

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898

No. 39

## 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 saving 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 Montague's Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

**OTTO E. KLEIN,**  
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

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

**A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.**

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

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

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

**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 Skating rink. MILDMAY.

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

HONOR Graduate Department of Dentistry, Toronto University; Graduate Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Office—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 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Also Honorary Fellow of the Veterinary Medical 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 STORE  
MILDMAY.

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

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

**MILDMAY**

**Drug and Book Store**  
R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

## Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:  
Fall wheat per bu..... 77 standard  
Oats..... 25 to 25  
Peas..... 45 to 45  
Potatoes per bushel..... 50 to 54  
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 14  
" " shoulders 8 to 8  
Eggs per doz..... 9 to 9  
Butter per lb..... 11 to 11  
Dressed pork.....

## Glebe & Selling's Market.

Wheat..... \$ 77 bus  
Peas..... 45 to 45  
Oats..... 25 to 25  
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2 85 per cwt.  
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 40  
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 50  
Low Grade..... 80c  
Bran..... 50c  
Shorts..... 75c  
Screenings..... 65c  
Chop Feed..... 90 1.00  
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 50  
Graham Flour..... \$2 50  
Ferina..... \$2 80

## 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,**

## L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail

## Leathers & Top Works.

Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00  
Duster, 30c-40c 50c upwards  
Best binder whips 40c  
Axle grease 10c a box  
Machine oil 10c a bottle

Just received several cases blankets rugs and Robes

Blankets 50c upwards  
Plush rugs all prices  
Goat robes \$5 upwards  
Saskatchewan buffola robes

\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9  
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16  
Come and get Prices. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.

## School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both

## PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS

is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in

School Bags,  
Scribblers,  
Inks,  
Stationery, Etc.,

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

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES.

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

**MILDMAY**

**Drug and Book Store**  
R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

## WAR NOTES.

Santiago is at last in possession of General Schafter's army. After protracted negotiations it was agreed that General Toral would surrender the city and district to General Schafter, on condition that the Spanish soldiers would be sent home to Spain, by their conquerors, as soon as possible. It is a fortunate thing for the Americans that the terms of surrender were accepted, because correspondents who have seen the defenses of the city, and know the condition of the American army, declare it would have been a costly siege or assault for the Americans. There is sharp criticism of General Schafter, conduct of the campaign, and a reckless loss of life has been caused by the want of proper co-operation by the artillery in the assault on the outposts of the city. The hospital accommodation was necessarily insufficient for proper care of the wounded and it is distressing to read of the sufferings of the wounded who had to lie down on the ground exposed to the broiling sun, terrible thunderstorms.

The channel into Santiago harbour has been cleared of the mines, and the fleet has free access. One thing was very noticeable when the forts and batteries were examined, it was found that very little damage had been done to them, by the firing of the American fleet.

The news from Manila, reports matters in much the same state as at last week's writing. Still waiting for reinforcements, Admiral Dewey is waiting until he has sufficient force to overwhelm the city. The rebels seem more active, and several battles have been fought near the city with the advantage on the whole in their favor. When about to assault a suburb of the city, a German-war vessel, the Irene, interfered and would not allow the rebels to proceed. Admiral Dewey at once sent two gunboats to the assistance of the rebels, when the Irene at once slipped her cable, and made off. The Americans have wisely decided to take no notice of the conduct of the German vessel, and it is to be hoped that it will be the last of outside interference. It was said to have been done in the cause of humanity and possibly the excesses of the rebels justified some interference, but the wrong parties took it in hand.

General Miles has sailed for Porto Rico and an army of 30,000 men will be sent as soon as possible to take San Juan. The army will be increased to 40,000 and the fleet will co-operate and it is expected that San Juan will be taken in short order. It is to be hoped for the sake of the army that this expectation will be realized. This warm weather we are having in Ontario makes it easy for us to sympathize with the poor soldiers in the tropics.

It seems the Cuban insurgents have not been slow to signify their willingness to assume the reins of government in Santiago. They have nominated a Governor for the city and notified General Schafter of the fact but it has been said that the American army is not quite ready to transfer the control of Santiago over to the nominee of the Cubans and at present represent.

## BORN.

BROHMANN—In Mildmay on Monday July 11, the wife of Alex. Brohmman of a daughter.

LENDENSCHMIDT—In Mildmay on Sunday July 17, the wife of G. Lendenschmidt, twins, son and daughter.

Admiral Camara, to whose wandering fleet Commodore Watson will now turn his attention, is English on his mother's side, for his father married a Miss Livermore in Liverpool. The London Chronicle says that Camara, like Cervera, was graduated from the Naval Academy at San Fernando, which he entered in the very year that the latter was leaving—1851. He saw service in the Morocco expedition, and did not gain his captaincy until 1871. In private life Admiral Camara is somewhat of a moody recluse. He is an ardent Monarchist, and was one of those who advocated the giving of the crown of Spain to Alfonso XII.

## Entrance Examination.

Names of successful candidates arranged in the order of merit at the different centres where the candidates wrote.

## WALKERTON

- 1 Gaart Leggett Walkerton.....781
- 2 Harry Schwegler.....780
- 3 Arthur Richardson.....778
- 4 Mabel Goodfellow.....765
- 5 Chrissie Taylor.....761
- 6 Albert Walkford.....747
- 7 Amos Cain, Maple Hill.....738
- 8 Nelson Holzman, Mildmay.....727
- 9 Thos. Sinclair, Walkerton.....727
- 10 George Grainger.....717
- 11 William Berry, Mildmay.....699
- 12 Bertha Watson, Eden Grove.....692
- 13 Walter Lamb, 2 Brant.....691
- 14 Florence Christie, 5 Brant.....688
- 15 Jessie Dougan, Eden Grove.....686
- 16 Isabel Butler, Walkerton.....682
- 17 John Delaney, Walk. Sep. S.....682
- 18 Allan Todd, Walkerton.....677
- 19 Alexander Graf, Chepstow.....673
- 20 Jessie Elliot, Walkerton.....669
- 21 Bertram Hoover.....669
- 22 Lizzie Chambers.....666
- 23 Laura Hettrick, 6 Greenock.....663
- 24 Nellie Clark, 5 Brant.....655
- 25 Hugh Little, 2.....646
- 26 Arthur Dougan, Eden Grove.....638
- 27 Willie Sutherland, 8 Greenock.....636
- 28 Greta Kenny, Walkerton.....635
- 29 Stuart O'Conor.....631
- 30 Otto Bauman, Cargill.....630
- 31 Iden Tolton, Walkerton.....630
- 32 Jean McGavin, Mildmay.....625
- 33 David Marshall, Vesta.....618
- 34 Clair Clendenning, Otter Creek.....616
- 35 Isabella Stapleton, Chepstow.....600
- 36 Rosina Fischer, Formosa.....590
- 37 Magnus Schumacher, Walk Sep S 590
- 38 Lizzie Standish, Walkerton.....599
- 39 Aggie Turner, Vesta.....589
- 40 John Inghs, Carrick.....584
- 41 Laura Kanneman, Walkerton.....580
- 42 George Masor.....576
- 43 Harvey Pengelly.....569
- 44 Joseph Noll, Formosa.....568
- 45 Kathleen Holmes, Walkerton.....557
- 46 Alfred Noble, 5 Brant.....551

## CHESELEY

- 1 William McIntosh, 12 Elderslie.....796
- 2 Winifred Ferguson, Chesley.....718
- 3 Eleanor Fortune, Vesta.....712
- 4 Reed McNeel, Chesley.....709
- 5 Addison Hoffer.....699
- 6 Stanley Kaufman.....699
- 7 Ethel Colwell, 6 Eld. Sull.....698
- 8 Eliza Sutcliffe, Chesley.....697
- 9 Frank Trelford.....682
- 10 George Bell.....681
- 11 Stanley McCann, Dobbington.....681
- 12 Mabel Lilico, 12 Elderslie.....670
- 13 Mabel McNeel, Chesley.....644
- 14 Fred Sholdice.....634
- 15 Jennie Steven.....621
- 16 Willie Duff, Malcolm.....615
- 17 Harvey Schroeder, Chesley.....613
- 18 Helen Grant.....610
- 19 Isabella Lilico.....610
- 20 Norman Trelford.....606
- 21 Albert Collard, 9 Elderslie.....604
- 22 Belle Ramage, Chesley.....603
- 23 Annie Close.....595
- 24 Rachel Campbell.....591
- 25 John Collard, 9 Elderslie.....590
- 26 Henry Chalmers, Elmwood.....589
- 27 Aradine Anderson, Chesley.....588
- 28 Dortha McDonald.....588
- 29 William Kyle, Scone.....584
- 30 Lizzie Fortune, Vesta.....575
- 31 John Brennan, Chesley.....573
- 32 George Paulin.....563
- 33 Maude Sholdice, 12 Brant.....549

## TARA

- 1 Lizzie Robertson, 9 Derby.....842
- 2 John Dolphin, 9.....798
- 3 Frank Spears, 9.....773
- 4 Blanche McDonald, Tara.....708
- 5 Eva Gowan, Allenford.....699
- 6 Walter Barber, Tara.....693
- 7 Minnie Watson, 5 Arran.....682
- 8 Roy Yaudusen, Tara.....623
- 9 Edwin Williams, Allenford.....620
- 10 Jennie McDonald, Skipness.....615
- 11 Mary Hewitson, Allenford.....614
- 12 James Crowe.....607
- 13 Gertrude Robertson, 9 Derby.....607
- 14 Colin Campbell, Tara.....593
- 15 Netta Heddle, Allenford.....573
- 16 Dan McDonald, Tara.....572
- 17 James Brown, Tara.....564

W. S. CLENDENNING,  
Ins. East Bruce.  
Walkerton, July 16, 1898.

## BELMORE

The farmers are pretty well through haying in this vicinity.

D. Weir has returned and is making ready to do big threshing.

The frost of last week did little harm here as compared with some other parts.

Jonathan is quite happy over the arrival of a boy.

Miss S. Mulvey has returned home for a visit.

J. Duffy and wife visited our town last week.

We missed Dr. Mackin very much but we feel sure that our loss will prove his gain.

Two of our young men paid your town a visit last week and Gavin says he likes the town well.

Our butter maker is cutting quite a shine with our fair ones of late. Billy sports a driver and says he can knock anything out.

Our young citizen John has shortly to answer to a charge of destroying the iron gate. It will likely mean a new gate, John.

J. Haist, one of our most prominent young men, has taken unto himself a wife. We cannot give her maiden name, but John has shown very good taste in selecting a companion, and we hope he may be spared to enjoy all the blessings of married life.

There has been a lively time in Napanee and neighbourhood over the arrest of the men who robbed the Dominion Bank of \$33,000 about a year ago. It will be remembered that the fall of the bank at Napanee Wm. H. Ponton was arrested and tried last winter for the robbery, but was acquitted for want of evidence. He had a suit entered against the bank for large damages. Now, he is again under arrest, on information received from Geo. E. Pare, a professional safe burglar, and accomplice. The first arrest made lately, was of a Mrs. Saucier, who was caught circulating some of the stolen bills. The arrest of Geo. E. Pare followed and shortly afterwards of Wm. Holden, at his home in Boston. Some of the property was found in possession of each of the prisoners.

The prisoner Pare, is said to have made a confession of the whole matter which implicates at least, two others, who have been arrested. These seem to have been only two professionals engaged in the robbery, Pare and Holden. The others were Ponton, the teller of the bank, and Mackie, the son of an hotel-keeper. According to Pare's story, he first became interested in the business, by receiving a letter from Mackie, and on coming to Napanee found that many there, were plotting the robbery. After Pare arrived, he took the management of the whole business and getting the combination of the safe from Ponton the teller, Holden and he entered the bank and effected the robbery. Mackie meanwhile, remaining outside on the watch, until they came out. They then went to Ponton's room, and made a division of the spoil and decamped. Ponton's share was placed in a box, and hidden for him by his partners, until he could safely appropriate it for his own use. The whole scheme was well planned, and executed, and very likely the series of small bank robberies over the Province were the work of the same professionals. The Teeswater bank robbery, appeared to be the work of skilled thieves, and was durgly executed, leaving no trace of the perpetrators. It is to be hoped that these arrests will be followed by speedy conviction and punishment, if the right men have been secured.

M. McCartney, Lombard street fire hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1897, states:—"Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

# 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.

August 10th will be Berlin's civic holiday.

Montreal's new directory gives the city a population of 339,000.

Forty cases of measles and one death are reported at the Winnipeg quarantine.

The steamship Livonian, aground for ten days in the St. Lawrence has been floated.

The Welland and St. Lawrence Canals will be kept open until 6 p.m., every Sunday.

C. P. R. land sales for June, as reported at Winnipeg, were 49,000 acres, realizing \$160,000.

Mr. A. H. Harriss, traffic manager of the Canadian Government railway system has resigned.

Premier Warburton, of Prince Edward Island, has accepted the Kings County Court judgeship.

There is a coal war on among the dealers of Hamilton, Ont., and prices have taken a big drop.

James Allison, inmate of the Ottawa Old Men's Home, tried to end his life with laudanum. He took too much.

The Militia Department will establish a provisional school at Carleton Place for the instruction of infantry officers.

The duties collected at the port of Toronto during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, show an increase of \$526,480.96.

