

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 20.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911

No. 31

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

157 Branches in Canada.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

After August 1st, interest will be allowed from date of deposit to date of withdrawal on all Savings Deposits running one full month or more. Money saved is money made. One dollar opens an account.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.
T. E. MERRITT, Sup't of Branches.

A. A. WERLICH,
MANAGER MILDMAY BRANCH

No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and fitting them with glasses, is modern, up-to-date and scientific.

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK
It costs you nothing to let us examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from headaches, pain in back of eyes, or vision is blurred, or you get dizzy easily. Something is the matter with your eyes. We fit glasses that relieve the strain. Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN Walkerton

FARMERS' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company

The Second Strongest Purely Mutual in Ontario.

HEAD OFFICE—WALKERTON, ONT.
J. J. Schumacher, Manager.

PROPERTY INSURED NEARLY \$9,000,000.

Insures all kinds of farm property and isolated dwellings at reduced cash rates, reduced agents' fees; un-cash rates, reduced notes for a term of 3 or 4 years, than can be secured elsewhere. Buildings protected with lightning rods, and their contents accepted at lower rates than others not so protected.

WM. HACKER, AGENT
MILDMAY, ONT.

At Geo. Lambert's Flour & Feed Store.

Just Arrived—Two more shipments of feed consisting of Low Grade Flour, Shorts, Oat Chop, Barley, Corn and Bran. Also the best flour on the market.

Prices away down.

Try 'COOPERS' FLY KNOCER'

The most effective remedy against flies on the market. Guaranteed to do its work or your money refunded. You to be the Judge.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs, and Produce.

G. Lambert.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

George Schwalm offers for sale his farm of 145 acres, west of and adjoining the village of Mildmay. On the premises are a new brick house and kitchen, fine bank barn, good orchard. The place is well fenced, has an abundance of water and is in an excellent state of cultivation. The place can be purchased either with or without stock, grain and implements. Purchaser will be given the most favorable terms, if required.

George Schwalm,
Mildmay

The Carrick Bible Union held a lawn social at the home of Mr. Philip Gress which was well attended and proved a financial success. The net proceeds were about \$20, eight of which went to Mr. Genner in the west, to buy supplies for a Mission Station of which he has charge. The remainder will go to the Bible Union.

Grand Trunk Time Table

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:
going south
Express.....7:21 a.m.
Express.....11:37 a.m.
Express.....2:59 p.m.
The 7:21 a.m. and 1:43 p.m. trains carry mail.

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Miss May Hesseauer of Berlin is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt Moran of Niagara are visiting friends here.

Mrs. R. White of Detroit is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Lucas, in Mildmay.

Mr. S. C. Wilson and two daughters of Brussels visited at Dr. Wilson's this week.

Misses Isolda and Ernestine Mueller of Hamilton are visiting at A. Brohman's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hoffman of Hanover spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Voigt here.

Miss Tena Schultheis, accompanied by her little nephew of Chicago, is visiting here parents here.

Sister Wibrandis, sister superior of Notre Dame, of St. Paul, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Cronin, at Ambelside.

Mrs. Gideon Schneider left yesterday morning to spend a month with friends at Stratford, Woodstock and Tavistock.

There will be another big rush from this section on August 12th, the date of the C. P. R. Farm Laborers excursion to the west.

William F. Wendt, a student at the Mildmay public school, was successful in passing his examination for Entrance to Model school.

A very valuable dray horse belonging to Sandy George of Walkerton, died last week, with inflammation. The animal was worth \$325.

Mrs. John Herman of Vancouver, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Herman and two children of Charlottetown, P. E. I., visited at Louis Pletsch's last week.

Messrs. E. Kalbfleisch and R. H. Wendt are at Chepstow this week installing a hot water heating system in Rev. Fr. Zettler's new residence.

Mr. George Curle of Vancouver, is paying a visit to Ontario friends, and is expected here to-day. He was formerly in the hardware business here.

The Sunday Schools of Belmore and McIntosh held a union picnic yesterday afternoon in Walter Renwick's bush in this township. There was a large attendance, and all enjoyed a splendid afternoon.

Schmidt & Haines paid \$7.30 per cwt. for hogs this week. They also shipped a consignment of lambs to Toronto on Monday, paying \$6.50 per cwt. This firm paid out \$3300 to the Carrick farmers this week.

Mr. Alfred Braun of Fernie, B. C., is spending a week with relatives here. Mr. Braun, who is a native of this village, has been working in the Fernie mines, but is now off work on account of the strike.

Halton Harper has charge of John Hohnstein's threshing outfit which started out on the season's work on Monday. Mr. Hohnstein is laid up at present, but that will not interfere with the operation of his threshing outfit.

