

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898

No. 35

## 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, Whitby, Ont.

### E. O. SWARTZ,

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

### OTTO E. KLEIN,

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

### A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

### R. E. CLAPP, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.  
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Abasco St., nearly opposite the Library 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 Meyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Shating 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 VETERINARY. REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medicine Society.  
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

## James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgages on Farm Property From 5% up

Insurance Agent.

Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

## The Best Place

FOR

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

### A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING 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..... 65 standard  
Oats..... 28 to 29  
Peas..... 48 to 48  
Potatoes per bushel..... 50 to 54  
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 10  
" " " sholders 8 to 8  
Eggs per doz..... 10 to 10  
Butter per lb..... 11 to 11  
Dressed pork.....

## Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat..... \$ 65 bus  
Peas..... 48 to 48  
Oats..... 23 to 23  
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2.40 per cwt  
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2.10  
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1.80  
Low Grade..... 80c  
Bran..... 55c  
Shorts..... 70c  
Screenings..... 65c  
Chop Feed..... 90 1.00  
Cracked Wheat..... \$2.10  
Graham Flour..... \$2.10  
Ferina..... \$2.25

## 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 specialty of these lines.

Call and be convinced

## John Hunstein,

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## Another of those Cheap HARVEST EXCURSIONS

To the West on Sept. 13th. Good for two months. This may be the last.

## Labor Day...

Single fare to all stations in Canada. Good going Sept. 3rd and 5th. Returning on 6th.

To Toronto Aug. 30 \$2 to Sept 1<sup>st</sup> or 9th...

All tickets good returning Sept. 12th.

From Fergus comes the story of two girls who had a real genuine scrap over a young fellow. One of his admirers works in Sagarants hotel. On Monday night she saw her rival passing and gave her some chin music. Her rival repaid in like coin until she got a cup of water thrown in her face. Both then betook themselves to the rear of the hotel. After a few choice epithets had been hurled at each other, the two grappled. Hair pulling, scratching, biting, kicking and punching kept a number of spectators interested for about ten minutes. When the fray was over, besides sundry bruises and loose hair, one girl had her mouth badly cut. The other had a dislocated thumb and sprained finger caused by coming in contact with a stone wall. A police case may result.

## COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills help tired kidneys to do what they must do if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

Mr. Joseph Leiter made a failure of his attempt to corner wheat and thereby lost a good deal of his own and his father's cash. He raised the price of bread in almost every city in Canada and the United States, and he caused the bread riots in Milan. But the farmers of Canada and the United States blessed him in his success and they sympathized with him in his failure. He wiped out the mortgages of many farms and added to the bank accounts of many farmers. In Kansas alone the farmers profited by his dealings to the extent of several million dollars.

Accordingly, they propose to show their appreciation of Mr. Leiter's goodness by making him the recipient of a testimonial. A relief fund has been established, and every farmer is invited to contribute one cent a bushel of the price of all wheat sold out of this year's crop. It is believed that the fund will assume large proportions.

Mr. Robert Montague, of Danville, Ont., writes:—"Was troubled with itching Piles for five years and was so badly ulcerated, they were very painful, so much so, that I could not sleep. I tried almost every medicine known, when I was recommended to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box and from the first application got relief. Have used two boxes and am now completely cured.

An unprovoked assault was committed by a young man named Jack McLean in the township of Dorchester Sunday afternoon upon Mr. George Chittick, postmaster of Dorchester, who while sitting in his buggy on the roadside was struck in the face by McLean with a weapon, which inflicted severe wounds upon Mr. Chittick's nose. It seems that McLean owed Chittick money for dues paid on his behalf in a Forester's court. McLean had often been asked to reimburse Chittick, but put off doing so on one pretence or another until the latter garished him. The assault arose out of this action on the part of Chittick to recover the money he had expended out of friendship for McLean. A warrant has been issued by Squire Lacey for the arrest of McLean.

Canada is making a splendid display at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition being held at Omaha, having the largest exhibit of any single country. It occupies 5,000 feet of floor space and 6,000 feet of wall space, covered with the best the country can produce. It is an agriculture, mineral, forestry and dairy exhibit combined. Wheat that grades "No. 1 hard northern," and is produced to the amount of thirty-eight to forty-five bushels per acre all through the Dominion is the principal product shown. The dairy business of Canada has grown with great rapidity during the past few years. Last year's shipment to Great Britain aggregated 12,000,000 pounds, valued at \$2,900,000, along with the cheese, which last year amounted to 165,000,000 pounds, valued at \$15,000,000. Honey and maple sugar are two other staple products of Canada shown in the exhibit. The lumber industry of the Dominion has assumed great proportions since the destruction of the forests at Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and much of the material used in the United States is from the country to the north. The lumber exhibit is interesting as well as instructive, both on account of the numerous samples and the character of the exhibits. There are some oak, pine, poplar, birch, hickory, walnut, maple, cedar, and a score of other varieties of the woods of the forest. One of the most interesting is a slab cut from a log of hard pine. It is six feet across and Mr. Myres vouches for the statement that the tree from which this plank came measured 150 feet to the first limb. In addition to this, he declares that there are millions of acres of pine forests in the north of the Dominion that have never been visited by the chopper.—Official Report.

## BELMORE.

Mr. Robert Lane left here for the West last Tuesday.

Miss M. Hugel took in a wedding at Baden last week and reports a good time.

Misses Moriarty and McDougall spent last week as the guests of Mr. J. Kirby.

The recent thunderstorm did some slight damage to the residence of Mr. Edwards.

Our general merchant "Mac" was made happy by the arrival of a boy last week.

Howard continues to make his trips, but poor "Jack" suffers, for he has to stand outside as there is no stable now.

The new cider mill is in working order. Those who wish to have cider may have it by bringing along the apples.

Mr. J. Duffy has returned to our burg again. We hope he may never have to leave us again on account of his wife's ill health.

Our good citizen John wishes to purchase a wheel feared up to not less than eighty for he intends attending Model this fall.

The new firm are forming quite a monopoly. They have taken up painting as a second branch of their business. They are general jobbers sure.

T. H.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Affairs in China are unsettled and a rupture is reported between Britain and Russia owing to the Russian Charge D'Affairs commanding the Tsung Liamen to break its agreement with the Hong Kong Bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese seem more disposed to obey the commands of the Czar than the request of the British.

Britain however is taking more decided action with China and insists that all engagements made with British Capitalists shall be respected by China. Otherwise Britain will support her demands with all the strength of her fleet.

While the prospects are so warlike in China the Czar has issued a proposition to all the great powers for an International Conference for the purpose of securing real and permanent peace among the powers and a termination of the progressive increase in armaments. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and the source of the proposition is a genuine surprise. If Russia is sincere there is good ground for hoping that Germany and France will follow her example and the millennium may be nearer than has been generally supposed.

Such a proposition coming from Russia would indicate that after acquiring immense territorial and diplomatic advantages in the East she is now content to quietly rest until the process of assimilation is completed, and afterwards she will be ready for another gorge. The bear wants to go into winter quarters but will again come out hungry in the spring.

## MILDMAY

IS THE PLACE TO SPEND

## LABOR DAY.

BORN.

SCHNITZLER—In Mildmay, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, the wife of Jos. Schnitzler of a daughter.

BERBERICH—In Carrick, the wife of Anthony Berberich, of a son.

It is arranged that Hon. J. N. Gibson is to find a seat in East Wellington, now held by Mr. Craig, who, owing to illness, was not able to take his place at the recent session. Mr. Craig will resign in a few days. Mr. Innes of Guelph and other prominent Liberals have settled all the details.

Mr. Thos. Tamblin of the 24th con. of Amabel is the owner of a yearling heifer which has come through a peculiar experience and which was a thorough test of the animal's vitality. On the 6th of August the beast was missing and all efforts failed to find her, she was given up for lost and Mr. Tamblin felt that he was out one good animal. On Monday last a cow was missing and his children in looking for the cow found the long-lost heifer. The animal in feeding among the bushes just a few feet from the roadway which runs through the place had fallen into a hole about 7 feet deep and there remained for two weeks and two days without food or drink, except such picking as had clung to the sod which had caved in and the little moisture from the rains which fell. The bottom of the hole was about five feet across while at the top it was barely three feet. When the animal was taken out it was pretty thin but had strength enough to walk to the barn about a quarter of a mile distant, where food and water was administered sparingly. The peculiar disappearance of the animal and its existence for so long a time under such circumstances were certainly remarkable.

Mr. Joseph Stratford, the head of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company, who was instrumental in founding the co-operative pork packing factory in Palmerston, speaking of that institution says: "The farmers who are supporting the Palmerston factory must be brought to see the advantage in keeping more hogs and in marketing every mouth in the year. Instead of keeping two brood sows they should keep twenty. The expense is trifling. A run on rape or clover is about all that is needed for a brood sow in summer. The best blood must be used too; and there is nothing better than the Tamworth. Tam blood is the strongest in the world. Cross a York on a Berk and the product will always show York blood, but cross a Tam on a York and the Tam will predominate. The Tam is the ideal hog, too. It not only has the bacon shape, but there is no waste in bone. A York at 85 pounds will have as much bone as a Tam at 125 pounds. It is true you have to feed the Tam a little longer than the others, but that is just what is wanted. You want meat instead of fat, and it takes time to produce the former. One of the greatest mistakes in connection with hog-raising is forcing—trying to get hogs ready for market at too early an age."

## Literature Selections.

The following are the Entrance Literature and memorization selections for 1899 and the Public School Leaving Literature for the same year. Candidates intending to try either of these examinations next year should cut out this list and paste it in their readers:

### ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

1899.—I. Tom Brown; V. Pictures of Memory; X The Barefoot Boy; XVII The Vision of Mirza—First reading; XX The Vision of Mirza—Second reading; XXIII On His Own Blindness; XXVII Flow Gently, Sweet Afton; XXXVII The Bell of Atri; XLII Lady Clare; LXVII The Heroine of Verberes; LXXVI Landing of the Pilgrims; LXXIX After Death in Arabia; XCI Robert Burns; XCIV The Ride from Ghent to Aix; XCVI Canada and the United States; XCVIII National Morality; CI Scene from King John.

### SELECTIONS FOR MEMORIZATION.

1899.—XIII The Bells of Shandon; XXXI To Mary in Heaven; XL Ring out, Wild Bells; XLII Lady Clare; XLVI Lead Kindly Light; LXVI Before Sedan; LXXIII The Three Fishers; CIII To a Skylark; CV Elegy written in a country Churchyard.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING LITERATURE.

1899.—V To Daffodils; XVIII Rule Britannia; XX The Bard; XXXI To a Highland Girl; XXXV The Isles of Greece; XLIX Indian Summer; LII The Raven; LIV My Kate; LXII The Cane-bottomed Chair; LXVII The Hanging of the Crane; LXIX As Ships Becalmed at Eve; CV The Return of the Swallows.



# A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

By MARGARET LEE,

Author of *Divorce—A Brooklyn Bachelor—Lorimer and Wife—Etc.*

"Cannot something be done in the line of reform?" asked Everett.

"I don't know. Individual efforts are made from time to time; but the evil has grown so gradually that it is almost impossible to get people to realize its extent and effects. You see, there are two classes equally ignorant to be taught common sense. The parents are demanding that their children be taught everything; the school officers try to win distinction by adding to the number of studies and raising the standard of excellence. In this struggle of ambitions, both parties forget the delicacy and limitations of a child's brain."

"Why don't the teachers protest?" asked Rose.

"That is a leading question," said Mr. Minturn. "They are themselves victims of the double demand upon their skill. They realize the mistake that is practised; but when exhausted in the fight, they withdraw instead of appealing for a change of method. I take my own experience as a case in point. I did my best to supply capacities to a regiment of very fine young fellows. Each of the number would have excelled, with special training, in a few studies. When I consulted my brother professors on the subject of a radical reform, I found that nine out of ten of them were depending entirely upon the salaries for their living. They couldn't afford to be honest with themselves and their employers. A professorship in a college is not readily obtained, and it is easier to swim with the tide than force it into new channels. I resigned, not enjoying nervous headaches and a bad conscience."

"Oh, daddy!"

"It's so. The injustice done to the honest lads who trusted in the wisdom of the faculty was a haunting ghost. I had one pupil that I always contemplated as a parent. He was intended by nature for a historian; but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer. That boy had my warmest sympathy and respect. You see in England the system of education adopted by the better classes produces great men. The child's brain is nourished as carefully as his body. He is taught at home by a tutor, who learns his natural tastes and seeks to develop them. There, they don't train an oak to a wall, or try to make a vine stand upright. Individuality is recognized and assisted. Look at the results. Giants fill every department of learning. England can show us how to produce towering intellects."

"You think we Americans enjoy a dead level in that direction?"

"We haven't thought of much outside of money-getting for some years. Our plutocrats make quite a show in the world. A rich American is the trademark of the United States. Perhaps in the far future we may boast again of a philosopher, a statesman or philanthropist."

"There's a chance for you," said Rose, turning her eyes on Everett, who returned the glance with interest.

