Canada as a result of the reduction of postage is altogether phenomenal. The total increase in the number of mailbags coming into Canada from Great Britain during the months of July and August, as compared with the corresponding figures of 1906, is 162 per cent., the number for July and August, 1906, being 2,120 bags, while for the same months in 1907 there were 5,569 bags. But the full measure of

the increase can best be seen by a reference to the statistics for the leading centres of population. In Toronto there were 370 bags received during the months of July and August, 1906; during the same months of 1907, the number was 1,048, an increase of 669 bags, or 171 per cent. The increase in Montreal was from 442 to 1,024, that is of 582 bags or 132 per cent. The figures for Winnipeg, however, are nothing less than amazing. During July, 1906, there were received at the office 481 bags of British mails by the Canadian steamers. For the corresponding months of 1907 the number has risen to 1,736. The increase is 1,255 bags, that is 261 per cent. of the number received in July, 1906. The "intellectual preference" is evidently proving an even greater success than was anticipated.

OVER A SCORE DROWNED.

Cargo of the Cyprus Shifted in a Heavy Gale.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: During the north-east gale of Friday night the steamer Cyprus, belonging to the Lackawanna Steamship Company, of Cleveland, downward bound on her second trip with ore, sank with scarcely a moment's warning about 18 miles south of Deer Park, on the south shore of Lake Superior, and of her crew of 23 men the only survivor is Second Mate C. J. Pitt, who was washed ashore on a life raft and was brought to the "Soo" in a state of unconsciousness. The bodies of the first mate and watchman, who were with the second mate on the raft, but were unable to maintain their hold in the heavy sea, have been washed ashore. Nineteen bodies have been recovered and brought here. The cause of the tragedy was the sudden shifting of the cargo, caused by water pouring into the batches, which were not protected with canvas covers, while the captain was endeavoring to reach shelter.

MONTREAL CHURCH BURNED.

Five Building in the Western Suburb Was Destroyed.

A despatch from Montreal says: Cote St. Paul, a western suburb of Montreal, was the scene of a disastrous fire on Saturday afternoon, when the fine Roman Catholic church of the parish was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$75,000, only partially covered by insurance. The fire, which broke out about half-past one, made rapid progress, and although assistance was obtained from the Montreal firemen, the progress of the flames could not be checked. About one hour after the fire started one of the towers began to totter and in a few minutes it fell with a tremendous crash, and shortly afterwards the second tower came down. The towers were over one hundred feet high, and several firemen who were working on ladders had narrow escapes from being killed.

THRESHING NEARLY OVER.

Wheat Yield in Manitoba in Places Averages 23 Bushels.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The crop report issued by the C. P. R. on Friday morning is again a most favorable one, showing that threshing is well on the way to completion throughout the West and that the yield of wheat averages at some points as high as 23 bushels to the acre, while at all points the amount of grain threshed has exceeded all expectations. On the Brandon, Arcola and Souris sections the yield is exceptionally good.

IS DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA

After 261 Bites a Dog Catcher's Wounds Prove Fatal.

A despatch from New York says: Isaiah Lees, the official dog catcher of Yonkers, is dying in St. John's Hospital there, the victim of two hundred and sixty-one dog bites, which have produced hydrophobia.

Lees was last bitten on Sept. 27, and the poison of the wound then inflicted has defied the efforts of the doctors in the Pasteur Institute, who have attended him on dozens of previous occasions. He is perhaps the most frequent patient the institute ever had. He came there so often that he learned the treatment administered in hydrophobia cases and applied it himself at his home whenever he was bitten.

On Sept. 27, when he received the bite that was to prove fatal, the wound was so serious that he came again to

the institute to have it treated. All the usual efforts failed. Heroic measures were likewise futile. So great was the virulence of the poison accumulated in his system from all his remarkably numerous bites that he was taken to St. John's Hospital in a critical condition. According to several friends who were admitted to the room where he was confined, the terrible action of the dread malady caused him to bark as a mad dog might.