Thomas Parsons, burglar, incendiary and jail breaker, was sentenced at Belleville to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Sir Sanford Fleming has donated to Ottawa his fine collection of hot house plants and the conservatories in which they are kept.

A prisoner escaped from the Winnipeg jail, but was recaptured by a guard while attempting to swim the Assiniboine river.

The report that grasshoppers are prevalent in some parts of the Northwest, is, after careful inquiry, found to be incorrect.

John Johnston, son of Mr. Brent Johnston, Hamilton, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a shotgun.

Rolphe J. Jussier, of the district of Montreal, has entered suit against Miss Page, of St. Phillippe, Que., for \$350 damages for breach of promise.

Peterboro has abolished the ward system, limited the number of Aldermen to one per thousand inhabitants and will select them by a general vote.

An office of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, has been opened in Victoria, B. C. and direct communication established with that point.

W. Kring, blacksmith, Webbwood, Algoma and A. Miller celebrated the holiday by going hunting. Kring mistook Miller for game and shot him dead.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company has effected the purchase of the Imperial Oil Works, and has leased every other refining plant in Canada for five years.

J. C. Sully, of Guelph, has been awarded the Royal Canadian Humane Society's bronze medal for bravery in saving Charles Clendennan from drowning at Guelph a few weeks ago.

A bishop in England has a son in Canada residing a short distance west of Winnipeg. The other day he wrote to a Kingston lawyer and requested him to invite his son to dinner occasionally.

Captain Philippe de Perron Casgrain, R. E., has been nominated by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of War, as Quartermaster-General of the Canadian forces in place of Col. Lake, who returns to rejoin his regiment.

News has reached Halifax of a drowning accident in the Straits of Magellan, by which four seamen of the Halifax steamer Alpha and a Straits pilot were drowned. The men were lost by the capsizing of a rowboat.

A mare belonging to George Howe, of Ottawa, ran away towards the buildings, jumped the cliff at Lovers' Walk, a distance of sixty feet, and rolled down to within a few feet of the water's edge. She was practically uninjured.

A private letter from a member of the Yukon force states that the Fredrickson and St. John, N. B., company mutinied and refused to carry packs weighing from 70 to 80 pounds. The writer complains of the fare and charges the officers with a lack of consideration.

Mr. R. F. Stupart, director of the Dominion meteorological survey, is at Vancouver, in to make arrangements for the erection of a time signal apparatus at Brockton point for the benefit of shipping and the harbor of Vancouver.

The Royal Canadian Humane Association have awarded a bronze medal to J. C. Sully of Guelph for promptitude and coolness and conspicuous bravery in saving Charles Clendennan from drowning in the River Speed at Guelph on May 26.

It had always been understood in Quebec that the late Senator de Blois intended to allow his interest in the de Blois estate, as well as other properties, to revert to that estate, and Sir Adolphe Caron would be one of the principal beneficiaries. It appears, however, that a few days before his death he made a will leaving everything to his wife.

Peter Cline, a foreman, of a construction crew on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, who shot an Italian named Anglo Cirroni near Kuskonook on April 25, has been tried at Nelson and found guilty of shooting with intent to maim. The sentence of the court was that Cline be confined in the provincial penitentiary for three years at hard labor.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, has joined the Anglo-American committee, which is aiming to cultivate an entente.

At Liverpool, it is said the United States had purchased six of the Atlantic Transport Company's liners and the National liner Michigan for £300,000.

The English artillery team, which is coming to Canada to compete with the Canadian artillerymen, will probably sail for St. John, N.B., on August 20.

At the Old Bailey in London on Monday W. Mansel Collins, an unregistered doctor, was placed on trial charged with causing the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, by an illegal operation. Mrs. Uzielli was well known in society.

### UNITED STATES.

The Western Rubber Belting Company, of Chicago, has collapsed.

American bankers meet in annual session at Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 22nd.

Reports received at Seattle, Wash., state that 16 Klondikers were drowned in Lake Lindeman, waves demolishing their scow.

Three companies of the Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, have arrived at Fort Brady, Mich., to guard the locks of the Soo Canal.

It has been decided to restore the provisions appropriating \$50,000 for a commission to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada.

Anna Forrester, aged 23, committed suicide at Bedford, a suburb of Cleveland, rather than marry. She poured oil on her clothing and set fire to herself.

Many new victims of the storm which blew down a circus tent at Sioux City, Iowa, were discovered Sunday. The dead number three and the injured 33. Of the latter ten are critically hurt and may die.

The British Ship John Bramble has arrived at Philadelphia from Surabaya, Java. Nearly the entire crew is in a state of partial blindness from a disease which mariners call "moon blink."

The Great Western distillery at Peoria, Ill., the second largest in the world, was struck by lightning on Saturday and everything was burned except the bonded warehouse. The loss is estimated at \$300,000; fully insured.

Three men were drowned in the Chippewa river at the half-way dam, near Mount Pleasant, Mich., on Saturday. The party were fishing, and had prepared to return home, when Thomas Francisco, aged 16, and Sidney Caster went in bathing. The father, Harvey Francisco, plunged in after them, and all three sank in thirty feet of water.

Captain Joshua Slocum has arrived at Newport, R. I., in the sloop yacht Spray, after a voyage around the world. He left Boston on April 24, 1895, going to Gibraltar and South American ports, and from there to the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific to Australia, Tasmania and Juan Fernandez. He sailed into the Indian Ocean and visited Natal, South Africa; Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Grenada and Antigua, and thence home. His cruise of more than three years was made in a sailing craft 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, and 1270 net tonnage. Captain Slocum made the voyage entirely alone.

### GENERAL.

The new French Cabinet has been formed.

Martial law has been proclaimed in parts of Austria.

The new French Cabinet is not favorably received in Russia.

Storms in Austria have caused loss of life and damage to property.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent of Spain lies seriously ill at Madrid, in consequence of the present excitement.

The Newfoundland Transinsular Railway is completed and the first through train across the country made the 548 miles in 24 hours.

In resigning office, owing to his failure to form a party government, the Marquis Ito expressed a desire to renounce all his ranks and decorations.

An edict has been published in Havana providing for the burial of the dead. City carts will collect the bodies at certain hours. A heavy fine is imposed upon citizens who conceal bodies or keep them in houses more than 24 hours.

The first street railway work in St. John's, Nfld., will begin in a few days. Men are now employed quarrying the stone to pave the streets. The fishery prospects in Newfoundland are fair. Lobsters are reported scarcer than last year.

Chief Mahomedali Khalif and five other ringleaders of the attack recently made by 1000 natives on a Russian post garrison by 300 infantry, at the town of Andijan, Province of Porg'hana, Turkestan, in which twenty of the soldiers were killed and eighteen others were wounded have been publicly hanged.

### STRANGE CUSTOM.

The Bayanzi, who live along the Upper Congo, have a strange custom which makes life a burden to the married women. Brass rods are welded into great rings round the necks of the wives. Many of these rings worn by the women whose husbands are well to do weigh as much as 30 pounds, and this burden must be carried by the wretched creatures as long as they live.

## THE BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

### DESPERATE FIGHTING AT THE OUTER WORKS OF THE CITY.

Gen-Shafter Reports the American Casualties as Four Hundred, But Only a Small Proportion of Them Are Fatal.

With the American Army before Santiago, via Playa del Este.—Major-General Shafter on Friday morning began with great vigour, the attack on the outer defences of Santiago. From three directions the American forces advanced toward the doomed city.

While General Lawton and General Wheeler were attacking Caney, northwest of Santiago, General Kent was advancing toward Aguadores. General Garcia with his Cuban troops at the same time approached Caney from the south-east, and the other division of the American army pressed toward Santiago from the east, the United States forces thus presenting a solid front from the coast to Gen. Linares' northern defences.

Four members of the 21st Regiment of regulars were killed in the fighting between Sevilla and Aguadores, while 16 other Americans, all members of the 21st, were wounded.

Both the American and Spanish fleets early joined in the battle.

While Admiral Sampson's men were reducing the recently emplaced batteries at Aguadores, Admiral Cervera's fleet was hurling shells in the direction of the American and Cuban lines.

Two batteries of light artillery, getting under orders from Major-General Shafter, who went to the front at the head of the troops, began the battle of Santiago by attacking Caney. From this village a direct road leads into Santiago, and the advance of the United States forces will be irresistible when they gain possession of the road.

General Wheeler, with a detachment of his cavalry command, and Garcia, with the Cuban troops, quickly joined General Lawton's men in the advance upon Caney.

CAPTURE OF CANEY.

The Spaniards for a time fought desperately to prevent Caney from falling into the hands of the United States forces. It was a vain effort. Before the fighting had been long under way the American and Cuban forces gained advanced ground. Foot by foot the enemy was driven back into the village. It was evident after the first hour's fighting that General Shafter had accurately gauged the strength of the enemy, and that he would be able to drive the Spaniards into Santiago at his pleasure.

It was with difficulty the commanding officer restrained the ardour of his troops until the hour for beginning the attack came. The enthusiasm of the American forces was intense and their spirit quickly spread to the Cuban troops. All have shared in the belief of Gen. Shafter that Santiago could be taken by a sharp, persistent attack, and they have been impatient to advance.

Brigadier-General Kent, who commanded the centre of the general line of attack, started the 21st Regiment of regulars toward Aguadores at the same hour General Lawton's men advanced toward Caney. Upon these troops fell the brunt of battle to the south-east of Santiago during the early hours of the day. There was

DESPERATE FIGHTING

about Aguadores. Acting under orders from General Linares, the Spanish attack point returned the American fire with a fury that aroused in the Americans the fiercest determination. They boldly faced the enemy's fire, holding their ground tenaciously, and pressing forward whenever an opportunity to gain an advance footing presented itself. In their operations about Aguadores the Americans were greatly encouraged by the work of the fleet, which poured a heavy fire into the lines of the Spaniards. Admiral Sampson ordered the New York, Gloucester, and Suwanee to attack the batteries recently placed to the east of Morro. The vessels engaged the batteries at short range, and left only the scarred hillside to show where the batteries had been located. The Massachusetts and the New York troops then opened with big guns, plunging a heavy fire into the enemy's lines. Common shell and reduced charges were used for this purpose, and they demoralized the enemy's ranks.

The shells were fired at a high elevation so as to clear the towering coast line ridge. The Newark joined the fleet on Friday morning, and at noon the Iowa steamed within 10,000 yards of Morro Castle. Admiral Sampson had signalled from the flagship for Iowa to engage Morro, but a few moments later, just as the Iowa was about to open fire, the annulling pennant was hoisted.

The Harvard arrived at Altares on Friday morning, with 1,800 Michigan volunteers. They were hurried ashore, and hastened forward to join the American lines.

As the enemy was pressed back towards Santiago, both at Caney and at Aguadores, the progress of the American forces was in entire harmony with the plans of General Shafter. The lines thus became more closely knit, and now the Americans and Cubans present

A CONTINUOUS FRONT

from the southeast and north of the city.

On the right at Caney now is General

## THE BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

### DESPERATE FIGHTING AT THE OUTER WORKS OF THE CITY.

H. W. Lawton, with three brigades, the first under Col. J. J. Vanhorn, commanding the 8th United States army and the 22nd United States Infantry, and the 2nd Massachusetts, Col. R. H. Clark commanding. The second brigade is composed of the 1st, 4th, and 25th United States Infantry. The third brigade, under General A. R. Chaffee, is composed of the 7th, 12th, and 17th United States Infantry. General Jos. Wheeler, with four light batteries is strung out in the rear of Lawton's division. General S. B. M. Young is attached to Gen. Wheeler's command.

This cavalry, eight troops, of the 3rd, eight troops of the 6th, eight troops of the 9th, and eight troops of the 10th.

On the left of Lawton, in the centre of the second crossing of the river Guama, just back of Sevilla, and moving toward Aguadores, is a force composed of the 1st brigade, under Gen. H. S. Hawkins, with the 16th, and the 6th United States Infantry, the 7th New York, under Col. Wallace Downes, 2nd brigade, Col. Pierson commanding, 2nd U. S. Infantry, 10th United States Infantry, 21st United States Infantry, 10th United States Infantry, 21st United States Infantry, 3rd United States Infantry, 13th, and 24th United States Infantry. General Bates has the 33rd Michigan, Col. Chas. L. Baynton commanding.

SHAFTER HAS 2,000 PRISONERS.

At 6.30 Friday evening Gen. Shafter said to the Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters:—"We have Caney in our possession, and the whole crest of the plateau at Caney. We have taken some 2,000 prisoners on this side of Santiago. Gen. Lawton is moving to the left to join in line with Gen. Wheeler. The Spaniards have been driven back into the city."

CERVERA'S FLEET DESTROYED.

A despatch from Washington says:—"The following statement was given out at the White House:—

General Shafter telegraphs—Early Friday morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered.

This contradicts the report that General Shafter has fallen back.

The following despatch was received at the War Department:—Siboney office announces that all the Spanish fleet except one warship has been destroyed and the vessels burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told the operator. There is no doubt of its correctness. Signed, Allen, Signal Officer.

The following cable despatch was given out at the White House:—

The destruction of Cervera's fleet is confirmed. Signed, Allen.

CONSIDERED A BLUNDER AT LONDON.