"We could stand a few great women," he said dryly.

"Suppose we get into the garden before we grow famous," suggested Mrs. Minturn.

"Find room to expand," said her son, laughing and leading the way. "Oh, reform will come. I must! England is setting us the fashion in unimportant matters. After a while we'll reach the foundation of her system."

"Progression by retrogression," said Everett, thoughtfully.

"Precisely. We have grown rapidly as a nation, but all in one direction. We lack breadth. Lots of people think that the world began when the Puritans landed at Plymouth. What do you smoke?"

"Nothing, just now. I see you—Miss Minturn, inspecting the watering of her garden."

"She has some nice plants out there, if you care for flowers."

"Indeed I do."

Everett joined Rose in a garden path, and Mr. Minturn contemplated their figures in the twilight, and puffed his evening cigar. His mother came to enjoy his reflections and the fragrant air, in which the perfume of mignonette was most perceptible.

"He is very nice, Robert. Not as handsome as his father was at his age, but I think more attractive in manner."

"He has had opportunities for cultivation that were not obtainable thirty years ago. He is decidedly charming. Now if he proves diligent, his mother will have her wish. I like his desire to please her."

"Just listen to Rose laughing! Pleasure expressed in sounds, I think."

"Yes, it is a comfort to hear her. He has a good laugh, too—honest and unaffected."

"Daddy, aren't you coming for a walk?"

"Yes, I'll be along in a moment."

"We are going to the great elm; bring my wrap."

Mr. Minturn followed leisurely, the wrap on his shoulder. He was humming a little song. Ahead of him were the tall slight figures; the moon was throwing shadows on the narrow path; the air was sweet with the freshness of a June night. Presently, his daughter paused, turned, and linked her arm in his.

## CHAPTER III.

Everett's punctuality was perfect, and Mr. Minturn was satisfied with his natural powers and his application. As the weeks passed, he made the acquaintance of the people who frequented Mr. Minturn's house, and was included in the merry-making incidents

of the summer months. His social qualities were luminous, but he did not allow pleasure to encroach upon the hours devoted to study. His progress was decided and rapid, and, charmed by his letters and Mr. Minturn's reports, his mother decided to pay him a short visit, and in due time arrived with her party at the hotel in the Great Barrington.

The next morning, Everett reached Minturn's house while that gentleman was still at breakfast, and took a cup of coffee from Rose.

"Will you call this morning?" he said to her, as if continuing an old topic.

"No, I'll wait until afternoon. Father and grandma are coming with me. We are going in state, so as to make a proper impression."

Everett laughed merrily.

"I want to hear your impressions. Mother has a friend of Mollie's under her wing—a Miss Daphne Van Ness, who is supposed to represent all the distinguished straits of her Dutch ancestry. Somebody is ill or absent, and mother is taking her to Newport with Mollie."

"Van Ness," said Mrs. Minturn, abstractedly. "I used to buy oil and candles from a M. M. Van Ness. He was a very honest quiet man, and he laid up money and educated his children very carefully. Two of his sons went into the sugar business, when you were a baby, Robert. I heard they prospered wonderfully."

"I think you have placed Miss Van Ness. Mother told me that her grandfather made a fortune in sugar refining, and invested it in New York real estate. Their wealth is solid."

"Mother is a walking directory of Old New York. She can locate people as fast as you can name them."

"New York was a comparatively small place when I was growing up in it, and then my father, being a good physician and in great demand, was brought in contact with all sorts of people. So I had the benefit of his comments and opinions."

"And a doctor sees sides of life that are not often on exhibition," said Mr. Minturn. "Mother could entertain you by the hour with histories of New York families. They enjoy the fruits of their grandparents' labor. Our aristocracy is very modern. A sufficient bank account is the patent of nobility. Luxury is magnetic. Our desires increase with the means of gratifying them. I must say that I enjoy seeing these boys and girls reveling in the ease of inherited fortunes. They belong to the development of the country, and an equal division of estates among the children checks overgrowth and keeps the balance equal."

"Is Miss Van Ness pretty?" asked Rose.

"I was waiting for that question," said Everett. "You must see and judge for yourself."

"Pretty is that pretty does" remarked Mrs. Minturn. "You must tell your mother that we expect to bring you all back to tea with us. We have a carry-all quite large enough."

"How good of you! I can answer for Mollie—this place will satisfy her. She loves quaint, old gardens, and real comfort. My sister is a little trump, if I do say it—simple in her tastes and loyal to her friends. She is afraid this visit is going to interfere with my progress, so I must double my efforts this week and set her kind little heart at rest."

"I am sure we are going to have a lovely time!" said Rose, her eyes sparkling, her cheeks flushing. "If this is their first visit, they will be charmed with the scenery and the drives."

"I thought of a picnic to Bash-bish, one day."

"Oh, yes! The carry-all will be just the thing!"

"And you are to dine with us another day."

"Daddy has a dinner party arranged for Saturday."

"That disposes of three days. I fancy we'll be able to make the week a jolly one. Of course, with Newport in prospect, they won't be dazzled with our efforts; but we'll do our little best," said Everett.

"The choir has undertaken some extra singing for both services on Sunday."

Everett shook his head.

"I told them it was entirely too ambitious," said Rose.

"Absurd!" remarked Everett, as he left the room.

The afternoon was an ideal one. Mr. Minturn drove, and the hotel was soon reached. Everett received his friends, ushered them into the parlor, and made the necessary introductions. Rose was too much absorbed in her new acquaintances to pay much attention to the elders in the group. She was conversant with a steady conversation of a strictly reminiscent character, while she answered the two girls, who studied her with equal curiosity. Miss Everett was short and slight, and was exquisitely dressed in gray, relieved with touches of silver. She possessed the attractiveness of youth, but was not gifted with any beautiful feature. Miss Van Ness was above medium height, and was painfully laced into a costly costume of fawn-colored cloth, embroidered in pink and gold. Her complexion was dull; there were dark rings below her heavy, blue-gray eyes; her features were large, and her voice was harsh. Both girls used quantities of slang, which was untranslatable to Rose, and pronounced "a" like "ar" in a manner supposed to be English, although the weakness of the imitation was unmistakable to any person who had ever met and conversed with a native of England.

Not having seen her brother for

weeks, Miss Everett had much to tell him; and Rose listened, entertained and interested by the medley of light topics and the expressions which he understood from habit.

He arranged to join the party at tea-time, and having assisted the girls into the roomy carry-all, returned to his studies. Mr. Minturn had Miss Everett beside him. Rose and Miss Van Ness occupied the back seat. The view and the charming air did not interest Miss Van Ness.

"Is Mr. Everett really going to pore over books until dusk?"

"So he said."

"How stupid!"

"Do you think so? I admire his perseverance."

"I suppose you see a great deal of him. Is he nice?"

"Haven't you met him before?"

"Not until last night. He has been at college, you know, and I have been abroad. It is too bad that he has to bury himself in his little town just when we want him in Newport! Do you live here all the year round?"

"Yes; but we travel in summer, and go to New York in winter, if we feel like having a change of air and scene."

"Are you going away this summer?"

"I think not, because father cannot take a trip. He has agreed to help Mr. Everett."

"Are you disappointed?"

"No; I am very fond of my garden. I'll be able to watch all my plants coming into bloom. Then, in September, we'll have quantities of plums and pears. It is very lovely here at all seasons. We always return with a sense of relief and pleasure, no matter where we go for change."

"I should die of dullness in a few weeks."

"Not if your home and its interests were here. Grandma and I are never idle."

"Well, I have all I can do to amuse myself. I like to be entertained. I must live where something is always going on."

"You like to sit in the boxes?"

Miss Van Ness gazed intently at Rose. "Yes, that expresses it; I prefer to be a spectator; don't you?"

"I think I would rather be on the stage."

"You are ambitious."

"No; but there is so much to be done that I always feel like helping with the work."

"What! in this stupid place?"

"Stupid to strangers; but it is the little world of the people who live here. They are indifferent to what lies beyond it. They couldn't be happy if they were discontented with their own conditions and surroundings. You see, it is only the small minority that can be entertained; the majority will always have to find sources of recreation within themselves."

"Where do you get your ideas?"

"They are not mine, particularly. I think I know just how a place like this impresses a visitor. I remember once we returned from New York and left the thinking world all excitement over some great question in politics. The next morning, I started out to visit an old friend of father's and take him a bundle of newspapers so that he should enjoy all sides of the discussion. I found him in his barn, white with anger, because his cider apples had been left too long and were useless. He couldn't think or talk of any other subject, and a week afterward my bundle, covered with dust, was lying in his library unopened."

"He wasn't very polite."

"He wasn't interested in the world at large; he was wholly occupied with his own concerns. The loss of his winter drink was a serious matter to him, and he touched him more closely than the tariff question. But I learned a lesson. The world is moved by the people who attend to their own affairs, and make themselves contented in the work."

A Happy Household

"Have you taken him any papers since?"

"No; I concluded to wait until he asked to see them."

"You amuse me."

"I can assure you that his apples have never been neglected since then."

"I shall be really curious to see your garden."

"I'm afraid you will be disappointed."

Rose could not decide what Miss Van Ness thought of her home. The visitors inspected the house, its outhouses and gardens, with a degree of interest that suggested intense curiosity. The flower-garden was a mass of bloom, and the girls decorated themselves with their pet blossoms, and made a very striking picture when Everett arrived on the scene. His appearance produced the effects of sunlight upon gems, and the bright hours took wings. The drive to the hotel by moonlight was lengthened by a detour that led to the hills and disclosed an exquisite variety of view. The day was voted a success, and the doings planned for the morrow.

Father and daughter returned home in the dewy night air and exchanged impressions of their guests.

"I hope they won't be tempted to stay beyond the week, Rose. I don't want Everett distracted with Miss Van Ness' attentions. Once he gets through, he can please himself."

To be Continued.

LIGHTNING AND THUNDER.

It is said that lightning may be recognized at a distance of 200 miles when clouds among which it plays are at a high altitude, but that thunder can seldom be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. The sound of thunder is also subject to retraction by layers of different density in the atmosphere, as well as to the effects of "sound shadows," produced by hills and other interposed objects. These are among the reasons for the existence of the so-called "sheet," or "summer" lightning, which seems to be unattended by thunder.

## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### FARM SLOVENLINESS.

Many farms are estimated below their true value because of slovenly appearance. Weeds higher than the fences, trees blown down and left to rot in the same place, fences out of repair, gates and barn doors off of hinges or swinging on one hinge, unsightly litter in door yard and at the barn, these and many such evidences of carelessness depreciate the value of any farm.

The soil may be excellent, the water facilities all that could be asked for, and all natural advantages requisite to make a good high priced farm may exist and yet that farm scarcely make its owner a living.

It can almost pass for a truism that the farmer makes the farm.

Many reasons that there is no money in keeping the farm neat, no cash in the carefully kept barn yard, and that there is no time for these matters. Such reckon at random. Pleasant surroundings do very materially aid us to do better work, man succumbs to such influences unconsciously.

The farmer with neat premises will have better crops, better stock and get more enjoyment in life.

A man who justly appreciated the commercial value of a neat, well kept farm made many dollars buying farms that the owners had neglected, at low prices, making them attractive and selling them for much larger sums than were paid. The repairs were made at small cost of money, the outlay being mostly judicious labor and taste.

The great difficulty is that farmers try to care for more land than one man can possibly attend to properly, hoping thereby to increase income. The harvest many times is disappointing and discouragement follows, but, unfortunately, the difficulty is not placed on the right scale.

Farming, as all other vocations, gives us returns in proportion to the kind of labor expended. Attention given to these seemingly trivial matters will give larger returns than are anticipated, and nature will aid us to beautify the farm home, and wherever the spot and daughters go this charming soil will be fondly cherished, whereas, too many remember the farm home as a wilderness of weeds and brush.

### BAD ODORS IN MILK.

It is a well known fact and one which admits of no dispute, that in order to manufacture a perfect article we must employ perfect material.

This is just as true in the manufacture of butter and cheese as in any other article of commerce.

Every man of any experience knows that the open and avowed enemies of fine flavor in butter and cheese are bad odors. These may be of great variety but are most likely to be those arising from something the cows have eaten or from surroundings in the dairy barn or dairy house. No matter what the source, it is sure that the best results in the handling of milk and its products are only possible by the total eradication or elimination of such odors.

No matter whether the milk is to be made up at home, sent to the creamery or cheese factory, sold direct to the consumer, or shipped to the city, it should be relieved of all deleterious odors. Every time a dairyman resorts to this practice he adds to his reputation for the production of a pure and wholesome article of food.

The only absolute sure way to rid milk of foul odors is by aerating and cooling it. Simple cooling will not produce the best results; for the cooling of milk without aerating may lock up and hold the odors. On the other hand the aeration of milk destroys or sets free the bad odors entirely.

The best possible results are to be obtained by aerating and cooling the milk at once and at the same time.

