

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898

No. 15

Tried and Proven

To be the best preparation on the market for the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and for the purifying of the Blood, is what hundreds are saying of

Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier. Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose. Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package.

Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitchy, Ont.

E. O. SWARTZ, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc.

MONEY to Loan. Office: Up-stairs, in Montague's Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

OTTO E. KLEIN, Barrister, Solicitor etc.

MONEY to loan at lowest current rates. Accounts collected. Office: Over Merchants' Bank WALKERTON ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D. Physician and Surgeon.

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Absalom St., nearly opposite the Livery stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office: Front rooms over Moyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating rink. MILDMAY.

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

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

C. H. LOUNT, L. D. S., D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.

Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hughes & Lount, at the office always occupied by them in Walkerton.

Special attention will be given to Gold-Filling and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the painless extraction of Teeth.

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

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VET. REG. MEMBER of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medical Society.

James Johnsons Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Conveyancer. MONEY TO LOAN. On Mortgages on Farm Property From 5% up. Insurance Agent. Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

The Best Place

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

A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING STORE MILDMAY.

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 82 standard
Oats..... 27 to 27
Peas..... 53 to 58
Barley.....
Potatoes..... 40 45
Smoked meat per lb..... 8 to 10
Eggs per doz..... 8 to 8
Butter per lb..... 15 to 15
Dressed pork..... \$5 50 to 6 00

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat..... 82 to 82c bus
Peas..... 53 to 58
Oats..... 27 to 27
Flour, Manitoba..... \$3 00 per cwt.
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 50
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 60
Low Grade..... 80c
Bran..... 60c
Shorts..... 70c
Screenings..... 65c
Chop Feed..... 90 1.10
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 40
Graham Flour..... \$2 40
Ferina..... \$3 00

The Leading Shoe Store.

is prepared this fall to give special value in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...

We have bought them right direct from the makers at the lowest prices and are selling them at the

Lowest Cash Price

We never before were able to give better values in all lines. Our experience has taught us the needs of shoe wearers and we have been very careful in selections.

In men's long boots we have just what is wanted for this time of the year. All new, clean stock bought from firms making a speciality of these lines.

Call and be convinced John Hunstein,

L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail **Leathers & Top Works.**

Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00
Duster: 30c 40c 50c upwards
Best binder whips 40c
Axle grease 10c a box
Machine oil 10c a bottle
Just received several cases blankets rugs and Robes
Blankets 50c upwards
Push rugs all prices
Goat robes \$5 upwards
Saskatchewan buffala robes \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16
Come and get Prices. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.

School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both

PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS

is Complete. We have also on hand full lines in School Bags, Scribblers, Inks, Stationery, Etc.,

While we have added the above lines, we do not neglect our stock of

.DRUGS AND RUGGST SUNDRIES. Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.

MILDMAY Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

Huntingfield

Too late for last week

We wonder if the young man found his violin yet.

The Pomey brothers lost a valuable horse the other day from inflammation

Mr. John Abram has started his summer framing. John is a hustler. He started on April 2nd.

Miss McCulloch returned home on Tuesday after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. G. Pomey.

Mr. John Abrams horse took a lively step the other morning, leaving the buggy in rather bad shape. Nobody was hurt.

Mr. Wat Renwick knocked another old landmark out of sight with fire the other day. Wat does not like to see old things hanging around. It was a house this time.

Miss Edith Gibson of Fordwich, who has been spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. J. Vogan, returned to her home on Sunday. Miss Emma Vogan accompanied her for a week's visit.

Mr. James Ritchie has disposed of both of his imported stallions at good figures. One goes to Whitechurch and the other to Dakota. We hear Mr. Ritchie has purchased another imported stallion.

It is our sad duty as bachelors to have to acknowledge that Mr. Walter Pomey has forsaken his former associates and joined hands with another party, the blessed part of man. We have to join with his many friends in wishing them a prosperous journey down the stream of life.

Professor Brush, the horse educator, conducted a school in Albert Haskins' barn on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, when almost everybody was in attendance. He is no humbug. His theory is the best ever taught in this part of the country, and those who did not attend missed much.

BELMORE

J. Lamonty is at present visiting friends in Hamilton.

Miss I. Coutts of Carrick, Sundayed with friends here.

Miss A. Gallagher of Wingham, Sundayed under the parental roof.

Miss Terris spent Sunday, the guest of Mr. James Merkley.

D. Wier is making great havoc of the bush with his portable sawmill this week.

W. Duffy called on his brother John last Sunday. He drives a fine team of bays.

Our general merchant "Mac" and wife are visiting friends in Toronto at present.

The Ladies' Aid have finished their quilt and it will likely be auctioned off at an early date.

Miss Davidson of Wingham who was visiting friends here, left for Wroxeter where she intends spending a few days.

Our genial young clerk may be seen wending his way down the gravel of a Sunday evening. Jim likes his butter.

J. I. Abram has commenced his season's work. He will no doubt run all opposition ashore, as he minds his business.

Wheels are becoming the rage. It is reported that Burns Bots had purchased one. Surely he'll do something now.

A. is missed very much, but a pedant who resides in Turnberry and teaches in Howick is taking advantage of A's absence.

Since you last heard from me, Prof. Brush, the renowned horse educator has paid our burg a visit. The results of his teaching are obvious, as all the horses are running away. Jonathan thinks a horse dangerous.

The Temperance Society intend giving a free and open meeting on Monday, the 18th inst. in the town hall here. I understand that the ministers of both congregations will deliver addresses on temperance:

FOREIGN NEWS.

B. N. Blackburn, an Atlanta editor, who is seeking a seat in congress, favors lynching for assaults on women, and has made that one of his leading cries. A man, who has so little respect for law as to advocate the violation in order to punish violators of another, is a poor sort of law-maker. Probably Mr. Blackburn is an advocate of the freedom of Cuba from Spanish sovereignty.

A Frenchman whose fondness for liquor caused him several visitations from wriggling reptiles, became finally so impressed with the evils of drinking that he determined to drink nothing at all, not even water. At the end of ten days, during which he had not a drop of water of any sort, he was found dead in his room. This man, who had consumed so much liquid in his time, died literally of thirst.

A peculiar case occupied the Supreme Court at Auckland, New Zealand, for several days, Miss Baker suing Dr. Purchas for £500 damages for grafting more skin from her body than she alleged had been arranged for, to save a Miss Holdsworth, who had been severely burned. It was found that, although Dr. Purchas was a clever physician, he was too brutal in taking more of Miss Baker's skin than was absolutely necessary. Miss Baker was awarded \$3,000. To add to the doctor's troubles, his patient died of her burns.

Reports by steamer from the Philippine Islands bring news that must be unpleasant for Spain. It is said that the rebellion is still raging in the Island of Luzon, and is rapidly assuming as serious proportions as the rebellion of 1896-7. Attacks were made upon the Spanish quarters at Subigandapalit, the rebels capturing and carrying off large quantities of ammunition. All the northern provinces are affected. The natives refuse the taxes. Many of the rich natives and half-castes are closing their business places, and are preparing to leave the island.

In case the Cuban insurgents were allowed to set up a Government of their own, what would be the state of affairs in the island. They frankly declare that they would order or allow promiscuous hanging as soon as they set up their government, and get their hands on the men they most hate. These are, of course, not Spanish soldiers or officers, but the Cubans who have remained loyal to Spain. Their property will be confiscated and their most prominent representatives will be put to death if caught. Doubtless every member of the autonomous Cabinet would be mached on sight. This would be a grotesque result of high philanthropy moving the United States to put an end to barbarism.

I hereby certify that I was a great sufferer of Rheumatism for more than four years. A terrible pain in my back and joints often made it impossible for me to do my work and at intervals was confined to the bed. I had also pimples and blotches on the head. I had taken a lot of different medicines but of no avail. I finally tried "five drops" and after taking about one half of a large bottle I am completely cured. I can conscientiously recommend "five drops" to all who are similarly afflicted. Dated the 7th of February 1898

Peter Eckel Mildmay P. O. "5 Drops", so highly recommended in this issue are for sale by H. E. Schwalm.

Orillia, Ont., April 9.—The boiler at Miller's tannery burst shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The explosion blew out the southern end of the building and scattered large pieces of iron, brick and stones all around for a couple of hundred yards. Two large pieces narrowly missed the mixed train which was passing at the moment, one piece of tubing falling on the track in front of it. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as the boiler was filled with water as usual at 7 o'clock last evening. The boiler is wrecked. Mr. Miller estimates loss at \$5,000 or \$6,000. Fortunately no one was injured, and no damage was done by the flying debris. The boiler was broken in the ho

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Chester, who recently sold on the Clifford Express, went to the Pacific coast to seek his fortune in the environments of the gold fields. Arriving at Vancouver, he found there were divers thousands, like himself, in search of opportunities, and thinking the prospects somewhat slim, he immediately returned, after a stay of about 24 hours. This will furnish a good object lesson to those who have the gold fever.

Preventive Officer Floody of Toronto, seized a large illicit still Wednesday evening of last week in the township of Minto, a few miles from Palmerston. The alleged distiller stated that the machine was used for heating water for hot baths. It is generally rumored that the still has been running for the past twenty years, and that a number of hotels and shops in the neighboring villages have been supplied with the product in the past.

It is our pleasant duty this week to record the marriage of Mr. S. Schaab, our enterprising blacksmith, to Miss A. Hessebauer, of Walkerton. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner of Mildmay tied the nuptial knot, which happy event took place at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's parents, Walkerton, before a large crowd of friends who wished Mr. and Mrs. Schaab all the happiness in their power. The young couple arrived in Clifford Tuesday evening and were serenaded by the Clifford band at their new home.—Express.

A little son of Hector Alexander of the town line, Arran, met with an accident on Sunday last while going to Centenary church that might have terminated fatally. The little lad was sitting in the back of the buggy with his feet hanging out, and somehow one of his legs got between the spokes of the wheel and as a result his leg was broken in three places and horribly mangled. The boy was taken into Mr. Rcht. Legge's and a physician immediately summoned to dress the horrible wound. However the boy is doing as well as can be expected.

A shocking accident, which may result fatally, occurred to-day in the town of Everett, about four miles north of Alliston. On account of the extra holiday traffic the 845 north bound express was somewhat behind time, and, in the endeavor to make up, left the Everett depot before all the passengers had left the platform. One of these, Mrs. (Dr.) Alwell, was accidentally thrown under the moving coach and had her two feet taken off, one being severed at the ankle, the other below. No blame is to be attached to Conductor Pegg, who is always very careful and obliging. The affair is all the more sad as the victim had just come to town from Stratford, Dr. Alwell having bought the practice of Dr. Kingston, who is leaving for England.

The Ripley Express publishes the following sensational item: The inhabitants of Lucknow are in a fever of excitement over the scene that was enacted at the Methodist parsonage Wednesday afternoon. The story is the old one of love, in which Minnie Davis, of Blyth, becomes infatuated with an Indian doctor. It appears the medicine man had been corresponding with Miss Minnie since his company left Blyth. Yesterday he completed arrangements to make the young lady his wife, by securing the license from Mr. John Berry. Miss Davis arrived in Lucknow on the Tuesday night train, and early Wednesday afternoon in company with the Indian went to the parsonage where Rev. I. B. Wallwin proceeded to make the couple one. Just as he was about to pronounce the fatal words, Constable Davis, father of the girl rushed into the room with an upraised club and shouted stop! Davis claimed the doctor had a wife in Lower Canada. He was very much excited, and capable of doing the Indian serious bodily harm. Mr. Wallwin did not continue the ceremony, and finally the chief induced his daughter to return home. The doctor views the situation somewhat calmly. The girl is still in her teens, while the doctor's age is

HEALTH.

WORRY.

We often hear of men who are said to have died of overwork, but it is safe to assume that in nine out of ten of such cases there had been no overwork at all. That too much work has killed some people is not to be doubted, but this does not alter the fact that work pure and simple is one of the rarest of all rare causes of death. The mischief is done by the worry which often goes with the work, and which is mistaken for it.

We do not yet understand the process by which worry undermines the general health, induces disease of the heart, of the arteries and of the kidneys, or kills a man before his time; but that it does do such things is a fact only too well established.

It is true that worry often leads a person to practices which are themselves injurious, such as overindulgence in alcohol or tobacco, or perhaps the use of opium or cocaine or chloral, and disease and deaths are often attributable to the action of these poisons rather than to the effects of work or worry. But these will not explain the disaster in all cases.

It may be objected despairingly that if worry is slow suicide, then almost none of us can escape. Very few men can be found who have no unfulfilled desires which they are striving to gratify, or who are so absolutely secure of the future that they may give literal heed to the Biblical command to take no thought for the morrow.

But this forethought is not worry; at least it need not be worry; it is merely uncertainty, prudent care for the future, or even slight anxiety. Harassing anxiety, impatient expectation, disproportionate fear of the unknown—this is worry, and this is what causes the heart to struggle, the kidneys to contract, the arteries to weaken, and the mind to fail.

No one who is not given to worry can conceive of the power which the habit gains over its victim. Such a one will freely admit the excellence of the advice not to worry, but he will add that it is impossible to follow it. This is true only in a measure, and in a few cases. Barring instances of exceptional trouble, of extraordinary "hard luck," almost every one can by resolute determination reduce his worry within living limits.

WATER-DRINKING.