Mrs. Frank Sterne and her daughter, Miss Charlotte of Boston visited friends here over Sunday. They came to Ontario to attend the wedding of Rev. W. H. Sterne of Carleton Place. The Sterne family formerly lived on the 4th concession of Carrick.

Sold His Residence.
Anthony Kunkel, blacksmith, sold his fine brick residence on Kleist street, this week to Mr. Chas. Blackmeyer of the 12th concession of Carrick. The purchaser gets possession next spring, when he intends moving to the village.

Took Sick On Train.

Conrad Faupel, who commenced his journey to the West on Tuesday of last week, was taken ill at Sudbury, where he decided to return to his home here. He was taken to the Sudbury hospital, and after receiving medical attendance, was able to make his journey home.

Wm. Connell Returning Officer.

We learn that Mr. William Connell of Lucknow has been appointed returning officer for the coming election in the South Riding of Bruce. The appointment is a popular one over the Riding, and particularly in Carrick, Mr. Connell having been formerly a resident of this township.

Lawn Social.

The Y. P. A. of the Evangelical church, held a very successful lawn social at the residence of Geo. Schwalm on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, many coming from Walkerton, Hanover and Clifford. A fine program of music and addresses was given, after which light refreshments were served.

Company Prospering.

At the beginning of the year the Ontario Farmers Weather Insurance Co. had the sum of \$2884.41 cash in the Banks. Up to July 1st, there has been paid out for losses since the first of the year the sum of \$1330.77 and there was the credit of the Company in the different banks on the first of the month the sum of \$5635.30 being an increase for the month of June \$1256.54.

Disastrous Runaway

David Fortney met with an accident on Tuesday that nearly spoiled his good looks. He was driving a traveller to Walkerton with a livery, and on the way they met a traction engine, and the horse became so fractious that it got beyond control, and ran over an embankment dumping the occupants of the buggy into the ditch. The buggy was badly smashed, and Mr. Fortney's countenance received sundry bruises and scratches, but he is able to be out again.

Standing Grain Competition

The judging of the standing grain crops in the Carrick Agricultural Society's competition, took place this week, by Mr. R. T. Beckett, of Guelph. The first prize was awarded to Andrew Schmidt, who scored 89 points; 2nd to J. G. Thomson, 86 point; 3rd to Jacob Miller, 84 points; 4th to Michael Fischer 83 points; 5th to J. M. Fischer, 82 points. G. B. Armstrong of Culross was highly recommended. The winners of first, second and third prizes are eligible to compete in the sheep and grain exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Aged Resident Passes Away.

The death of Mr. Joseph Rumig took place on Tuesday morning of this week at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Bross. Deceased had reached the ripe old age of 90 years, and had been confined to his bed during the past two weeks. Mr. Rumig was born in Germany, emigrating to Canada about 56 years ago. He was a highly respected old gentleman, and leaves a great many sorrowing relatives. The funeral takes place this morning to the Formosa cemetery.

A Splendid Opportunity.

Readers of The Gazette will appreciate the arrangement just completed with The Toronto News. Under this arrangement we are able to offer The Gazette and The News to our readers at \$2.20 per annum. The News is one of the most progressive and reliable papers in Canada and has a circulation that is distributed from Halifax to Vancouver. The news of the world comes to The News office over leased wires, and as a newspaper there is nothing better. The Toronto News is now recognized through the Dominion as the chief newspaper advocate of the forces under the leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden, which demand a Canadian and British Policy for Canada. Subscribe now and keep posted on the progress of the most important election campaign ever held in Canada.

Bought Belmore Property.

Mr. Chas. Eaket of Deioraine has purchased Mrs. Teriff's property in the village of Belmore for the sum of \$900, and gets possession of the same on September 1st. Mrs. Eaket is a sister of Mr. James Darling of Carrick.

Sold Carrick Farm.

Mr. Walter Johnson of Huntingfield has sold his 100 acre farm on the Carrick townline to Mrs. Harkness, whose farm adjoins this property. The purchaser gets the crop and all, and has taken possession already. Mr. Johnson intends taking a trip to the West this summer.

Liberal Convention.

A convention of the Liberals of South Bruce is called for Thursday afternoon, 10th inst., to be held in the town hall, Walkerton, to select a candidate to contest the riding at the approaching Federal elections. From present indications, the choice will probably fall on Mr. R. E. Trux of Walkerton, who has signified his willingness to contest the riding.

Gave Life For Children.