### HORSES' FEET.

The London Live Stock Journal remarks that a large, broad foot, approaching to roundness, is no indication of strength and durability of the hoof—rather a sign of weakness, as tending to become flat-soled. When seen in a horse used for riding or driving, it may be taken, as a rule, to be a sign of common or coarse blood in one of his near ancestors, and that he himself has probably inherited their sluggish temperament as well as foot conformation. The wall of the hoof should not bulge out too much at the side. It should be of a graduated oval shape, and not round. There is a popular opinion that while dark hoofs are inclined to be brittle, white hoofs are inclined to be soft. High authorities believe the opinion has no foundation in fact. What has the presence of pigment or absence of it in the hairs which surround the coronet, to do with the durability of the horn, of which it is a continuation? Perhaps the horse with the best-formed and soundest foot of all modern breeds is the thoroughbred Hackney.

### CARE OF MILK AT FACTORIES.

If the cows have been kept in a clean, well-lighted stable, and not fed tainted food or given impure water, the milk will be in good condition for the manufacturer of cheese and butter. The main points in caring for it are to strain immediately through a fine wire or cloth strainer. Remove as soon as possible to where the air is pure, and aerate properly by means of an aerator. Keep the night's and morning's milk separated as long as possible.

Do not cool milk for cheese making, unless when holding Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk until Monday. In very hot, close weather, the milk should be cooled, even for cheese. Cool milk for the creamery to 60 degrees or below after it is aerated. Protect the milk from rain and sunshine, but place where there is a free circulation of air. Wash the cans and pails, then subject to steam or scalding water. Do not return whey or sour milk in the milk cans.

### EARLY MOULTING OF POULTRY.

It is a very important point at this time of the year to have stock moult early. Of course it is well understood that the younger the bird the earlier she moults. This pertains to last year's pullets, and they will, if properly fed during the winter and spring, be inclined to moult during July. Still, valuable assistance can be given them to compel them to shed their feathers early.

The new feathers cannot grow until the old ones are off; therefore a systematic feeding is necessary to compel an early moult. The soft morning mash becomes useful here, and it can be safely fed every other morning, and a portion of linseed meal introduced, making the component parts as follows: One-quarter bran, one-quarter ground corn and oats, one-quarter corn meal, and one-quarter linseed meal. About twice a week add a small portion of ground beef scraps to this mash and it will be found to form a good-balance ration.

But feed alone will not accomplish the whole result. Breeding-pens should be broken up just as soon as the egg supply begins to diminish, thus separating the males from the females. Hens fed liberally during the laying season are apt to take on flesh, but during the moult they need this liberal supply of food to help them grow the new feathers. By giving them free range, they will keep in much healthier condition and the food will assimilate better. The older hens, those a year, two years, or even three years old, will pay better in the fall as layers, when eggs are higher in price, than in the spring, when eggs are the cheapest. When the pullets are in full moult and have ceased laying, these old hens will continue laying until cold weather sets in, say November, and by this time the pullets should be laying again, and the new crop of spring pullets also. So that the old hens are not by any means entirely useless, if a continuous supply of eggs is desired.

### PROTECTING CANADIAN GOODS.

The issue of The Adelaide (South Australia) Advertiser for June 14th, just received, gives the particulars of a trial which proves that even in that far away country the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. is as active in defending its rights and protecting the public against the schemes of substitutes and counterfeiters as it is here at home in Canada. In the trial in question Frank Ashley and William Smith were shown to have been engaged in offering a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, claiming that the substitute was the same as that justly celebrated medicine. Both men were placed under arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretence and conspiring to defraud the public, and evidence was heard before the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court. The defendants' lawyer made a strong fight in their behalf, but in spite of this the jury, after a short absence from the court returned a verdict of guilty red sentence until the close of the year in both cases. The Chief Justice deferentially, in addressing the jury, however, the learned judge spoke very strongly concerning the evils of substitution and the dangers to the victim that may ensue from this nefarious and too common practice. —Toronto Globe.

### EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES.

A Man Who Has Tried Both Tells What He Thinks is More Comfortable.

"You say you never wore spectacles" said the near-sighted man. "Well if you ever put on a pair you'll never wear anything else. I wore eyeglasses for years. I thought they looked better on me, and then I imagined that they were more convenient; that I could take them off and put them on more readily and all that. But after wearing a pair of spectacles once for a few days—I put them on, as I thought at first, temporarily—I discovered that spectacles were the glasses for comfort."

"There are, to be sure, people who do not wear glasses all the time, but only for reading or writing, and so on, to whom eyeglasses may be more convenient; and then I believe that eyeglasses are made nowadays that have more scientifically adjusted grips, and all that sort of thing; but I tell you that the thing for real comfort is spectacles."

### WAR AGAIN.

—Minnie—This weather is so trying, I must get something for my complexion.

Mamie—I didn't know you had any.



## CROWNING OF A GIRL AS QUEEN.

It is surely woman's era when three queens rule as many nations of Europe, says an Amsterdam letter. This will be the case when the next great event of the year will have passed into history by the installation as Queen of the Netherlands of Wilhelmina, daughter of the late King William III., and his second wife, Princess Emma. The ceremony of crowning the girl Queen of the Netherlands will take place in the New church, Amsterdam on Sept. 6.

To grow up with the eyes of a nation watching for the girl to develop and rejoicing as she changes from a pretty child into an unusually attractive woman is a lot that anyone might envy. Such has been the life of Wilhelmina. Her budding beauty has been raved over and written about as few other young women's looks have been; her mental qualities have been praised in the way to turn the head of a less vain young person, and, in a word, she has been the idol of the nation and the pride of every Dutchman since she first won their hearts as a pite little child of 7 riding a pretty little Shetland pony. Now that the time has come when she is to leave childhood behind and become the woman and the queen the picture she presents is one that the nation respects as well as loves. For Wilhelmina is a dignified miss, who knows how to deport herself when the public eye is upon her and great functionaries of state are paying her homage.

She will have need of all her self-possession on Sept. 6, however, for the ordeal will be a trying one. Wilhelmina is supposed to come of age on that date. As a usual thing boys and girls of the Netherlands do not come of age until they are 23, but in this case Wilhelmina being a queen, is allowed to come of age on her eighteenth birthday. On Aug. 31, therefore, the queen regent will cease to rule and Wilhelmina will become Queen of the Netherlands, although her coronation will not take place until Sept. 6.

The programme is already arranged. The queen and the queen regent are to leave the Hague, where the birthday of the former will have been suitably celebrated a few days previously, on Sept. 5, early in the afternoon. Arriving at the Weesperpoort station at Amsterdam they will be met by the leading citizens and representatives of the government, and accompanied by an escort of hussars will be driven to the palace by a route sufficiently circuitous to enable a vast concourse of spectators to witness the procession. In every street to be traversed the decorations will be of the most ornate description, and loyal greetings will meet her majesty's eye at every turn, while a portion of the route, it is expected, will be lined by representatives of "labor corporations" carrying their respective banners.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 on the following morning, Sept. 6, curious masses will fall upon the ears of citizens, for from the steeples of the different churches trumpeters are to play excerpts from sacred works—surely a novel departure in reveilles.

At 11 o'clock on the same day, according to present arrangements, the coronation services will take place in the Nieuwe Kerk, but the details of the ceremonial have yet to be discussed and brought to completion. In the afternoon the queen will again drive through the town, and will visit, among other districts, the Jordan, this being the Jewish quarter. With the fall of night the city is to be illuminated, a brilliant display being anticipated, while it is also expected that the queen herself will be driven through the streets, in order that she may see the bright and radiant devices prepared in her honor.

The following morning, like the day previous, will be ushered in with similar strains, while at 10 a.m. Queen Wilhelmina is to be serenaded by the Netherlands Choral Society. The afternoon will witness the great popular festival, near that wondrous museum which contains Rembrandt's masterpiece. From the square the queen, accompanied by her mother, will witness an allegorical and historical procession, which is being organized on an elaborate scale, to illustrate in picturesque fashion the principal episodes and stirring events, from the period of the eighty years' war down to the nineteenth century, that have marked the history of a nation which, despite its many and strange vicissitudes, has attained such solid glory.

After this interesting pageant has passed before the eyes of the people, the men, women and children of Amsterdam are promised an opportunity of making merry over a "water carnival," in connection with which the craft in the harbor and canals will be gayly and tastefully illuminated. From a pavilion to be erected on the West Indian pier the queen will view this festival, and on the next day Sept. 8, she will, it is believed, pay a visit in company with her mother to that section of the Ryx Museum which is devoted to objects of interest connected with the house of Oran. Another exhibition will probably be visited during the afternoon, while their majesties have also arranged to attend a "matinee musicale," to be given by the Dutch Musicians' Association in the concert hall. At night there will be a gala performance in the town theater, which will be beautifully decorated for the



QUEEN WILHELMINA, OF HOLLAND.

occasion. On the following morning, Sept. 9, the departure of the queen and the queen-mother will be made from the Central station, and there will be an end to reveries and rejoicings that bid fair to be memorable in the annals of the country of Mynheer Van Dunk. It remains to be seen to what extent Englishmen and other foreigners will make an incursion into Holland on the occasion of the approaching festivities, but certain it is that no one who embraces this opportunity of becoming acquainted with that interesting country will leave it with the words employed by Voltaire to express his cynical indifference to its undoubted charms.

How they are ever going to accommodate the people who will flock to this town on the occasion of the coronation is a mystery. The statement is now put forward in various quarters that ever since the beginning of the year the space at the disposal of every hotel of repute has been bespoken for the period of the coming festivities. This circumstance, remarkable enough in itself, suggests the probability of a very knotty problem having to be solved, while it also brings to mind incidentally the anomaly of a city of half a million inhabitants, and a "moving population" too large to be satisfactorily estimated being possessed of not more than half a dozen hotels of the first class. Those that do not belong to this order are excellent enough to be sure, but the lack of suitable accommodation in Amsterdam has brought about in connection with the impending ceremonies a curious state of things, in that it has precluded the issuing of invitations by the government to the heads and representatives of other countries. Now, it is a fact that need scarcely be insisted upon that you cannot very well invite, say, a crowned head to the capital of your kingdom upon an occasion of the utmost state and then allow that illustrious personage to run any risk in respect of the conditions of comfort under which the visit is likely to be paid. The plain truth of the matter, as an influential resident here has explained to me, is this—that, although, as might not un-naturally be supposed, there are enough suitable buildings in Amsterdam to house a certain number of royal and other distinguished guests, the number is insufficient to enable all those to be invited whose rank or position entitles them to such a compliment, and inasmuch as to make exceptions would be to offer a serious affront to those who remained unbidden, it has been wisely decided by the high officials in whose hands the arrangements for the ceremony are placed to extend no invitations of the kind indicated.

On the other hand it is hardly necessary to point out that persons of an exalted station, representatives of states, chiefs or governments, and others of high degree, who desire to show their good will toward the youthful sovereign by attending the coronation service will be made heartily welcome and accorded an official reception fully in consonance with their positions and the honor that is due to them.

"What is the use of getting anxious?" said a citizen to me with an apparent unconcern typical of his race when I referred to the inconvenience that might arise from the universal desire to honor Queen Wilhelmina. "What is the use?" he repeated with a shrug of his shoulders, and added, "All I know is that I shall be there and mean to see it all." At the same time, as will be observed, there are many residents in the "Dyke of the Amstel" who manifestly have a less touching truthfulness in their own powers of over-riding obstacles when the long looked for day arrives. So it happens that a brisk trade is being carried on by townsfolk who have the good fortune to occupy buildings at convenient sites in the disposal of rooms from which to view the state procession, which is to form an important feature in the approaching festivities. In the principal arteries I find that two-window rooms have been bespoken for sums varying from 500 to 1,000 guilders (roughly speaking, from \$200 to \$400), while in the case of a sartorial establishment in the Dam, overlooking the front of the royal palace, accommodation has brought as much as \$1,000 for the chief day of the celebration.

It is worthy of note, by the way,

that in certain streets grand stands are to be erected by the local authorities for the benefit of "the people," and for these seats a fixed and nominal sum will, it is understood, be charged.

The Nieuwe Kerk, in which the coronation ceremonies will take place, is uncompromising in its plainness, but that at once impresses the visitor, not a few memorials beautiful in themselves and also interesting as illustrative of deeds of glorious valor in the history of the country. There is still to be seen the laurel wreath, long since faded, which the German emperor himself on the occasion of his last visit placed on the monument of Admiral de Ruyter, while another notable memorial is that erected to perpetuate the heroism of Lieutenant Van Speyk, who, as the inscription in Dutch recalls, blew up his ship before Antwerp to save the honor of his country's flag. The anticipation of the solemn service on Sept. 6, the date of the "installation," some important internal alterations are now being carried out, notably the removal of the wooden seats immediately fronting the altar, and the removal of the "court church," a site upon which the queen will sit, surrounded by the members of the government and the high officials of her court, during the service. Upon this occasion will be unveiled on the south side of the edifice the stained glass commemorative window depicting the queen's illustrious ancestors of the house of Orange, which is to be placed in the church by public subscription as a mark of the city's loyalty and affection.