When it is considered that the body is made up very largely of water it can readily be understood how important to health is a constant supply of this fluid. Many people have a notion that the drinking of water in any amount beyond that actually necessary to quench thirst is injurious and acting on this belief they endeavor to drink as little as possible. The notion, however, is wide of the truth. Drinking freely of pure water is a most efficacious means not only of preserving health, but often of restoring it when failing.

All the tissues of the body need water, and water in abundance is necessary also for the proper performance of every vital function. Cleanliness of the tissues within the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin, and water tends to insure the one as truly as it does the other. It dissolves the waste material, which would otherwise collect in the body, and removes it in the various excretions.

These waste materials are often actual poisons, and many a headache, many rheumatic pains and aches, many sleepless nights and listless days, and many attacks of the "blues" are due solely to the circulation in the blood or deposit in the tissues of these waste materials which cannot be got rid of because of an insufficient supply of water.

Water is accused of making fat, and people with a tendency to corpulence avoid it for that reason. But this is not strictly true. It does undoubtedly often increase the weight, but it does so because it improves the digestion and therefore more of the food eaten is utilized and turned into fat and flesh. But excessive fat, what we call corpulence, is not a sign of health but of faulty digestion and assimilation, and systematic water-drinking is often employed as a means of reducing the superfluous fat—which it sometimes does with astonishing rapidity.

HOW TO DRINK WATER.

There are few people who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water, as pointed out by Health, vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draught or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation—a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which shows the beats of the heart is abolished, and, as a consequence, that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this we find that the pressure of the blood is increased.

fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers—a glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draught. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it, and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.

HOT MILK FOR GRIP.

Since the days of the Duke of Northumberland, who bathed daily in milk, there never has been such a revival of the warm milk idea. Some say that the "grip" is mainly responsible for its return. Dr. Freudenrich has discovered that milk is a microbe killer and that the grip bacillus, if put into milk drawn fresh from the cow, dies in an hour. Be this as it may, the hot milk cure has gained the ascendancy with many sufferers. To secure its best effects the milk must come to the scalding point, but not boil; then it should be sipped slowly. The last thing at night "My Lady" takes her goblet of milk, which has a quieting dreamy effect upon the nerves.

Now, it is considered the newest panacea for all complexion ills. If the face be sallow, wrinkled or otherwise afflicted, claims the enthusiast, hot milk will produce a cure. Many debutantes wash their faces in it at night, just before retiring and converts declare that it makes them feel wonderfully refreshed, while the skin becomes very white and soft. Some even go so far as to pour a generous quantity of milk into the water for the bath and claim that it is positively magical in removing fatigue.

CROUP.

What a dread disease this is coming as it does upon one unawares in the night, and many a home has been left desolate by its ravages. But with onions in the house one is well fortified against this trouble. Peel the onions and roast them in the oven; then press out the juice which the child must be made to drink. The pulp while hot is bound on the soles of the feet, palms of the hands and on the chest. This always gives relief and recovery is prompt.

REMEDY FOR NIGHT-SWEAT.

An "old woman's remedy" is reported in a recent number of the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, as having cured a patient of annoying and debilitating night sweats when the ordinary remedies, atropine, sage, phillipsia, etc., prescribed by the physician in attendance failed. The remedy was a decoction of the fresh bark of the pussy willow, *Salix nigra*, used freely. The distressing symptoms were fully relieved within three days.

FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD.

A cold in the head is not only annoying, but likely to develop into catarrh. One teaspoonful of mustard dissolved in a tumbler of cold water and used as a gargle three times a day, will often effect a speedy cure. In more obstinate cases, equal parts of loaf sugar and pulverized alum used as a snuff will give instant relief.

FOR A COUGH.

Two teaspoons whole flaxseed, 1 pint boiling water, juice of 1 lemon, 4 lumps sugar, simmer 3 hours and strain.

NEW BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

A Contrivance Whereby a Rider Can See What is Going on Behind Him.

It is not often that a bicyclist concerns himself with what is going on behind him, but for those who do a device called a retro-opticon is now available. This addition to the equipment of a wheel consists of a convex mirror, 2.4 inches in diameter, in a nickel frame, with ball and socket joints, so that an angle may be secured. It is to be used on the handlebar, preferably just in front of the left grip, and when so placed, it enables a rider to scan the road behind him, without moving his head, the convexity of the mirror giving it wide scope. The excuse for the invention of this device is that there are many conditions in which it is found desirable owing to the increased number of rubber-tired vehicles, cable and trolley lines. A larger size is made for use on row boats and vehicles. Among the novelties for this season is a most useful lock stall. It is made of heavy spring wire with malleable iron wall plate, and is rubber-covered at points where the wheel touches. It is highly recommended for baggage cars, steamboats, churches, colleges, etc., where space is valuable. While the lower wheel rests on a bracket attached to the side of the car, or on a wall, the iron loop of the stall slips over the front wheel, which is uppermost, and so engages it that it is immovable, and can be securely locked.

ELECTRICITY IN THE CATACOMBS.

The catacombs of St. Calixtus, near Rome, were recently illuminated with thousands of electric lamps, filling the gloomy vaults and passages with a bright light, whose effect as it fell upon the rows of bones and skeletons, is described as being startling and almost in the nature of a miracle. The latest brought out of the practical science of electricity is a device with an-

AGRICULTURAL.

PRACTICAL OAT SEEDING.

In selecting the field to seed the oats several points must be considered. If there has been regular rotation, the land has evidently been in corn for several years. If no regular rotation has been followed, select the portion of the farm which has been in corn the longest and needs a change. Avoid seeding oats on very rich land as the growth is liable to run largely to straw. Too much straw will cause the crop to lodge, make it difficult to harvest, and prevent a complete development of the grain, and as a consequence the yield will be short. Then, too, fields which are rich do not need a change and can be devoted to other crops.

If the field has been in corn the past year the stalks must be disposed of. In most instances it is advisable to run a stalk cutter over the fields and plow under the stalks, but if insects have been destructive the previous season, it will be best to break the stalks, rake into piles and burn, for in this way many pests which are hibernating will be destroyed.

After the field is cleaned the method of preparing it for the seeding will depend upon several circumstances.

Where the soil is quite loose it will be best to run a disk harrow over the field several times until the surface is well loosened up and sow on the loose surface with a harrow. Should it be too compact for this treatment, it is often possible to stir the soil with an ordinary cultivator, then put on the seed, and cover with a harrow. These two methods are desirable where oats are seeded upon very rich land as it tends to limit the growth of the straw. In most cases, however, the safest way is to plow the ground to a depth of three or four inches, sow the seed and cover well with a harrow. This is especially desirable for the greater amount of loose surface soil acts as a sponge collecting and preserving moisture and thus enabling the crop to develop more completely. The different kinds of soil govern somewhat the different methods of preparing the seed bed. In friable soils cultivating and disking are desirable, but where the land is heavy and compact plowing is best.

Select for seed the variety which does best in your own community. It is desirable in most cases to sow white oats, as they usually yield better and more readily than the mixed or black varieties. Of course if the entire crop is to be used at home mixed oats are just as good as white ones. As a rule the black oats are the least desirable kinds.

Broadcasting is still quite common but the large seeders now to be had quite cheaply are much more desirable in that considerable labor is saved and the seed is put on the ground more evenly than can be done by hand. A man who sows broadcast has difficulty with the wind and finds it a great task to walk through plowed ground for an entire day, carrying up to as high as a bushel and a half of oats. Some farmers use a drill for seeding oats but it is the general opinion that this is not as desirable as a seeder. The common steel-toothed smoothing harrow is best for covering the oats seed. If the ground is quite rough go over it often enough to break down the clods and render the surface smooth. If loose and friable a smaller amount of work is required but the seed bed must be harrowed enough to compact it well.

TO TREAT A BAD-TEMPERED COW.

The following information is published in reply to questions asked by a correspondent: It is very difficult to manage a bad tempered cow, especially one with a fiery and very stubborn disposition. If the animal is not confirmed in the habit through former treatment, that is, harsh, rough treatment on the part of the milker, the following is the only remedy, and during many years' experience the writer has never known it to fail. The first thing for the milker to do is to bear in mind that he has an animal with very sensitive nerves and a wonderfully magnified vision, and being of the horned species, is naturally endowed with characteristics of great resistance. With the cow there is no such thing as must, unless the animal be taken gently, and led, as it were, instead of being driven—by always remembering that the cow, when properly treated, will do almost anything, and when harshly and roughly treated cannot be forced, except by great trouble. By the power of muscular contraction she can retain all the milk in the milk glands and veins until she wishes to relax the portion closing the orifice of each gland, etc. When it comes to a battle royal, the milker is forced to submit to the animal, for he must be kind and cheerful if he wishes the animal to give down her milk. When the cow calves, the calf should be taken from the cow, the first or second meal after calving. When handling the cow she should be driven into the bail very gently and bailed and legroped. The foot rope should stand firmly on the ground, and be not more than a foot behind the perpendicular of the hinder parts of the animal. The udder should be washed with cold water, and gently wiped dry. The milker should sit with the right shoulder just pressing against the animal's side. Wet the teats with a little milk drawn from each of the front or hind teats,

as the case may be; that is, the two selected to be milked. Some milkers milk front and hind, but this is called by good milkers "cross-handed," and almost every cow so milked is a "kicker" or "fidgeter." When the teats are moistened, take the pail (which should be an eight or ten quart tin bucket), place it between the knees (not on the ground), and begin milking by taking hold of the teat, without doubling or wrinkling it when squeezing it in the hand. Take the weight of the udder on the upper part of the hands and squeeze the teats evenly and gently, without straining the least on the teats or udder. When the first two teats are milked dry, moisten the other two and treat in the same way. After taking the first milk from the four teats, if the animal has not given down the second, as it is called, gently rub the udder for a few minutes. If just calved, bathe the udder with the froth of the "beastings" for a few milkings, and so long as the milk is unfit for use. This will remove "flags" and all kinds of "hardiness" and will make the udder soft and pliable. The rubbing will soothe the veins and glands, and cause the animal to relax them. This treatment will also cause a stubborn cow, if treated kindly and handled patiently, to give every drop of her milk. Care should be taken to keep the finger-nails short. The animal should be bailed in order that she can rest contented, and then, with proper treatment, and the milker keeping his or her temper, no cow will retain her milk more than two or three milkings after calving.

NEATNESS ABOUT THE PREMISES.

The era of low prices for farm products, has had a depressing influence upon many otherwise good farmers, in discouraging them, to a certain extent, with their calling. As a consequence, they have become careless, and indifferent as to the appearance of their buildings and premises. A general air of untidiness seems to pervade the farm. Fences are not repaired; fence rows are permitted to become overgrown with weeds and briars; the buildings are neglected; unsightly heaps of rubbish are allowed to accumulate; broken wagons and worn out machinery are scattered about, adding to the general look of recklessness. This is not only discredit, but actually wrong. Farmers may not have much money to erect new buildings, but even old ones can be made neat, attractive and homelike, with a little care and effort. When traveling over the country one notices scores of farms where the buildings could be very much improved by a little well-directed labor. Many cases where time and a willingness would be about the only factors needed. But everything is allowed to go by default, because the owner is too indifferent; he lacks the ambition necessary to excel. Aside from the apparent necessity of neatness on the farm, it should be practiced and taught to our children; that it may become a fixed principle in their character. Farmers may not be able to erect grand and expensive buildings, but they should always aim to make them neat, attractive, comfortable and convenient. Keeping the buildings well painted, is both a matter of neatness and economy. By using some of the ready mixed paints on the market, the farmer can apply it himself, as good as a professional painter, thereby reducing the expense very much. If the labor must be hired it is usually about half the cost. A neat, well-kept lawn with flowers, flowering shrubs and evergreens, adds wonderfully to the attractiveness of the premises.

NATURAL PRESUMPTION.

Attorney—You say you had called to see Miss Billings and was at the house at the time the burglary was committed?

Witness—Yes, sir. Then how did it happen that when the prisoner dashed into the room and assaulted you, you leaped through the window and went home making no attempt to defend the lady or give the alarm?

I thought it was her father.

BOTH HAD THEIR MERITS.

Uncle, which breed of chickens is the best?

Well, sah, de white ones is de easiest found, an de dahk ones de easiest hid after yo gits em.

PERENNIAL.

That is a very old joke about the wife going through her husband's pockets for money.

Yes, the joke is old, but there are always new wives and new husbands.

IN THE LINE OF PROGRESS.

Some doctors claim that the stomach can be removed without injury to the patient.

Yes? I wish he'd find out how to remove the snoring apparatus of some of the folks who snore.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Mrs. Swiller—You came home intoxicated last night! Disgraceful!

Mr. Swiller, innocently—Did I? I don't remember it!

A METAMORPHOSIS.

Sambo Johnson, sternly—Don't you know I tol' yo' not, 't go swimmin' wid no white trash chillun, eh?

Sambo Johnson, Jr.—But he wan' white befor' he went in.

IT MUST BE.

Teacher—What do you call a little child that has never had a mother to care for him?

Tommy—An incubator boy, ma'am. In every million of people in the world there are eight hundred who are blind.

NEW TELEGRAPHY.

Novel Instrument by Which the Whole System May Be Revolutionized.

A conversation at the Royal Institution in London, recently, was remarkable for the exhibition of a new Type-printing Telegraph, termed the "Telescriptor." This machine is meant to accomplish the same ends as the Hughes type-printing telegraphic instrument, which has for forty years been without a rival as a fast printing instrument.