A despatch from London says:—"The Daily Graphic in its editorial says:—"The signal gallantry and devotion displayed by both Spaniards and Americans must be recognized. The behaviour of the Americans sends a thrill of pride throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The story of the splendid manner in which the Rough Riders carried San Juan is instinct with the indomitable spirit of Balaklava." The Daily Graphic says, however:—"The blunder lies deeper than any mere temporary miscalculation," adding that "the Americans cast their net too widely, as it would have been better to have left Santiago and Manila alone, and to have concentrated their efforts upon Havana."

DESPATCH FROM DEWEY.

Progress of Insurgent Leader Aguinaldo Has Been Wonderful.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—"The Navy Department on Wednesday made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, brought by the McCulloch to Hong Kong, and, though undated, supposed to have been sent from Cavite June 23:—

"No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, three British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war in port. The insurgents constantly closing in on city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with 13 of his staff, arrived May 19, by my permission, on the Nanshan. He established himself at Cavite, outside of the arsenal, under the protection of our guns, and organized his army. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences have generally been of a personal nature."

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

Germany, France, and Russia Have an Understanding Regarding the Philippines.

A despatch from Berlin says:—"On the best authority the correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands. It is said that these three powers do not intend to actively interfere until hostilities cease, after which they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the whole of the Philippine Islands. When the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin Congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war. All the great powers will be invited to join, including the United States and Spain. It appears certain that Germany will then demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensation in the Far East.

The National Zeitung iterates the statement that Germany has not yet shown a desire to interfere, except to protect German subjects should the necessity arise, which is by no means unlikely, as neither Spain nor the United States seems able to cope with the natives.

## CLOSE ALL CUBAN PORTS.

### UNITED STATES TO BLOCKADE ANOTHER FIVE HUNDRED MILES.

Will Not Be Such a Difficult Task—Havana Not in Such a State of Destitution as Some Reports Have Made It.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—"By proclamation issued on Wednesday the President gave notice of the intention of the Government to assume the task of blockading about 500 miles of Cuban coast line in addition to the sections already blockaded. This increases the extent of the blockade fully four-fold, it having been confined heretofore to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy in the way of ships to patrol the coast, however, will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory to be covered as in the case of the initial blockade for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great belt on the South Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow and the ports are few in number to which a vessel of any draught could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanilla, Trinidad, and Tunas. West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly 140 miles there is no point to be blockaded until Batabano is reached. This port is distant only about 40 miles from Havana by rail, and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape France, the western edge of the blockaded territory, there are no ports for deep vessels of any considerable draught, and even if there were, the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents and supplies could not be sent through to Havana. The purpose of extending the blockade westward to Cape France was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape France, and thus render much easier the task of blockading vessels.

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

The reports which have reached the President as to the exact state of affairs in Havana are conflicting; in some cases the town was declared to be on the verge of starvation; in others, food supplies were said to be still abundant. As a matter of fact, the truth probably lies between these extremes, and while supplies of a certain character are very scarce in Havana, there is no lack of others. It is known, for instance, that while flour may be scarce, large quantities of beef have reached Havana. Only a day or two ago word reached here that 500 head of cattle were rounded up at a point on the Mexican coast, near Yucatan, waiting transport to Batabano. There has been no running of the blockade by these cattle-ships, notwithstanding the Spanish stories to the contrary; all of the ships that have entered Cuban ports with supplies have done so at places not within the blockade, such as Batabano and Manzanilla. The vessels for the additional blockade service will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet which, under Commodore Howell, has been guarding the North Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. This service has been abandoned because the only available Spanish warships are with Admiral Camara, thousands of miles away from the nearest point on the Atlantic coast. The vessels are already on their way southward, having been reinforced by several of the new torpedo boats, which are particularly adapted, because of their light draught, for blockade duty in the shallow waters lying behind the Isle of Pines and Cuba.

PUNISHED THE NATIVES.

A British Expedition Teaches Missionary Murderers a Lesson.

A despatch from Liverpool says:—"A mail steamer from Sierra Leone which arrived here on Wednesday reports that the British expedition which was despatched to the Sherboro district of Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, owing to the massacre of American missionaries by natives, who destroyed the mission houses, as a result of an uprising against the imposition of the hut tax, fought its way to Rotifunk. The British force found the cremated bodies of the murdered missionaries, which, however, bore no traces of mutilation, as had previously been reported. The expedition severely punished the rebellious natives, but the search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless.

SHAFTER WANTS MEDICINES.

Despatch From Clara Barton—Wounded Are Constantly Coming In.

A despatch from New York says:—"Chairman Stephen E. Barton has received the following telegram from Clara Barton, the despatch coming through the War Department from Playa del Este:—"Lesser and his forces are attending wounded here. They are constantly coming in. Elwell and his forces are landing supplies from the States of Texas, in the surf, day and night, without docks, under great difficulties and dangers. General Shafter sends us urgent appeals from the front for medicines and food. None there. Will try to send by four mule waggons to him and go on ourselves." Miss Barton does not give her exact location.

# SPAIN'S LOST COLONIES.

## CRUELTY, GREED AND TYRANNY CAUSE HER DECLINE.

**Fertile Historical Facts - The People Oppressed for the Benefit of Titled Drones - Spanish-American Revolutions, Etc.**

Toward the end of the sixteenth century Spain was without question the greatest power in the world. She owned all that she now possesses, in addition to Portugal, the kingdoms of Naples and of Sicily, the duchies of Milan, the Netherlands and the whole of the two Americas south of the thirty-fourth parallel, a dominion to which neither Great Britain nor Russia, nor yet the United States can be compared in respect of potential wealth-yielding power. This empire, too, rested on strong foundations. It lasted in Naples for 200 years. The people of the Low Countries threw it off only by an effort that was like a martyrdom, while the Spanish ascendancy in America was so deeply rooted that even now the creed, the language and the civilization of every land that belonged to Spain remains essentially Spanish.

To-day Spain is one of the most weak and fallen kingdoms on the face of the globe. Only part of the Iberian Peninsula remains in her possession. Her population has dwindled to 17,000,000. She is threatened with the loss to the United States of her only two remaining colonies, the Antilles and the Philippines. Her treasury is practically bankrupt, her army disorganized, and in fact she has sunk to the level of a fourth-rate power. She shows that she is one of those nations, which, to use the words of Lord Salisbury, "have exhausted their vitality and are doomed to decay."

What the cause of this decay can be is a subject for much speculation and discussion, neither of which, however, has as yet furnished any satisfactory response to the problem. There are some who ascribe it to the expulsion of the Jews, but Spain reached the culminating point of her power almost two centuries after the Hebrews had been driven out of the kingdom. There are yet others who insist that the valor and the manhood of the Spaniard has decreased, but ample evidence to the contrary has been furnished even since the beginning of the present war, while the first Napoleon was wont to declare that he had never met in all his wars more daring and reckless foes than the Spanish guerrillas.

### CUPIDITY OVERREACHED ITSELF.

In fact, there is no explanation that can be furnished for the astounding decline of Spain unless it be that the inevitable advance of progress and enlightenment, even in Spanish countries has gradually awakened the masses to the injustice of their being oppressed and ground down for the benefit of the classes, and to the iniquity of extorting from the people the fruit of their labor for the benefit of favored and generally titled drones. Spain, it must be confessed, has from time immemorial treated her foreign possessions as milk cows, to be drained of their last drop of milk for the sole advantage of those in power at Madrid, and has not even practiced that piece of elementary domestic economy, which consists in leaving something to the producer to serve as a kind of nestegg. She forgot, in fact, the principle inculcated by the Bible when it forbade the muzzling of the ox that thrashes the corn.

Greedy and cruelty are indeed the chief causes of Spain's decay as a great colonial empire. Her dependencies, "ultramaria," that is to say, beyond the sea, besides being fleeced by the Madrid Government have been robbed without scruple by the royal officials and administrators, all of whom have been Spaniards appointed by the sovereign. Spanish America, which comprised in the early part of this century, the whole of South America, with the exception of Brazil, the entire region of Central America, including Mexico, and more than a third of what is now the United States was divided into four vice royalities, bearing the names of Mexico, Peru, Buenos Ayres and New Grenada, and into three captain generalships, Chili, Caracas and Guatemala. These viceroys and Captain Generals were accountable only to the monarch of Spain, and exercised the most autocratic and despotic sway, their word being law in all legislative, judicial and military affairs. Their terms of office were from four to six years, and they invariably returned to Spain with colossal fortunes amassed by nefarious means.

### DESPOTISM HELD SWAY.

The tyranny with which Spain ruled her American colonies is almost incredible. There was a strict censorship of literature. No books could be imported of which the ecclesiastics disapproved. At the beginning of the revolution in 1810 Peru and Chili possessed between them only one printing press. Intercourse with other countries was as far as possible prevented. The King of Spain reserved to himself the right of granting or refusing passports to such of his subjects as desired to visit the colonies, and no colonist was allowed to visit Europe or even a neighboring colony without the special permission of the Captain General of the province in which he lived.

Shipmasters, other than Spaniards, who attempted to enter the harbor of any Spanish colony, as also merchants who traded without official permission, were punished with death. To increase

his revenue the King sold to the so-called Philippine Company an association of Spanish merchants trading in America, as well as in the far Orient, the sole right of importing and exporting to and from his colonies every description of merchandise, and of fixing the prices at which it might be sold. Death was the penalty of trading without this company's license. The colonists were compelled to sell their produce at prices fixed by the company, whose net profits were at the rate of 300 per cent.

The company was also allowed to maintain a fleet of armed vessels known as Guardia Costera, to prevent trading and intercourse with any ship or individual unfurnished with the company's license. In fact, the oppression and despotism with which Spain administered her colonial possessions in this hemisphere would be beyond belief were it not for the fact that it survived until a few months ago in the Philippine Islands in all its medieval horror.

### SPAIN DRIVEN OFF THIS CONTINENT.

The success of the States of the North American republic encouraged the sorely tried inhabitants of Spanish-America to take advantage of the difficulties in which Spain became involved with France and England in the first decade of this century, and to begin wars of independence on their own account, and inasmuch as the conditions of affairs at Madrid at the time precluded the dispatch of reinforcements to the various viceroys and Captain Generals, the rebellions attained such proportions by the time peace had been restored in the mother country, and troops were sent, across the Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere, that it was then too late.

But the Spaniards, despite the odds against them, made a stubborn fight, just as they have been doing in Cuba; and although the war of independence began in Venezuela in 1810, it continued without interruption until 1824, when Spain surrendered her last possessions on the American continent. It was a war characterized by the savagery and frightful cruelty which the Carlist conflicts, and in more recent times the struggle in the Antilles, have demonstrated to be inseparable from Spanish methods of conducting warfare. The royal troops showed the insurgents no mercy. According to Spanish official records they executed 80,000 persons, many of whom were put to death with every refinement of cruelty, while the histories of the Latin republics of this continent show that there were at least a quarter of a million victims thus executed, exclusive of the untold thousands killed in cold blood by the royal troops, who destroyed every village and town through which they passed if the inhabitants were suspected of sympathizing with the revolution.

Gen. Morillo, who commanded the Spanish forces in Venezuela, Ecuador and New Grenada, seems to have served as an example to Gen. Weyer. For in his official despatch describing the measures which he adopted on entering the City of Santa Fe de Bogota, he writes: "Every person of either sex who was capable of reading or writing was put to death. By this cutting off all who were in any way educated I hope effectually to check the spirit of the revolution."

All who had held official positions in the local administration, all who were connected with the insurgents or distinguished for their talents or attainments, were thrown into prison and there kept until the day appointed for their execution, when they were either hanged or shot, husbands being put to death in the presence of their wives, and children in the presence of their parents. These terrible acts of cruelty, far from intimidating the rebellious colonies, merely served to exasperate them more bitterly against Spanish domination and to determine them that death in any form was preferable to a continuation of the atrocious tyranny to which they had been subjected. Moreover, they were encouraged by the sympathy which their struggles excited both in the United States, and in England, sympathy which showed itself in the form of supplies, and of volunteers. Large contingents of North Americans and of Britons were to be found fighting side by side with the rebels in almost every notable engagement, and in the great battle of Ayacucho, in December, 1824, which proved the death blow to Spanish rule in Chili and Peru, it was an Englishman, Gen. Miller, who commanded the vanguard of the patriot army, while an American, Col. O'Connor, was chief of staff.

One might have thought that the lesson thus taught at so heavy a cost would have been taken to heart by Spain, and that she would have ordered her administration of her remaining colonial possessions, the Antilles and the Philippines in such a way as to win the good will and the affection of the population. Such, however, was not the case. Spain pursued in Cuba and in the far Orient the same policy that had resulted in the loss of all her immense dependencies on the American mainland.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

### WANTED REVENGE.

Suburbs—I'd like to own a steam yacht and take a six-months' cruise around the Atlantic.

Howse—Any particular object in view?

Suburbs—Yes; I'd like to show the cook that she couldn't leave us whenever she pleased!

## The Name

**LUDELLA Ceylon Tea**

is pure—and always the same. Lead packages. 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

## I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost adamic roundness, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Canada's Greatest Medicine.