On the side facing the exquisitely carved, obelisk-shaped pulpit are the pews which will be occupied respectively by the queen regent, with her maids of honor, the members of the queen's court, and the mayor, with the civic officials accompanying him. Ecorted by the highest dignitaries of state, preceded by the officials to whom falls the honor of carrying the crown, the scepter, the cross-surmounted golden ball and the other glittering symbols of authority, her majesty entering by the doors reached from the Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal, will walk up the center of the nave, and then take her place on the dais. Here, after a sermon has been preached probably by the oldest of the four ministers attached to the kerk, Queen Wilhelmina will take the oath in the words prescribed by custom, swearing to "defend and preserve with all her power the independence and territory of the kingdom, to protect the general and individual liberties of her subjects and to employ all the means placed within her power by the constitution to maintain and promote the welfare of her people." This and other formalities over, the first knight-at-arms, will duly proclaim Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria to be Queen of the Netherlands, and a flourish of trumpets, a roll of military drums and the clanging of church bells will announce to the inhabitants of the city that the great and eventful ceremony has reached its close.

### NAVAL MANEUVERING.

The Father—That young man who used to call on you and stay so late is in the navy now. I understand?

The Daughter—Yes, papa; and think of it! His boat has been disabled! The last time I saw him he was being towed in.

Well, don't let me see him around here at all hours of the night or you will see him toed out.

### WHAT A DIFFERENCE.

She—I really think it was bad taste in you to drink so much wine at the dinner last evening.

He—O, that was no sin. But really I didn't realize the bad taste till I awoke this morning. It was something horrible.

### DIABOLICAL SELF-REPRESSION.

Greyhair—My wife didn't say a word when I got home so late the other morning.

Butterhaws—That was kind. As I was saying, she didn't say a word when I got home. She waited until I got sleepy.

## WORLD OF NEWSPAPERS.

### HOW NEWS SELLING HAS GROWN IN THE LAST CENTURY.

When the first sheet was issued—Paper with a circulation of a Million—One with Three Copies Daily.

There are very few people out of the millions of newspaper readers who have any idea of the number of newspapers that are published daily throughout the world, and fewer still have any knowledge of the large variety of languages employed in their production. A census of the world's newspapers has been found to be almost an impossibility, on account of the extraordinary rate at which they come and go. The ups and downs in the history of journalism are interesting and instructive, but exceedingly mystifying to any one who strives after even approximate figures. To-day they are, and to-morrow their place on the news-stand knows them no more. As an illustration of this, the fact may be stated that, on an average, two new papers come out every week in London, and that almost an equal number disappear from the scene. (According to the most recent and carefully collected statistics, there are now no fewer than 5,410 regularly published daily newspapers, of which 2,110, or nearly two-fifths of the whole number, are issued in the United States.)

The number and variety of languages employed in the entire list of the world's newspapers are astonishing. Not all the daily papers are confined to one language. Some are printed in two and some in three different languages each issue. In all there are

### EIGHTY-ONE LANGUAGES

employed. They are as follows: Arabic, Armenian, Albanian, Assamese, Basque, Bengali, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Burmese, Chinese, Cherokee Creek, Croatian, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch or Hollandish, English, Estniah, French, Flemish, Frisian, Fiji, Finnish, Grusinian Georgian, German, Gaelic, Gujarati, Guarani, ancient and modern Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Hindustani, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Javanese, Kaffir or Xosa, Kalmuk, Korean, Latin, Lapp, Lettish or Livonian, Magyar, Malay, Malagasi, Maori, Maltese, Marathi, Norwegian, Persian, Portuguese, Provencal, Polish, Roumanian, Romanese, Russian, Ruthenian, Sardinian, Slavonic, Servian, Siamese, Swedish, Spanish, Slovak, Sinalhese, Slovenian, Sioux, Syriac, Tartar, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish, Tschwaschian, Urdu, Volapuk and Welsh.

The total number of newspapers of all kinds that are published throughout the world is now estimated at 42,800, the annual aggregate circulation of which is calculated to be twelve thousand million copies—12,000,000,000. These 42,800 papers are distributed about as follows: United States, 19,700; Great Britain, 6,050; Germany, 5,450; France, 4,060; Italy, 1,400; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Russia, 815; Canada, 870; Japan, 770; Greece, 680; Spain, 850; Belgium, 300; Holland, 300; Switzerland, 450; Portugal, 50; Egypt, 36; China, 40; Persia, 8; Australasia, 350.

The question as to which country furnished the first newspaper publication has never been satisfactorily settled. Germany, France, Belgium and England each claim the honor. The difficulty of arriving at a proper solution of the question seems to turn upon what is to be considered a newspaper, and a general agreement upon that question has not as yet been effected. There are in the British Museum copies of many early English papers, the oldest being what was known as

### THE WEEKLY NEWS

published in London in 1622. This paper continued until January 9, 1640, when it was succeeded by the Mercury. The earliest of the papers published in Germany, according to the Frankfurt Courierpostamt Zeitung, 1615. The following year a paper published at irregular intervals appeared at Antwerp. In 1643 the first Swedish paper was started in Stockholm. During the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries a number of newspapers made their appearance in England and in various parts of the continent. These papers seldom consisted of more than two small pages or leaflets of text, and in this limited space was comprised all the foreign intelligence covering a period of several days, while a considerable portion of the second page was devoted to advertisements. The first Russian newspaper, Moscovski Vredomosti, was published under the personal supervision of Peter the Great, January 2, 1703, and in the imperial library at St. Petersburg there are now treasured up some proof sheets with corrections made by Peter the Great himself.

On the North American continent the publication of newspapers began with the Boston News Letter, April 24, 1704. A sheet known as Public Occurrences, Foreign and Domestic, was issued in Boston in 1690, but it cannot be said that it was really a newspaper. In 1719 the Boston Gazette was started as a rival of the News Letter. Then the New England Courant appeared, 1721, and in 1732 the Rhode Island Gazette. On October 16, 1725, the first newspaper in New York city, the Weekly Journal, came out. In 1730 the Weekly Journal came out. Of the New York papers at

the present time, the oldest is the Commercial Advertiser, which was started in 1797. The Evening Post comes next, dating from 1801. The

### FIRST CANADIAN PAPER

was the Halifax Gazette, in 1763. At the beginning of the present century there were ninety-one newspapers published in the United States, as against 17,700 at the beginning of 1897.

In 1894 the Morning Advertiser of London celebrated its centenary, and this brought to light the fact that there were at that time in the United Kingdom no fewer than 79 newspapers and periodicals which had passed the century. France is extremely well supplied with newspapers. There are 78 dailies published in Paris, which is more than in any other city in the world, and almost as many as London, New York and Philadelphia put together. La Gazette de France is one of the oldest French papers, having been founded under Louis XIII. in 1633. Two other newspapers, La Moniteur Universel and La Journal des Debats are centenarians, dating from 1789. Le Petit Journal, the well-known five centime journal enjoys the honor and distinction of having the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world. This circulation averages about one million copies per day, and on days when news of special interest is expected the issue runs up from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000. The paper with the smallest circulation is the Imperial Review, published for the sole benefit of the Emperor of Austria. It is made up from translations of all the principal items in the prominent European papers, and three copies only are made each day.

### WELSH COAL STRIKE.

As Stubborn as the Fight of the English Engineers.

A London correspondent writes: The strike of the Welsh colliers is beginning to match that of the engineers in stubborn persistence. It is nearly sixteen weeks now since the miners quit work, and thus far every effort to bring masters and men even into real negotiation has failed. The owners and managers of the collieries have taken their cue from the successful masters in the engineering strike. They set in all respects as one body, which is determined above all else to permit no interference from a third party in the control of its business. They refuse, for example, to deal with the miners, through an umpire mutually chosen, and they are scarcely more tolerant of an arbitrator or conciliator designated by the Government. Under a recent act the president of the Board of Trade has the power to attempt the settlement of strikes by such means, and under pressure from the Welsh members of Parliament, he named a "conciliator" for the pending troubles. His choice was a man highly esteemed for fairness and breadth of view, and familiar with conditions in the Welsh coal fields. The miners were willing to accept his mediation, the masters regarded it as an infringement of their right to conduct their own affairs, treated the "conciliator" with bare courtesy, and so left him impotent. They purpose apparently to deal only with their whilom workmen, and, if possible, with them as the employees of separate collieries. The men in their turn, divided in opinion, and distrusting one another, hesitate, seemingly, to give any of their number full power to act for them.

Thus the struggle continues in sulen obstinacy, with increasing distress, though without violence, through all South Wales, and with more and more detriment to industries accustomed to the use of Welsh coal. Consequences of this sort have not been as numerous and as widespread as were those of the engineer strike since in the pinch of other coal has been used. Already, however, the want of Welsh coal has caused the abandonment of the usual naval manoeuvres, put steamship companies as far east as India and China to grave inconvenience, choked London with unusual clouds of black smoke from other fuel, and necessitated the closing of many factories unable to find suitable coal outside the Welsh fields. The matter in dispute seems met for settlement by compromise. The masters insist upon the continuance of a sliding scale, dependent upon the price of coal, as the basis of wages. The miners are willing to accept a sliding scale, with a fixed minimum—the so-called living wage—below which their pay must not fall. The real difficulty in the way is the refusal of the masters to deal with the men through intermediaries, and the reluctance of the men to clothe any representative with adequate powers.

### SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

Mrs. Browne—Are you satisfied with the results of your daughter's course at college?

Mrs. White—Quite so; she is going to marry one of the professors.

### HE KNEW STIGGINS.

Stiggins—Bronlert is a man I can't bear.

Wiggins—What did Bronlert ever do for you?

### PLACING HIS SYMPATHY.

I see the Spaniards at Matanzas are compelled to eat their mules to keep from starving, remarked the short man as he laid aside the paper.

Yes, I was just reading about it said the man with the chin whiskers. It is too bad, I actually feel sorry for 'em.

Who, the Spaniards? No, the mules.



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	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
One column.....	\$90	50	\$18
Half column.....	45	25	9
Quarter column.....	22	12	4
Eighth column.....	10	6	2

Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.  
Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.  
Contract advertising payable quarterly.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Edited by the Temperance Committee.

In the year 1880 the electors of Kansas voted upon and approved an amendment to the State Constitution in the following terms:

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State except for medical, scientific and manufacturing purposes.

In favor of the amendment 91,874 votes were polled, and against it 84,037. In the following year the Legislature enacted a prohibitory law.

In 1893 the Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic visited several cities of Kansas and examined sixty-five witnesses. They learned that it was difficult to enforce the law in Kansas City, Kan., which is only separated by a river from Kansas City, Mo., where license law is in operation; and that similar difficulty was experienced in Leavenworth on the Missouri River, which is a military post, and has a large foreign population. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, many witnesses testified that even in these cities the law had done very much good. In other parts of the State the beneficial effects of the law of prohibition were strikingly manifest. More than three-fourths of the witnesses examined unhesitatingly testified to the good effects of the law. A number of persons who had opposed the adoption of prohibition, declared that they had been led to change their views by its satisfactory working, and now strongly favored it. The following extracts from the evidence taken are merely samples of many similar statements that were made:

Hon. Mr. Gains, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said: The effect is grand. In Dickinson County I stood before one of the high schools and asked how many of the pupils had never seen a saloon. We have a four weeks term of special training for teachers in the summer months in each county, and I have asked as many as 140 or 150 teachers at these assemblages how many had never seen a saloon, and in answer the majority of hands went up. This shows that we have driven the saloon from the State.

Congressman Kelly.—No law ever passed has added so much to the comfort and happiness and contentment of the people as has the prohibitory law in Kansas, and the people of Kansas know it. Of all the legislation ever passed in Kansas—and much of it has been good—prohibition is the brightest jewel in her crown.

Herbert McCormack, youngest son of Mrs. McCormack, now of Toronto, formerly of Orangeville, was one of the young Canadians who joined Uncle Sam's army when the Spanish-American war began and was sent to the front. He escaped the Spanish bullets at Santiago, only to die of fever on his way home to New York last Thursday on the transport steamer Olivette.

The little two-year-old daughter of Wm. C. Cook, a well known farmer, living on the outskirts of Georgetown, is in a precarious condition as the result of a fierce attack made on her last week by an infuriated sow. The little one was playing with her brother in the yard and amused herself in chasing some young suckling pigs, the sow being confined in an adjoining pen. Finally the child caught one, and when it began to squeal the old one broke out of the pen and charged at the baby. The little tot attempted to run, but stumbled and fell, and in a moment the sharp teeth of the sow were buried in her neck and shoulder. Her little brother screamed and the child's mother came to the rescue, but so fierce was the sow by this time that when the mother did rescue the child it dragged the baby out of her hands again. When finally rescued the little one's face, neck and body were terribly lacerated, and it is not sure as yet whether or not she will recover.