A representative of the London Daily News inspected the apparatus, and another instrument not yet exhibited in public, called the Zerograph. He says:

"Taken together, these two instruments seem to indicate that we are on the brink of a new era in telegraphy. The telephone and the telegram have, up to the present, had their own way. Before very long they will be superseded by an apparatus which will send messages printed in ordinary type by electricity. At present there are several forms of telegraphic type-printers in existence. They are used, of course, for press messages, and every one is familiar with the way in which news is transmitted to clubs, etc., by the "tape machine." The "Telescriptor" and the "Zerograph" mark a new era, because they are so simple in construction, and can be supplied at very little more than the cost of an ordinary typewriter. For the first time they afford a reliable means of sending printed messages by the electric current; and it is possible that they may herald the dawn of

A NEW TELEGRAPHY.

The Telescriptor, which was shown working, prints messages simultaneously at both ends of the line, either in letters or figures, in a bold, clear type, so that a record is kept of the transmitting end of all messages or orders sent out. Here the advantage of this system over the telephone is evident. If the person with whom you wish to communicate is out the message comes out on the machine in his office or private room, and awaits him on his return. In size, appearance and in manipulation the Telescriptor resembles a typewriter, being furnished with a key-board, on which 26 letter keys are arranged in alphabetical order, one figure or sign being also controlled by each key.

One connecting wire only is necessary between two machines, the earth being used as a return, while the same machine can be, by the mere manipulation of a lever, used either for transmitting or receiving a message. It writes the telephone message. The Telescriptor is automatic in action, and requires no attention. You can leave your office and feel confident that on your return you will find a correct printed record of any communications that have arrived during your absence. People must not run away with the idea that wireless telegraphy has rendered machines such as these we are describing useless, for it is by no means yet certain whether it has any commercial or practical value. When wireless messages are sent they go off into space.

IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

So that while you are able to decipher them another person may do the same. With telegraphic typewriters the messages cannot be read by another machine unless it is in perfect "tune" with the first, and connected up to it by a wire or wires.

As regards to the Zerograph, an instrument invented by Mr. Leo Kamm, and now undergoing severe tests by the British Post Office, it differs considerably in its mode of working from the Telescriptor, though achieving the same ends. It would be out of place here to enter upon any detailed description of these instruments, but it may be said that the Zerograph is more fitted for long-distance working than the Telescriptor, and can also send more words a minute than this instrument.

Lord Roberts in his book "41 Years in India," states that during an engagement the native operators who had charge of the telegraphic instruments took fright, and left their machines. He says that he would have given many years of his life to have been able to decipher the messages that were coming. With an instrument such as the Telescriptor, though achieving the same ends, it is evident that type-printing telegraphs must play an important part in the warfare of the future.

CONSIDERATE ARAB WIDOW.

When an Arab woman is tired of widowhood and desires to marry again she goes the night before the wedding to her husband's tomb and prays him not to be offended. To make quite sure of his forgiveness she brings with her two large goat-skins filled with water and with these she waters the grave that the refreshing liquid may soak down to the defunct husband's bones. Having thus done all she can to propitiate his spirit she goes off with a good courage to start life again as a wife.

AT MIDNIGHT.

First Cat—Why so sad to-night, Thomas?

Second Cat—I feel so lonely and neglected! I've been weeping and waiting for an hour, and no one has thrown anything at me!

THE OUTLOOK.

I suppose there will be great changes in China.

Yes, China will soon be what she's cracked up to be.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Hall & Co., bankers of Holland, Man., have assigned.

The Saw Bill mine, near Port Arthur, has closed down.

One dollar Dominion notes, raised to five, are in circulation at Winnipeg. Some London ladies intend urging the Aldermen to adopt the curfew by-law.

A number of aldermen, it is said, favor municipal control of the street railway.

The herd of Buffalo at Silver Heights will be shipped to Banff National Park about the end of April.

The centralization of Wabash railway freight crews in St. Thomas will increase the population of that city, 150.

Doyle, alias Sullivan, tried on a charge of murder at Nelson, B.C., has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

While hunting near Hamilton James Findlay picked up a portion of a tooth of a mastodon weighing about five pounds.

The Yukon military expedition will be brigaded at Ottawa about the middle of April and sent forward from there after inspection.

The eight Italian laborers from Buffalo who were arrested for working on Sunday in Toronto, were fined in the Police Court on Tuesday.

A reduction of ten cents per thousand feet has been made in the price of gas at Hamilton, the nominal price being \$2, with a 30 per cent. discount.

The Toronto Board of Trade Council has appointed a special committee to consider and report on the question of an expert duty on nickel matte.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron, of West Alberta, has sent to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, asking for 2,500 young cattle, preferring Ontario stock.

City Engineer Barrow of Hamilton has demonstrated that coal can be used with success for the filtration of sewage, the coal not being injured in the process.

Montreal has asked the Government to establish an infantry school there. The Allan Line has given a contract for another steamship designed by the St. Lawrence route.

A deputation of the Railway Trackmen's Association waited on Superintendent Williams of the Canadian Pacific, at Toronto on Wednesday to ask for an increase in wages.

Police Inspector Tallott, of Bradford, Eng., has arrived at Halifax to take charge of Hall, the embezzler of that city, who was arrested two weeks ago on his arrival from England.

Prosecutions against smugglers are in active progress in Nova Scotia. A United States Consul-General has been dismissed by President McKinley in connection therewith.

It is reported at St. Catharines that John D. and James Neelon, sons of the late Capt. Neelon, have been offered \$50,000 for their shares in a Colorado gold mine.

The Presbyterian ladies of Toronto have agreed to support the movement to send nurses to the Klondike, and an appeal for that purpose will be made to every congregation in Canada.

An amendment prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese labor has been inserted in the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company's bill by the British Columbia Legislature.

Mr. W.T. McCoun has been appointed horticulturist at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. John Craig, who left the Government service last autumn.

An order-in-Council has been passed, providing that those persons who obtain leases for dredging for minerals in the rivers in Manitoba and the Northwest must take out free miners' certificates the same as on the Yukon.

Mr. E. A. Macdonald is bringing suit against the directors of the Toronto Street Railway Company, charging them with having obtained their franchise by bribery and fraud, and asking on behalf of the city \$8,000,000 damages.

The next session of the Supreme Court will be held on the third of May next. In connection with the appeals to be heard during the term, notices have been posted to the effect that the last day for filing cases is April 12, the last day for filing printed factums 16th April, and the last day for inscribing appeals for hearing is April 18.

Dominion Analyst McFarlane has issued a bulletin giving the result of his official examination of condensed milk and fertilizers. The bulletin will give many cases in which condensed milk offered for sale was found to be prepared from skim milk instead of whole milk, with an addition of sugar to give it body and appearance. It is likely the department will take action against the parties offering this adulterated milk for sale.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. James Payne, the English novelist, is dying.

The severe storms and cold weather continue in Great Britain.

Great Britain is not, it is reported, plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

It is said in London that the Earl of Elgin is desirous of resigning the viceroyship of India.

England has sent the torpedo de-

stroyer Rocket to Halifax to join the North American squadron.

The British Government has decided to spend \$12,000,000 in buying sites and erecting buildings for the great public departments, including a new War Office.

A receiving order in bankruptcy has been made against the Roberts Billiard Company. The liabilities are put at \$10,000. The partners are Roberts and Hogue. The former the English champion billiard player.

UNITED STATES.

The California orchards have been badly nipped by frost.

Two men who robbed a train near Goshen, Cal., secured not less than \$50,000.

The United States Cabinet is said to have determined that the present state of affairs in Cuba must end.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the well-known novelist, has instituted suit for divorce from her husband, Dr. Swan M. Burnett.

The reports from all over Indiana concerning the damage done by the floods will send the aggregate loss up into hundreds of thousands.

The Pacific Mill, at Tacoma, Wash., the largest shingle mill in the world, operated by Metcalfe & Ware, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Julius M. Price, artist, of the Illustrated London News, and Lionel Harris, of the London Financial News, are at New York en route to the Klondike.

William Olmstead, a farmer of Cass county, Michigan, has left a will bequeathing all his estate, valued at \$15,000 to the Barnum and Bailey circus.

A Southern Pacific passenger train was held up Tuesday night at Cross station, California, by two masked men, who blew the express car up with dynamite. They secured one mail pouch.

The Austrian Government will protest to Washington against the acquittal of Sheriff Martin, and the deputy sheriffs of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who were charged with shooting a number of striking miners, including Austro-Hungarians, at Lattimer on September 10 last.

Puget Sound merchants have stolen a march on Canadians in connection with the Yukon trade. Eight complete stocks for general supply stores have been landed at Wrangell for Cleonora and Teslin Lake, inquest to Yankee traders, who will establish themselves at these points.

The Philadelphia water works scandal was aired in court Wednesday. One alderman confessed to taking a bribe, another was accused of the same offense and two others with offering the bribes. The whole affair grows out of the ordinance offered in council to lease the City Water Works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company.

Edward B. Coombs, a former coroner of Brooklyn, N. Y., was, on Monday, sentenced to one year and seven months imprisonment in the penitentiary, and also to pay a fine of \$1,000, for malfeasance in office during his term as coroner. There were 49 specific charges in the indictment of his having recorded bogus inquests to which he collected about \$2,200.

Floods are doing great damage in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Dayton, Ohio, is in great danger and the northern portion of the town is completely under water. Pittsburg, Pa., is a great sufferer, and fears are entertained that the flood will be as great as in 1884. Bridges are being carried away at many points in these States.

GENERAL.

Admiral Zopoff, aide-de-camp of the Czar, is dead.

Austria has decided to withdraw her troops and warships from Crete.

There were 1,259 deaths from the plague at Bombay during the past week.

The Panama Railway Company has offered its men an increase of wages and ended the strike.

A report that Japan has requested Russia to evacuate Port Arthur finds credence in the Japanese press.

On Monday 20 cadavers were discovered near a creek in the outskirts of Guamabacoa, a suburb of Havana.

Russia has withdrawn its demand of the Sultan of Turkey for the \$3,500,000 arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity.

Ambona, a town on the island of Malacca, one of the Moluccas, was completely destroyed by an earthquake. Sixty persons were killed.

Radical Italian deputies demand that ex-Premier Crispi be tried on the charge of complicity in the Bank of Naples scandals.

Plague regulations have been ordered at Cairo against arrivals from Jiddah, where three deaths from the plague have occurred.

It is reported that the French expedition sent against Bossiris in Madagascar has met with a serious reverse, losing six officers and 100 men.

Cuban insurgents on Saturday night dynamited the iron railroad bridge near Madruga, Province of Matanzas, partly destroying the structure.

The Czar has authorized an increase of over \$2,000,000 yearly for six years, in addition to the present special grant of over \$60,000,000, for naval purposes.

A heavy southerly gale cleared the Newfoundland coast of ice on Sunday. This will allow the sealing steamers to prosecute that industry with some prospect of success.

The firing of a dynamite cartridge in the Hasard coal mines near Liege caused an explosion of coal gas. Twenty miners were killed.

The Japanese parliamentary election returns show that the two parties will have about equal strength and that some fifty neutrals will probably hold the balance of power.

The Newfoundland Government has introduced a pension bill retiring Chief Justice Sir Frederick Carter, of the Supreme Court of the colony, now in his 80th year, with a salary of \$8,000.

The bill to incorporate the Customs duties on pigs and pork products was adopted by the French Senate on Tuesday. In reply to a statement that the United States might retaliate the Premier said that the United States would make a bad mistake in resorting to reprisals, since the United States was the first to protect herself with high duties.

SOUGHT SHELTER, MET DEATH.

Mistaken for a Burglar and Shot Down on the Threshold.

A despatch from Brockville, Ont., says:—A spring bed agent named J. M. Scribner, of Bolsover, Eldon township, County of Victoria, was shot dead on Tuesday night a few miles from the village of North Augusta. The particulars are about as follows:—

A KNOCK ON THE DOOR.

About 11 o'clock the family of Alex. Pear, who reside on what is known as the Station road, between Bellamy's station and North Augusta, were awakened by a noise at the front door as if some one was trying to effect entrance. There were kicks on the door, and finally, when the family came thoroughly aroused, one of the sons, William Pear, went down to answer, but the kicking continued, and then Pear, taking down a rifle, called out that unless the party outside gave his name he (Pear) would shoot.

FIRED THROUGH THE DOOR.

There was still no answer, when upon Pear fired the heavy rifle through the door, and awaited developments. Nothing was heard further, and he thinking, no doubt, that the prowler had been frightened away, retired to bed. Upon getting up after daylight broke next morning, some of the members of the family opened the door and were horrified to find the body of a man lying across the threshold. The bullet fired by young Pear had ploughed its way clear through the body of the stranger, and his death must have been instantaneous.

Investigation soon revealed the fact that the dead man was J. M. Scribner, who had been in this neighborhood for some weeks pushing the sale of a spring bed, the patents for which he controlled.

UNABLE TO HEAR.

It is now supposed that he was looking for a chamber for the night, and being quite deaf, was unable to hear when asked his name and business by young Pear. The Pears had been bothered more or less for some time by tramps and burglars, and this had caused them to be very wary about admitting strangers to their home at night.