A sad accident occurred at Wingham on Monday which resulted in the death of Edith Jarvis, twelve year old daughter of R. W. Jarvis of that town. The young girl was walking down Diagonal street and had two small children in her charge, one of them in a baby carriage, when a runaway team of horses with a heavy wagon came running up the street and over the pavement. The girl saw the danger and managed to push the carriage into a safe place but was run down herself, sustaining serious injuries which resulted in her death a few hours later.

Hailstorm in Saskatchewan.

Nicholas Durrer of Pangman, Sask., in a letter to this paper, tells of a disastrous hailstorm that passed over that section of the province recently. He describes it as the worst storm ever experienced in that part, running in a streak about two miles wide, and cleaning up everything in its pathway. It passed through the towns of Pangman and Yellow Grass, smashing window panes and tearing shingles off the roofs of the houses. Cattle that were exposed to the storm were also injured. The oats crop was not far advanced at the time, and it is expected to "come back." It is a heavy loss to the western farmers although they all carry crop insurance now.

Federal Elections Sept. 21st.

The date of the Dominion Elections has been set for Thursday, the 21st day of September, and nominations a week earlier. The campaign, therefore, will be a short one. Reciprocity is the issue in this election. The present standing of the House is:
Ontario—Libs., 35; Cons. 51.
Quebec—Libs., 53; Cons. 12.
New Brunswick, Libs., 11; Cons. 2.
Nova Scotia—Libs., 12; Cons. 6.
P. E. Island—Libs. 3; Cons. 1.
Manitoba—Libs., 2; Cons. 8.
British Columbia—Libs., 2; Cons. 5.
Saskatchewan—Libs., 9; Cons. 1.
Alberta—Libs., 4; Cons. 3.
Yukon—Libs., 1.

Lucrative Positions.

It is generally conceded the owing to the seven Colleges with which Walkerton Business College is connected, that its graduates get the choice positions. Many young men who graduated two years ago are now receiving from \$1000 to \$3000 per year, young women from \$60 to \$110 per month. The Walkerton Business College is one of the largest schools in the province, and the demand for its graduates is many times its supply. Mr. Spotton has solved the life problem for thousands and placed them on the "High road to success", and he is in a better position than ever to do the same for you. You will be welcomed at any of his town or city Schools. We understand that he trained Twelve Hundred students last year, and anticipates a large increase during the incoming year. It would be well for young people to get his advice; if he thinks you are not adapted for commercial pursuits he will frankly tell you.

CARLSRUHE.

Jos. Meyer and Mrs. M. Beckett of Owen Sound spent the past week at the residence of Jos. Montag and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt spent Sunday at Southampton.

Peter Zettler is at Chepstow helping to complete the new residence of the parish priest.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Oehring of Formosa Sundayed in town.

Rev. J. Lenhardt was at Decemerton on Monday.

Mrs. John Meyer who spent the past month at Southampton, has returned to Toronto.

CARRICK COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Mildmay, July 31, 1911.
Carrick Council met this day pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

FINANCE REPORT.

The following accounts were referred to the Finance Committee and disposed of as follows—

Theresa Schnitzler, 1/2 share 64 yds gravel on Culross townline ...	2 24
A. Seip 20 yds gravel	1 40
Charles Wolf, 135 lds gravel	8 10
A. Beingsner, gravel to p.m.	14 80
Jos. J. Dietrich, 180 lds gravel	10 80
Herman Remus, 47 yds gravel	3 29
Simon Huber, 139 lds gravel	8 34
Jos. Seifried, work & timber, repairing bridge on Con. B.	1 50
Matt. Benninger, 36 loads gravel ..	11 82
August Kleist, 197 loads gravel	2 16
N. Rozel, 57 lds gravel	3 42
John Losch, 168 lds gravel	10 08
Fred Harper, 27 lds gravel	1 89
George Weiler, 126 yds gravel	8 82
J. A. Johnston, reg. B. M. & D. to June 30th, 1911	6 30
Mildmay Gazette, 200 Voters Lists and advertising same	18 60
J. A. Johnston, paid witness fees ..	2 50
Jos. A. Hesch, repairs to grader and iron work for sidewalk ..	43 25
G. H. Watson, K. C. legal services Kelly vs Carrick	238 64
J. A. Johnston, postage, telephone, & stationery	3 30
Wm. Kleist, balance account running grader	25 00
Louis Bletnie, pick plow	29 00
D. W. Clubine, repairing and cutting Harper's hill	56 44
W. H. Holtzmann, 205 yds gravel 14 35	
Jacob Palm, constructing 1382 ft concrete walk at 5 1/2 c	72 56
Jacob Palm, bal account making concrete tile	124 70
David Braun, 161 yds gravel	11 27
G. H. Whyte, 109 loads gravel	7 63
Jno. Zimmerman, deepening ditch ..	2 00
Liesemer & Co., cement, nails, spikes &c.	67 51
J. F. Waechter, 1/2 share 75 yards gravel on Culross townline	2 63
L. Scheffer, contract gravelling on 10th sideroad	64 50
J. Scheffer, 1/2 share dumping gravel on 10th sideroad	3 49
P. Zimmer, 30 loads gravel	3 00
F. Wolfe, 125 loads gravel	7 50
A. Biehl, part salary as caretaker ..	4 00
C. Schmidt, 1 mtg, 3 dys R & B ..	10 00
J. Miller, " " " " ..	3 75
H. Schnurr, " " " " ..	7 50
C. Waack, " " " " ..	7 50
" " " " ..	6 25