L. A. Hinsperger.

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Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00  
Dusters 3c to 50c upwards  
Best binder whips 40c  
Axle grease 10c a box  
Machine oil 1c a bottle  
Just received several cases  
blankets rugs and Robes  
Blankets 50c upwards  
Plush rugs all prices  
Goat robes \$5 upwards  
Saskatchewan buffalo robes  
\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9  
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16  
Come and get Prices. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.



Value For Your Money

Decorated Glassware, Silverware, R. P. chains Rings, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods &c

Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices.

How is your Watch, does it stop occasionally? If so, then take it to

C. WENDT,

MILDWAY and WROXETER for Repairing.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, a white Yorkshire Sow about nine months old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expense.

JACOB MILLER, Lot 12, Con. 11 Carrick.



Mrs. WRIGHT OF NORVAL, ONT., EXPERIENCES INTENSE SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA IN HER FEET.

Raw From Her Toes to Her Knees

Dr. Chase Makes a Wonderful Cure.

Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover place, Toronto, makes the following statement:—

My mother, Mrs. Wright, who lives at Norval, near Doncaster, suffered a summer and winter with Eczema in her feet. She could not walk, and very seldom got any sleep. It became so bad that she was perfectly raw from the toes to the knees. After trying every available remedy without receiving any benefit, and almost hopeless of relief, she was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. She has altogether used 8 boxes since commencing, but with the happiest results, for she is now completely cured. There is but one scar on one of her feet, a memento of her fearful suffering condition. Any person desiring further testimony in this case is at liberty to communicate with Mrs. Wright at her address, Norval P. O.

Mrs. Knight says after such a grand success, is it any wonder we recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment?

W. H. De Long, Civil Engineer, ex-Warden, and County Councillor, New Germany, Lunenburg Co., N. S., Oct. 28th, 1897, says:—"I had itching piles for thirty years, and have tried various kinds of pile cures, but none gave me permanent relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. I have recommended it to others with the same result."

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

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

\$80.00 CLEVELAND BICYCLE \$80.00

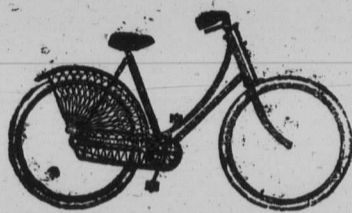
The handsomest in design and finish. The best in material and workmanship. The most perfect in its lines and bearings.

\$55. CLEVELAND BICYCLES... CLEVELAND BICYCLES... \$55.

Our enormous facilities permit us and we sell better bicycles for \$55 than others sell for \$75 and \$80.

Beautiful and Great, contain points of superiority not included in the highest priced competitors.

\$100.00 30 inch wheels.



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

Sole Representative, R. BERRY. H. A. LOZIER & CO.

Factory, Toronto Junction.

OUR SILVER JUBILEE.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

September 8th to 17th, 1898.

Entries close 7th September. Space allotted on receipt of entry. Our attractions will be grand, and exhibits unsurpassed. You can see all that others can show, and to better advantage. Royal Dragoons, Prince O'Kabe's Japs, Sie Hassen Ben Ali's Rufins and many other specials, the best in the country. Fireworks each evening, "Blowing up the Maine" assisted by all the ring and stage attractions.

Special excursion trains leave London at 10 p. m. and after, so you can stay to the fireworks.

Auction Sale of Booths and Privileges, Wednesday, August 17th, on the grounds at two p. m. Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., apply to LT. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, THOS. A. BROWNE, President. Secretary.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

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

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's



Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 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.

Read

THE Great Offer

The London Free Press.

The Free Press, desiring to greatly increase its subscription list, makes the following great offer to the farmers and stockmen of Canada, whereby subscribers to Weekly Free Press will get

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book, "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Diseases and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars. Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE. Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.



**STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO.**

The run of live stock at the Cattle Market to-day was light, 50 loads, all told, composed of 921 cattle, 675 sheep and lambs, 70 calves and 700 hogs.

The bulk of fat cattle offered to-day were exporters of fair quality generally.

Market firm at Friday's quotations. Exporters sold at \$4 to \$4 40, and one of choice cattle \$4 50; the bulk, however, sold at about \$4 25 per cwt.

The best butchers' cattle were scarce selling, as follows: Choice picked lots, \$4 10 to \$4 20; loads of good, \$3 80 to \$4; medium, \$3 50 to \$3 70; common, \$3 12½ to \$3 30; inferior, \$2 87½ to \$3 10.

Loads of good butchers' and exporters, mixed, sold at \$3 90 to \$4 10.

Heavy feeders sold at \$3 75 for those weighing 1100 lbs. each, and of good quality.

Stockers were worth from \$3 15 for inferior to \$3 25 for medium and \$3 50 for choice.

About 10 milk cows sold at \$25 to \$45 each.

Calves were firm at quotations. Sheep steady at former quotations.

Spring lambs firmer at \$4 to \$4 25 per cwt.

Hogs—Deliveries light, selling at \$4 75 per cwt. for choice selections off cars; light and heavy fats sold at \$4 25 to \$4 40 per cwt.

William Levack bought 140 cattle, mixed butchers and exporters at \$3 40 to \$4 12½; 130 lambs, at \$4 to \$4 25 per cwt., and 20 calves at \$5 to \$7 50 each.

Thomas Crawford, bought one load of stockers at \$3 15 to \$3 50, and one load of butchers' cattle 925 lbs. each at \$3 25.

Joseph Gould bought one load of exporters, 1296 lbs. each, at \$4 40.

A. M. Buck sold two loads feeders, 1100 lbs. each, at \$3 75, and one load shippers, 1180 lbs. each, at \$4 12½ per cwt.

**Judges  
Court of Revision.**

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, at the Town Hall in the Village of Mildmay on Tuesday the 13th day of September, 1898, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of the Township of Carrick for 1898.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated the 30th day of August A. D. 1898.

JAMES JOHNSTON,

Clerk of the Township of Carrick.

BASEBALL,  
FOOTBALL,  
ATHLETIC SPORTS.

in MILD MAY on

LABOR  
DAY . . .

**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 DRUGGERS' SUPPLIES.

Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.

MILD MAY  
Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

# We Want to Put a Flea in Your Ear!

Are you doing the best for yourself in the way of trade? You think you are, but are you? You can't answer this question until you have seen our stock, got our prices, and compared them with prices and goods you have been used to. We want this question

## TO Beat On the Drum

Of your ear till it drums up custom for us. That's what it is bound to do if you answer it fairly. You don't know what you are doing in goods and prices if you haven't tried us. We do know what others are doing better than anybody.

### If You Know Anything

About us you know that we make no empty boasts. You can hitch to our word like a ship to an anchor. Go on trading elsewhere as long as you like, but some day jutt for the novelty, bring in your bargains and see what we would have done for you. It'll make you mad, of course. Well, if you want to be glad and not mad, come first to our store.

# J. D. MILLER.

## The Corner Store

MILD MAY

We have just placed on our shelves a large stock of  
*New and Fancy Dress Goods.*

We have the largest and best assorted stock ever shown in Mildmay. We buy in the best market. We pay CASH therefore are in a position to give our many customers the benefit of our careful buying. Just to hand :-

- 1 Case striped Flannelette 30 inches wide.
- 1 " " 32 " "
- 1 case Fancy Wsapperettes at 8c, 10c, 12½c.
- 1 case extra heavy Factory Cotton, at 5c yd.
- 10 pieces Fancy Gingham at 5c.
- 10 pieces Apron Gingham with border at 10 yd.
- 10 pieces Tweed, ranging from 20c up.

We have added to our staff in the person of John Spahr. Come and see the Bargains before buying elsewhere. Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Terms Cash or Produce . . .

**A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,**

PROPRIETOR.

MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

Come to Mildmay on

. . . Labor Day. . .

## FACE BLOTCHES

are particularly disagreeable because they are noticeable and apt to cause comment. Purify the blood with Scott's Sarsaparilla and remove them. All this class of diseases, as well as blood putrefaction and bone decay, are usually of scrofulous origin.

### Scrofula

and scrofulous complaints of all kinds, blemishes, pimples, blood eruptions, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, heart disease, syphilis, or rheumatic troubles cannot be warded off in the spring if the system is not put in good order.

### A Boy's Life Saved

"One day my little boy, aged 7, got a fall and hurt his knee. Inflammation of the knee joint set in and the decay of the bone of the leg rapidly followed. Doctors removed over a hundred pieces of decayed bone, but the process of decomposition continued. All attempts to stop it failed. The boy had but a few days' life before him according to all human expectations. Mr. Denham, druggist, Petrolia, advised me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and not only saved but completely cured my boy."—JOSEPH DUNCAN, farmer, Lambton County, Ont.

Doubters may write either Mr. Duncan or Geo. Denham, druggist, Petrolia P.O., for verification of these facts, then they will immediately purchase a bottle of

SCOTT'S  
SARSAPARILLA

All dealers. \$1.00 per large bottle.  
Small teaspoonful a dose.  
Scott's Skin Soap clears the skin.



# 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.

Ottawa building permits to date this year aggregate \$400,000.

Fifty-three thousand pilgrims visited Ste. Anne de Beaupre during July. English capitalists will develop the peat bogs at Eastman's 12 miles from Ottawa.

The will of the late Mr. James Owyre of London disposes of an estate valued at \$84,500.

A Winnipeg firm will shortly ship 10,000 head of cattle to Great Britain via Montreal.

It is expected that the Montreal and Ottawa Railway will be opened about September 1st.

Farmer Louis Lambert, of St. Catharines, is mourning the loss of \$82 stolen by a farm hand.

It is reported at Winnipeg that Chief Justice Taylor, who is now in England, may reside there in future.

Hon. Richard Dobbell has been appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec.

Work has been begun on the foundations of the new bridge across the Niagara River at Lewiston.

Captain Francis Joseph Amateur Demers, of Portneuf, Que., has been gazetted an inspector of the Mounted Police.

Three Ottawa firemen have been fined \$35 each for throwing rotten eggs at members of the Maple Leaf baseball team.

A large mail from Dawson City reached Winnipeg Monday morning, letters bearing dates late in July being among the number, received.

W. R. Rockefeller has secured interests near Vancouver, having purchased immense iron deposits on Texada Island, B.C. He will start shipping at once.

The deposits in the Government savings banks during June last were \$871,000, and withdrawals \$826,000, leaving a balance on the 30th of June at credit of depositors of \$35,307,000.

A company has been incorporated under the Ontario Act with a capital stock of \$50,000 to engage in the cold storage and the general produce and provision business in Port Arthur.

Rev. Father Paradis, of Domremy, a new parish in the district of Nipissing, has entered suit for \$5,000 against Rev. Father Langlois, parish priest of Verrier, Ont., for defamation of character.

A valuable seam of anthracite coal has been located at Macadam's Lake, 15 miles from Cap Breton. Dr. Gilpin, Provincial Inspector of Mines, expresses the opinion that there is a large bed of hard coal.

While a gang of McBurney's Crew's Nest workmen were repairing a bridge at the bottom of the loop the upper timbers gave way, resulting in the instant death of two men and serious injuries to several others.

The three-masted American schooner James M. Seaman, which was towed into Halifax upside down several weeks ago, has been righted after much difficulty. It was expected that the bodies of some of the crew would be found on board, but none were discovered.

Lieut. W. L. Ross, one of the four which represented Hamilton, Ont., on the Canadian Biscuit team, arrived home on Monday. Lieut. Ross is disappointed at the poor showing made by the Canadians this year. He, himself, however, won two valuable cups, and was a big money winner.

Deseronto having been condemned as an artillery range, the officers of the Militia Department are now looking for a new site. A portion of the farm of Mr. John Luck, on the Eardley road, above Aylmer, has been inspected, as also have sites at Chelsea and Ironsides.

A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers of Cornwall, Ont., at the next municipal elections, asking for their approval of the borrowing of \$35,000, of which \$10,000 will be used to pay off the floating debt, and the remainder to purchase modern road machinery and build good streets.

The Jacques Cartier Water Power Company has been organized with a capital of half a million dollars to develop the falls of the Jacques Cartier River, for electric light and power purposes. The promoters of the company, who are principally Americans, propose to furnish light, heat, and motive power to the city of Quebec, and are preparing already to enter into provisional contracts for such service.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The rumour that efforts are being made to induce the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada is untrue.

J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star steamer Britannic, has been arrested at Queenstown on charges of robbing the mails and smuggling.

Sir Henry Irving has decided not to proceed with his libel action against the London Year Book, which recently published an article alleging that the larger part of the audiences in the Lyceum theatre could not hear him.

A firm of solicitors in London, acting on behalf of Senor Du Bose, has addressed a letter to Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office, saying that their client does not claim any compensation but desires an apology for the illegality of his expulsion from Canada.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Horatio David Davis, and his daughter, Miss Davies, will sail for New York

from Liverpool on board the White Star Line steamship Teutonic on August 18, for a short visit to America. Mr. Davies will be the first Lord Mayor to visit America during his incumbency.