The family were horror-stricken over the occurrence, and at once notified the authorities of what had taken place. Coroner Vaux had been notified, and after concluding the inquest on the late William Field, at Fairfield, will proceed to North Augusta, accompanied by Chief Rose, where an enquiry will be made into the tragic occurrence. The dead man spent four weeks in Brockville, leaving here two weeks ago. He was about 55 years old. He is understood to have been a widower, but beyond this little is known here of his family or antecedents.

MISSION TROUBLES IN CHINA.

The Militia Refuse to Allow the Execution of a Murderer.

A despatch from Shanghai says:—Further telegrams from Chung-Kung-Fu regarding the sacking of the Methodist medical mission in the Kiang Peh country show that the Chinese militia is now there in large force, and refuses to allow the execution of the death sentence passed upon the murderer of the student killed by the rioters, who destroyed the mission. The foreign Consuls have demanded that the militia disperse the militia, execute the murderer, arrest the leaders of the rioters, pay 500 taels for the property destroyed, allow the mission to re-occupy its premises, and engage to protect the members of the mission.

SPEAKS FOR PEACE.

The Prince of Wales Says Navies and Armies Should Not be Needed Much Longer.

A despatch from Cannes, France, says:—The Prince of Wales made a speech on Tuesday night at the Golf Club dinner, the political importance of which can hardly be overestimated. Referring to England and France, he said he still trusted that their relations would be more and more friendly, and, referring to international relations, he said we should not need navies or armies much longer, but that we should have universal peace. The speech was greeted with uproarious applause, as was also that of the Duke of Cambridge, who also spoke, and that of the Grand Duke Michael.

ANTI-SEMITISM.

Hebrew and Christian Boys Fight in London, and One Death Has Resulted.

The spirit of anti-Semitism would seem to have crossed over from Paris to the East end of London, and the cockney equivalent of 'conspiracy' echoes through the purlieus of Spitalfield. A little Christian boy of the name of Jones came home from school on Thursday last crying and complaining that a Jewish boy had been beating him on the head with a stone. The boy died yesterday from the effects of his hurts, and the rector of Spitalfield testified at the coroner's inquest that fights between Jewish and Christian schoolboys had grown to an extent that was absolutely dangerous.

THE REPORT MADE PUBLIC

BATTLESHIP MAINE WAS BLOWN UP FROM THE EXTERIOR.

Spain Refuses to Accept the Finding—Testimony Goes to Show That the Cause Was a Submarine Mine—Court Unable to Fix the Responsibility for the Explosion, Exact Character of Which Cannot be Determined.

A despatch from Washington says:—Friday was one of the most eventful days the national capital has seen since the close of the civil war. It was a day of profoundly important action, of the deepest anxiety, coupled with naval and military activity, one step following another in rapid succession. Representative men of the Administration, public men in all branches of official and Congressional life, no less than the public in general, shared in the tension to which the situation has been wrought. There was no effort among the highest officials, indeed

to report at Key West and become a part of Capt. Sampson's fleet. The gunboat, Wilmington, also en route from Port Antonio, will likewise report to Captain Sampson at Key West, as well as the gunboat Vicksburg, now at Hampton roads.

'SHOOTING IN KLONDIKE

Shot His Partner in a Quarrel Over Division of Outfit.

A despatch from Dyes, Alaska, via Seattle, Wash., says:—Three men have been arrested for the shooting of Sam Roberts, a gambler, whose real name is believed to be Sam Ross. A half hour after the shooting a man named Corbett went to a physician to have a bullet extracted from his shoulder. He was arrested.

Another man, who gave the name of Kelly went to the marshal and said he shot Corbett. He was also put in gaol.

There was another shooting affray at Sheep Camp Monday morning. Two partners on the trail quarrelled, and determined to divide their outfit. In the division they quarrelled again, and Gottlieb Schneider, of Brooklyn, shot Francis Clements, of Hillsboro, Ore., through the body. Clements will probably die. Schneider is in gaol.

DEATH ON THE ICE FLOES

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN A SNOW-STORM OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Dead Number Forty-Eight—Sixty Others so Badly Frost-Bitten That Amputation Will be Necessary.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The steamer Greenland, returning from the seal fishery, put into Bay de Verds on Saturday night and reported a terrible disaster. On Wednesday last, when among the ice floes, while her crew was travelling about the floes in search of seals, a great storm arose accompanied by a blinding snow, which drifted rapidly, and a severe frost.

48 MEN PERISHED.

The members of the crew who were on the ice could not regain the vessel, and were exposed to the terrible weather throughout the night and all of the next day. Forty-eight men perished, and between fifty and sixty were so badly frost-bitten that the amputation of one or more of their limbs will have to be undergone by all of them. On Friday the Greenland succeeded in recovering the bodies of 25 of the victims, but the remaining 23 were buried beneath the snow drifts.

SURVIVORS SUFFERING.

All of the frost-bitten men now aboard the steamer are suffering terribly, having been without proper medical attendance. From the circumstances of the disaster, it is feared that other steamers have suffered in a similar manner.

THE OWNER'S STATEMENT.

Walter Baine Grieve, owner of the Greenland, gives out the following statement concerning the disaster:—"My opinion is that the Greenland met with the misfortune on Monday. On Sunday night a heavy gale raged all along the Atlantic seaboard of the island, and reached the northern latitude, where the Greenland was cruising Monday forenoon. Being frozen solidly in the floe, she sent her crew out on the ice, perhaps 10 or 20 miles, in search of seals. The crews are usually divided into three watches or companies. Her whole crew being 210, she would have sixty men in each watch, thirty remaining aboard the officers, engineers, stewards, and deck hands. Each watch carries a bag of bread and a kettle for boiling tea. When the storm arose, the men, scattered over the floe in parties of two or three, probably tried to make for the ship. My belief is that the first watch which started worked farthest away from the ship, and is the watch which lost the most men. Only the master of the watch would have a compass. The crew were unable to find him any more than the ship with snowdrifts blinding their sight during the night, and feared to move about, because a false step might send them through fissures in the ice into the ocean, probably drowning them. The men, fearing to move, lay beneath the shelter of ice hammocks, where many were overcome by intense cold and perished. Others were smothered to death beneath snowdrifts, being unable to maintain sufficient vital energy to struggle for life.

"The weakest went to the wall during the night, which was terribly trying upon human beings on an ice floe, the cold chilled one through, and through. I believe the storm continued Tuesday, because we had it here, and the steamer could not reach the men either. During this evening and night others perished, hunger being added to the cold. On Wednesday when the steamer was able to start to pick up the remnant of the men, few of these were able to help themselves. Another night would have caused the death of probably all on the floe."

HER CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

Mrs. Stewart Farnell Burned to Death at Her Home.

A despatch from Sebastopol, says:—As a result of the discovery of serious and wholesale bribery and corruption one hundred dockyard officials and officers of the Russian Black sea fleet have been arrested. Admiral Kornilov, commander of the fleet, has dismissed. Five officers have committed suicide since their arrest.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

AN EXTERIOR EXPLOSION:

These results, briefly stated, are that the loss of the Maine was due to an explosion from the outside, the court being unable to fix the responsibility for the explosion. The court does not express an opinion as to the character of the explosion, but the testimony goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which is not determined by the testimony, though the belief was expressed that it was a floating submarine mine. There were two explosions, the court finds; the first was from the outside, and that set off one of the smaller magazines.

It was this result, expressed in detail, and with the precision of a court deeply conscious of its responsibility, together with the evidence on which it was based, that occupied the attention of the Cabinet throughout its extended sessions of the morning and afternoon. All other and lesser subjects gave way to this foremost question. There was no change in the plan of making the report public and transmitting it to Congress early next week, accompanied by a brief message from the President.

INTERCEPT THE FLOTILLA.

While interest was thus centred at the White House, the Navy and War Departments were hurrying forward their work of preparations. The advance of the Spanish torpedo flotilla continued to receive the closest attention of naval officers, and, while so far as could be ascertained no definite line of action was determined upon, the need of intercepting this fleet was urged by the highest naval authorities. From the standpoint of the Spanish Government this movement was not a menace, having been decided upon many weeks ago. On the contrary, the Spanish Government holds that the extensive armament of the Dry Tortugas is a more direct hostile act against Spain than any movement of the flotilla. Instead of stopping the flotilla, the present attitude of Spain tends toward re-enforcing it with other Spanish vessels, not as a menace, but from what the Spanish Government existing condition of affairs, feels is a requirement called for by the

SPANISH DEFENCES.

Hardly less suggestive than the approach of the torpedo flotilla was the information received by the highest military authorities that the Spanish Government had hurried to completion extensive fortifications on the island of Porto Rico, lying just off Cuba, and the only Spanish possession in this hemisphere other than Cuba. The exact character of these new defences has been made known here, and they are being given weight with the military authorities as showing the disposition of Spain.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The orders issued by the Navy Department during the day covered every branch of naval armament. The "flying squadron" was definitely established, with Commodore W. S. Schley in command. He will hoist his commodore's flag on the flagship Brooklyn next Monday. The squadron is to consist of five ships. Those of the squadron will be the crack armoured cruiser Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Other ships which are now or hereafter at Hampton roads, will not be of the flying squadron, but will belong to the North Atlantic station, under Captain Sampson. The flying squadron is to be a small, compact fleet of the best ships in the navy for quick service at any point along the Atlantic.

At the same time the North Atlantic station under Captain Sampson is to be further augmented. The cruiser Cincinnati, which left Port Antonio three days ago under sealed orders, is

THE MILDWAY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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J. H. A. JOHNSTON

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Spain has proclaimed an Armistice for five days in order to give time for a conference on Cuban affairs with the hope that a better understanding may be arrived at between Spain and Cuba. It is very doubtful what the result will be. It looks as if nothing but complete independence will satisfy Cuba. In the United States the President in his message on Monday justly complains of the intolerable burden imposed on the United States in observing neutrality during such a long continued struggle without a glimmer of hope in regard the ability of Spain to reduce the Cubans to order. Also the severe strain which the cruel methods pursued by the Spaniards in their dealing with the agricultural population of Cuba, puts upon the forbearance and sympathy of a neighboring nation. The agricultural population has been herded in the cities and towns or in their vicinities without proper provision having been made for their wants, and the result has been misery, starvation and death to immense numbers of Cubans. The Cubans in active service of course have to endure all the hardships incident to war, but the greater number of these agriculturalists were non-combatants and the Spaniards were directly responsible for the inhuman treatment caused by massing large numbers together without means of subsistence. America has remonstrated without effect on behalf of these poor people, and in spite of all the help that has been given by public and private charity on the part of the United States Government and citizens, the destitution and suffering has been most appalling. President McKinley declares that this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. In the name of Christianity and civilization the United States must intervene. Spain cannot be allowed to continue such a hopeless strife for supremacy. There is no prospect whatever of it succeeding in reducing the in-revolutionists to order. President McKinley recommends the immediate intervention by the United States and asks Congress to authorize and empower him to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba. Few men would be safe with such power in their hands as the President asks from Congress, but from the very prudent manner in which he has carried on the negotiations with Spain so far, probably he may be entrusted with all that he asks in order that he may carry out the end he has in view. What the future will be for Cuba is a problem. The United States has the cordial sympathy of Britain in her desire to put an end to Spanish misrule in Cuba. Whether Cuba will appreciate the sacrifices that the United States may have to make on her behalf is another question. Time alone will tell that.

There have been several disastrous snowslides on the Chilkoot trail last week. Many lives have been lost. It is not yet known how many have perished, but it is believed that over one hundred persons are missing, and ten thousand tons of supplies are buried under the snow and ice. The Globe gives a list of thirty-five names of the dead, and it is a curious circumstance that out of the thirty-five, only one is a Canadian. Thirty-four are from the United States. We hear of many parties from Britain and Canada being made up to go to the Klondyke to hunt for gold, and if the ratio of British subjects to Americans going to the gold diggings is the same as it seems to be in the Chilkoot Pass, the country would not have lost much if the grant of land had been given to Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie in return for building the Yukon Railway. Less than three per cent. of it is going to Canadians, and over ninety-seven per cent. to Americans on the above calculation. Our senators surely love their neighbors better than themselves, for our gold fields for the Ameri-

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This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

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Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 12 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

How a prominent farmer quickly lifted it.

A mortgage has been described as an incentive to industry, a heavy mortgage, as a sure sign of ruin. The last is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this connection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had made me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffered fearfully with sores, and knowing my condition I have remained a single man. Doctor after doctor prescribed for me, and finally a Toronto specialist told me bluntly that my complaint was a deep-seated, incurable, blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew was a good blood medicine, and I sent for a bottle of the best. Mr. Tisdal, the druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, and I have stuck to it. It has lifted my mortgage, for to-day I am free from those horrible sores, my eyesight is not blurred, my tongue is not furry, and I have no irritation. I look upon Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvelous medicine when it will cure a life long disease in so short a time."

Scrofula, pimples, running sores, rheumatism and all diseases generated by poisonous humors in the blood are cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla. The kind that cures. Sold only in concentrated form at 25c per bottle by your druggist. Dose: four pills to one's responsibility.