Lees has been chief dog catcher of Yonkers for the past three and a half years. Hardly a week passed without his receiving one or more bites. During the summer months, when mad dogs are numerous, the number of his injuries always increased, and several times he was confined to bed with symptoms of hydrophobia.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 2 white, 80c; red, \$1.04½ to \$1.05; No. 2 mixed, 80½c.
Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.18 to \$1.18½; No. 2, \$1.16.
Barley—From 70c to 75c, according to quality.
Oats—No. 2 white, 52½c to 53c; mixed 51½c outside.
Rye—78c to 80c outside.
Peas—Quiet at 87c outside.
Corn—No. 2 yellow American, 72½c; Toronto freights; No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 2 mixed, 71c.
Bran—\$25 in bulk outside; shortest \$26, nominal.
Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.85 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brand, \$6; second patent, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30 to \$5.35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Demand is strong and prices firm.
Creamery prints 26c to 28c do solids 23c to 25c Dairy prints 23c to 25c do solids 21c to 22c Cheese—Firm at 13½c for large and 15½c for twins in job lots here.
Eggs—21c to 22c per dozen in case lots.
Poultry—Live chickens are quoted at 7c to 9c and hens at 6c. Ducks, alive, 7c to 8c.
Honey—11c to 12c per lb. for strained and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per lb. for combs.
Beans—Primes, \$1.80 to \$1.85, and hand-picked \$1.90 to \$2.
Potatoes—Easterns are quoted at 70c to 75c in car lots on track, and Ontarios at 70c.
Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$17 to \$18 in car lots on track here.
Baled Straw—Steady at \$9.50 to \$10 on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$8.75 for lightweights and \$8.25 for heavies.
Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 for barrels; mess, \$20 to \$21.
Lard—Firm; tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; puns, 12½c.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15c to 15½c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16c. Green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—Flour—Choice spring wheat patents, \$5.90 to \$6.10; second, \$5.40 to \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; do., in bags, \$2.45 to \$2.50; extras, \$2.05 to \$2.10.
Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$22 to \$23.50; half-barrels, \$11.25 to \$11.75; clear fat backs, \$23.50 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$21.50; half-barrels do., \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 10c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, \$14 to \$16; half-barrels do., \$7.50 to \$8.25; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half-barrels do., \$5.50; compound lard, 10½c to 10¾c; pure lard, 11½c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15½c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 15½c; fresh killed atalour dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50; alive, \$8.20 to \$8.35.
Cheese—Prices held at 13c to 13½c for finest western, 12½c for Quebec.
Butter—27c for finest townships.
Eggs—Sales of selected stock were made at 24c to 25c. No. 1 at 21c, seconds at 16½c to 17c.
Butter—Quotations to-day range from 25½c to 26½c, though some holders are asking 27c for the best grade of townships.
Hay—No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50; clover, mixed, \$12 to \$12.50 and clover at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, in car lots.
The market for oats remains very strong, the cash option in Winnipeg scoring a further rise of ½c per bushel, closing at 58½c. Manitoba old crop oats quoted at 59c per bushel, ex store.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 15.—Wheat—Spring, strong and higher; No. 1 northern, \$1.19½; winter, higher; No. 2 red, \$1.06½. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 white, 69½c; No. 2 yellow, 70c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 mixed, 54½c; No. 2 white, 57½c. Barley \$1.08 to \$1.15. Rye—9c. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Oct. 15.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, \$1.10½ elevator; No. 2 red, \$1.11½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.25 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.15 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.15½ f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Export trade existed in name only, as far as Ontario cattle were concerned. Good lots of western cattle sold to-day, presumably for shipping, at \$4.70.
Butcher cattle were more plentiful than they have been for many a market. Good to choice cattle sold briskly at \$3.25 to \$4.65, with lots picked here and there from among loads selling from \$4.70 to \$4.90. Good ordinary butchers sold from \$3.00 to \$4.10, and common to medium grades from \$2.80 to \$3.60. Choice cows sold from \$3 to \$3.65, with common to medium from \$2.40 to \$2.85. Inferior stuff was plentiful, and sold anywhere from 75c to \$2.

MRS. CHADWICK DIES IN JAIL

Woman Who Borrowed a Million Dollars on Vague Securities.

A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says: Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick died at 10.15 on Thursday night in the State Penitentiary. She had been ill for some time. She died unattended by any relatives. Mrs. Chadwick was sentenced on March 28, 1905, to ten years in the penitentiary. She was the wife of LeRoy S. Chadwick, a physician of Cleveland. She came into public notice in 1904, when her amazing chain of swindles came to light. How much she got was never learned, but it went well into the thousands. Her borrowings from the Ohio National Bank, for which President C. T. Beckwith was indicted, caused the failure of that bank. She was respon-

sible also for the indictment of Cashier H. B. Spear, of the First National Bank of Conneaut, Ohio.

All of Mrs. Chadwick's borrowing was done on \$5,000,000 of bogus securities, which were supposed to be deposited in the Wade Park Bank of Chicago. Many prominent men were swindled by her, Pittsburg being the field of many of her biggest schemes.