In the suit for damages brought by the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire against the La Bourgogne's owners as a result of the collision in July, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has asked the Admiralty Court to quash the writ served on their London agent, on the ground that they are a foreign corporation. Sir Francis Henry Jeune, president of the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, rules that the service of the writ is good, and that the English court has jurisdiction in the case.

## UNITED STATES.

The railway employes' strike at Syracuse continues.

Adolph Entro, an ex-Mayor of San Francisco, is dead.

Governor Briggs, of North Dakota, is dead from consumption.

Ex-President Dole will be the first Governor of Hawaii, and not the United States Minister, Mr. Sewell, as recently reported.

Five men and two women, colored, were lynched at Clarendon, Arkansas, by a mob, being suspected of murder.

It is said that Mr. Hay, American Ambassador in London, will succeed Mr. Day as Secretary of State at Washington.

Charles F. Adam, first secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid. He will be succeeded by Godfrey D. Bland, secretary of the British Legation with The Hague.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to England, is quite ill at the residence of General G. McCullough, at North Bennington, Vt. though physicians do not anticipate any unfavorable result.

Mr. Frank P. Collins, war correspondent of the Boston Journal, died at Tampa, Fla., of typhoid fever. He was on his way home from the front and was stricken with his fatal illness while on board the transport Arkansas.

Policeman Henry C. Hawley, of New York while in a fit of drunken rage on Thursday shot his wife, his mother, his son, four years old, and his daughter, six years old. He then shot himself in the head. Hawley and most of his victims are dead.

George Sharp, aged 28, crazed by drink, attempted to commit suicide in Ames' Vestibule saloon, Ogdensburg, on Tuesday, by cutting his throat with a huge pocket-knife, inflicting a ghastly wound. He was removed to his home, where he lies in a critical condition.

A mob attempted to rescue three negro teamsters incarcerated in the gaol at Tampa, Fla., Monday, and were fired upon from an upper story of the building, several shots taking effect. The wounded were carried away by their comrades, and the raid was unsuccessful.

Serious trouble in the interior of Alaska is apprehended by the United States Government. Food riots are feared at Fort Yukon and other upriver points, growing out of the failure of the transportation companies to get supplies there on the prevailing low water. A military Government will be established at Fort Yukon as soon as possible.

Mrs. Margaret Fallon, who has just died at King's Ferry, Cayuga county, N. Y., at the age of 117, is believed to have been the oldest person in America. It has been found from the records that she was born in Lusuff parish, Kings county, Ireland, in 1781. She has been a widow fifty years, and is survived by four sons and five daughters. The oldest daughter is 80 and the oldest son 75. She had two sons in the civil war, one being in the Union and one in the Confederate army. The Confederate survived the war; the other died in Libby prison.

## GENERAL.

Cholera is epidemic at Madras. Corea intends to adopt the gold standard.

H.M.S. Mohawk has hoisted the British flag on Santa Cruz and Bluff Islands.

Memorial services for Prince Bismarck were held on Sunday in the Royal Opera House, Berlin.

The Pope's health is said to be worse than at first reported. Weakness and fainting spells are the most prevalent symptoms.

It is announced that Lieut.-Col. Macallum, Governor of Lagos, West Africa, will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as Governor of Newfoundland.

Private Luke of the Second Wisconsin, who shot and killed Private Stafford of the American regulars in Porto Rico, has been court-martialed and shot.

The mine and towers of the great naphtha works at Wischnu, Russian Trans-Caucasia, have been destroyed by fire. Fourteen people were badly burned.

American warships which ran in close to Havana on Friday were peppered with shot from the batteries. The San Francisco was struck and received some damage.

Madame Charles Frederick Worth, widow of the famous Parisian costumer, who died in March, 1895, and his successor in the superintendence of the Worth establishment, is dead.

Vigorous measures have been taken to place the sea forts of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency. It is supposed that these measures are due to fears of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia.

During the departure from Lisbon of Dr. Campos Salles, president of Brazil, for America by the Trans-Atlantic liner Thames, on Monday, two steamers carrying friends to bid him farewell came into collision, swamping two small boats and drowning twenty persons.

# THE AUGUST CROP REPORT.

FALL WHEAT CROP ONE OF THE BEST ON RECORD.

Spring Wheat Excellent—Barley and Oats About Up to the Average—Fruit as a Whole Not Good—Condition of Live Stock Fair—Plenty of Labor.

The following is from the August crop bulletin just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The figures of acreage and yield will be published in a few days:—

## Fall Wheat.

The crop of fall wheat is one of the best ever harvested in the Province. Both east and west the yields have been large, an occasional smaller yield being more than balanced by a heavy return close by. The crop was out early, and was harvested in a good condition generally, although a few correspondents complain of "lodging," owing to the heavy straw, and of "shelling." The grain is described as being plump, and in many cases goes considerably over standard weight. Occasional reports of rust were received, but little complaint was received regarding insects, except in the case of the midge, which was injurious in Welland, Hamilton and Lincoln, particularly in the last-named county.

## Spring Wheat.

Many correspondents in the eastern portion of the Province report a considerable increase in the acreage devoted to spring wheat. This crop, like other cereals, ripened early, owing to the hot weather, which in some neighborhoods prevented the heads from filling well. The yield, as a whole, however, will be considerably above the average, especially in eastern Ontario, where a number of correspondents speak of the crop as the best for many years. The main drawbacks experienced have been frost and drouth, and some slight injury from rust and midge is also reported.

## Barley.

The crop is generally good, and, with a few exceptions, the grain is bright and in fine condition, though in some places light in weight, owing to the heat and lack of moisture. The frost in July also inflicted some damage on the crop. Slight losses from smut and rust have been observed, but there appears to have been a marked exemption from the ravages of destructive insects.

## Oats.

There will be about an average yield of oats as regards quantity, the crop, which promised splendidly during the earlier part of the season, having suffered considerably from the late frosts, and to a still greater degree from the hot, dry weather, which caused premature ripening. The straw is consequently short, and the grain apt to be light. The yield is better in the extreme eastern counties, both in quantity and quality, than elsewhere. In a number of localities injuries from rust and the attacks of grasshoppers are mentioned, but smut seems to have entirely disappeared, being mentioned by only one correspondent.

## Rye.

The greater part of this crop is fed green, to supplement pasture, and the results this season have been satisfactory. Where grown for the grain the yield per acre will be slightly above the average, except in the Lake Ontario counties, in some of which there was a small yield.

## Beans.

Judging by the remarks of correspondents beans do not appear to be increasing in popularity as a field crop. The crop was more or less affected by drouth and frost, but despite these drawbacks it will be almost up to the average for yield.

## Peas.

The yield of peas varies greatly, even in the same county or township. The crop got a good start, but the continued drouth checked the growth and caused the vines to ripen too early. The frost of July 10 also did considerable injury to this crop. The straw, though short, is bright, and will make good fodder. The "bug" was frequently complained of in the Lake Erie district, but further east it did not appear to give much trouble. The yield per acre for the Province will fall a little short of the average and runs all the way from 10 to 30 bushels to the acre.

## Hay and Clover.

Correspondents are almost unanimous in favorable comments regarding this crop. While old meadows did not do so well, newly sown fields gave large yields. Three tons to the acre are frequently reported, and four and five tons per acre are also mentioned. The average will be about two tons, or say 50 per cent above the average. Many farmers cannot find room in their barns for the surplus crop. In addition to the generous yield the crop generally has been saved in first-class condition, several correspondents claiming that in this respect it is the best for many years. Cutting was earlier than usual. Alsike did not do so well as red clover or timothy, and there will be a remarkable scarcity of seed in the case of this variety.

## Corn.

This promises to be a fair crop in the Lake Erie counties, but in the other districts much injury has been done by the frost of the second week of July. The drouth has also told against the crop in every section of the Province. Several Middlesex correspondents refer to large numbers of crows and blackbirds having attacked the young corn.

## Potatoes.

The potato crop will be considerably below the average in most localities owing to the late frosts in June and July, which were very destructive in

the northern counties and some low-lying lands elsewhere, and the more recent frosts, the effects of which have been generally felt throughout the Province. A good yield is anticipated in the St. Lawrence counties, where the conditions have been more favorable, and timely rains may bring some improvement in the case of late-planted crops. The ravages of the potato beetle are noted by some correspondents as an additional cause of the shortage, and blight has appeared in a few sections.

## Roots.

The large majority of reports as to the root crops are encouraging, the only drawback being the excessive and long-continued drouth which has retarded development in many localities. With a due amount of moisture during the remainder of the season there will be a good yield, but otherwise the crop will be a light one. Little injury has been done by insects, except that two or three correspondents refer to the ravages of the grasshoppers in Muskoka and Manitoulin.

## Flax.

Owing to a number of western flax mills having closed down during the last two years the acreage of flax has fallen off greatly. The crop will be only middling in quality, frost and drouth having told upon both seed and stalk.

## Apples.

This crop is confined to a few sections and, while having suffered from the drouth, appears to be freer than usual from the attacks of the aphid.

## Tobacco.

The Counties of Essex and Kent have been experiencing a boom this year in the growing of tobacco. A large area has been given to the crop, and although the early part of the season was too dry for best results the plants in many cases are quite promising. While many of the growers are practically without experience, the general opinion appears to be that the crop will be a fairly successful one in that particular section. Grasshoppers and the "worms" of the sphinx moth are reported to have done injury to the plants. Correspondents also report tobacco as being grown in the County of Prescott and on St. Joseph's Island, Algoma, and other sections are becoming interested in the crop.

## Fruit.

The apple harvest will be a light one this season, the yield in most localities being considerably below the average. This is attributable, among other causes, to heavy rain storms occurring while the trees were in blossom, which interfered with fertilization, and to the prevalence in many neighborhoods of the tent caterpillar and other destructive insects, which have wrought much damage where spraying has been neglected. Much of the fruit is small and hard, owing to the drouth. Winter apples will be particularly scarce. Plums, while yielding fairly in some parts, have sustained a good deal of injury in many places from the attacks of the curculio, and the yield as a whole will be below the average. Peaches as a rule have done but poorly, and the crop will be small. Pears have been the most successful of the larger fruits, and are likely to be abundant. There was a good yield of cherries, though some losses from black-knot are noted. Grapes will also be plentiful. The drouth proved injurious to small fruits, which promised an immense yield. Strawberries yielded fairly, but raspberries were small and dry.

## Pasture and Live Stock.

Pasturage was excellent during the spring and early summer and the yield of hay was large, and the recent dry, parching weather has been severely felt, many farmers being compelled to feed hay to their stock. The condition of live stock generally is good, though they are inclined to be thin in localities where the pasture is exhausted. There is very little serious disease, among cattle. The attacks of the hornly are mentioned by only two or three correspondents, and some herds in the County of Grey are affected with inflammation of the eyes, sometimes resulting in blindness. The prospects for fall and winter are highly encouraging, as there are ample supplies to winter the stock. The general lack of fresh pasture has resulted in a marked temporary falling off in the flow of milk and a consequent slackening in dairy operations. Recent rains have already in some neighborhoods restored the fertility of the pastures.

## The Apiary.

The season has been a good one for honey bees swarming early and in some neighborhoods excessively. The supply of nectar was profuse, especially from clover, but basswood yielded little, and latterly there has been a scarcity by reason of the dry weather. The average yield will be nearly fifty pounds per hive, and there has been a good increase in colonies. The bees are said to be in fine condition and very little disease is reported.

## Labor and Wages.

The supply of farm labor as a rule has been fully adequate to the demand, the complaints of scarcity in a few localities being inevitable in any condition of the labor market when the temporary nature of harvest work is considered. The tendency to disperse with labor outside of the farmer's family by the increased use of machinery continues, and as less help is needed on the farm the supply adjusts itself to the diminishing requirements. There is a very wide range of difference noticeable in the wages paid for farm labor. Through the greater part of the Province the wages of harvest hands run from 75 cents to \$1.25 or \$1.50 per day with board. Monthly wages vary from \$12 to \$25 per month with board, the larger amounts being where engagements are limited to a month or two in the harvest season. In some eastern localities men are obtainable by the day from 50 to 75 cents and board, or \$1 without. Taking the Province throughout \$1 or \$1.25 with board would probably be a fair average for harvest hands engaged by the day and \$15 per month, for engagements for the season.

# AN ELDORADO.

One of the Richest Discoveries Made in Many Years.