A Claim AND An Offer

WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada today that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is Dr. Cass' SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHEBERRY for the child when it is all stored up with CROUP, and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH. Cass' SYRUP does immediately stop that cough. By loosening the phlegm, puts the little one to sleep and rest. Dr. Cass' compound of this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of turpentine and kassai. WE OFFER to refund the price of Dr. Cass' SYRUP if not cured in 14 days, it is claimed to do. Sold in quantities at all dealers, Dr. E. H. Mansson, Whites & Co., 45 Lombard St. Price, etc.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.

To-day was a day off at the western cattle market in consequence of the Good Friday holiday. There were about 80 carloads of stock, including 50 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs. The demand for export cattle was brisker than it otherwise would have been had not the accommodation on steamship lines been more than usually open.

Export cattle. Prices ruled from \$3 90 to \$4 40 per cwt; bulls, light, \$3 to \$3 25; bulls, heavy, \$3 40 to \$3 75.

Butchers' cattle—There was a slightly stronger feeling, and what cattle were offered went off at a small increase. Ruling prices were all the way from \$2 85 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers and feeders—There is a quiet trade being done at \$3 20 to \$3 40 for light stockers and \$3 60 to \$3 70 for half fat feeding steers.

Bulls—There is a fair demand for bulls for export at 3½c to 3¾c per lb. Feeding bulls sell for 2½c to 3c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—Offerings were light and a quiet trade was done. Lambs sell at from \$5 25 to \$5 90 per cwt, sheep at 3½c to 3¾c for ewes, and 3c to 3½c for bucks. The sheep pen building is being raised several feet, which will give a much increased space underneath for cattle pens. More room is wanted.

Calves—Firm. The general run of prices was from \$5 to \$6 each, common selling as low as \$2 and some fancy veals touching nearly \$10.

Milch cows and springers—Most of the stock offering is of poor quality. One cow was so inferior that it had to be sold for \$20 to be got rid of. The ruling figures were from \$25 to \$40 each.

Hogs—Prices ruled if anything a shade higher. Choice hogs brought as high as 4½c, while light and thick fat hogs stood at 4½c. Sows brought from 3c to 3½c and stags 2c.

Letter to the Editor.

Mr. Editor:

Having seen in your paper an article on Toothbrushes and the proper use of them, I thought I would send a few lines to show you why tooth brushes are needed in the present day.

I wish to show the philosophy of the thing and how nature adapts itself to circumstances. The aborigines have good teeth and it is rare that they are troubled with decay or toothaches. What is the reason? They eat a great deal of their food raw, and keep their teeth in exercise, and the result is that nature adapts itself to its circumstances and the teeth remain sound and healthy.

We see the same thing in their hair and the woolly head of the negro. They depend on the hair to protect the head and do not often use any other covering and the result is that they have a thick, heavy covering of hair on their heads. It is a very rare thing to see a bald head among them in their wild natural state. While among the civilized it is very common to see the bald head. The cause is, covering the head with artificial covering. In our state of modern civilization we cook all our food and the work for the teeth is reduced to a minimum, therefore the same necessity for sound teeth does not exist and nature allows them to decay. We see the same thing in the weavers of Glasgow and other places where weavers have long resided. From the posture and movements required in their daily employment, they become crooked in their gait and walk, and stand with their hands and arms dangling before them. Their children exhibit the same peculiarities.

Our babies from the stooping position assumed of their mothers will, without doubt, become as crooked as their mothers, and their children will in time go back to the original posture of their ancestors, the monkey, and be able to walk on all fours easier than walking uprightly on their feet.

Moral—Give the teeth more work and they will remain sound.

Yours,
WM. A. SCHOENAU.

John White of Toronto was sentenced to 18 months in the Central Prison this morning, and Margaret Sleep to six months in the Mercer Reformatory for bigamy. White had married first about four years ago, and married Miss Sleep in February last. It was shown that the first wife had been to Miss Sleep before the ceremony and stated to her that she was married to White, but notwithstanding Miss Sleep went through with the ceremony.

A Grand J. D. MILLER'S Grand MILLINERY & DRESS GOODS OPENING... Display.

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Wednesday and Thursday . . . April 6th & 7th.

When we will have on exhibition a magnificent collection of Millinery and Dress Stuffs. We have made extraordinary efforts in preparing for the coming season and feel satisfied that the result will speak for itself. A Cordial Invitation is extended to all our many friends and patrons to come and see our Spring Styles.

Millinery Department under the management of Miss Weir.

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All are Welcome Come and see our Grand Display under the management of MISS WALCHER.

Special this Week . . .

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| 1000 yards Fancy Flannelette, 30 in. wide, reg 70, now 50 yd | |
| 500 yards checked " regular 100, now 80 yd | |
| 500 yards fancy Gingham " 70 " 50 | |
| 12 dozen men's cotton hose " 80 " 50 pair | |
| 30 men's soft and stiff Felt Hats, your choice for 25 cents | |
| 1000 yards extra heavy Print, regular 12½c, now 10c. | |
| 1000 yards fancy satin, regular 12½c, for 10c yd. | |

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Our Motto—We will not be undersold.

BORN.

FILSINGER—In Carrick, on Thursday, April 7, 1893, the wife of Moses Filsinger, of a daughter.

Stick Out YOUR TONGUE!

What for?
Because it may save your life!
How?
It is the barometer that indicates the state of your health by its shape, coatings and colors.

For example?
Well, a pointed tongue indicates irritation and disorder in the stomach and bowels.

The full broad tongue shows want of proper digestive action.

The dry, pinched tongue is the tongue of acute disease.

The fissure tongue proves inflammatory action of the kidneys.

A dry tongue is evidence that the stomach and intestines cannot do much digestive work.

Coating of the tongue is the result of impure eating and drinking. The liver is deranged.

The broad, pallid tongue shows a want of alkaline elements in the blood. It is a danger signal.

The deep red tongue, generally dry, shows fever.

Dryness always indicates nervousness, and diseases of the nerve centres.

Extreme moisture shows the reverse.

Be your own doctor. Examine your tongue. It will show you whether or not you are in condition to stand spring weather changes.

If you are not a most any disease may strike you down. Get in condition at once by using the latest and best spring medicine

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SARSAPARILLA.**

All dealers. \$1.00 per bottle. Small bottles, 50¢.

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UNDER THE LILAC TREE.

CHAPTER XVI.

"You must get up," she said. "You are the only person in this house who is kind to me. You must get up and fetch me a bottle of brandy. I must have it."

"It would be better, I thought, to take her a bottle of poison."

"I must have it," she continued. "I mean to have it. I know what is going on, although I am shut up. I know proud, refined Lady Yorke would not like her household raised during the dead of night by one of her guests calling for something to drink. She would not like it; but if you do not give me what I want I will beat the doors down, I will stand in the hall and scream until the whole house is raised."

A pretty dilemma. A nice visitor! I thought to myself; but I did not let her see my dismay.

"Where is Martha?" I asked, wondering how she had escaped, and thankful beyond words that she was here with me in the "Queen's wing," rather than in the western tower with the visitors.

Lady Severne laughed—and I think that laugh was the most horrible sound I ever heard in my life.

"Poor old Martha!" she said. "She is off her guard. She fell asleep, and I took the key. What will she say when she wakes? Now, Miss Chester, am I to raise the roof from the house, or will you get what I want?"

"Neither," I said. "I am stronger than you. If you attempt to scream or to make a noise, I shall prevent it, even if I hurt you. You will go back to your own room and remain there in quiet."

I was quite uncertain how my experiment would succeed. I was prepared to see her spring at my throat as she had at Martha's a few days since, to see her beat the doors with horrible cries, as she had on the previous day, when Martha was compelled to send for Lord Severne.

I looked at her steadily and calmly. Gradually the wild eyes fell before mine. I knew that if I could assert and maintain my authority over her then, I should keep it—and I did so. I took her back to her room, and the prayer that rose to my lips every moment was "Heaven help Mark!"

If this was his life, if these were the scenes to which he was accustomed, this creature, hardly human now, the companion of his life, then indeed had he need of Heaven's help and pity.

I contrived to get her back safely to her room, and to wake Martha who was horrified at her carelessness, but as she told me with tears in her eyes she was worn out. Never can I forget the night that followed. I could not describe it. To me it had the horror of an Inferno. I cannot tell what would have happened if Martha had not consented, at last, to give her some brandy.

The next night Martha was so worn out that I persuaded her to go to bed. Nothing else could restore her, and I promised not to leave her unhappy mistress for a moment.

"You will have a terrible night, Miss Chester," said the grim woman. "I shall not mind that, Martha, if you have a good one," I answered.

I found Lady Severne inclined to be quiet and talk rationally. There was something of sullen defiance about her at first, but it died away when I had been some little time with her. I tried to interest her and to make her forget the horrible craving for stimulant that was destroying her. She became more like herself.

It was about four in the morning—a lovely June morning, bright with sunshine, and with dew, fragrant with the odor of lily and rose. During her fits Lady Severne never went to rest like a rational being. That made her so difficult to manage. She would sit up all night and sleep in the day. A sudden gleam of gold shooting into the room showed me that the sun was rising. I drew aside the hangings and opened the window, letting in the sweetness and freshness of the morning air.

"Dear Lady Severne, do come here for one moment," I said.

She came and stood in silence by my side. I saw her look at the brilliant, beautiful tints of the morning sky, at the fresh tender beauty of the green trees, and then her eyes wandered round the room. The glasses, the confusion and disorder, how they contrasted with the bright, pure heavens and the clear light of day! I knew that the contrast had touched her. I felt that the peaceful influence of the morning had reached her. The wind, which was like the breath of the roses, seemed to change her face as it swept over it. She put her arms round me.

"I am so tired," she said.

I took her in my arms and laid her head upon my breast—a lost, unhappy woman. I knew, but still Mark's wife. The warm tears were falling then from her eyes.

"How kind you are to me!" she said. "I am so tired that I could sleep forever, I think. Tell me something. Say to me some of the beautiful words that you sing."

There came into my mind one of those poems that my mother had loved—one she had often repeated to me—one which, when she was dying, she had asked me to say once again for her. I shall never forget my surroundings

as Lady Severne preferred her request—the blue sky flushed with rosy light, the green earth waking up to summer life, the dark background of the room that had been like a prison, the beautiful, yet haggard face that lay upon my breast, and the tears that fell like rain. I told her that what I was about to repeat was my mother's favorite, and that it was called "An Angel's Song."

"You have the face of an angel," she said, looking up at me, "with that golden light upon it," and she listened to every word.

"I know I have heard them sing, child, and I know that they spoke to me, with my mother's arms around me, while I sat on my mother's knee, and she told me of love that saved us, and a Father we had on high, and the grave that we need not fear, child."

And the soul that can never die. "Again, when I walked with the loved one— You remember this loved one, dear, and the smile that has gone from among us, and the voice we no longer hear?— The voice was so tender and earnest that joy was too deep for mirth, and the heart was too full for speech, child, and heaven came down on earth—"

"Not a drop in the cup seemed wanting, The thirst of a life to fill, and further and fainter the song died out."

But I heard the angels still. I think it will not be long, child; they are bidding me home at last, to the place where the joy of the future.

Shall be linked on the love of the past, Where the houseless shall seek a shelter."

The lonely shall find a friend— There the heart's desire shall be granted. That hath trusted and loved to the end."

Tears are the dew of heaven, the poet tells us. Tears fell from Lady Severne's eyes upon my dress and hands. She was clinging to me wildly, crying out that she wished she had been a better woman, that she loathed her sin, that she loathed herself. Would I show her the way to that heaven where the angels sing? What could she do to atone to Mark? What could she do to regain her lost youth and goodness? She clutched my arm as she cried out:

"A demon holds me in his grasp— Take me from him!"

Then with tears of regret and repentance, utterly exhausted and fell into a deep sleep with her head upon my breast.

And I! Well, I knew so little of the hold this terrible vice takes of its victims that as I held her closely clasped in my arms in the light of the morning sun, I thought she was saved, and tears of gratitude filled my eyes. I thought the sweet influences of the fair summer morn had spoken to her heart, that grace from heaven had fallen like dew upon her soul.

I let her sleep as long as she could, and then Martha came back. We laid her down, pale and exhausted, on her bed. I whispered my hope to the old nurse. She said:

"Please Heaven! but I have seen her ladyship repent before now, and found her worse than ever a few hours afterward."

Despite these words, I had a hope.

Further and fainter the song died out, But I heard the angels still."

CHAPTER XVII.

My hope was vain. A few days afterwards Lady Severne was, to use the nurse's phrase, worse than ever. The blow that Lady Yorke had feared fell; the terrible expose which she had dreaded came. For a day or two Lady Severne had been better. She came down to dinner, and was careful what she drank. There was relief on Mark's face and on Lady Yorke's. On the third day an awful occurrence happened. Whether Martha was tired, off her guard, or in ignorance of what was going on, I know not. Perhaps Lady Severne had deceived her. I only know the results. Martha dressed her ladyship for dinner, and Lady Severne asked for a favorite dress of hers, a handsome white and gold brocade satin. Martha was delighted that she should take so great an interest in her appearance; that was always a good sign. She evidently did not perceive anything wrong in Lady Severne, or possibly the mischief was done after she left her. We were all in the drawing room waiting for the dinner bell. Lord Severne was talking to Captain Forrester, more at ease and less anxious than I had seen him for many days, and Lady Yorke looked as though a great load had been taken from her mind. Some one had just inquired if we should have the pleasure of seeing Lady Severne at dinner, and Lady Yorke had answered with a bright smile, that she was much better and would certainly join them, when the door opened and we saw her standing on the threshold, saw the gleam of white and gold, saw the light in the diamonds, the graceful figure, the white jeweled hands. Alas, alas, how shall I tell it! In one moment I saw what was the matter—so did Mark and Lady Yorke, and we all three hastened toward her. Her face was ghastly, her eyes were wild, and a leering smile hovered on her lips. Half conscious herself that she was not able to move, yet with a mad defiance of her own feelings, she tried to walk with a dignified step into the room and before one of us could reach her, could put out a hand to save her, she had fallen upon her face, to the dismay and distress of every one present. In less than a minute, Lord Severne had raised his wife in his arms and borne her away.