**PURELY PERSONAL.**

The pope made eight hogheads of wine last year from the vineyard in the Vatican gardens. A small part of the wine is reserved for his own use, another portion is sent to the churches to be used at mass, and the rest is sold.

Mr. Gladstone at the time of his death was a member of the Royal Academy, holding the sinecure office of Professor of Ancient History. Other honorary members of the Academy who are not artists are Mr. Lecky, who is Secretary for Foreign Correspondence; Bishop Creighton of London, Professor of Ancient Literature, and Mr. Francis C. Penrose, antiquary.

Charles Kean the younger's books and mementoes are to be sold soon in London. Among them are the folio Shakespeare presented by the Duke of Devonshire to Edmund Kean, a mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon once owned by Garrick, and the scales, weights, knife, and parchment used by Edmund and Charles Kean when acting the part of Shylock.

Kaiser Wilhelm draws the line at Jews. A Magdeburg Hebrew, proud of his seventh boy, asked permission to call the child William and to have the Emperor's name entered on the register as godfather. He received in reply from the Government "the decision that the entry of his All Highness's name as godfather in the registry of names of children of the Mosaic faith is not permissible."

Africa seems to work on Prince Henry of Orleans's temper. In his last expedition he quarrelled with M. Bonvalot, his companion, returning to insult the Italian army, which led to his duel with the Count of Turin. The expedition into Abyssinia, which he has just entered upon with the Russian Leontieff, has already split up into two parties, as the Prince and M. Leontieff could not agree from the start.

Many years ago the daughter of an artist who was painting the queen was discovered to be so exactly of the same stature as her majesty that she sat to her father for the queen's figure thereby relieving her majesty of many tedious hours. This lady, whose name is Miss Blanche Sully, now lives in America, to which country she went back loaded with exquisite presents from her majesty.

Lord Wolseley is almost as devoted to the pen as the sword, and if he had not been fated to be a field marshal he would beyond question have been a man of letters. He rises early in the morning to write, and his official duties testify to his industry with the pen. For some time past he has employed a number of copyists in making extracts for him in the archives of Venice.

Kaiser Wilhelm carries with him a small but serviceable revolver either in his pocket or in his belt when in uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security. His majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has had orders to inspect it every morning in order to make sure that it is in working order.

Few people know how Bismarck and his ancestors got their name. Bismarck is the name of one of those ancient castles a short distance from Stendal, on the road from Cologne to Berlin, in the center of the old Marquisate of Brandenburg. The castle had this name because it defended the "Marca," or the line where the River Bi-se formed a boundary in former times, or mark of defense against invaders. Hence the name of Bismarck.

### For the Babies

It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure and painless corn remover extant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature N. C. Putnam & Co. appears on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.

### A SURE SHOT.

I hardly think, said the lawyer, that you can get a separation from your wife on account of her making a practice of throwing things at the dog.

But, Great Caesar, mister, said the man with the haggard look and the black eye, every time she throws at the dog she hits me.

## FRUITS OF EXPERIENCE.

Here's a good article on the Art of Making a Mustard Plaster. Poo! There's no art in making a mustard plaster; the art is in getting it put on your husband after you have made it.

## THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

RELATION SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED. Young Doctor—I'm doing very well. I was called up three nights last week. Old Doctor—That's good! I hope you never forget to appear annoyed on such occasions?

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury. Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription: from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is perfectly safe, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonial free.

Sold by Druggists, 10c 75c, per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## DRIVEN TO IT.

First Cat—You have quite a reputation as a scratcher.

Second Cat—I only scratch in self-defense. You don't know the kid we have at our house.

## LAW

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Examinations this year? If you send name, address, school, teacher, and which examination, to CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO, and receive particulars about free scholarships for successful candidates. Fall term opens Sept. 5th. Address, W. H. SHAW, Principal.

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ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Palls and High School Toronto). Roofing felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cor-nices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1530. D. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Winder Sts., Toronto.

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Over 300 a Over 1000 Removes Dis Cures Its Prevents Stops POSITIVELY

"HAIR" \$1.00 per 1 Job Cool

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You must ask for and see that you get. **MONSOON** INDO-CEYLON TEA

For sale by all grocers, in lead packets only. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c. per pound.

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## A Handsome Gold Ring Set With Genuine Garnets and Pearls

FREE! You pay nothing, simply send your Name and Address plainly written, and we will send you 25 packages of Sencio

cloth, a new discovery which far surpasses any other perfume for the lasting qualities of its sweet and fragrant odor, to sell for us at 10c among friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us the money, and we will send you free for your trouble the above described ring, which is stamped and warranted gold, set with genuine Garnets and Pearls. Send address at once, mention this paper and we will send it. No money Sencio required. We take all risk. Goods returnable. Hand-some premiums in proportion to amount sold. Sencio Agency, 84 McCaul St., Toronto.

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Steamers sail from Montreal every Thursday morning on arrival of trains from Toronto and the West about 9 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin \$32.50 and upwards; Second Cabin \$24 and \$38.25; Steerage to Liverpool London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queensdown \$22.50 and \$23.50. A reduction of five per cent. is allowed on round trip first and second cabin tickets. For sailings of steamers or other information apply to any authorized agent.

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## What? "AMPELIDINE"

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THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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

CONSTABLES' VOTES.

The opposition papers are making a great outcry against the so called iniquity of Premier Hardy in calling the Legislature together to pass a declaratory Act confirming the right of constables employed at polling booths in Provincial elections to vote. So far we have not noticed any of the opposition papers or politicians dealing with the question on its merits. The question at issue is really whether the constables are entitled to vote or not. No one, as far as we have noticed, questions the right, under the Election law, of poll clerks and Deputy returning officers voting. Is it fair to infer that one dollar will bribe a constable to vote against his honest conviction, and two or four dollars will have no influence on the vote of a poll clerk or dep. returning officer? It is a poor compliment to a conservative constable to assume that one dollar will induce him to give a days work in the polling booth and a vote against his political conviction. It is holding him at a very cheap rate to say the least of it. It so happens that this is the first time in the history of Provincial elections in Ontario since Confederation when the constables votes would decide the fate of a Provincial government, and the opposition are evidently quite willing to take advantage of a technicality to gain an advantage, that the vote of the whole electorate of the Province did not give them. If the opposition had gained a victory at the polls by a fair vote of the people there could be no reasonable objection to their taking over the reins of power, but having failed this time let them wait and bide their time till next election or until the Government loses the confidence of the majority of the electorate.

The last election should convince the Government that some of their actions at least have alienated many of the independent voters of the Province from them, and that either the Government or the independent voters will have to change, before another election if the Liberals are to remain longer in power.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of George Inglis, late of the Township of Carriek, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to chapter 129, R. S. O., 1897, that all persons having claims against the estate of George Inglis, late of the Township of Carriek, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of February, A. D. 1898, are required on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1898, to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to Thomas Inglis, Lakelet P. O., in the County of Huron, Executor of the Estate of the said George Inglis, their names, addresses and occupations, with full particulars of their claims and demands against the said estate, due, owing or to be paid, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And notice is hereby given that after the said 1st day of August, 1898, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice as aforesaid, and the said executor will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Lakelet, this 6th day of July, 1898.  
THOMAS INGLIS,  
Executor, Lakelet P. O.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

A Good Return

For your money is what every one is looking for. Buy your goods at C. WENDT'S, and you will accomplish that end.

A fine new stock just arrived. HAMPDEN, WALTHAM & ELGIN Watches. None better made, and Prices are cut down fine. They never were as cheap before.

Watches are going to ruin for want of cleaning and oil. Take them to

C. WENDT,

MILDWAY and WROXETER for Repairing. You will be satisfied with our work.

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Will help You Decide Where to Spend

YOUR HOLIDAYS

By Furnishing the Following Publication, which will be forwarded upon application to any of the agents of the Grand Trunk Railway System:

- "Muskoka, land of health and pleasure," describing the picturesque Muskoka Lake region.
- "Muskoka Special Folder."
- "Thousand Island Folder."
- "Canadian Summer Resort Guide."
- "Guide to the Fishing and Hunting Resorts" on and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Railway System, containing reliable information in regard to Fish, Game, Hotels, Livery, and general facilities, or write to M. C. DICKISON, D. P. A. Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh cure, blowen included, 25c., acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays all pains, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures sold in the head, hay fever, rose fever, Catarrhal deafness and all head and throat afflictions which if not taken in time will lead to chronic catarrh and later consumption. It is safe, pure and harmless, easily taken.

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 4 doses.

Scott's Skin Soap clears the skin.

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

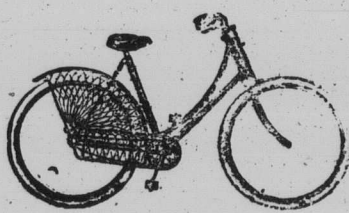
Having the experience, possessing the facilities, incurring the expense, justified by volume of business, and inspired with an ambition to construct THE WORLD'S GREATEST BICYCLE, accounts for the extraordinary increase of Cleveland sales in every civilized country.

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

\$55. CLEVELAND BICYCLES \$55. 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.

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To the end of 1898 for...

50 CENTS

Now is the time to get your Horsemen's Route Bills and Pedigrees Printed...

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Prices Very Moderate

WE DO ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABLETS

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons Ten Tablets 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 Tablets At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RYAN'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 26 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 Tablets are the very medicine you need.

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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

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The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of this book, "The Veterinary Science," the title of which is \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Diseases and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also contains full description of Medicine and Surgery, so that every farmer can benefit by it.

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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. If you make this change, we cannot afford to continue his offer indefinitely. One object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Its member, 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 Publishing Co., London, Ont.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS - TORONTO.**

Offerings were lighter at the western cattle yards to-day, and trade was fairly active. Most of the stuff of any account was sold early in the day. Buffalo men were operating only sparingly. There were 48 carloads on the boards to-day, including about 1,100 hogs and 500 sheep and lambs.

**Export Cattle**—Quiet, but steady; choice cattle bring from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb, and some of the common cattle sold for as low as 4 1/4 per lb. Butts for export fetch from 3 1/2 to 4c per lb.

**Butchers' Cattle**—Some of the choicest cattle sold as high as \$4.45 per cwt, but the ruling prices for the best were from \$4.20 to \$4.40 per cwt. Medium sold for 4c, and common as low as 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c. Some choice cattle are wanted.

**Stockers and Feeders**—Steady, but dull at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb.

**Sheep and Lambs**—There were about 550 head in, 400 of which were lambs. The market was steady to firm, with ewes and wethers selling for from \$3.10 to \$3.30 per cwt. Bucks fetch 2 1/2c. Lambs, \$3 to \$4 each. Some choice ones slightly higher.

**Calves**—There was an active demand in this line. Choice veals sold for from \$6 to \$10, and the general run of calves went at from \$2 to \$5 each. Choice veals are wanted.

**Milk Cows and Springers**—Steady. Choice milkers sell for \$4.00 or perhaps a little better, but the ruling figures are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head. Some good cows are wanted.

**Hogs**—Best selections continue firm at 5 1/2c per lb, and other hogs are unchanged.

# Great Clearing Sale . .

The time of the year has again approached that we are unloading lots of new and seasonable goods at cut rate prices, everything in first-class shape. No old goods are shown. We are bound to clean out everything at the end of each season. This sale will be the largest ever put before the public. Note the following prices for **30 DAYS ONLY!**

|  |     |   |   |     |
|--|-----|---|---|-----|
| 10 pc new Fancy Dress Goods in nice tweed patterns, regular price, 30c, clearing out at..... | 16c | 150 Shirt Waists bought at a big reduction, unmistakably stylish with the distinguished tone of exclusiveness. These shirt waists are exquisite and tasteful things.  | 50 pc American prints, guaranteed fast colors and good value at 10c yd, our sale price.....                       | 50c |
| 5 pc fancy silk and wool Dress Goods, regular price 65 & 70c, Clearing out at.....           | 39c | Fancy check effects, cut on the bias, Green, Violet and Blue shading, Muslin shirt waist, fancy scroll designs, full front, gathered back, detachable collar and cuffs, regular price \$1.25. Our price during sale.....    | All our fancy satens and heavy prints during sale at.....   | 90c |
| All our Fancy Dress Lengths, regular price 85c yd, clearing out at.....                      | 49c | New Organdie Muslins, that blossom with all the color combinations possible to imagine, perfect masterpieces of beauty, its impossible to describe the styles. Come and see them. Regular price 20c yd, our sale price..... | 10 doz Ladies Vests, with short sleeves, regular price 20 & 25c, Our sale price.....                              | 15c |
| 15 pc plain all wool Cashmere, all shades, regular price 40c yd clearing out at.....         | 29c | 10 dozen men's Overalls, good value at 90c, our sale price.....   | 5 doz Ladies' vests, reg 15c, for   | 10c |
| 5 pc fancy spot Veiling, regular price 30c yd, sale price.....                               | 14c |   | Men's fine Regatta Shirts, detachable Collar and Cuffs, new goods, regular price \$1.25 each. Our Sale price..... | 69c |
| 10 doz Men's Ties on sale at.....  | 5c  |   | 50 doz Men's fancy print shirts and Cuffs, extra value at 85 cents. Our Sale price.....                           | 50c |
| 25 doz Men's knitted top Shirts Reg 40c, our sale price.....                                 | 19c |   |   |     |

We will clear all our Millinery at less than cost during Sale. **TERMS CASH OR PRODUCE.**

## J. D. MILLER



DR. CHASE DAILY RECEIVING TESTIMONIALS FROM THANKFUL PEOPLE AFAR AND NEAR.