Mrs. Chadwick was born at Eastwood, near Woodstock, Ont., and first became notorious when, under the name of Lydia De Vere, seventeen years ago, she committed numerous forgeries at Toledo, Ohio, and was sent to the same prison where she on Thursday night died.

MAILED BOMBS AFTER WARNING.

Man Confessed that Lack of Money Was the Cause.

A despatch from Denver, Colorado, says: Kemp V. Bigelow, arrested on Tuesday for sending infernal machines through the mails to Governor Buchtel, David R. Moffatt, and C. B. Kountze, confessed on Wednesday that lack of money was the impelling motive of his acts. He said he had conceived the idea of sending the dynamite after warning the recipients in the hope that he would thereby become a hero and reap financial reward from the wealthy men whose lives he had saved. He detailed a trip to Eldorado, where he secured the dynamite, and said that he constructed the machines Sunday and mailed them. He also planted 51 sticks of dynamite in the rear of Edward Chase's residence, and then notified the police that he overheard two men plotting to blow up the place and kill Buchtel, Moffatt and Kountze.

HILLSIDE MOVES HALF A MILE.

Remarkable Landslide in Department of France.

A despatch from Paris says: A big landslide is occurring in the Department of Ardache. The movement of the earth is ascribed to springs. It threatens disaster. A hillside, comprising nearly a million cubic metres of land, has been moving for 26 hours, in which it has traversed half a mile. It is now traveling fifty yards an hour, and has damaged a river, causing a large lake to form, demolished a road, and carried away two bridges. The department is also suffering very severely from floods. The railroads are cut in fifteen places.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

The Jury of Hamilton Convicts Jake Sunfield.

A despatch from Hamilton says: "Guilty" was the verdict of the jury on Friday that tried Jacob Sunfield on a charge of murdering Andrew Radzyk on the afternoon of July 12. The jury made a strong recommendation to mercy, but Chief Justice Falconbridge advised Sunfield not to hope for any Executive clemency, and sentenced him to be hanged on the morning of November 29th.

JAPAN RESTRICTS EMIGRATION.

Discourages Companies Engaged in Sending Out Emigrants.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese Government recently has placed heavy restrictions on emigration companies. Announcement has just been made of the formation of a vast colonization scheme which will open up a million acres of land in Korea to Japanese settlement, and officials aver that this will solve the question of emigration to America.

SHE IS A FOUR-DAY SHIP

The Mighty Cunarder Lusitania Beats All Previous Records.

A despatch from New York says: The Cunard steamer Lusitania passed Sandy Hook Lightship at 1.25 o'clock on Thursday morning, having made the distance from Daunt's Rock, 2,779 miles, in four days and twenty hours, her average speed being within a fraction of 24 knots—to be exact, 23.95 knots. This elips nearly five hours off the record made by the great liner in her maiden voyage, when she covered the distance in five days and fifty-four minutes. The time taken by the Deutschland, the fastest German ship, running from Eddystone Lightship to Sandy Hook, was five days seven hours and thirty-eight minutes. The Lusitania may, therefore, claim to be the only four-day ship afloat, and to have won back the Atlantic's blue ribbon from the Germans.

The Lusitania on this trip captures practically all transatlantic records. Her best day's run—619 knots—is nine knots better than the former record held by the Deutschland. Her average speed exceeds the former record of 23.58 held by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyds.

With all transatlantic records practically assured, the great Cunarder Lusitania swung around the Nantucket lightship at 5.25 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and heading into the sunset, began her dash along the home stretch of 103 miles at the end of her second westward passage at Sandy Hook lightship. A shower of spray was spurring high up her outwater, smoke was rolling from all four funnels and blackening the sky far down to leeward, and her wake was stretched miles astern. Passengers could be seen crowding her decks, and her big siren shrieked in salute to the salute of the lightship.

HEALTH

OPSONINS.

In a former article it was said that one of nature's ways of preventing disease is to destroy the germs by means of a defensive army of cells, the so-called phagocytes, which envelop the microbes in their substance and digest them—eat them up, in other words. But this does not always take place. Either the microbes are in too great numbers for the phagocytes, and so triumph over them, or else the cells, although present in sufficient numbers, appear not to relish the microbes, and fail to attack them. Then the germs multiply without molestation.