Lady Yorke, with a presence of mind I have never seen equalled, but with a face, white as death, turned to her guests.

"Lady Severne has fallen over her train," she said, quietly. "I wish those long sweeping trains were out of fashion; they are very dangerous."

There was a polite murmur of regret, but no one spoke. Whether any of those assembled there knew the truth had really seen and understood her condition, I cannot tell. No one mentioned her name or spoke of her after that.

That same evening Mark, with an effort for which I admired him, returned to the drawing-room and spoke of his wife. His visit to Westwood, he said, had been a pleasant one, but he was afraid the air did not suit Lady Severne. She had not been well since her arrival, and he thought it would be better for them to go.

I believe every heart in the room ached for him; he looked so anxious and so sad. There were a few words of regret from the visitors, a kindly expressed hope that Lady Severne would soon recover. Not one word of suspicion was breathed; but there was a strange quiet. No one talked much; we had no music, no singing. One or two spoke of leaving Westwood, and there was over all an indefinable shadow and gloom. Later on, Mark, addressing me almost for the first time, said:

"Nellie, see—there are several people out on the terrace enjoying the moonlight. I want to say good-by to you. I shall never see you again. Will you come?"

I went. My heart was filled with anguish and despair, a horrible restlessness. He was going away—Mark who had been my lover—in distress and sorrow, and we were never to meet again.

We stood together, as we had so many times before, in the bright moonlight, and Mark raised his haggard face to mine.

"You know my secret now, Nellie!" he said.

"Heaven help you, Mark!" I answered, with tears.

"You have been very good to my unhappy wife; you have been your own self—generous, noble, forgiving, I believe; Nellie, that if any one could do her good, it would be you. She loves you, she seems to have a certain faith and trust in you." He looked at me wistfully. "I dare not ask you—you would not, of course—you could not in any way take charge of her—travel with us! Ah, no—I am mad to think of such a thing!"

Yet to refuse him was the hardest thing I had ever had to do in my life. "No, I could not do that. The wide world must lie between us, Mark, forevermore. I will think of you, pray for you, but see you again—never!"

You are right, Nellie, and I have no reason to complain. It is all my own fault. I have paid a bitter price for my weakness and folly—only Heaven knows how bitter; man can never tell. I deserve to suffer!"

"What shall you do?" I asked, looking with loving, longing eyes at the dark handsome face, so humble and so sad.

"I shall do my best, Nellie. After tonight, I have done with the world. I will never visit nor receive visitors again; I have finished with society. I cannot bear the disgrace, but I shall do my best for my hapless wife. I broke one vow; I will not break another. It was 'for better, for worse,' and that it is for the worse. I shall take her away from England, find some place where there are few temptations, and take the greatest care of her. There is no hope, I fear, but I will do my best until the very end. I fastened the yoke around my own neck; I must bear it with patience and courage. I say good-by to all that is bright in life to-night, Nellie. I would rather die a thousand deaths than risk such a scene again. I am going from light to darkness. There is one thing only that can make me less sad and less sorrowful."

"What is it, Mark?" I asked, with fast-falling tears.

"It is this, Nellie—that before I go will you say that you forgive me. The burden of my life is a heavy one, and the heaviest part of it is the sorrow that my mad folly has brought upon you. Let me take into my dreary exile that knowledge, and it will be to me a gleam of happiness, the only one that can reach me after my cowardice, my weakness, my folly, my betrayal

of your faith and trust. Oh, lost love of my youth, oh, true love of my heart, forgive me, forgive me!"

He was kneeling at my feet. Was it wrong, when I saw his white face so full of anguish, his eyes so full of pain—was it wrong to bend over him, to put my face for one minute near his, to kiss him with my whole soul on my lips, while I said—"I forgive you, oh, dearest love! Good-by!"

The last sound I remember was the terrible, passionate sobbing of a strong man, and then came to me a merciful oblivion.

They left Westwood early the next morning. How the removal was managed I never heard, and I was too sick at heart to inquire.

I spent the next two years with Lady Yorke as happy as I could ever be in this world, helping her in all her good deeds and works of charity, thinking always with a sorely aching heart of Mark.

We heard nothing of him. He never wrote. He had kept his word; he had cut himself adrift from every social tie and from the world.

I asked Lady Yorke if she had received any letter from him. The answer was always "No," but we often spoke when we were quite alone, of the beautiful, hapless woman who was worse than dead.

One morning Lord Yorke looked up from his paper.

"Louise," he said, here is news. Listen. "At Nice, the 18th inst., after a long and lingering illness, Lurline, Lady Severne, aged twenty-seven."

"How young to die!" said Lady Yorke.

And I wondered if the long and lingering illness had been sent to help purify that poor sinful soul, in which, after all, there had been a yearning for good. Had she gone:

"Where the houseless shall seek a shelter, The lonely shall find a friend— Where the heart's desire shall be granted, That hath trusted and loved to the end?"

I never in all the after years asked how she died. The only thing told to me was, "She died in peace!" and I know how great is the mercy of Heaven, how perfect this pardon for sin.

Mark came back to me, not then but two years afterwards, and asked me again to be his wife.

"I know, Nellie," he said, "that some women of a nature lower than yours would punish me now, would take their revenge, would send me away broken hearted and wretched, would give me back pain for pain, would delight in heaping scorn and contempt on me. You might do so, Nellie; I am at your mercy. If you send me away, I cannot complain, but as there is mercy in heaven there should be mercy on earth. Love, my love, take me; help me to be a better man; help me to be noble and strong! My life is in your hands, Nellie; will you say me nay?"

How could I, when I had loved him, and him only, all my life? How could I, when every glance, every word, of his was dear to me. How could I, when my heart, my love, were his, as they had always been? I did not say him nay. Mark knows best what I said.

I am Lady Severne now, with fair children growing round me, and I love my husband just as much as I did when we met and parted under the lilac trees. I love him as well and so dearly that I pray I may die looking on his face.

The only reference to the past that Mark ever made was one day when he took me in his arms and said:

"Nellie, my love for you was never 'Love for a day.'"

THE END.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

Little Bessie—Can't I have a birthday party next week, mamma? Mother—Why, Bessie, your birthday isn't till next summer. Little Bessie—I know, but Uncle Jack says ladies don't have any birthdays after they are 25 years old, so I want to have lots of them before it is too late.

HAIRPIN IN A COW.

A post-mortem examination of a cow which died at Sheerness, England, showed that a lady's hairpin, six inches in length, was embedded in the animal's heart.

A Crippled Shadow.

THE REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF JAS. DAVIS, OF VICTORIA.

Stricken With Rheumatism He Wanted to a Pain Stricken Shadow—Doctors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Him—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Health and Strength.

Proof upon proof accumulates that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the greatest medical discovery of the 19th century, and the following story told in the grateful patient's own words again substantiates the claim that they cure when other medicines fail.

"Knowing that I am a living monument of the wonderful curing properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I deem it my duty as a grateful man to give my testimony for the aid of such as are afflicted as I was. I am a resident of the village of Vittoria, Ont., and have lived in the town or neighborhood all my life and am therefore well known and what I say can be easily proved. Three years ago I was stricken with and partially paralyzed by rheumatism, and after being under the care of two physicians, I was given up to die. I wanted to a human skeleton; nothing more than a crippled shadow. I lost the use of my limbs entirely and food was given me by a spoon. Life was not worth living and such an existence was indeed miserable. Thus I awaited the end to come—an end of human suffering too awful to depict. As a last resort I was persuaded by my friends to try medical treatment in the General Hospital in Toronto, and after spending several weeks there came home disheartened and even worse than before. While writhing in the pangs of pain, discouraged and ready to die, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and of the marvellous cures they effected. While doubting that they would cure me I was prevailed upon to take them. The effect was marvellous. For two long years I had not enjoyed a single night's rest and I then slept a sweet sleep which seemed like heaven to me. I revived, could eat and gradually grew stronger and as I gained strength my hope of living increased. I have taken forty-one boxes, which may seem a large quantity to some, but be it remembered I had taken many times their value in other medicines and had been declared incurable by doctors. The result is I am now able to undergo hard physical exercise. All my large circle of friends and acquaintances welcomed me back in their midst and life seems real again. The fact is beyond all question that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a last and only medicine proved successful in reaching the germs of my disease and saved me from a life of misery and pain. Again I say as a grateful man that I cannot too strongly recommend this remarkable medicine to all fellow beings who are afflicted with this terrible malady. JAMES DAVIS.

The above testimony is signed in presence of EARNEST WEBSTER MAYBEE, POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Many a poor man has lost his life in trying to sound the depths of a woman's love.

A man's will goes into effect after death but a woman's will is in effect during life.

The number of things a man knows about women is about 1 per cent of what he thinks he knows.

A man will give up \$1 for a 50-cent article he wants, and a woman will give up 49 cents for a 50-cent article, she doesn't want.

The still-house worm destroys more corn than the cut-worm does.

Girls admire a drooping mustache, especially when it droops their way.

Some people get so tired doing nothing that they are never able to do anything else.

Overworked.—I think I shall have to discharge my office-boy. What's the matter with him? All there is for him to do at the office is to tear off the sheets once a month from the calendars hanging on the wall, and when he tore them off on the first day of March, he kicked because February was such a short month.

THE FIRST CANADIAN AUTOCAR.

Through the enterprise of Mr. A. H. St. Germain, of North Toronto, the citizens of Toronto and the County of York are to be privileged to have running in their midst in the early summer, the first autocar in Canada. Mr. St. Germain has closed a contract with the Canadian Motor Syndicate of Toronto, of which Mr. Thomas Bengough, Court Stenographer, is President, and Mr. W. J. Still is Mechanical Engineer, which calls for the first car to be finished at once, to be equipped with motors exerting 20 horsepower, and capable of ascending grades equal to 1 foot in 3, so that there will be no trouble with the heavy grades between Toronto and Richmond Hill up Yonge St., where the line of autocars will run. The car is of handsome design, and the upholstery, electric lighting, painting, etc., will be in keeping with the beauty of the lines as shown in the engraving. The first car will be a passenger and parcels van, seating 25 passengers, and carrying luggage within the raised space on the roof. Electric buttons for use of passengers and conductor will warn the motorman when to turn to right or left boulevard for passengers, or to stop suddenly in case of danger. An automatic indicator in front of the motorman will give him full directions. The van will be furnished with strong, effective brakes of two separate designs. The entire work will be done by Canadian experts. Mr. St. Germain has purchased an interest in the Syndicate, and has already deposited several thousands of dollars to their credit to secure the immediate prosecution of the work. Mr. St. Germain to show his good faith and confidence in the enterprise, has also on deposit in cash and securities the sum of \$100,000 available for the building and



equipment of a full line of handsome, commodious and rapid autocars. The motors which will be fitted in these autocars are the invention of Mr. W. J. Still, and the Canadian Motor Syndicate control the rights for the Dominion for their use in bicycles, tricycles, invalid chairs, road vehicles of all kinds, street cars and locomotives, as well as for stationary engines. The enterprise promises to be large and lucrative. Mr. St. Germain is to be congratulated on his pluck and persistence in pushing forward his agitation for the new line of autocars, which will be the first in Canada if not on this continent.

RAISING MUSHROOMS.

How You May Have Them All the Year Round.

In France, where the nutritive and palatable qualities of the mushroom are fully appreciated, large quantities are grown in private houses. It is strange that the cultivation of this excellent fungus has been so much neglected in other countries, especially when it is considered how easily it can be undertaken. Any family can have fresh mushrooms all the year around. All that is needed for the initial equipment is placing in the kitchen or anywhere around the house an old bureau or chest of drawers, which can be used as a cultivating bed. Fill the drawers to the depth of 6 or 8 inches with an intimate mixture of good, rich soil and old, dry, horse or cow dung, in equal parts. Having done thus, procure from your seed dealer some fresh mushroom spawn (the French is the best), and insert it at various points on the surface of the soil. Sprinkle the surface lightly with water, and the beds are ready. If the drawers close tightly in front the back of the stand should be removed, and a curtain tacked up so as to shut out the light. In a few days the mushrooms will begin to show up plentifully but it will be a fortnight before any fit to eat can be gathered. The bed will last, with an occasional watering, for many months, and will furnish almost every day a good yield of champignons.

DRINK MAN NEEDS.

An average man requires 59 ounces of food per diem. He needs 87 ounces of water for drinking, and in breathing he absorbs 30 ounces of oxygen. He eats as much water as he drinks, so much of that fluid being contained in various foods. In order to supply fuel for running the body machine and make up for waste tissue he ought to swallow daily the equivalent of 20 ounces of bread, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of butter and 1 quart of water. The body is mostly water. The body of a man weighing 154 pounds contains 86 pounds, or 46 quarts of water.