Intelligent Citizens Pronounce Strongly in Favour of Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, and Catarrh Cure.

Seeptics are at liberty to Write to the Following Parties to Get Their Endorsement of Testimonials.

**INCIPIENT CATARRH CURED.**

Mrs. Rosie Stearn, 305 Walton street, Toronto, says: "I suffered at every change in the weather with cold in the head. At times it was so bad that I was unable to speak, being completely stuffed up. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and did so, and received immediate relief. I am pleased to testify to its worth gladly. I also received a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching of the skin, and it is the best remedy I have ever used. I shall at all times recommend to sufferers Dr. Chase's remedies. His recipes are indeed wonderful."

**KIDNEY DISEASE CURED.**

Mr. J. Kilfedder, 23 Gerrard street west, Toronto, an old and respected resident of the city, says: "I have been suffering from Kidney trouble since last fall and found the lightest kind of exercise very painful. I concluded to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I saw advertised, and the effect was wonderful, the first box removing the pains in my back, and leaving me feeling very much better in every way. I can cheerfully recommend them as the working-man's friend. They are well named K. and L. Pills. The meaning which I took to be 'Knights of Labour' Pills." One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

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

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Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes  
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Our stock is now complete, and our prices are right. A look through our immense stock will convince you that the values we are offering you are genuine.

No Old Goods, but Everything New and Up-to-date.

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## A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,

PROPRIETOR. MANAGER.

We will not be undersold..

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WHAT YOU DON'T SEE, ASK FOR!

- Our Print sales are averaging 50 yards a day. Stacks of them left; designs exquisite and prices right. I need and Worsted Suitings in great variety.
- Carpets, Stair Carpets, Window Carpet, Window Holland, Lace Curtains, 40c. to \$5 per set.
  - Art Muslin, bleached and colored.
  - Tableing, Crocheting, Salisbury Cloth, Verona Corda, Printed Challies, Wool Delaines, Pink and cream Cashmere and every other shade.
  - Nums' Veilings, Net Veilings, Navy and Blk Dress Serges, Lawn Victorias, Lawn checks, Blouse stripes, Flannellette—17 patterns, Shaker Flannel, Carpet warp, Weaving warp, Black Dress Silk, Black Satens, Velvete and Plushes, Brown Holland, Velvete, Lunch Baskets, Churns, Butter Trays and Ladies, Washtubs, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Patent Medicines, Top Onions, Potato Onions, Dutch sets, Garden Seeds, Brushes, all kinds, Washing Soda, Whiting, Raw Oil, Lye, Turpentine, Castor Oil, by the lb, Bone Crocks, Earthenware Crocks, Milk Pans, Milk Pails, Wash Baskets, Tea Kettles, do copper, Dish Pans, Fat Ham, just to hand, Snow Hats for 500 heads, Lace Frillings, Ties and Collars, Top Shirts, Dressed Shirts, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Spools, Soapstone, Canned Goods, Flower Boxes, Bed Covers, Marbles, Wire Clothlines, Baby Carriages, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks.

In staple Dry Goods our Stock is the Best. Dried Apples Wanted, also Tallow and Dry Pork. Produce of all kinds taken.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING; AND SELL CHEAP.

## Lakelet.

# ANTONIO DI CARARA

A PADUAN TALE

The Count's turn to remonstrate was now come. But his friend's zeal was resistless. He pointed out so many advantages to the final success of the attempt, his knowledge of the road, his facilities of approach to the Emperor, his personal habits of court business, that, on the ground of justice to his family, the Count found it impossible to refuse his assistance. Within the half hour they had passed through the city, the gates, and the suburbs, had left behind them the lazy nobles, the dozing doctors, the insolent governor, and the yawning population—seen the grey peaks of the Veronese Alps turning into gold and silver, the clouds showering roses as rich as ever Homer and Aurora together showered on the camp by the Scamander; and with firm steps, whatever might be the heaviness of their hearts were vigorously advancing on the highroad to the Tyrol.

The Hungarian's winter predictions had not yet been realised. Even the valley which leads to Botzen from the south, and which is proverbially the most of the storm, exhibited no deeper vestiges of the coming season, than a few streams turned to solid crystal as they trickled down the precipices, or, from time to time, a larch rooted out from the cliffs by the gale, and strewed its leafy glories at full length across the narrow road. Carara felt the mountain breeze breathing vigour into his frame—his travel was already giving elasticity to his limbs—his handsome countenance was rapidly losing the pallid hue which was essential to Italian elegance, and was exchanging it for the better gift of the manly and florid healthfulness of open air and active exercise. With his cloak flung over his shoulder, his Alpine staff in his hand, and his vivid eye darting around the immense horizon, catching every color of the autumnal forest, every passing cloud, every floating eagle that poised itself on its pinions above the covers of the chamomise and deer, along the Talfer, he might be taken for a prince of the mountaineers. But as they rested for their mid-day meal at the foot of the Ritter pyramid, and the Count's newly-awakened curiosity was listening to his fellow-traveller's account of this singular phenomenon, and indulging his fancy in discovering, as so many wanderers had done before, temples and palaces, pavilions and fountains, in their fretted and excavated masses, a sudden gust of the most piercing cold rushed down from the hills, carrying before it a whole atmosphere of sleet, withered leaves, and dried up branches of trees. "The trumpet of the winter is blowing," said the Hungarian, "and we must prepare for the speedy commencement of the campaign."

Carara prepared for the encounter simply by girding his hunter's coat tighter round him, fastening his broad Alpine hat on his head by the clasp usual among the peasantry, and loosening the folds of his cloak. The Hungarian, conversant in the language of the storm, looked to the various points of the compass for those currents of the clouds which so strikingly mark the direction from which the force of the tempest comes in the higher Alps. Large masses of rolling clouds heavily burst up from the whole range of the vast crescent of hills, which form the central barrier of the Tyrol, and each sent forth its gust; but in the north-east lay a solid leaden-coloured pyramid of vapour, reaching from the earth to the heavens, on which the Hungarian gazed with evident anxiety. "The weight of the tempest," said he, "is beyond Mittenwald; but it is, I fear, by this time, coming up through the Pusterthal, and the pass will, in that case, be altogether blocked up before night."

"Then," said Carara, with a smile which was far from an expression of his feelings, "we must attempt it by daylight. The ghosts of the Brenner will not stand sunshine, if they are like our Italian ghosts. For Mittenwald, then—onward."

His companion, answered only by following his stride, and they fought their way together manfully up the side of the mountain. Fierce gusts, that seemed to burst less from the clouds than from the earth, frequently caught them in their middle way, and forced them to cling to the shrubs and branches of dwarf oak that sheeted the glen. The valley, which had been broad and nearly level from Brixen now began to contract, and the gigantic pines, that hung and rooted upon the huge blocks of granite, split by time or thunder ages ago, gave a deeper shade to the road. By this pass few travellers ever attempted to enter the mountains but in summer, and the Count and his companion, scarcely disturbed the falcons and wild-goats that through one half of the year, possessed the unquestioned lordship of the soil. They gazed on the struggling travellers as if they were of their own species, and seldom moved foot or waved wing, till they had passed.

The evening fell, and through the centre of the valley, which was now narrowed to a ravine, was still sheltered, it was evident that the storm was making wild work above. At length an abrupt ascent led to the summit of the road, and the whole range of the wild scene opened on them at a view. Nothing could be more magnificent or more fearful. As far as the eye reached, the whole horizon was filled with snow, assuming every fantastic form of the mountain tops, and shaping them into strange beauty. Carara's imagination dormant in his days of prosperity, had been gradually awaking since his first step in these wild regions. But now all his eyes were opened at once. Every trait, hue, and feature of the scenery, formed to him an indispen-

sable portion of the most glorious landscape that he had ever gazed upon. "Look there," he exclaimed, pointing to a boundless pile of snow-white clouds that touched a distant mountain so closely, as to seem a continued mountain ascending into the heights of heaven—"There is Pelion upon Ossa, and both in silver!" Another enormous hill, whose covering of snow was partially darkened by a thunder-storm lay to the right. "There is an Etna, but ten times its bulk, pouring out immeasurable volumes of smoke, and broken into a thousand chasms of flame." The range of pinnacles that shot up round the horizon, sheeted with the snow, were fairy palaces, turreted castles of ivory, bowers of amaranth, magic palaces of steel. A last gleam of the sun, as he plunged through a chasm of hills, and swept round the whole range. It was like the outpouring of a sea of solid gold. It transmuted the whole landscape instantly; the effect on the scene was indescribable. Wherever the stream fell, it turned the spot into all the glorious hues of sky, flower, and metal. Boundless sheets of purple and rose seemed to have been suddenly flung over the enormous sides of the hills. Cataracts of gold burst down their sides, long stripes of the most vivid green, like valleys of emerald, lay between ridges of chrysolite and silver. All was splendid, prismatic, magical. As the sun descended, every feature of this landscape of a hundred leagues assumed a new and lovelier variety; azure followed by rose, and purple, richer than the Tyrian loom, mingled with azure. Until a moment before he set, the whole range became a succession of volcanoes; the base of every mountain buried in solemn grey, the sides still tinged with the fainter light, but the summit a spire of living flame. He sank at last, but there was one spectacle left, as lovely, and almost as brilliant, as the richest effects of the sunshine. The dusk, which now gathered round the mountains, rapidly contracted their horizon—the enormous crescent appeared to round itself into a circle, in the centre of which stood the admiring travellers. Of that circle, the only portion visible was soon the upper ride, and even that was pale; but from it stood up the summits of the pinnacles, now divested of all colour, but still sparkling with light, the diamond cusps of a mighty crown.

Carara stood enraptured with this sight of unearthly beauty, when he was startled from his vision by a sound as if of remote thunder; he looked to the clouds that still lowered on the Brenner, but it was as laden and solid as ever. No flash broke from his mighty womb. If the thunder lay there, it was still to be born. The whole hemisphere lay in the same quietude. The gusts had fallen, and the tempest seemed to have gone to rest with the sun. Again the sound rose, but it was now not the low growl of distant thunder, but the roar and dash of ocean, heavy, hoarse, and continuous. He turned to the Hungarian for an explanation of the cause. "Probably some new fall of snow among the hills," said he; "but at all events, let us not stop where we are. The road descends a few hundred yards forward, and anywhere we shall be less exposed than here." He started with the words from the summit of the ridge, and hastened down the steep. Carara followed, but when he found himself he could not conceal his surprise at the selection. "I altogether give up to your knowledge in these matters," said he, as the Hungarian turned to watch the progress of the storm; "but this spot strikes me as exposing us to be either buried in the first snowfall, or to find our road totally closed up."

The Hungarian fixed on him a look which, even in the twilight, he could discover to be singularly different from his usual calmness of philosophy. It was a smile, but whether it wore more of contempt or fear, more of resentment at being thus questioned, or of that embarrassment which the sight of overwhelming danger sometimes produces in the haughtier minds, was difficult to define in the shade; but the impression was there, and his respect for the philosopher's firmness suffered no slight diminution for the time.

But the time for these things was short. The darkness had suddenly become complete, as if a cloud had brooded on the little valley. The sound which before arrested the ear, had now returned, but louder; the storm rapidly grew wilder, and more appalling still. It began with a broken and unusual report, like the roar of a signal gun; it swelled in a few minutes to the roar of battle; it was now the peal of a hundred cannon, of thousands together, of millions. The atmosphere shook; the earth heaved; Carara instinctively sprang to a rock which projected over the side of the valley, and as he sprang, seized his fellow-traveller's arm to drag him to the place of safety; but, to his utter surprise and dismay, the Hungarian was immovable. The grasp which he gave was even returned by a more stubborn grasp. "Do you want to die here?" exclaimed the count, still attempting to shake him from his strange insensibility—"Or do you want me to die along with you?" The Hungarian made no answer; but, as if paralysed by fear, still firmly clung to the arm that he held, and his countenance exhibited the same strange smile. A crash of the trees, a scream of the eagles and falcons, an universal commotion of the air, announced that some extraordinary devastation was at hand. "It is an avalanche," shouted Carara, labouring at once to rush forward and rouse his frozen friend. But he was evidently

devoted to ruin—he grasped his hand—only the more violently. "It is an avalanche," he repeated, with a low, internal voice, and with a laugh which could be attributed to scarcely less than sudden idiotism or insanity.

But now all struggle was useless, for now came this terrible instrument of destruction. From the side of the mountain, some thousand feet above, came a dim and mighty mass, itself like a loosened mountain, rolling, bounding, crashing, and at every bound increasing in speed and size. The largest trees snapped before it like willow-wands; the solid crags, which had resisted the torrents and the thunder of winters innumerable, were torn from their ancient fixtures like feathers, and whirled down into the ravine. The light of the snow, or the rapidity of its course, threw a strange and melancholy gleam around, and rendered it drearily visible as it rushed along. The air was filled with the roar, crashing and incessant; the valleys sent it back; every surrounding mountain returned it, like the echo of a thunderburst. At length an immense cloud of mingled dust, stones, snow and wrecks of all kinds, rushed into the valley, heralding its way. Carara, in blindness, and utterly bewildered by the snow, still felt himself grasped with what he thought the convulsive hold of death, by his companion; but he felt, at the same instant, the ground quiver and heave under his feet; he in vain attempted to cling to the rock; he was caught by the whirlwind, and flung forward, where he knew not. A hollow roar still sounded in his ears; he still felt himself tossed and flung like a weed upon a wave; a tolerable chill, and a sudden plunge as he thought, ten thousand fathoms deep, extinguished all sounds and sensations together.