## 3rd Edition.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—The Cottage City, arriving on Saturday evening, brought news of gold discoveries in Northern British Columbia which have caused a stampede from Dyea and Skagway, and all points along the trail to which news of the discovery has spread. The find is in Pike creek, in the Lake Tagish district. Mounted Policeman French had brought information to Tagish confirming the first news. He said that the bedrock is only five feet from the surface, and the dirt is running six dollars to the pan. From the head of Lake Tagish the route to the find is via Tagu arm to the mouth of the Atline river 65 miles, seven miles up the river to Atlin lake, and about twelve across the lake to Pike creek. It is about 40 miles from the Stickeen-Tsalin lake, where it crosses the Napoleon river. A Skagway letter from a correspondent says:—"The news of the strike reached here Friday from the Tagish lake, but most people took it for a fake of some steamboat company, until Saturday, when some men came in from the diggings with a little sack of nuggets to show for their work, which has been for only a week. They went in with small outfits, not enough to see them through, and are back for more provisions. Some of them have as high as \$1,500. It is reported to be a second Eldorado, from one dollar to six dollars a pan being the average, and some going as high as fifty dollars to the pan. They have fairly set the town crazy, men running around since daylight getting their stuff together. Everybody who can possibly leave is making for Bennett as fast as he can. There will be at least five hundred leaving, and about the same from Dyea. Bennett is deserted; everybody has left there for the diggings, only sixty miles away. The railroad company have lost about six or seven hundred of their men, all making for the goldfields. They can be made in three days from Skagway. If the locations turn out at all extensively they will be very generally popular, being in British Columbia, where the mining laws are more liberal than those of the Dominion, and no royalty is collected, to say nothing of the comparatively mild climate as compared with the Klondike."

The mine was accidentally disclosed by sheep browsing above it.

# HOSTILITIES STOPPED.

Instructions Cabled to the American Commanders.

A despatch from Washington says:—Ambassador Cambon and Sec. Thebaud drove over to the White House Friday, in a heavy, driving rain. Contrary to all former visits, they drove all the way to the White House and alighted in the broad porte cochere. Both were immediately ushered inside and to the Cabinet room, where President McKinley, Secretary Day and Assistant Secretaries of State Morse, Adee and Cridler, had been awaiting them five minutes. There, in the historic Cabinet room, the ceremony of formally agreeing to and signing the protocol of peace took place at 4.32 p.m.

**SUBSTANCE OF THE PROTOCOL.**

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over Cuba.
  2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronez to be selected by the United States shall be ceded to the latter.
  3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
  4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
  5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
  6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.
- The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day. The protocol was signed at 4.32 p.m., by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, representing the Spanish Government.

# HE MIGHT NOT NEED IT.

One of the rules for getting rich is to buy nothing unnecessary. Were you able to sell old Billions a lot? asked the superintendent of the cemetery. The agent shook his head. He was afraid he might not get the full value of it, he explained. But a man has got to die some time, he explained the superintendent. That's what I told him, but he only answered, Suppose I should be lost at sea.

# THE HEAT OF COMETS.

It has been estimated that the heat of comets is about 2,000 times fiercer than red-hot iron.



**MOST THRILLING STORY.**

**NARROW ESCAPE OF COLONEL MAN AND HIS SOLDIERS.**

Told by a British Officer, who was Afloat on an Ice Floe—A Wonderful Experience of a Party Who Were Caught on the River When the Ice Broke.

Of the many stories of the perils of the frozen North and the perils of that region at the time of year when the ice in the rivers begins to break, Colonel Alexander Man, of the British army, relates one of the most thrilling. It is best told in the language of the Colonel:

It was back in the Seventies that I found myself in Yingtze, the port of Manchuria. On passing the bar of the Sir Muren, on the way to Yingtze, one is impressed by the solitude that reigns on every hand. It is not until the steamer has steered north for about an hour to a point where the stream, after making quite a sharp bend westward, returns on an eastern course, and then starts almost due south again; it is not, I say, until one reaches this spot that one sees anything denoting the presence of human life—save, perhaps, a stretch of nets, or the tent of a fisher family standing on the beach, or perched on some knoll overlooking the river. But the scene changes suddenly. Across the horse-shoe marked out by the course of the river there looms a forest of masts—scores of junks and lorchas ranged four and five deep off the rough wharves. Beyond lie the European craft in double tiers, with struck yards and in-rigged booms. As the ship is brought up into the berth which is left vacant for her near the imperial custom house one turns naturally from the setting sun and glances toward the well-built jetty to realize that at length one has reached this little known country, which stretches away for a thousand miles—mountain and valley, lake and desert, until it touches the mighty Amur, face to face with the

GRIM FRONTIER OF SIBERIA. Yingtze, referred to contemptuously by the Shanghai people as a "bean-cake paradise," is certainly not imposing. It is a kind of scotch collection of flat-roofed, somber-colored, single-storied buildings; and yet it contains banks, shops, and warehouses of far more aggregate value than many more pretentious settlements seen on the way out.

The mile-wide river surges past—a turbid stream, hemmed in by high brown banks of bare alluvial soil, relieved by straggling trees and tiny villages surrounded by walls of earth. The strange stillness of the air suggests the Egyptian desert, or the wilds of Saskatchewan. Such is the summer aspect. In winter, however, Yingtze is entirely changed, and the almost Arctic situation of the place makes itself known. The mighty river ceases to flow, and becomes transformed into stupendous masses of ice 40 feet thick. These great masses, piled up in ridges at the bend of the river, stretch right out to the ocean, and are only arrested there by the serried ranks of foam-topped breakers. In these terrible winter days the erstwhile dusty plain receives a vast silvery pall, and the low-pitched cottages, with their gloomy walls, look mere patches in the gleaming landscape. Of course, river traffic disappears altogether; even the light vessel outside the bar sends her spars aloft, casts off from her moorings, and speeds away. All influx of waterborne merchandise, whether foreign or Chinese, ceases entirely; and yet the activity of Yingtze is in no way abated. The barque and the schooner are simply replaced by the cart and the wagon; and now from Mergen and Petuna on the west, and from Ninguta and Kirin on the east,

HUGH CONVOYS OF GRAIN. Skins, opium, and ginseng struggle through the northern passes and go forward to their destination in the Yingtze inn-yards. It happened one day that a Government consignment of specie had to be dispatched westward, and as there were rumors of brigands on the watch the responsible officials suggested that an escort of military police should accompany the party. Accordingly at day-break one morning a quartet of open carts left Yingtze, having, in addition to a couple of Manchurian troopers perched on each and a small contingent of their comrades riding alongside, two files of smart auxiliaries sitting on the shafts. An hour later this cavalcade was followed by the commandant, accompanied by a European subordinate and a good specimen of the native non-commissioned officer. Being well mounted they overtook the carts before they had gone very far, but not until the Government consignment had crossed the river and its protectors were approaching a village, said to be the probable location of the reported ambuscade. Nothing, however, was seen of the bandits; on the contrary, the road was declared perfectly safe by an advance runner, and we started on our return journey. In less than an hour our patrol struck the river at a spot where in "open" weather there is a ferry, but where during winter is found the necessary paraphernalia of a crossing. Half way down we

**Warm Weather**

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure Biliousness, Indigestion.

heard an excited cry, and the ferryman came rushing to intercept us.

**BREATHLESS WITH EXCITEMENT.**

"Your Excellency cannot proceed long before you are across the ice will break up and you will be overwhelmed. Turn back, sir. Turn back. My humble abode can accommodate the soldiers and cattle, as well as Your Honor's, and to-morrow I may be able to get you over in one of the punts." These words were accompanied by much gesticulation, and were uttered in a tone which admitted of no doubt as to the speaker's earnestness. Indeed, I knew him, and had much faith in him. He was a veteran, long past the allotted span of life, and little presents bestowed upon him, though received with the Celestial's apparent want of appreciation, were never forgotten when his special knowledge of the crossing could be useful to his patrons.

On this occasion, however, those he addressed were in no mood to be balked, if any chance remained of seeing the inside of their own comfortable quarters that night. For what was the alternative? It was to sit during the long, cold hours of the night in a room packed to overflowing with "the Great Unwashed"—many, as likely as not, from the wildest parts of the country, and as evil-smelling as only the sheepskin-clad Tartars can be. At any rate, I turned a deaf ear to the veteran ferryman's counsel, and that, notwithstanding that its warning was respectfully repeated at the last moment by my own trusty Sergeant. I committed myself and those with me to a cruel and unjustifiable risk. Our cart was restored to its owner, and our three horses

**INTRUSTED TO THE FERRYMAN.**

Not 10 minutes elapsed from the time we left land before a dull roar, like the firing of heavy cannon, announced that the peasant's prophecy was amply verified. The ice had broken up! The great platform of ice on which we stood, and which stretched from one bank to the other, was split and riven from end to end, and from side to side, and became in a few moments a mere collection of enormous floes, dashed hither and thither by the tide, and left struggling in a turmoil in which the smaller floes were ground to pieces by the larger ones. It was a fearful sight. The extraordinary width of the river must be borne in mind, also the immense thickness of the ice and the irresistible force of the newly awakened river. I remember seeing the great floes bearing down upon us, and curling over on top of each other with the most appalling and deafening sounds. Almost before we realized our position, we found ourselves prisoners on what, by God's grace, proved to be the strongest floe in our immediate neighborhood. This great floe was some hundred feet square, and by virtue of its size and weight, it asserted its superiority as it charged irresistibly forward to take its place amidst the whirling, contending masses.

Seeing how matters stood, I leaped to the highest point of the floe, where snow and rubbish had been heaped up beside the ice roadway. From this point of vantage I surveyed the awful prospect that surrounded me on every side, and tried to think out a means of deliverance. At first, I remember, the men ran excitedly to and fro, with smothered cries, and a little slackening of outward discipline.

A few sharp words in their own tongue, however, were at once heeded, and from this time forward nothing could exceed the steadiness and good conduct of these fine fellows. All this time we were whirling down the river toward the settlement, and our only hope lay in being able to make ourselves heard as we were swept past it. Night was fast coming on, however, and it seemed in the last degree unlikely that we should be observed. Only too well I knew that should our great island of ice be carried below the harbor, we must inevitably be carried out to sea, where death assuredly awaited us.

You may then judge for yourself the inexpressible relief I felt when, just as we approached the northernmost building of Yingtze, I heard the voice of my Scandinavian officer above the deafening din of the crashing ice. There was an unmistakable stoppage and rocking and rumpling of the floes ahead of us, and a few moments later the mad career of the one on which we ourselves were checked, and it took instead a round and round course which caused it to remain practically stationary.

As we were but a cable's length from the customs station we felt our chance was now or never. Together we fired round after round, and shouted lustily in unison. But the wind had risen as the sun went down, and the terrifying roar and crash of the giant floes as they were ground together by the swirling tide defeated our puny efforts. Just as we were beginning to fear the worst and had actu-

ally recommended our ghastly voyage our salvation came. The irresistible force behind the ice had evidently broken up the jam ahead. Suddenly our Corporal cried out that he saw signals. I sprang on to the hillock once more, and shouted with the desperate energy of a man whose life and the lives of many others depended on the power of his lungs. It seemed that the ice bed had been riven asunder and subdivided below, as well as above, the town, and the check that had brought us to a temporary standstill had been caused by the central mass itself, released but unbroken, jamming helplessly in the

**BRIND OF THE GIANT RIVER.**

The advancing up-river floes were thus arrested until some portion of the obstruction had come away. It seems that one of my staff in the town itself, going on night duty, thought he detected human figures on one of the floes as he was gazing from the jetty at the appalling war of the ice masses in the river. He could not recognize individuals, of course, but he saw fellow creatures in sore peril, and he acted with promptitude and skill.

Without a moment's delay he dashed off to the barracks and called out the men. In a wonderfully short space of time he had our lifeboat ready for launching. Now, before joining the Chinese service, Mr. T. had been an officer in the mercantile marine, and his nautical training certainly stood us in good stead that night. He calculated that the career of the floes would soon be blocked again in the big bend, and he felt sure that a back current would be set up under the near bank. It turned out exactly as he had anticipated. His boat was then carried over a rough region of ice to the lane of water made by the eddy aforesaid, and soon eight stalwart rowers were pulling in our direction.

Will my readers try to imagine the feelings with which I and my half-dazed comrades suddenly heard the sound of oars in the rocklocks, almost instantly followed by a cheery English hail, "Ice ahoy?" Now began the final struggle. Our rescuers were within 150 feet of us, and between us and them lay three or four huge masses of ice—smaller, however, than the one on which we stood. These smaller floes were necessarily more sensitive than our own to the action of the eddies, and they were now tossing and whirling in wild confusion. And the darkness of night began to envelop this UTTERLY INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

Under these desperate circumstances I don't suppose that any sane man would have attempted the passage to the boat on foot, but the thing had to be done. Anyhow, where I and my hardy Norsemen went my stanch Manchus unhesitatingly followed. We ran and jumped and we slipped; we swayed like drunken men as we stepped from floe to floe, which rose and fell and swirled and crashed round and round beneath us; but we never actually tumbled down. At last we reached the boat and flung ourselves into it, speechless and almost fainting. Mr. T. wasted no precious moments in words of congratulation; no sooner were we all over the gunwale than the oars swung to work once more, and the sturdy galley shot down the open passage up which she had come. We were carried into the town, for we could not walk and, under careful treatment, no member of the party was permanently the worse for an experience which is deeply graven on the hearts of all.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**

Take several of our Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

Prof. Virchow of Berlin has consented to deliver the forthcoming Huxley lecture at the Charing Cross Hospital, London, on October 3. The lectureship was founded at the death of the late Prof. Huxley, out of a sum raised by the Medical School and its friends to commemorate the fact that Huxley received the whole of his medical education at Charing Cross. The subject of the lecture to be delivered by Prof. Virchow is "Recent Advances in Science and Their Bearing on Medicine and Surgery." It will be delivered in English, of which language Prof. Virchow is a master.