GLEN EDEN REJOICES

Over the Recovery of Mr. James Paddon of Mt. Forest.

His Case was a Severe One of Kidney Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him Thoroughly—Glen Eden People Rely on Dodd's Kidney Pills and Their Faith is Justified.

Glen Eden.—The report of the recovery of Mr. James Paddon, of Mt. Forest, from a severe attack of Kidney Disease by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills has caused great rejoicing here, where Mr. Paddon is well known.

Mr. Paddon's case was a very severe one. It was well known that he was a constant sufferer, and he had the sympathy of all his friends. Consequently it gives untold pleasure to all to know that he has at last conquered his bitter enemy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that the people of this district will use for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Heart Failure, Urinary Diseases, Blood Impurities, and all other forms of Kidney Disease. They have cured hundreds of cases of these complaints in this neighbourhood, and the people have the fullest confidence in the medicine.

There is only one way of curing Kidney Diseases. That is by curing the kidneys. The only way of doing this is by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. They set the kidneys in proper condition, thus ensuring a supply of pure, fresh blood and thoroughly healthy organs. Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

BAD FOR ENGLISH GENERALS.

It has been a bad year for English generals in India. Sir Henry Havelock, Allen is dead. General Yeatman Biggs has succumbed to disease, while General Sir William Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief, will return to England to explain why the frontier campaign was not more successful.

Have You Neuralgia?

If you suffer its agonies, and fail to get a remedy, we want you to try Nervilleine. Its action on nerve pain is simply marvellous. Nervilleine is the most pleasant and powerful remedy in the market. Try it.

It has recently been claimed that iron ships fitted with electric plants suffer rapid deterioration of their pipes having direct connection with the sea due to electrolytic action.

Quickcure heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, etc.

Berlin pays a salary to a professional bird catcher, who keeps scientific institutions supplied with birds, nests and eggs. He is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

Constipation

CURED BY **CELERY KING**
Pure Roots and Herbs with Celery—a great digestive stimulant—sold by all druggists. Large package, 25c. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CAN.

GIRLS IN SICILY.

In some parts of Sicily the birth of a girl is looked upon as such a misfortune that a black flag is hung out of the window to proclaim the sad event. Having to be supported by the family as long as they are unmarried, and being obliged to dower the bride-

groom, girls are looked upon as expensive luxuries. Boys, on the other hand, are very soon self-supporting and when the time comes for marrying, increases the family wealth by bringing home a bride and her dot. The girls live in seclusion, are most kindly treated, and at the age of fourteen or sixteen they are disposed of in marriage on a purely financial basis.

AN OLD POPYRUS.

The old saying that nothing is ever lost is unexpectedly verified by the recent finding in a tomb at Luxor, Egypt where it had lain concealed for 1,800 years, of a papyrus containing 20 poems by Bacchylides, a great Greek poet, whose writings had wholly disappeared.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The original and only preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs:—A few years ago I was taken with fainting fits, which the doctor said was due to heart failure. I was troubled with sleeplessness and

had that dreadful tired feeling. I tried quite a number of remedies, but the relief was only for a short time and after ceasing to take the medicine I felt worse. I did not have any appetite and what little I did eat distressed me very much. At last I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did wonders for me. That tired feeling has left me and

MY APPETITE RETURNED
after a short time. I was then able to eat regularly and heartily. Hood's Sarsaparilla built up my whole system, and I am now able to work hard, as well as sleep soundly. I shall always praise Hood's Sarsaparilla."
Mrs. A. E. Buxton, 24 Cumming street, Toronto, Ont.

AS STRONG AS EVER.
"My whole system was run down. I was so weak I could scarcely get around to do my work. I finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and my appetite was very much better. In fact, I now feel as strong as ever."
Mrs. Kelley, 9 Wellington Avenue, Toronto Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Canada's Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

Dominion Coal

NOTICE TO CANADIAN INVESTORS.

During the past months we have received numerous communications from investors, bankers and banks of the Dominion of Canada. As they are all of the same general trend and ask the same questions, we have decided to publish one, and our reply as a general answer to all inquiries who have been imposed on with this scheme. All statements made in our letter as published below, we herewith confirm.

"Messrs. Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co.—

Gentlemen:—We have closely followed your severe attack on the Dominion Coal Corporation, and have read your pamphlet issued for that purpose. In addressing you for the purpose of securing further information on this subject which, if you will give by answering those of our questions which you may deem proper to ask, we will be thankful, for we have been strongly urged by one of the high officials of our bank to aid in placing the coal shares, both preference and ordinary, with the investing clients of our firm, and we have his assurance that the enterprise is a laudable one, and one that will give all the purchasers of the shares large profits with but very small risk of loss. Our bank official guarantees us that he has strong assurances of some of the leading financiers of the United States, that the coal corporation has purchased all the gas companies of Boston, Mass., and has made firm contracts for a long term of years with the Massachusetts Pipe Gas Company, a very large, extremely sound and wealthy company, and that by this contract the coal corporation will be guaranteed large dividends on all classes of shares for a long term of years, and that these contracts have been firmly guaranteed by the New England Gas & Coke Company, a company with a paid in capital of \$35,000,000. The questions we ask you to favor us with answers to, are:

Does not the Dominion Coal Corporation own all the gas companies of Boston?
Has not the Coal Corporation entered into a contract with the Massachusetts Pipe Gas Company?
Will not this give permanently large dividends on all the shares?
Is not the Massachusetts Pipe Gas Company a responsible company?
Is not this contract guaranteed by the New England Gas & Coke Company, and is not this company a wealthy corporation whose guarantee is good?

We repeat if you will answer the above questions we will consider ourselves in your debt, as we do not wish to put our clients into any hazardous investment, and we are led to believe from a study of your pamphlets that you not only consider this coal enterprise extremely hazardous but little less than a swindle, which we cannot reconcile with the respectability of its sponsors. Again, can you not give us a reason for the effort that is being made to float these shares amongst the investors of Canada, when as we are assured they are in strong demand in the American stock exchange. Yours respectfully,

"Dear Sirs:—Your letter received by us, and its contents noted, and herewith we send you the information you ask for. First believe us when we say that we hold ourselves ready to answer for any assertions made in the book and newspaper statements bearing our signature, also for those contained in this letter, and we are prepared to defend any action that may be brought against us in the courts of Canada as we have in United States courts. We ask you to bear in mind that we do not make equivocal statements hedged about with technical evasions that may leave loopholes for escape from legal responsibility; that we are a responsi-

ble banking house and stock-exchange members, and that the charge that this entire scheme is one of the most glaring impositions ever attempted on any community we have printed over our signatures scores of times during the past four months in the leading newspapers of the United States, and have repeated it in thousands of copies of pamphlets and books, and orally stated it before the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners and the Legislature of Massachusetts.

We answer your questions as follows:—1—The Dominion Coal—Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas—New England Gas & Coke Company scheme is a glaring imposition on the investing and gas consuming public.

2—The common shares of the Dominion Coal Company, of which there are over fifteen million dollars, are not worth a dollar a share more than the price for which they were originally sold, namely, nothing.

3—The Dominion Coal Company is not earning any dividend on its stock.

4—The Dominion Coal Company does not own any gas companies in Boston.

5—The Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company consists of nothing but a worthless charter procured from the Massachusetts legislature of 1896 by means that are now being investigated by the authorities of Massachusetts.

6—The entire stock of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company has just been declared by the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts illegally issued, and the Attorney-General of Massachusetts has announced that he will proceed against the officers and directors who issued it. This act is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

7—The contract between the Dominion Coal Company and the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company is worth nothing.

8—The New England Gas & Coke Company is a scheme gotten up for the purpose of floating \$35,000,000 of worthless securities on the public, and its first act was to borrow from a New York trust company for eight months \$2,000,000, which, with the balance of its \$35,000,000 of capital it immediately paid out to insiders for property not worth \$7,000,000, thereby causing itself to be bankrupt and making its guarantee worthless.

9—The reason the effort is being made to float \$15,000,000 of stock in Canada is: The stock cost the promoters who created it nothing. For years desperate efforts have been made to float it on the investing public of New England. To that end trickery and manipulation have been employed, but without avail. Investors and speculators in the United States have refused to have anything to do with it.

Some months ago when it was absolutely unsalable and its nominal price \$5 per share, brokers were employed to give it the appearance of great activity on the Boston Stock Exchange. This was done by one broker selling quantities to another in league with him. By this means the price was bid up to from \$20 to \$25 per share, and is now held there by the same means, and whenever genuine orders from Canadian investors are worked up in Canada the stock is purchased from the insiders through the medium of the Boston Stock Exchange at a fictitious price.

The daily sales on the Boston Stock Exchange are, with the exception of the Canadian orders and on a rare occasion a genuine United States order, fictitious. We advise you strongly not to allow your clients to invest in this worthless stock, for as soon as your Canadian investors, becoming tired of holding it and waiting for the misrepresentation that have been made to be fulfilled, attempt to sell, the apparent market price of \$20 will disappear and they will lose their investment. If you have doubt of the correctness of our deductions, come or

send to Boston and investigation amongst our reputable bankers and brokers and banks will show you that all who invest in this worthless stock will lose the amount invested.

In closing we would call your attention to that portion of our first book, "Boston Gas and Dominion Coal," wherein we explain why we feel called upon to denounce this imposition, and wherein we show that because of our senior partner's official connection with the Boston gas companies, vice president of the five leading companies, we can treat this subject intelligently.

Trusting our answers will give you the required information, we beg to remain, Yours truly,

LAWSON, WEIDENFELD & CO."

We advise all owners of Dominion Coal stock or all who intend to become owners to write to us for our two books, "Boston Gas and Dominion Coal" and "Boston Gas and New England Gas," two 64-page, large quarto, and our two large quarto pamphlets, "Light on Gas" and "Stenographic Report of Hearings Before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners." Requests should be addressed to our Boston, Mass., office.

LAWSON, WEIDENFELD & CO.,
New York—BANKERS & BROKERS—Boston
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

MADE HIM SICK.

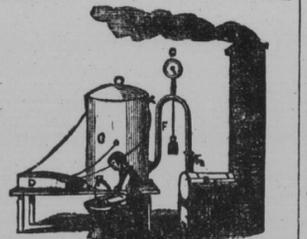
Doctor, on ocean steamer—Your turn has come, I see, sir. Allow me to—Sea-Sick Passenger, an old bachelor—N-o, n-o, doctor. It-it will soon pass off. It isn't sea-sickness. I looked too long at those—those bridal couples.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 2c.

Recent investigations by Dr. Linden-Kohl have shown that the principal source of the gulf stream is not the Florida channel, but the region between and beside the islands of the West Indies. At Bionini the volume of this warm water is sixty times as great as the combined volume of all the rivers in the world at their mouths.

Quickcure cures Tooth Ache. Stops all Pain.

It has been calculated that if a pound of thread made from spiders' webs were required it would occupy nearly 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.



TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment.

The worst Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Skin Disorders, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Lameness, Piles, and all external and internal affections characterized by INFLAMMATION, yield to its influence as if by magic. It is a purely vegetable preparation by a regular physician of eminence, and its success has been marvellous in the most obstinate cases. Sold by Druggists and Dealers at 25 and 40 cents.

Unmatchable

and always the same. LUDELLA CEYLON TEA will satisfy the most particular tea drinkers. Lead packages. 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

The only way to be sure of your tea being good is to buy

MONSOON
INDO-CEYLON TEA.
Goes farther than any other and is absolutely pure and delicious. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents. Send for sample. MONSOON TEA CO., 7 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

The largest gasometer in the world is at East Greenwich. When full it contains 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas. It weighs 2,200 tons, is 180 feet high, 300 feet in diameter, requires 1,200 tons of coal to fill it with gas, and cost nearly £40,000.

"A Man's a Man for 'n' That"
Even if he has corns on both feet. But he is a stronger, happier and wiser man if he uses Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and gets rid of the unsightly corns, painlessly and at once.

Impaling was used as a punishment in Turkey up to 1855. The last man so executed were four Arab shalkhs who had rebelled. They were impaled at the four corners of the Baghdad bridge. One of them lived for nine days.

SAVRETA-KORA ORYSTATS.
TRADE MARK.
IMPOSSIBLE TO DETECT FROM DIAMONDS. Warranted to retain their lustre. We will mail you one of these marvellous stones, set in a substantial Gold filled mounting, Ring, Pin, Stud or Earrings, for \$1.50. Any price not mentioned elsewhere. Send for catalogue. W. POWELL HARVEY & CO., 61 King W., Toronto.

There are supposed to be nearly 50,000 dentists practising upon people's teeth in the world. A dentist's case of instruments nowadays contains between 800 and 400 instruments.

W P C 918

MUSIC Agents wanted to introduce our Catalogue and terms. We will mail you a copy of "Dart" be a Nigger Missin' with music, for 5 cents, stamps. POPULAR MUSIC DEPOT, 28 Alexie St. Montreal.

BENGOUGH SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Practical Reporting Methods; individual instruction. Special facilities for advanced students. Terms on application for Eastern session, Manager, A. C. BROCK, 14 King St W., Toronto.

Hartford & Vim Tires
Head Office—9 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Fence, Fence—We can cut your 1898 Fence account in half. We claim we have the best and most practical fence on earth. Four mil's of it in use at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont. Send for prices. Address Toronto Fickett Wire Fence Co., 281 River St., Toronto, Ont.