How long he lay in this state of insensibility, he could judge only by the scene that presented itself to him when he again opened his eyes. All was silent, the storm had passed away, or left its only traces in some scattered clouds that lay on the remote sky like remnants of a routed army. The avalanche had run its fearful course, a course which was still to be traced in the stripping of the mountain side of every sign of vegetation, and plunging it into immense rents and chasms. It lay with all its devastation quiet in the valley, at an almost sightless depth below. Not a sound disturbed the expanse, all was virgin white, a world of snow. The moon in her meridian was pouring down floods of glorious light upon the scene, from a heaven as blue and solid as a vault of lapis lazuli. Carara's feelings were suspended in awe of this majesty of night and nature. The sense of his own extraordinary preservation too, struck upon his heart with an influence which surprised himself. If he had known in what words he was praying, he would almost have prayed; his original habits had not taught him more than the rest of his class, and superstition, which he was inclined to comply with the ceremonial of the land, or philosophy, as the beaux esprits called it, when he was inclined to think that ceremonial troublesome, had made up the sum of his perceptions on the subject. But he was now, as any man might be, at once appalled and grateful—at once shaken by the consciousness that there was something more than this worldly green had told him concerned in the government of things; and awakened by the feeling that he had been, however unaccountably, the object of its care. He had obviously been saved by what, at another time, he would have pronounced a most singular accident.

The whirlwind raised by the avalanche had swept him down some fathoms of the mountain side; and when he was on the point of being flung into the valley, where he must have been dashed to pieces, the rough root of a broken oak had checked his descent; Antonio di Carara.

and the violence of the shock, which rendered him insensible at the moment, had tossed him like a gossamer under a huge projecting crag, which fortunately lay a few paces beyond the direct descent of the snowfall. The ground close to the spot where he lay had been torn up; as if a hundred thunderbolts had rifted it; fragments of the crag had been evidently splintered off by the concussion; the whole surface of the mountain above had been hurled into the ravine. If he had been flung but a few paces nearer, he must have been by this time in eternity.

When his recollection had completely returned, the state in which his friend had been seen for the last time recurred to him. What must have become of a man who had been palpably deprived of all power to help himself, even if he had not stood directly in the road of a devastation that might have torn down a pyramid or buried a city? Carara looked round in vain, he was nowhere to be seen; he shouted his name till the precipices re-echoed it on every side; it was equally in vain, no voice of man answered; he even tried his way along the shivered and falling masses left clinging on the face of the precipice, to the spot where they had last stood together; but all search was in vain. The whole aspect of the hill was altered, a power beyond man had been there; and what was man, in such contact, but the dust of the balance? Carara, almost subdued, gave a final look to the spot which must be considered as the grave of his eccentric, yet zealous and sincere friend, and dejectedly took his way up the little mountain road.

The caserne of Mittenwald, a post-house and place of rest for travellers, had been visible for some hours before the fall of the avalanche, and it was to this spot that the Count now directed his steps.

The caserne had its occupants even in that rough season; and three or four stout peasants from the Hertzog valley, and a nondescript figure, who, on his own authority had the courage of an Alexander, and every virtue under the sun besides, but whose short Ferrarese sword, rusty pistols, and weather-beaten visage, strongly marked

him for either the contrabandist or the highwayman, or both as the occasion might serve, had taken up their quarters with the old soldier and his wife who were stationed in this winter-battered dwelling. Carara's first proposal was, that they should go back with him to look for his friend, alive or dead. But the peasants declared this to be totally impossible, the veteran acknowledged it to be next to hopeless, and the contrabandist pledged him by all the ghosts of the mountains to be beyond the power of man or fiend; if the avalanche had but touched a hair of his unfortunate associate. The project was on all hands pronounced utterly impracticable, and the Count had no resource but to wait until daylight should enable him to continue his search by himself.

Daylight came, but the attempt was more hopeless than ever. The clouds, which had lingered so long on the northern range, had during the night moved forward over the whole extent of the hills, and flooded them with snow. The caserne was covered almost to the roof, and all the rest, as far as the keen eye of the mountaineers could reach, was an ocean of white surges. Another day passed in this lofty dungeon. Still the tempest was unabated. A week passed; and Carara's impatience could suffer this confinement no longer. He determined to attempt the pass at all hazards. The peasants declined his largest offer for their services as guides; and he prepared desperately to set out alone. He felt that his anxiety was wearing away his strength; that the Emperor might be gone from Innsbruck; that his enemy might anticipate his appeal; that chance, or barbarity, or subtlety, might be exposing his family to the taint of miseries, while he was lazily wasting his days in the wretchedness of a mountain hotel.

## A BLACKSMITH'S STORY.

He Became So Run Down That Work Was Almost Impossible—His Whole Body Backed With Pain.

From the Bridgewater Enterprise.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N.S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise, as follows:—"During the last winter, owing, I suppose, to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired all the time, had no appetite, and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would feel like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work, will know what this means. Those who are not well, will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

## PRIVATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Several Deaths from Starvation Along the French Shore and Conditions Are Growing Worse.

Heartrending reports of suffering and starvation are reaching St. John, N.F., from French shore settlements. Seven persons, it is said, have died of hunger, in St. Anthony, where the poor are living on dry codfish doled out by the residents. If a steamer does not reach there soon with food it is feared scores will perish.

From Quirpon to Cape Norman there is not a barrel of flour. In a small cove at the bottom of White Bay six families are reduced to half a barrel of flour. Five men walked across the bay looking for a trade schooner. When they found it they were like living skeletons and nearly dead. They informed the captain, who gave them provisions, that if they failed to get back within a week all their families would be starved to death.

Another case is reported where a family had been existing on a loaf of bread for six days. The Rev. John Lynch, a Catholic priest residing in Conche, despatched a message to Tilt Cove with a telegram couched in these appalling words:—"Send on provisions at once, if not, boards to make coffins."

Destruction is also reported in Salmon Cove, Perry Cove and other places in the Bay de Verde district. The weather is bad and trade is unusually depressed.

## DOGS IN GERMAN ARMY.

For 10 years every military company in Germany has included its pack of dogs, which are in charge of a petty officer, who is excused from all duties in the afternoon that he may train the animals for their work. The short-haired German pointer, poodle and shepherd dogs are employed, and they are taught to carry messages or ammunition, hunt up the dead and give signals.

## On the Farm.

### CLOVER FOR FOWLS.

Clover is not only more suitable for summer food for poultry, owing to its bulky nature, compared with corn, but it is also more nutritious, as it contains a greater quantity of the substances required for the production of eggs. The line for the shells is produced when in a soluble form in the food, as it must pass through all the stages and processes of digestion, and the more soluble the mineral elements the easier and more completely they serve the purposes of the hens. Clover hay contains over 30 times more lime than does corn or wheat, and the green clover, though containing more water, is comparatively as rich in lime as the hay. Clover is also a nitrogenous food, and supplies the elements necessary for the albumen of the egg. When the hens have access to clover they will eat a large quantity during the day, and if insects are numerous their wants will be fully supplied.

### DIRT CAMPAIGN IN THE DAIRY.

The chief end of the bulk of dairy work is to keep things clean in the cowshed and in the dairy-room. In the stable it is the cow that needs most looking after; in the dairy it is the milk and its products, cream and butter—pure air, clean water, clean food and clean stalls for the cow; clean and sweet vessels, pure air and the proper temperature in the dairy. These essentials are within the reach of the one-cow dairy as completely as of the fancy dairy of the millionaire, though they may cost some more rubbing and scrubbing—a more vigilant campaign against dirt.

### TO MAKE FENCE POSTS DURABLE.

The following is given as a good plan to make fence posts last longer than they generally do. In the first place the timber should be cut in midwinter, split and allowed to season under cover. Now burn the lower end of the post so that it will have a coal showing from the lower end to six inches above the ground when set. Then saturate the burned part with hot coal tar. The posts are ready then to be set. If not wanted immediately let them stand under shelter with the black end down. It is claimed that posts fixed in this way will last twenty times as long as those of the same timber cut and set green and without being burned. The extra cost of fixing them will not be 2 cents a post.

### WHEN TO PICK FRUIT.

All ripe fruit should be picked clean as pickers go down the row. Pick carefully with thumb and forefinger, placing fruits in the basket, not a sack, one at a time, to avoid bruising them. Most fruits should be picked with the stems on, as they keep better, and if to be sold fresh should always be gathered in baskets. To keep well fruit must be picked at the proper time when mature but not fully ripe. Fruit is mature and should be gathered when the stem separates readily at its joint with the branch. Never leave it on the tree too long, the flesh becoming so soft that it is easily bruised and its keeping qualities injured by slight jars in handling.

In large orchards picking should begin as soon as fruit in sunniest portion changes color, then as work proceeds other fruit is maturing and there will be less from overripening fruit. The nearer the market the riper the fruit should be when picked. Never pick green, decayed or soiled fruit. Immature fruit, unless for a distant market, should be permitted to ripen, and all diseased or rotting fruit removed and destroyed to prevent the spread of fungous diseases. Never pick fruit when wet with rain or dew, as this impairs the flavor and appearance. Fruit picked in the heat of the day is more likely to wilt and does not sell well. To prevent this and partially restore the fresh appearance when wilted, place crates as soon as filled in a cool, moist, well ventilated place until sent to market. The flavor of cherries and some small fruits depends on the time of picking, being best when they are gathered just after the dew is off in the morning.

### INDUCEMENTS OF DAIRYING.

To the young man who is just starting out for himself upon a farm, no branch of agriculture at the present time offers such inducements as dairying, according to a correspondent. Dairy farmers as a rule are more prosperous and complain less of hard times and low prices than any other class. Their butter always brings cash, the by-products furnish nourishing food for young stock, pigs, calves, etc., the fertility of the soil is constantly increased, and being in operation the year around, it brings into the farmer's purse at all seasons the ever ready and ever useful coin.

The first requisite for a successful dairyman is that he have a natural liking for the work. This may be acquired, yet where one has inborn fondness for cattle, for the cow and the work of caring for her in the best manner it is certainly an important factor toward the successful carrying out of the enterprise. This will inspire a certain enthusiasm for the work without which no labor is intelligently performed.

## Young Folks.

### POINTS ON WOOD CARVING.

Have you a good pocket knife, one which contains two blades, a large and a small one? If not, get one at once. The best is the cheapest. This, and a quarter or three-eighths inch chisel, is all the sharp tools you will need. An ordinary mallet completes the outfit.

For material, get a piece of soft pine, free from knots and about an inch thick.

Now take some simple picture, which is plainly shaded, so that you can get the relief points correctly.

If you are not apt at drawing, get a sheet of transfer paper at the stationer's. Place this upon the boards, lay the picture smoothly on that, and fix the whole in place with a few pins.

Now take a sharp stick or lead pencil and follow the outlines: the transfer paper will leave them plainly on the board. Remove the papers and if the outlines are weak, follow them over with your pencil and leave them distinct. Now lay the picture handily by to refer to.

Next take the chisel, place the edge square on the outer line, and with the mallet strike lightly, driving the tool straight down into the wood. Do not try to go too far at first, as you will be apt to leave a ragged edge.

Follow all the outer lines this way, going over them again and again, until you have reached the background, chipping away as you go.

Now look at your picture, find the next points in relief from the background; carefully cut straight down again, do not leave any ragged or split places, and chip this away. Work back this way until you have finally reached the surface. Now you have it in the rough.

Take the small blade of your knife, and proceed to round over, shape out the curves, and carefully smooth as you go, constantly keeping the picture in your mind.

When you have finished, smooth the background; if you cannot do this neatly, make you a stamping tool and stamp it.

To make this, get a piece of square steel, about a quarter of an inch through and three inches long, take a three-cornered file, and file furrows across the flat end, then turn and file the other way, making a dozen or more little squares coming to a point. When using this, tap firmly with a hammer.

Now you will find this a great deal easier than you think. Try it and you will be pleased with the result; and anxious to do something more difficult. Don't say you haven't the ingenuity, for you have, if you have patience, as this is the secret of a genius.

### A CAT IN PETTICOATS.

Once upon a time, there was a little girl who loved her family of dolls very much indeed. She kept them in perfect order. Each doll had its wardrobe of clothing, all neat and well made, and the tidy little girl was so fond of seeing them gowned in freshly starched daintiness, that she asked her mamma to hang them up about the room by a ribbon tied about their waists, so that she would not crush or muss them. Then she would stand back with folded hands, admiring them with such tender looks that her mamma thought there had never been such a very nice and careful little dear as she.