Bacteriologists were for a long time puzzled to account for the fact that the white blood-cells would sometimes refuse this feast of microbes, and many saw in it reason to doubt that the phagocytes had any real part in the prevention or cure of disease. But recently Doctor Wright, an English scientist, has advanced a plausible explanation of this occurrence. He says that the phagocytes will not attack bacteria until the latter have been acted upon by a certain substance contained in the fluid portion of the blood, which in some way makes them attractive to the white blood-corpuses. In other words, the cells of the organism will not eat raw bacteria, but must have them served in a palatable form.

The substance which thus prepares them for ingestion is called opsonin, from a Greek word meaning to prepare food.

The quantity of this opsonin in the blood is not always the same, which explains why a person may be resistant to a disease at one time, and yet later, when again exposed, may succumb.

It appears, also, that opsonin is not a single definite substance, but that each variety of microbe must be acted upon by a separate substance, the opsonin for the typhoid-bacilli, for example, having no effect upon the germ of tuberculosis.

This explains why a person may resist one disease and readily fall a victim to another.

There are many details in this theory not yet worked out, but enough is known to enable it to be employed in the treatment of some diseases. When a person is suffering from typhoid fever, let us say, an examination is made to ascertain the potency of his blood in typhoid opsonin; and if it is found below what it should be, as determined by a comparison with the blood from a number of healthy individuals, steps are taken to increase it. This is done by giving an injection of a culture of typhoid germs which have been killed by heat. The result of this injection is, after a temporary decrease, to raise very markedly the quantity of typhoid opsonin in the blood, and so to make the living bacilli, which are causing the disease, more vulnerable to the attacks of the phagocytes.—Youth's Companion.

TONICS.

A great deal of harm is done by self-drugging for the relief of various real or imaginary ills.

Every man, of course, believes himself a doctor, and often thinks he is better able to attack a cough or a case of rheumatism or a headache, whether it be his own or another's than those who make the cure of disease a special study. All he has to do is to make up his mind what the trouble is—and any one can tell a cough when he has it—and then to take something that is "good for a cough."

There is nothing easier. The only objection to the plan is, that what is good for the cough may be bad for the cougher.

So it is with a headache. Almost any pain in the head not due to actual brain disease may be moderated, if not relieved temporarily, by some form of "headache powder"; but a frequent recourse to this means of cure may fatally weaken the heart. When this stops, the headaches cease to trouble, but the patient is not in condition to know or care.

Less serious, but not much so, is the abuse of tonics. A true tonic is anything that promotes the nutrition of the body. This may be done by increasing the appetite and improving digestion, which is the function of the bitter tonics; or by improving the condition of the blood by adding to it the iron it has lost; or by supplying the system with some needed substance, such as fat in cod-liver oil; or finally by stimulating the tissues to increased absorption, an action which is ascribed to arsenic, mercury, and others of the mineral tonics.

But these are not the "tonics" to which people are apt to resort when they run down. They take stimulants, alcohol usually, and think they are getting strong because they feel better after each dose. The alcohol in the "tonic" is often disguised, and the user, perhaps a conscientious teetotaler, would be shocked to learn that what he was taking to give him strength had more alcohol in it than has the strongest whiskey. If the system is seriously run down, a physician should be consulted, who will be able to give what is needed, whether iron, or bark, or gentian, or cod-liver oil, to correct the underlying condition that causes the debility.

It's the craziest thing in the world for a widower to marry a widow.

CASE OF HIRAM BILGER

AN INSTANCE OF THE DREAM ALL DREAM.

You Never Can Tell What Strangencies Any Man May Have in His Heart.

"You never can tell," said Colonel "Men of the simplest and matter of fact exterior are usually about with them, all the while unbeknown to their neighbors, strange indeed.

"We had in Storkville Centre, a sedate, methodical and orderly citizen named Hiram Bilger, owned a small farm which he tilled gently, as he had to do to make he was at it early and late.

"When you saw Mr. Bilger sitting in the early morning in old trousers, a flannel shirt and a somewhat 25 cent chip hat, and with a hoe on his shoulder, to hoe his corn, you thought, in the fulness of one aspect of his life, when you saw him in his black church on Sunday you thought of him in the other. These two seemed Hiram in all his ideas and aspirations, and no one would thought that he ever dreamed of being rich. But you never can tell.

"An uncle of Hiram's died and a bigger and better farm, and little money in the bank. Hiram just as hard as ever after that, the real grit in him, but what from his uncle.

TOOK THE GRIND OUT OF

"Before that he had been working every minute to make money, with just a little over, and had been neither time nor money the gratification of such fancies might have cherished, though his bers never dreamed of him as anything; he seemed just staid, steady Hiram Bilger, as in fact he was. But now Mr. Bilger was a dependent man, with means ample to enable him to gratify his fancies if he did have any; and that have one, at least, was soon manifest.