Have You Seen It!!! Can You Do It!!!!
The New G. K. Puzzle!!!!
The most fascinating puzzle of the day, HOW TO REACH KLONDYKE and stenographic. Agents wanted. Send 20c for sample. T. SONNE, 193 Commissioners St., Montreal, Que.

Italian and Hybrids—best Queens Wax All Bee Supplies—best quality. Wanted Wood Patent Process Cash or Trade. Geo. H. Shapley & Co., Limited, Stratford, Can.

BEES
WE HAVE NO AGENTS. We sell direct at factory prices and delivered free 500 miles from Montreal, our 5 years guaranteed sewing machines with all attachments. Nothing better made. Prices \$18.50 to \$23.00. Send for catalogue. THE BAILEY DUNBAR CO., MONTREAL.

Dominion Line Steamships.
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer, Montreal to Liverpool in winter. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Vancouver," "Dominion," "Scotsman," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, \$5; Second Cabin, \$3; Steerage \$2.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents or DAVID TOPPANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

Highest Market Value PAID FOR RAW FURS AND SKINS.
Beaver, Muskrat, Sable, etc. Consignments received. Express paid. Klondike Moose Modestias, Fur Coats, Robes and Snow Shoes a specialty.
H. JOHNSON, Wholesale Furrier, 434 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.



"Do You See That Hump?"

Not on "The Page," it never has 'em, but on that dead wire fence. It was caused by an animal running into it. The animal "didn't mean to." The fence "couldn't help it;" but the hump is there and it is an eyesore to the owner. He looks across the road at his neighbor's non-humpable, anti-sagable Page fence, and admits that elasticity "is in it" after all.

Price list and illustrated printed matter on application to the local Page Fence dealer or to

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY,
Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

P. S. See our "ad" in next issue.

CHURCHES.

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIETIES.

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

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

C. O. C. F. No. 166.—meets in the Foresters' Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. Jno. D. MILLER, Coun. F. C. JASPER, Rec.

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| GOING SOUTH | GOING NORTH |
| Mail..... 7:33 | Mail..... 1:40 p.m. |
| Mixed..... 10 a.m. | Express..... 10 p.m. |

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Jno. Miller is spending this week with his son in Buffalo.

—Jacob Schmidt shipped a double-decked car of hogs yesterday.

—Miss Rose Heringer of Clifford spent Sunday at her home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor of Horning's Mills, were in town on Saturday last.

—David Fortney of Hespler was in town over Sunday renewing old acquaintances.

—Miss A. Johnston and J. Sutherland, teachers, are at present at their homes in Toronto.

—Miss Jessie Rogerson of Walkerton is in town on a visit to old acquaintances this week.

—The rooms behind the Gazette office and upstairs are to let. There is plenty of room for a good sized family. Apply to James Johnston.

—Wm. Bellah, has had his family moved here from Durham. We welcome them to our town. They reside on Elora St., in the house formerly occupied by F. X. Schetter.

—Messrs. McKelvie and Hemphill are busy with a large gang of hands repairing the breach in the woollen mill dam and in a few days hope to have it completed. Then the mill will be thoroughly refitted and a large stock of goods put in to give in exchange for wool. Everything will be in shape for doing a rushing business before the wool season business begins so that farmers will have every inducement to bring their wool to Mildmay.

—Meauce II, the horse owned by the Carrick Percheron Horse Co., will go his old rounds again this year and old customers will again have an opportunity of patronizing him. This horse will be on exhibition this week at the British Hotel, where he will be found from Saturday to Monday during the season. Parties intending to use this horse are kindly requested to wait, as he will be on his rounds as soon as weather permits.

—The people of the Province of Ontario must unite in the fight against the dreaded disease consumption. Its ravages are alarming, and even now it produces more deaths than cholera, smallpox or any other disease that has visited the country. If smallpox in one year carried 10% of the victims which tuberculosis kills, the people would rise in their might and stamp out the disease. But since consumption steals along with a steady tread it passes unnoticed. Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, points out the enormous increase in the number of cases of consumption in the province of late. He advocates the erection of a sanatorium in every county for the isolation and care of consumptives. The standard is placed high but we must meet it.

—Dr. Wilson spent Sunday in Stratford.

—Fifty-seven election protests have been filed.

—Fred. Filsinger, spent Sunday with friends in Port Elgin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glebe were in Mt. Forest last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward are spending the holidays in Atwood.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cameron of Port Elgin, spent Good Friday in town.

—Miss Dobbie, teacher, is spending Easter holidays at her home in Guelph.

—To RENT—22 acres of grass land, in Balaklava. Plenty of water. Apply to Wm. A. SCHONAU.

—Mrs. Walford, of Walkerton, was the guest of her daughter, Miss Walford, milliner, last week.

—Mr. Philip Reddon has been engaged for the season by Geo. Lambert, the butter and egg merchant.

—Mrs. Eby from Berlin and Mrs. Wettlafer from Walkerton spent Easter Monday with their sister Mrs. Boehmer.

—Albert Rosenow, who had been attending Stratford Business College, returned home on Friday last for the holidays.

—Misses E. and M. Berry of Breslau, and Zanny Berry of Todmorden, are spending the Easter holidays here at the residence of their father, Mr. Wm. Berry.

A monster excursion from the counties of Grey and Bruce will be held, under the auspices of four Farmers' Institutes, to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Friday, June 24th.

L. B. Hamlin, formerly Civil Engineer of Bruce and a resident of Kincardine, was frozen to death in the Yukon district recently, while surveying for the Dom. govt. in the Klondike regions.

—We, the undersigned, beg to notify the public that Mr. C. Liesemer is our sole agent for our plough repairs at Mildmay, and that other parties claiming to sell Teeswater repairs are not manufactured by us.

GILLIES & MARTIN, Teeswater.

—Hon. A. S. Hardy, whose health has been poor of late, left on Saturday for a short trip to the States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hardy. Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. Mr. Gibson will act as Premier, and Attorney-General respectively during the absence of Mr. Hardy.

—The palm for humor in burglar stories must be given to that of the two struggling journalists who lived in an attic, and were one night aroused by a burglar entering the window. "Fancy a burglar coming to us!" said one. "Hush!" whispered the other, "wait till he's well inside, and then we'll both shout, and perhaps he'll drop something."

The postage on letters is to be reduced from 3 to 2 cents and this shall take effect on a day to be named by the Governor General by his proclamation. There is to be a charge of one quarter of a cent per lb on newspapers which are sent a greater distance than ten miles from the office of publication. This takes effect on the 1st of January next and the charge will be raised to a ½ cent per lb on the last day of June following.

An old man 85 years of age, named Benjamin McKay, died in the gaol on Friday last. An inquest was held by Dr. Taylor of Hanover, on which Dr. Standish was foreman, and they returned a verdict that death resulted from old age and general debility. His death in gaol was the result of no crime, but simply that he had no means of support in his old age. He belonged to Carrick and was committed just a year ago. The House of Refuge cannot be erected too soon.

—The foot ball season has begun and we hope the farmers and others who have been in the habit of driving on our main streets in order to reach stores, blacksmith shops etc, will please take some of the back streets when they come into our village. We have seen how much our young men have been annoyed in the middle of a game by the passage of vehicles driven by thoughtless and inconsiderate people, and we have trembled for the fate of the ball when it gets among the feet of the horses or almost under the wheels of wagon or buggy. If our main thoroughfares are given to the use of vehicles in the winter season, surely our young men can have the use of them during the summer months. How can we have a professional foot ball team if the free and uninterrupted use of our streets are denied to our players more than one-half of the year.

SPRING SHOW.

The Ninth Annual Spring Show of entire horses, which was held in Mildmay, was, as usual, very successful. A large number of horses were exhibited and the attendance was very good. The society have had several drawbacks to encounter, their former treasurer having absconded with the funds, but in spite of this they succeeded in making this show a grand success, and have now a neat sum to their good. The management have to be congratulated on their enterprise. The following is the list of prize winners.—

- Imported heavy draught, 1st Ed. Hoy, Sir George; 2nd Levi Good, Ayrshire Stamp; 3rd Chas. Schultz, Sir Patrick.
- Canadian Heavy Draught, Jake Mauer, Banker; A. Montag, Young Chief.
- General Purpose, Jno. Walter, Young Sampson.
- Percheron, Mildmay Horse Co., Meauce II; Jos. Buckel, Canadian Paul.
- Roadster, H. Cargill, Pavonia; Con. Baker, Marquis.
- Carriage or Coach, R. H. Fortune Almonte George; Jos. Buckel, Venture; Dan Williams, Membrino.
- Diploma for heavy class, Ed. Hoy.
- Diploma for light class, H. Cargill.

The Finance Minister made his budget speech before the holidays and very few changes are to be made in the Tariff. The duty on sugar has been slightly raised with a view to encourage West India trade in cane sugar and discourage the importing of German beet sugar. The finances of the country are said to be in a prosperous condition. The Post Office Saving's Bank rate of interest on deposits is to be reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent after the first of July.

In Washington there are many wealthy colored men. A correspondent says: "The other day a friend ran over a list of twenty colored men here, whose aggregate wealth is \$1,200,000. One man alone is worth \$200,000. Most of these are doctors and real estate dealers who have made their fortunes themselves. Several have received theirs by inheritance. Besides these there are at least a dozen others who own from twenty to fifty thousand dollars each, and fully fifty who have from five to fifteen thousand dollars; so it is easy to say that the colored people can maintain here a little world of their own, apart from and independent of what in other places is so hard for them to put up with, social ostracism."

On the 8th inst. the British-Egyptian forces in the Soudan gained a brilliant victory over the Perivates at Atbara Camp. Sir Herbert Kitchener's forces were about 18,000 men and the enemy slightly outnumbered them. There was a terrible slaughter, over 2,000 Dervishes having been slain. Four thousand prisoners, among them Mahmond their leader. Osman Digna fled, possibly to fight another day. The British forces behave splendidly. Nearly one hundred were killed, and about five hundred were wounded. The road to Khartoum is now open and on the rising of the Nile, advances will be made to take it. The Dervishes are completely demoralized and it is expected that the campaign will not last long now.

Vacher, the shepherd slaughterer, of France is lying in prison at Lyons. He was transferred thither from Bellay to be observed by the eminent doctors, Lacassagne, Rebatel, and Pierret. Dr. Pierret at once made up his mind on the case, which seemed to him lunacy, and has not since gone to see him, but the other two have been often with the murderer, and have almost come to the conclusion that he is monomaniac of the sadic type, and responsible. While they admit maniacal impulse as the mainspring of his murders, they think him more kuave than fool. Both are satisfied that he is playing a part in his strange prison conversations. The report of the investigating Magistrate on the Vacher case is ready. Ninety-eight murders and attempts to murder since 1894 have been inquired into. It seems fabulous that so many undetected crimes of this nature should have taken place within three years—that is to say from the date of Vacher's dismissal from the madhouse and his arrest—but sixteen are certainly set down to Vacher and eighteen others as probably his work. Vacher has been tracked in his three years' wandering all over France. It has been found that his tramp into Spain was marked by a number of crimes that seem his handiwork.

New Harness Shop

The undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Mildmay and vicinity that he has opened out a Harness Shop in Mildmay and is prepared to meet the requirements of every person in need of harness or anything else in his line.

Repairing Promptly Attended To.
Prices Moderate

A Call Solicited.
Stand Opposite Hunstein's Shoe Store.

G. Lindenschmidt.

THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE
MILDMAV.

6 lbs Caustic Powder, 50c. . .

Fresh Oranges and Lemons. . .

Choice Cigars and Cased Pipes.

DR. A. H. MACKLIN.

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.

DEAR SIRS:—For years I was troubled with periodical sick headaches, being effected usually every Sunday, and used all the medicines that were advertised as cures, and was treated by almost every doctor in Guelph but without any relief. One doctor told me it was caused by a weak stomach, another said it was hereditary and incurable. I was induced by a neighbor to try Sloan's Indian Tonic, and am happy to say I did so. A few doses gave immediate relief, and one bottle and a half made a complete cure. This was three years ago, and the headaches have never returned. I was also troubled with asthma and nothing helped me like your Sloan's Indian Tonic. I can heartily recommend it to all and will be glad to give any particulars to any one afflicted as I was.

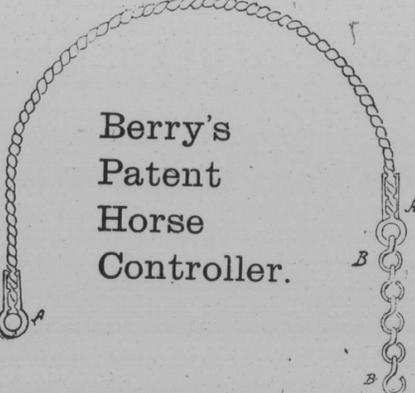
W. C. KEOCH.

For sale by all dealers or address

The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton.

Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.

For use on all Horses that have any bad habits, such as



Berry's Patent Horse Controller.

Running Away, Kicking, Shying or Lugging on the Bit

By using the above Attachment the smallest child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease.

Price 50 Cents.

Parties wishing to procure one of these attachments can do so by sending 50 cents. Upon receipt of this amount the attachment will be sent to their address by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pamphlet of instruction goes with each article.

Richard Berry, Patentee. Mildmay, Ont.