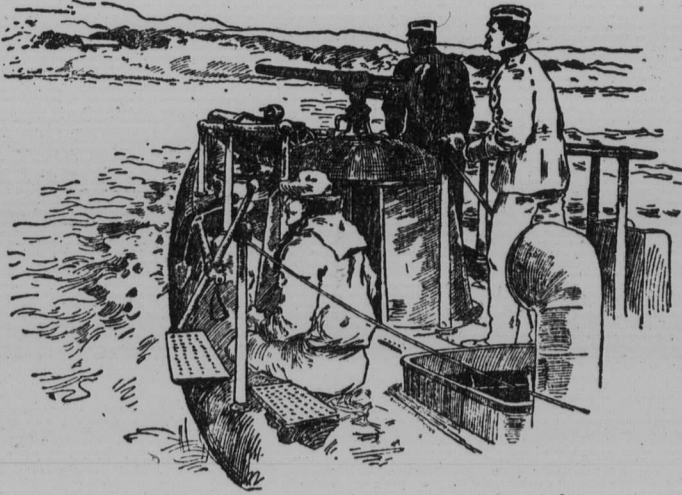
But there was another pet that the little girl loved more than her dolls, and whom she treated with still greater tenderness. That was a large black cat named Muff. Muff had played with her and the dolls ever since he was a tiny kit; and as she was very thoughtful and kind to him, never taking him unless he wished to be taken, and never frightening him in any way, he trusted and loved her in any way. He just as she liked with her, and he had gradually accustomed himself to being dressed in clothes, like the dolls.

For a long time she did nothing but lay a silk or a soft material when she had a very tender head. Next she put on a bonnet, and then she took care that the band was not too tight to be comfortable, and easy-going, unfashionable cat, who had never worn anything but a loose fur overcoat.

Finally her mamma gave her a long baby dress that she had herself worn about eight years before, and it fitted Mr. Muff to perfection. And then she very gently put on all the garments, petticoat, dress, bonnet and shawl, and laid her live black baby down for his morning nap. And Mr. Muff not only saw no objection to sleeping in costume, but he seemed to feel rather proud of it; and he washed his paws and purred himself up to sleep with a look of the greatest satisfaction gleaming out of his big, blinking yellow eyes.

After sleeping two hours, he stirred and seemed to wish to get up and walk about. So the little girl very thoughtfully removed his clothes, as she knew he would never like her if she did not treat him exactly as she would like to be treated if she were in his place. He stretched and yawned, and went away for a walk, while the little girl folded up his shawl and his gown, and his petticoat, and laid them neatly in a drawer. The next morning at ten o'clock, when Muff got ready for his long nap, she took the clothes from the drawer and put them on again as before, being careful to dress him the very moment he asked that every morning Muff would go and sit by the drawer and wait to have the clothes put on him before taking his nap.

One day a very funny thing hap-



AN AMERICAN TORPEDO BOAT APPROACHING THE CUBAN COAST.

(From a sketch.)

pened. Muff had been robed in a clean frock and was lying on the sofa with the soft silk shawl about him, which covered his black paws and quite concealed his head, when the bell rang and the clergyman was shown in. He would probably not have noticed the bundle on the sofa except for a slight movement under the skirts, which was caused by Muff twirling the end of his tail in his dreams. Thinking it was a baby the clergyman exclaimed: "Ah! how delightful! what a blessing to have a baby in the home," and stepping up he turned away the shawl with the evident intention of kissing the sleeping child. When he saw a great black cat instead of a fair, pink baby he drew back in such haste that he over-posed that a cat in clothes could act

Muff blinked at him disdainfully, then smoothed off his silky paws and went to sleep again; while the little girl's mamma talked to the clergyman of the weather.

For several years Muff took his naps in this droll way, until the little girl away from her home. And then, although Muff loved her very much indeed, he could not be induced to leave the old house, and before very long he died, because he had no one who understood his ways.

It is very important to understand the ways of one's friends, whether they be people or cats.

### SPIRAL WIRE CORDS.

The elimination of interlinings and stiffenings in dress skirts and the new drop skirt made separate from the outside make it necessary to have full petticoats of some sort. The crinolines are not only threatened, but are already here. But not every one will wear them, although they desire the effect. Many muslin skirts are not only warm but heavy in warm weather, and so the patent novelty skirt, stiffened and shaped by a scientific application of a spiral wire cord, will probably be popular with the great majority.

It is an immense improvement over the heavy and uncomfortable steels, whalebones, feather bones, or reeds, which formed a prominent part in all those instruments of torture called bustles, paniers, tilters, etc., in the "long ago." Besides this, it cannot break.

This wire is applied by a patent process in a tape casing to all skirts cut according to the prevailing fashion of the moment as to shape and size, and the desired effect is produced by wiring the front and back horizontally to hold them out and away from the feet, and the side goes diagonally, giving a flatter appearance; otherwise one would look like a balloon ready for ascension, which is probably what we are coming to presently.

### TODAY'S WORK.

One secret of a sweet and happy Christian life is learning to live by the day. It is the long stretches that tire us. We think we cannot carry this load until we are three score and ten. We cannot fight this battle continually for half a century. But really there are no long stretches. Life does not come to us all at one time; it comes only a day at a time. Even to-morrow is never ours until it becomes to-day, and we have nothing whatever to do with it but to pass it down a fair and good inheritance in to-day's work well done and to-day's life well lived.

### WEDDING PRESENTS.

After-dinner coffee cups of silver are conspicuous among the wedding presents which are being showered upon the brides to be. Some of these little luxuries are of fantastic shape, fancifully chased and lined with gold; others are very plain, a narrow silver beading and stiff, angular handle being the extent of ornamentation. Fluted saucers, like shells, are rather pretty, and with these the cups have fluted edges which look like Elizabethan ruffles. The fancy for silver coffee cups extends beyond the magic circles of millionaires, and one can buy six cups and saucers with a tray and a coffee pot of chaste design for a sum out of all proportion to the air of luxury which they give the dinner table when brought in at dessert. Of course, these inexpensive sets are made of triple plate, washed with silver, but

in these days of fabulous wealth it is as if a triple plate rather than tempt their senses or live always in fear of burglars.

### OUT GO THE ROCKERS.

If the once popular airs, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother" and "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," are seldom heard nowadays at the fashionable gatherings of the rich it is not only because those lyrics are considered a bit "seedy," but also because it is no longer fashionable to rock. And the fashionable woman is always quite prepared to immolate at the shrine of Fashion any oldtime fad or custom, be it never so previous, even to the extent of turning her back on tuneful melodies and a rocking chair.

Yes, in fashionable circles the rocking chair is doomed. And this is by no means a sudden caprice on the part of the socially elect. Slowly, but surely, for many years there has been a more or less insidious crusade against an article of furniture built with rockers.

First of all, the new order of things was tried on the wee infant of the household—a force too insignificant, of course, to rise up in rebellion against the enemy in the person of an aggressive and impressive medical man, who grandly waved every comfortable cradle titillating on rockers out of the nurseries of upper tandom by declaring them unhealthy.

This was only the beginning. The elimination of the cradle was soon followed by the expurgation of the rocking chair from rooms of state such as the drawing room, dining room, and library, and then, not yet satisfied, fashion pursued her relentless way above stairs, even into the very boudoir of my lady, which to-day, although rich in broad divans loaded down with the downiest of pillows and veritable sleepy hollows of chairs, is, as a rule, quite bereft of rocking chairs.

But the worst has not been told. It now appears that the rocking chair—that soothing relic of the good old days—is to be banished even from the piazzas of fin de siecle country houses at fashionable watering places—Newport in the lead.

Now if there is a time and place of all others when and where a comfortable high back rocker is at a premium it is certainly on a shady piazza for some inexpressible reason. Fashion at present frowns on any of her devotees who dares include the delightful article in the furnishings of her summer piazza—an out of door drawing room really, so far as the quantity of furniture is concerned.

As to quality, of course, it is simpler. For instance, the majority of the settees, chairs and tables are of splint, rush, wicker, rattan and bamboo, with or without cushions according to preference, and some of the very smartest specimens are upholstered with matting—very fine matting, indeed, sprinkled with various colors and designs.

The newest models of chairs are low and roomy with high backs. Strange to say, there has been no embargo as yet placed on the hammock, but it is by no means safe to predict for just how much longer society will contemplate with complacency the undulating movements of that truly rural product of the manufacturer.

A most comforting conclusion, however, of the whole matter is, that, if so inclined, one may still have the privilege of electing to be unfashionable and rock.

### STYLES FOR NURSES.

French nurses are no longer wearing muslin caps with long streamers of wide colored ribbons. That is quite out of date in Paris. A "bonnet" or lace cap lined with pink and blue silk, and without trimmings, has replaced it. A wreath of ribbon without ends is seen on some fine needlework caps, but the ribbons are narrower than those formerly used. Britany caps are seen in the Bois and parks, and the Bordelaise is met occasionally. It is a silk kerchief carefully twisted over the head. The Florentine headdress always attracts attention, with its fine golden pins run through raven tresses. An Alsatian nurse is recognized by her big bow, and a Spanish nurse by her black lace mantilla.

## WOMEN IN WARRIOR GUISE

When Rev. Anna Shaw a few months ago announced a desire to "become a policeman" the declaration was understood to mean a prompting to serve high moral purposes rather than a preference for pugilistic encounters. The valorous inclination of women—which proverbially fails them at sight of a mouse—is usually of a shifting sort that admits of the adjustment of shoulder straps on the person of a manly substitute. Clearly, the amazonian spirit is confined to a few localities on the globe, and it is probable that generally when women have acted as warriors it has been through forced circumstances of birth and education, instead of an overweening ambition to fight.

Not that women are lacking in principles of patriotism or loyalty to home and native land, but simply in the ordinary run of events their round of duties has been prescribed in other fields than those of Mars. If ever they enter the bloody scenes of battle it is as ministering angels of comfort and mercy, and in this capacity womanly heroism has been well proved.

Miriam, the Bible heroine of war, was first introduced as a girl of 13 years, keeping watch over the frail basket among the flags of the Nile in which her brother Moses lay concealed. Later she became a joint leader with Moses and Aaron, according to the Prophet Micah, and celebrated the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea with music and dancing. This was in answer to the singing by Moses of his great "Song" the earliest recorded poetry in the history of the world. Scripture relates that "Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and dances. And Miriam answered them, 'Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.' But Miriam was smitten by leprosy, and, except the record that the people testified their reverence and affection for her by remaining in camp until she was healed, there is no further mention of her until the account of her death, which occurred nineteen years later.

Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, who died about 230 years before Christ, is an example of how a womanly nature may be imbued with the heroic or ambitious spirit of the age. Her teachings spurred her sons on in their public career, her undaunted courage prevailed against the weak tendencies of her children. To her honor her sons were associated with the popular cause, yet their revolutionary measures led to their violent death. The story of Coriolanus displays like instance of the domination of brave, womanly influence over a son's weaker nature.

A name that is burnt into the scroll of history by acts of military prowess and by the martyr-pile of a May day in 1431 is that of Joan of Arc, who through actually raising the siege of a city of that name, acquired the title of the Maid of Orleans. In Joan of Arc were combined the rare elements of personal beauty, purity of character, strength of resolve and martial propensities. Her career was partly inspired by religious enthusiasm, but her power as a commander and the great influence she exerted over others were elements in the fame that has preserved her memory in lasting story.

Another religious devotee was Charlotte Corday, who brooding over the history of Judith, went forth to free her people from the tyranny of Marat, who, being horrified at his threat that Girondists should perish by the guillotine, plunged a knife into his heart. Her belief was that this single deed would ward off civil war, and one of her dying declarations was: "A great criminal has been laid low." The happiness of my country makes mine." This was the eighteenth century heroine to whom it was proposed to raise a statue with the inscription, "Greater than Brutus."

So far the strategic powers of women have been hardly touched upon. The adventurous journey of the daring wives of Weinsberg has been chosen to fitly represent that quality of womanly character.

We are indebted to the rich folk lore of Suabia and the war chronicles of Caesar for the relation of an act of mingled wifely devotion and courageous onslaught. The ruins of an old castle at Weinsberg, thirty miles from Stuttgart, are fraught with an almost romantic interest because of what is chronicled as the procession of the "Weibertrues." It grew out of the strife between the Hohenstaufens and Welfs. In 1139 Conrad appeared before the castle and a struggle ensued in which Welf fell, wounded, and surrender was imminent. "Without grace or mercy," and both town and castle were included in his fiat. Then the town officers and duchesses and wives of the town officers decided to try the power of a personal appeal for their own safety, and also that in their escape they might be allowed to carry with them "their most precious possession." The emperor was kindly disposed upon the appearance of the women and granted them permission to leave them all they desired to take with them, and they could carry upon their shoulders. Doubtless he pictured them as a retreating foe bearing away loads of clothing, jewels and silver.

When in the early morning the gates were opened and the army of Conrad

drawn up in file, attended by Duke Frederic, the emperor's brother, they beheld the band of women, marching single file, led by, with the wounded Duke Welf upon her back. Each of the women was similarly burdened with the husband of her heart "carried upon her shoulders." Consternation filled the mind of Duke Frederic, and, turning angrily to the Emperor, he declared that this was not the nature of the compact. But whether in adherence to the belief that a king's word was not to be broken, or in convincing admiration of this exhibition of womanly faithfulness, the emperor allowed the procession to move on down the steep hillside and out into the country road.