"At the county fair, held in Storkville Centre on the date next following, Hiram Bilger appeared, not in his conventional Sunday and holiday black, but in what they called a fancy suit: a suit with a colored coat and waistcoat and striped trousers. He had always considered as about the most independent man in Storkville; he had before been seen in anything but a suit that he worked in and a suit that he wore to church on and yet here was Hiram Bilger in a fancy suit, with striped trousers made about the greatest small thing that the Centre had ever known. He worked away thereafter steadily as ever, and he was thrifty; he added all the time to his, and no man could say that he was not a good citizen.

HE WAS NOT A GOOD CITIZEN, but he did on occasion indulge in this one fancy, which probably had been cherishing for many years. As he had bood the corn and potatoes, he had—though he had for a minute a shirking man, his labors with dreams of staidness. Steady going and faithful always been and as he had seemed to be, yet he had a desire for a pair of striped trousers; and when that came he turned his heart inside out.

"But really when you come to think of it there was nothing extraordinary about that. I mean another man, and this one, a man as ever plodded, who desired to own a pair of black check trousers; the point of a fancy any man you may have in his heart, though some.

"Whether we carry the plans of the building; measure ribbon or sit in the room and direct the business, dream dreams and you never know what those dreams may be. A mild-mannered man is a private most recesses of his bosom, is more than one person; it is a family who would be a tramp.

"No doubt it is a good thing of us that we have to work our nose at the grindstone might give scope to include quite so harmless to us as striped trousers or trousers white check."

THE BEST YET

"Zam-Buk is the best home ever brought into a home," the opinion of Mrs. Sarah of Birr, (Ont.) She says—"I had a severe and obstinate skin. I applied Zam-Buk and the skin trouble which all other remedies, went magic."

Zam-Buk cures Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Wounds, Fests and all Skin Diseases. Rub it Zam-Buk is the finest for Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc. Send for particulars at 50 from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3 boxes for \$1.25.

Some people find fault with man because he isn't worse.

SALT WITHOUT AN OWNER.

Two Thousand Tons Are Lying on Docks in France.

The dock authorities at Sfax, France, are puzzled to know what to do with 2,000 tons of salt, which have been lying in their warehouses without an owner for two and a half years.

The salt, which is in 40,000 bags, was bought by the captain of a sailing vessel, who said it was purchased for the Russian Government. It was put aboard his ship, but a few days after he had it transferred to the quay again, and his vessel sailed a few hours afterward.

No claim has ever been made for the salt, which has been gradually melting for the last two years. The Russian Government denies all knowledge of the purchase.

Mrs. Newlyriche: "Well, of all the impudence!"

Mr. Newlyriche: "What is it, Hannah?"

Mrs. Newlyriche: "Them poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors that you've got!"

BEER STEADIES THE NERVES

GOOD beer, used as a beverage with meals, makes steadier, stronger nerves because it helps the stomach do its work better.

Your own doctor will tell you that the right use of beer is good for almost every adult, women especially.

The little alcohol in beer (less than there is in cider) helps digest food. Get the right idea about beer, and be healthier for using it.

*BEER is a term which covers lager, ale, porter and stout and, in the practice of Ontario brewers, implies beverages made under most hygienic conditions, from Ontario barley (the best in the world) malt, hops and pure water.

ANGRY ... EED.

"When my wife gets angry," remarked Hyker, "she reminds me of a vessel just leaving port."

"What's the answer?" queried Pyker. "She gets her rancor up," replied the party of the pretense.

They Drive Pimples Away.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

HARD UP

"How frightfully hard up Jones is," remarked Smith. "He never seems to have any money."

"Oh," said Brown, "has he been trying to borrow from you?"

"No," said Smith, "I was trying to borrow from him."

ROOFS That Stay Roofed

The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking "OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES.

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.)

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address:

The PEDLAR People (Can. Ltd.)
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

DYNAMO
300 lights, first-class order. Will be sold cheap and must be gotten out of the way owing to 600-light machine taking its place. S. Frank Wilson, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

FAN BLOWER
Buffalo make, number four, 9-inch vertical discharge, 24 inches high; perfect condition. Superintendent, Truth Building, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

CARPET DYEING
and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the **BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.** Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 158, Montreal.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whiffing Spray** The new hairdresser's secret.

The Leading Store

MILDMAY.

The Store
of Quality.