**Imitation**

Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure and painless. All druggists.

A plaster made with "Quikcure" will remove difficulty in breathing, and more quickly reduce inflammation than the old mustard plaster.

**GLASS VARNISH.**

The Persians in 516 B.C. invented a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to prevent them from weathering. This coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honey-combed.

**LONDON'S FEEBLE-MINDED.**

There are said to be in London alone 8,000 children who are feeble-minded, as distinguished from idiots and imbeciles.

Spread a little "Quikcure" on the surface of corns and cover with thin paper; the soreness will be removed at once, as it reduces the inflammation which causes pain.

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**Ludella Ceylon Tea**  
 IS WORTH YOUR MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.  
 Lead Packages, 25c, 40c, 50c, and 60c.

**Best tea in the world**  
**MONSIEUR**  
**INDO-CYLON TEA**

**TO CLEAN PAINT.**

One of the best methods of cleaning ordinary paintwork is to employ whitening mixed to a paste with water. It should be rubbed on with a piece of coarse flannel, and then sponged off with warm water, in which a very small portion of soft soap has been dissolved. Paint which has a highly polished surface is best cleaned with furniture cream.

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This reliable Business school invites the attention of all young men and women interested in Commercial Education, and will be pleased to receive correspondence from any one who desires to qualify for a good business position. Write for catalogue and particulars. See Ad. in this issue.

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A Spanish inventor produces from grasshoppers a fatty substance which is declared to make the finest soap yet manufactured.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.  
 WEST & THURAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**HER SON MAY BE KING.**

The coming child of the Princess Helene of Austria, if it prove to be a boy, stands a good chance of succeeding to the throne of Italy, as the Prince of Naples has as yet no children.

**THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER**  
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**FOR SALE**—Highly improved Farm near Winnipeg; 32 acres; No. 1 soil; improvements alone cost \$8,000; price \$8,000, say two thousand cash, balance in ten yearly payments; interest 6 per cent; will sell implements costing \$1,350 for \$90, say five hundred cash, balance 3 yearly payments; interest 6 per cent. Address, Frank S. Nugent, Barrister, Winnipeg.

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**CHURCHES.**

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

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

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

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

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

**SOCIETIES.**

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

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

**C. O. F. No. 166**—meets in the Forester's Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. JNO. D. MILLER, Coun. F. C. JASPER, Sec.

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

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

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

**Grand Trunk Time Table.**

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:33	Mixed..... 1:52 p.m.
Mixed..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

**NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.**

It being the custom amongst country papers to take a week's holidays each year, it is our intention to have our holidays next week. The date of the next issue of this great family journal will be September 15th. Parties wishing to remit for their paper or job work will please call on Jas. Johnston, township clerk.

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**

—September 1st.  
 —The return fare to the Toronto Exhibition is \$2.00 from Mildmay.  
 —Leopold Buhlman is able to be around again after a month's illness.  
 —Willie Netzke of Balaklava had the misfortune to fall down stairs on Sunday evening.  
 —Mr. John Buhlman of Michigan is on a visit to his sons, Charles and Leopold of the Royal Hotel.  
 —All lovers of football will be able to see a good game next Monday, when Fordwich and Mildmay teams play.  
 —On Labor Day single fare tickets will be issued to all points in Canada, good going Sept. 3rd and 5th and returning on the 6th.  
 —Amongst those who took in the cheap excursion to Toronto on Tuesday morning were Mrs. J. D. Miller, Mrs. Chas. Jasper and Mrs. Peter Moyer.  
 —Mrs. Albert Goetz, who took in the excursion to C. M. B. A. excursion to Quebec last week had the misfortune to lose her purse and railway ticket while in Quebec city. The purse contained about \$14, and so far has not been recovered.  
 —Mr. Singer of Formosa had the misfortune of losing two valuable Jersey cows, one a thoroughbred, a week or so ago. He was getting them in shape to exhibit here at the show, and over-feeding is supposed to have been the cause of their deaths.  
 —That we are to have a bank here has become a certainty. Schuett Bros. are employed painting and decorating the old bank, which has been rented for a year by W. E. Butler, who will open a branch of the Merchants' Bank, of Walkerton. The bank will be open for business two days in a week and on Saturday afternoons, to commence on Tuesday, September 6th.  
 —On Sunday forenoon last, Pauline, the two-year-old daughter of Dr. R. E. Clapp happened with a painful accident. The child was playing about the stove and by some mishap, ran against the poker, which was hot at the time, and her left eye was badly burnt. At first it was feared that the little girl's eye might be seriously affected, but we are pleased to state that nothing serious is expected.

**—Come to Mildmay on Labor Day.**

—Sam. McKee of Hanover spent Sunday with friends in town.  
 —Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mertz of Durham were in town on Monday.  
 —J. V. Borseht now sports a handsome sorrel, the result of a trade.  
 —Mr. and Mrs. John Klempf of Walkerton spent Sunday in town.  
 —Fly nets, all at cost, call and see. Prices from 50 cts. upwards. L. A. Hinsperger.

—The Judge's Court of Revision of the Voters lists will be held in the town hall on Tuesday, Sept. 15th.  
 —Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward attended the Epworth League convention at Southampton yesterday.

—Be sure and see the game of baseball between Walkerton and Wingham on Labor Day. It will be an excellent exhibition of ball.  
 —John Schweitzer is having the front of his residence treated to a new coat of paint, which greatly improves the appearance of the place.  
 —Messrs. E. N. Butchart, Jno. Schweitzer, and son William, took in the excursion to Niagara Falls last Friday. They returned on Monday night. The excursion was got up by Krug Furniture Co. at Hanover.

—Geo. Hemmer, who has been working at Clinton this summer, was called home here on Monday, on account of the sickness of Mrs. Hemmer who took suddenly ill on Sunday morning. We are pleased to report that she has recovered.  
 —A large number of our citizens attended the R. C. picnic at Walkerton on Tuesday. The baseball match between Walkerton and Owen Sound resulted in a victory for Walkerton by a score of 16 to 5. Levi Weigand, formerly a Mildmay boy, played with Owen Sound and put up a splendid game.  
 —On Wednesday afternoon, while Halton Harper was feeding the threshing machine at Geo. Vollick's on the 6th he got a bad cut in the arm. The band cutter mistook Halton's arm for a sheaf and gave him a nick with his knife. The cut did not bleed for an hour, when it started to pour, and a doctor was needed to bandage the wound.  
 —The new park has been levelled off, and is now in first-class shape for Labor Day. The largest crowd that ever assembled in Mildmay is expected and the program is deserving of a large attendance. At 10:30 a. m. the Mildmay and Neustadt junior base ball clubs cross bats. At 1:30 p. m. Mildmay Star Football club will play a game with the Fordwich team. After the football match the main feature of the day will take place, when Walkerton and Wingham play a game of baseball. These two teams are in the same class and the closest game ever seen north of Guelph may be expected. Arrangements have also been made for a game of baseball between the Clover-leafs and the Teeswater team. Athletic sports will also be indulged in, for which suitable prizes will be given. The admission for adults is 20 cents, children 10 cents. Tickets good for both forenoon and afternoon games.  
 —Two weeks ago the Prairie Nine of Wingham came to town to play the Mildmay juniors a game of baseball. Mildmay had one senior player on and Wingham was defeated by 17 to 8 and two innings to spare. The Wingham Journal in reporting the game, stoops so low as to publish a private letter which was sent to the manager of the Wingham senior team, by this senior man asking for a position on his team, stating that this was the kind of men Mildmay had on. Mildmay then picked up a small team, and went to Wingham last Friday to play the return match, when they had to wait just two hours till some of the Wingham seniors could get off work, to take part in the game. Stuart and Alderson were then put on as a battery against our boys. Stuart has played with Harriston, Owen Sound, Wingham, and several other good teams, and Alderson also has a good reputation. We would advise the editor of the Wingham Journal to haul the moutain out of his own eye, rather than pick the mote out of his neighbor's. The game was poorly played, the score at the end of five innings being 22 to 11 in favor of Wingham. Had the Prairie Nine's regular pitcher pitched the whole game our team would have undoubtedly beaten them out, as 8 runs were made in the one innings he pitched. A couple of our players had their fingers hurt, which accounted for the large number of runs their opponents made. John Englert umpired the game to the general satisfaction of both clubs.

**—Misses Cummings of Hamilton are the guests of the Milnes Herringer.**

—Miss Julia Bodart left this morning for Buffalo, where she will remain.  
 —Single Harness at \$9.50, all hand made, No. 1 stock. L. A. Hinsperger.  
 —Miss Ruhl, of Walkerton is the guest of Miss Annie Liesemer at present.  
 —Rev. Mr. Watson of Alma, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.  
 —Alex. Lohsinger passed with honors the examinations at the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville.  
 —Mr. Sam Liesemer of Detroit arrived home last night. He intends spending a couple of weeks here.  
 —Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boese of Chesley spent a few days visiting at the residence of Chas. Wendt last week.  
 —Messrs. John Coutts sr., Wm. Schoenau and Mr. G. Curle left this morning to take in the exhibition.  
 —Mr. Wm. Todd of Walkerton, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church last Sunday, morning and evening.  
 —Mr. Gregor Kuenemann left on Tuesday morning on a trip to Dakota, where he will remain a month or so.  
 —Thos. Bennett was in town on Tuesday. He was looking for some little fellow who hooked a dime from him.  
 —Mrs. W. G. Liesemer, left on Tuesday morning for Morden, Man., to join her husband who went out a month ago.  
 —W. H. Huck last week sold one of his thoroughbred Jersey cows, Pansey, to Jacob Lehman of Formosa, for a good figure.  
 —Miss Katie Ernewein left on Monday morning for Milwaukee, where she will join the order of the sisters of Notre Dame.  
 —A. M. Boek of Walkerton was in town on Sunday. He left on Monday morning for Owen Sound where he has secured a situation.  
 —There is a big rush on at the Woollen Mill just now. The employees have to work until 9 o'clock each night. Signs of prosperity.  
 —The Mildmay Athletic Association have secured the merry-go-round for Labor Day and all lovers of music and a pleasant ride will have a chance to enjoy themselves.  
 —Beautifully lithographed bills have been printed for the fall show and are sure to attract a large crowd. The Neustadt Band has been secured and will add to the pleasure of the day by rendering some hot music.  
 —There is a post office in Minnesota for which it takes a letter eight days—and more than twelve hundred miles of travel—to reach another office only half a mile away, in Canada, on the other shore of Rainy River. The mail used to be carried across in a bark canoe by a half-breed, who made a living by the work. Now it goes 150 miles by stage, one hundred miles by rail to Duluth, six hundred miles west and north to Winnipeg, two hundred miles east by rail, and two hundred miles more by steamer and canoe, to get to a village that can almost be reached with a shout by a good pair of lungs.  
 —We have had a windfall this week in the shape of a few dollars in payment of our honest earnings, and the occasion being a rare one we have decided to take a holiday next week. It is rather an inauspicious time for us to absent ourselves inasmuch as all the resident clergymen of our village are indulging themselves in the enjoyment of their annual holiday, but if we spend the few dollars we have been so fortunate as to become possessed of, it may be a long time before our finances will again warrant our indulging in an outing. We earnestly hope that no one will take advantage of the absence of the Clergymen and the Editor and be guilty of any violation of the township By-laws. We call the attention of our constables to the necessity of extra vigilance until we return again to assume our guardianship of the village morals.

**Fall Fairs.**  
 Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 29—Sept. 10.  
 Western, London, Sept. 8—17.  
 Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 14—15.  
 North Grey, Owen Sound, Sept. 20—22.  
 Great Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 20—22.  
 Culross, Teeswater, Sept. 22—23.  
 Carrick, Mildmay, Sept. 27th.  
 Centre Bruce, Paisley, Sept. 27—28.  
 North-Western, Wingham, Sept. 27—28.  
 North-Western, Goderich, Sept. 27—29.  
 Arras, Tara, Oct. 4—5.

**You can Buy:**

Nice Smoked Hams for 10c lb.  
 Maple Syrup for 75c gallon.  
 Always fresh Butter at market price.  
 Onions at 60 cents bushel.  
 Very Best "Lily White" Lard, 11c lb.  
 The Famous Sailor Boy Tea, 25c lb.  
 Best Rio Coffee, at 10c lb.  
 6 bars Eclipse Soap for 25 cents.  
 6 bars Comfort Soap for 25 cents.  
 10 bars Our Own Electric, for 25 cts.  
 7 bars Ammonia Electric, for 25 cts.

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 Always First-Class . . .  
**Granulated Sugar**  
 On hand at the Ruling Price, At . . .

**J. J. STEIGLER'S.**

P. S.—Ladies' Jackets just to hand.  
 The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.  
 GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

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.

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**DR. A. N. MACKLIN**