The town and the deserted castle were left to the troops, and it is stated that the emperor generously ordered that all the ordinary treasures of the women be collected and carried out to them. The ruins that remain in perpetuation of this instance of womanly fidelity have ever since borne the name of "Weibertrues"—woman's faithfulness. In a well-preserved portion of the ruins, the castle was mainly destroyed by fire in 1525, is an oil painting commemorating of this wifely flight, which was presented in 1659 to the old Weinsberg Church. Above the picture is the inscription: "Thres Mannes Herz darf sich auf sie verlassen." The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.—Proverbs, xxxi. 11.

### CHINESE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

A few weeks ago at Shanghai there was a remarkable invasion of ancient Chinese customs and an event that could not have occurred outside of a fairy tale two years ago. It illustrates more forcibly than anything that has happened how modern ideas are penetrating Chinese society, and how rapidly the restrictions that have been imposed by the policy of exclusion are being broken down. Three native young women, who were educated at the University of Michigan, persuaded ten Chinese ladies, wives of mandarins of the highest rank, to invite fifty foreign ladies to be their guests at luncheon at a restaurant in a public garden in the suburbs of Shanghai, mostly frequented by foreigners, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for the establishment of a school in that city in which the daughters of the nobility may obtain a modern education. It is believed to be the first time that noble women in China, in their own country, have sat at the same table and eaten from the same dishes with women of a foreign race, and what is even more remarkable, it was at their invitation and with the sanction and at the expense of their husbands. Hitherto a barrier more formidable than the great Chinese wall has separated the women of the two races, and although the men have mingled in commerce and often in social gatherings a native woman of rank who voluntarily appeared among foreigners would have been eternally disgraced and condemned to perpetual seclusion, if not to a worse fate. But upon this occasion they sat around a table spread in European style, conversed, so far as their command of the English language would permit, ate French cooking with knives and forks, drank each other's health and even made speeches. When a Chinaman gives a dinner to his foreign friends, even when there are ladies in the party, his wife never appears, and it has been a gross violation of etiquette to allude to her.

The wives of all foreign consuls at Shanghai were asked to this dinner, the ladies who compose the executive committee of the Tien Tsu Hsui, or Natural Feet Society; several members of the missionary colony; and the wives of merchants who are prominent in educational and charitable movements. At the close of the luncheon the wife of the manager, Mr. Shoug, of the telegraph service, arose and made what is believed to be the first public speech ever delivered by a Chinese woman of rank, in her own country at least, in a hesitating manner, and in her own tongue, the desire of herself and her associates to enlist co-operation of the ladies of the foreign colony in the establishment of a school in the native section of Shanghai, similar to the school for peeresses founded by the empress of Japan at Tokio, for the education in the modern style of their daughters and other girls of rank. Their plans were not formed, and they had very few ideas on the subject because of their ignorance and inexperience, but they were anxious that their daughters should have advantages that had been withheld from them, and hoped that the foreign ladies present who had knowledge of such affairs would aid them.

The little speech was translated by one of the Michigan University girls, and heartily applauded.

Mrs. Archibald Little, an English lady, responded in an appropriate address, which was also translated, expressing the thanks of the foreign ladies for the hospitality and their sympathy with the movement, and assuring their hosts of their earnest desire to co-operate in every manner possible. At this point all the Chinese ladies arose and bowed several times in acknowledgment of the sentiments offered.

A Chinese woman physician then made a speech of some length, giving more in detail the plans for the proposed school, and several foreign women responded. Before the party separated it was arranged that another meeting should be held at a residence in the foreign settlement, at which an organization will be formed and practical steps taken for securing a building and the employment of teachers.

**CHURCHES.**

**EVANGELICAL.**—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Holtzman superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiser, 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 Halm, Services every Sunday, alternatively at 8.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 8 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 9.30 a.m. G. Carle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McEwan, B. A., Pastor.

**SOCIETIES.**

**C. M. B. A.** No. 79—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. H. KERRAN, Pres. A. GIBBS, Sec.

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

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

**A. O. U. W.** No. 418, meets in the Forester's Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. L. BULLMAN, M. W. M. JASPER, Rec.

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

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

**Grad Trunk Time Table.**

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| GOING SOUTH        | GOING NORTH             |
| Mail..... 7.30     | Mixed..... 1.55 p.m.    |
| Mixed..... 10 a.m. | Express..... 10.15 p.m. |

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**

—See E. N. Butchart's change of adv. —The GAZETTE to the end of this year for 40 cents.

—Urban Schmidt shipped a carload of hogs from this station on Monday. —Ben. Kloefer of the Formosa road, is spending a few days in Southampton.

—Jos. Kelecher, of Guelph, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Geo. Herringer at present.

—Miss Keefer and Mr. W. W. Trimble of Flesherton, and Mr. Howe and Miss Wright of New York, are guests at the Methodist parsonage at present.

—A social will be held next Thursday, July 28, in Wm. Berry's grove, under the auspices of the Methodist church. A baseball match will be played between Mildmay and some outside team. Several good speakers have been selected for that occasion.

—Misses Vincent and Cummins of Australia, the World's W. C. T. U. missionaries will appear in the Methodist church on Friday evening. Miss Cummins will deliver a lecture entitled "The story of my life," illustrated by limelight views. Silver collection will be taken up.

—The old residents of Mildmay were pleased to renew acquaintance with one of the old settlers, Mr. Henry Scott, who, after an absence of 18 years, is on an extended visit to friends in the East. He has been in the service of C. P. R. Co. for a considerable time, and his home is in Calgary. He speaks well of the country, there is plenty of work and good wages and an exceedingly healthy climate.

—Another business change took place last Friday, when Dr. Macklin purchased the drug and stationery business from R. J. Barton. During the past few years Mr. Barton by his square dealing and up-to-date business methods has worked up a splendid trade. He intends taking a course in the School of Pharmacy at Toronto, for which place he will leave in about a month. Dr. Macklin has already taken possession and we bespeak for him a continuance of the liberal patronage his predecessor enjoyed.

—Labor Day is the next public holiday and why should we not celebrate it in style this year? Mildmay has been holding off now for two years, giving way to our neighboring towns, and it is surely our turn now. The Athletic Association should take hold of this matter as the time is drawing near, and arrangements should be made at once. Several of the business men, and hotel-keeper have signified their intentions of subscribing liberally, and as no other town around is intending to celebrate, this change should not be missed. We have the enterprise and the reputation now, the rest is easy.

—The boll fad has subsided.

—Wm. Rosenow of Buffalo, is visiting his parents here, this week.

—Mr. Andrew Oliver of Buffalo, formerly a Mildmay merchant, is renewing acquaintances here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Will Boehmer and son, of Chesley, spent Sunday at the residence of his parents here.

—Mr. F. Weisber, formerly teacher at Fischer's school, has been successful in passing the Normal School examination.

—Miss Ada Wilson, who has for the past month, been visiting her sister Mrs. J. A. Wilson, left this morning for her home in Stratford.

—One of the residents of Simpson St. has been pestered recently by having his chickens eaten up with cat. Tie your cats up or it will turn up missing.

—Mr. G. Lindenschmidt, harness maker, is perhaps the happiest man in Mildmay. His wife presented him on Sunday with lovely twins, a boy and a girl.

—The excursion to St. Anne's, Quebec, commenced on Monday. Amongst those who went are Miss Kate Schneider, Miss Mary Kramer and Mr. Thos. Woodcock and son. The excursion lasts for ten days.

—Arrangements for holding the Musical Society's excursion, on the 5th of August, have been fully completed. The excursion will be run from Palmerston to Port Elgin, and very low rates have been secured. The return fare from Mildmay is 75 cents.

—On Saturday last Constable Clubine took a prisoner named John Meyer up to the Walkerton jail, on a very serious charge. The prisoner said he had been working for some time for a Mr. Voelsing of Deemerton but had been discharged owing to the offence. He was brought before Judge Klein and pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred until Friday.

—Master Eddie, son of August Lohsinger, was in Carlsruhe last week spending part of his holidays. He was enjoying himself last Wednesday with a wheelbarrow which he had turned upside down and was playing with the wheel. When he got the wheel going good and fast he stuck his finger in, with the result that he got it twisted off at the first joint. The wounded digit is now doing nicely.

—On Saturday evening last, the Cloverleaves baseball club of the 8th con. drove over to Teeswater to give that team a lesson on the game. The game commenced a little after 7 o'clock. Wesley Vollick and Art Lewis composed the battery for the Cloverleaves, and their opponents fell an easy prey to Wesley's wonderful shoots. Geo. Rome pitched part of the game for Teeswater or the score would have been much larger. Fred Harper did some great stick work and promises to be a great help to the 8th team. John Curle umpired the game, and needless to say, both sides were afraid to kick. At the end of five innings the score stood 8 to 6 in favor of the Cloverleaves. The return match will be played shortly.

—During the past two or three years J. D. Miller has been missing articles out of his store, and up to the present date the burglar has been getting bolder, and his visits more frequent. Mr. Miller at last lost his patience and accordingly set a watch in the store each night for the past three weeks. Their watchfulness was at last rewarded on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, when Messrs. Miller and Schuler, who were guard Saturday night, heard a noise down cellar. It was at first thought to be rats, but the noise became more distinct, and a minute later were heard the sound of footsteps coming up the stairway in the warehouse, to the rear of the store. The guards in making preparations to receive their visitor, made a slight noise, and the burglar beat a hasty retreat. Miller and Schuler slipped out of the front door in time to see the burglar emerging from the cellar door at the west side of the store. He took a look round the yard, and seeing nothing dangerous, he came up towards the front of the store, where he had left his baskets. As he came alongside the gate Mr. Miller called out "Hold up there." The thief then turned and ran back into the yard without uttering a word, and four shots were fired at him, apparently doing him no injury. He was clothed in black from head to foot, and as the night was very dark it was deemed unsafe to pursue him. It was too bad the thief was not captured, as Mr. Miller has lost a great deal during the past few years from this source.

—Misses Rose and Mela Herringer spent Sunday in Formosa.

—Nelson Holtzmann has secured a situation in Dr. Macklin's drug store.

—Wm. Edmunson, jeweller, of Listowel is spending a couple of weeks in town.

—Misses Angeline and Lizzie Schneider are spending a few weeks in Walkerton.

—Miss Robinson of Listowel, is a guest at the residence of Dr. J. A. Wilson.

—The Notre Dame sisters of Mildmay are spending a few weeks in Walkerton.

—The junior baseball team have arranged for a match to be played with Walkerton in the fair grounds on Friday evening.

**COUNTY AND DISTRICT.**

The by-law submitted to the ratifiers of Southampton to loan the sum of ten thousand dollars for fifteen years to the Knechtel Furniture Co., was carried by a majority of 158, 168 voting for and only nine against.


The suit for damages arising out of the death of Mrs. Huffman, who was killed by being thrown from a carriage while driving in the township of Bayham, was decided at Osgoode Hall recently. Her death was due to collision with a milkstand, which had illegally been left standing on the road. Damages to the amount of \$3,000 were given against the township.

Chauncey M. Depew, the great railway magnate of U.S., says that England thoroughly understands Uncle Sam but that the French know as little about the Americans as do the wily Chinese. He thinks that England and America should unite in civilizing and colonizing this big chunk of a world. When this is accomplished a grand Utopian era will be entered upon.

A fatal accident occurred in the neighborhood of Drew station on Thursday of last week. Two brothers, Russell and Tom Loyons, aged 17 and 19 respectively, went out for a target practice. The younger brother was putting up the target while the elder was getting ready to shoot, when the gun was accidentally discharged, striking Russell in the abdomen and the right shoulder. The gun was loaded with slugs, which made frightful wounds. Dr. McCullough operated, but without avail. He suffered about eight hours when he passed away.

The Milverton Sun is responsible for the following:—"It is generally known that bees when swarming will alight on almost anything, but who ever heard of them roosting on a dog's tail? Yet that is just what a swarm of Mr. Wm. Capling's did the other day. A hound was chained up to his kennel when R. hive overflowed, and the queen bee looking for a luxurious throne settled down upon his dogship. The deafening howls that rent the air showed very plainly that he resented this mode of settlement. The swarm was captured as soon as possible but not before the dog had suffered intensely.

Train No. 20 on the Indianapolis & Vincennes, in charge of Conductor F. W. Russe of Indianapolis, was tearing along toward Indianapolis the other evening fifty miles an hour. The train was loaded with passengers and was behind time. East of Edwardsport Engineer Dorsey saw on the track far ahead a dog that was jumping about and acting in a peculiar manner. The dog's actions looked suspicious and, as a measure of caution, Dorsey shut off the steam, so as to have his train under control. When the train reached a nearer point the dog stood and barked at it and then with a yelp, started for the goods. Then it was that Dorsey saw that there was something red between the rails, and he threw on the brakes and opened the sandbox. The train came to a standstill within ten feet of a pretty flaxen haired baby in a red frock. The child was about two years of age and had been playing with the dog. The train crew ran forward and baggage man Franklin picked up the child, which laughed and crowded and patted his face a glee. About one thousand eight hundred yards distant was a farmhouse, and toward it Franklin started with the baby, to meet a man running toward him like an insane person. It was the child's father, who had missed the just as the train stopped and supposed that the little one had been killed. How it got so far away from home and into such a dangerous place no one could understand.



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