New Fall
Shipments.

The Great Showing of Fall
and Winter Goods
Now Ready.

Already we've had a hint of colder
days. They have a way of coming,
so it's well to be prepared.

This store is in splendid readiness
to meet your needs.

In every section the fall merchandise is at its
best. A magnificent showing, more complete
and attractive than ever before. New importa-
tions of Dress Goods, Furs, Gloves, Hosiery,
Underwear, new fall patterns in Flannelettes,
Wrapperettes, Suitings, and Mantles, Men's and
Boys' Overcoats and Suits. A full line of Groc-
eries always in stock.

Butter, Eggs and Dried Apples
Wanted.

John Hunstein.

Millinery Openings

MISS MILLIE SCHURTER

Announces her first display of

New and Up-to-date Millinery

on Monday and Tuesday

September 23rd and 24th, 1907

And following days.

Extending to all a cordial invitation to call.

ENTER
ANY
DAY.

Short, sharp, snappy courses for
those whose time or money is
limited, and the broadest and most
comprehensive curriculum for
those who would attain more than
ordinary success. Students may
take both courses. Broadly edu-
cated, widely experienced teachers.
Graduates placed in situations.

Write for our handsome catalogue.

Walkerton
Business College

GEO. SPOTTON, Principal.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL—Services at 10 a. m. and 7
p. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. John D.
Miller Superintendent. Young People's Alliance
each Tuesday evening. Senior at 8 Junior at 7.
Cottage Prayermeeting Wednesday evening at
7.30 o'clock. Rev. F. B. Meyer, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN—Services on Sunday
morning at 11.00. Prayermeeting on Wed-
nesday at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Rev. J. R. Wilson, Pastor.

R. C. CHURCH, Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev.
Father Lehmann, Services every Sunday,
alternately at 8.30 a. m. and 10 a. m. Vespers
every other Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday School at
8.30 p. m. every other Sunday

GERMAN LUTHERAN Pastor, P. Twitmeyer
Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th
Sunday of each month 2.30 p. m. Every 3rd
Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.
Every 3rd Sunday at 9.30 p. m.

METHODIST—Rev. M. J. Wilson, of Tees-
water, Pastor. Service each Sunday at 3.00
p. m. Sabbath School at 1.45 p. m. F. H. Elliott
Superintendent. Epworth League and Prayer
Meeting, Tuesday 8 p. m., all cordially invited to
these services.

SOCIETIES.

C. M. P. A., No. 70—meets in their hall on the
evening of the second and fourth Thurs-
day in each month.

C. O. F.—Court Mildmay, No. 186, meets in their
hall the second and last Thursdays in each
month. Visitors always welcome.

C. O. C. F. No. 166—meets in the Forrester's H.
the second and fourth Mondays in each
month, at 8 p. m.

A. O. U. W. 416, meets in the Forrester's H.
the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each
month.

I. O. F.—Meets on the last Wednesday of
each month.

K. O. T. M., Unity Tent No. 101, meets in the
Forrester's Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays
each month.

Grand Trunk Time Table

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Express 7.11 a. m.	Express 11.37 a. m.
Express 11.37 a. m.	Express 3.12 p. m.
Express 3.12 p. m.	Express 7.11 p. m.

The 7.11 a. m. and 1.40 p. m. trains carry mail.

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1906 TO 1914—FOR \$40

1906 TO 1931—FOR \$50



FROST FENCE
is the cheapest you
can buy

The first cost may be more—but the first cost is the only cost.
Suppose one fence costs \$40, and lasts, say, for 8 years. That fence costs you \$5 a year.
Suppose the same length of Frost Fence costs \$55. But the Frost Fence—made of
High Carbon Steel Wire and locked with the F Frost Lock—lasts for 25 years—at a cost
of only \$2 a year.

Isn't the Frost the cheapest you can buy? Frost Fences are for sale by

K. WEBER - Karlsruhe

COFFEE!

Now is the season of the year when a cup of
hot, well made coffee is a grateful and much appre-
ciated beverage at the breakfast table.

Our Star Blend

25 CENTS PER POUND

Coffee is better than any other coffee you have ever
used that costs the same money.

A far-reaching statement, we admit, but true
neverless.

Prove it by ordering a pound of this coffee.
The flavor will speak for itself.

It's a "Starr" blend—we know it is good—that
is why we recommend it.

Remember the price—25 cents per
pound, ground or in the bean.

THE STAR GROCERY.

Highest Price
allowed for
Farm Produce

J. N. Scheffer