Statute Labor Commutation.

Mich Stumpf, 9 1/2 hrs work	14 18
J. Scheffer, 60 "	9 00
C. Schwartz, 48 1/2 "	7 28
D. Fortney, 70 1/2 "	8 82
W. Clubine, 158 1/2 "	25 52
Geo Peiker, 20 "	2 50
A. Berberich, 20 hrs with team ..	6 00
L. Scheffer, 5 "	1 50
Geo Weiler, 10 "	3 00
P. Lohsinger, 20 "	6 00
A. Weiler, 15 "	4 50
Geo Schwalm, 4 "	1 20
J. Weiler, 46 hours with team and extra wagon	14 95
W. Richards, 20 hours with team, and hauling grader	6 25
John M. Fischer addressed Council asking for the annual grant to the Carrick Agricultural Society.	
Miller—Schmidt—That this Council grant the sum of \$60 to the Agricultural Society.	
Moved in amendment by Schnurr and Waack—That \$50 be granted to the Agricultural Society.	
The motion was carried.	
Letter from Robertson & McNab was read, asking for payment of \$44.17 to Henry Hossfeld, for loss of sheep, worried by dogs.	
Schmidt—Schnurr—That the Reeve be authorized to arrange a settlement with Mr. Hossfeld.—Carried.	
Petition of John Kreitz and 180 others was presented to council, asking for the construction of a concrete crossing on Elora street, opposite the postoffice.	
Schmidt—Schnurr—That the petition be filed.—Carried.	
Letter was read from Rev. Dean Gehl of Formosa, praying council to assume a portion of the abandoned school ground in the village of Formosa, and open up same as a public highway.	
Schnurr—Miller—That this council assume the said grounds as soon as a deed of same is conveyed to this municipality.—Carried.	
By-law No. 14 was read a first time.	
Miller—Waack—That by-law No. 14 be now read and third time and finally passed.—Carried.	
Schnurr—Miller—That the Reeve and Clerk represent Carrick at the hearing of the appeals against the County Valuation, at Walkerton on October 17th.—Carried.	
Schmidt—Waack—That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 11th day of September next, for the transaction of general business. Carried.	

NEUSTADT

Mr. V. Holland, who has been working at the G. T. R. station here for the past six months, has been stationed at Harriston.

Mr. Val. Reiner, was the first man to thresh wheat in this vicinity. He says that the quality is good.

Mrs. Dietrich has returned from a two weeks' visit with Detroit friends.

Mr. D. J. Ashley, son of Mr. J. B. Ashley of Warton, and formerly of this place, has been appointed manager of the Union Bank at Nanaimo, B. C.

Mr. Jacob Molitor went to London on Saturday to visit his wife, who recently underwent an operation in that city. She is improving nicely, but must remain in the hospital yet for some time.

Mr. Nicholas Weber delivered a steer to the Lanz beefring, which when dressed weighed 540 lbs. A good record!

Misses Mary Sander and Netta Ries have secured good situations in Waterloo.

Sam Losch and Raymond Young of Mathewson, New Ontario, are on a visit to their home here.

Elvira, the seven year old daughter of Mr. Jacob Schaus of this village, is on the sick list.

Engelbert Widmeyer visited his children at Warton this week.

Misses Marjory and May Mullen of Buffalo are visiting relatives here.

FORMOSA.

Quite a number from the village attended the Walkerton races on Wednesday last.

Lorenz Heisz of Mildmay spent last Thursday in town.

Miss Tillie Graf is visiting her brother John at Detroit.

Mrs. Anthony Schnurr and children of Walkerton visited friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noll of Toronto are visiting at Julius Noll's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Schnurr, have returned to town, after a week's visit in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mrs. George Halk of Culross is under the doctor's care at present.

Miss Lydia Herrgott of Rochester is visiting at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Oehring, Mr. and Mrs. F. Oberle and Mr. and Mrs. H. Tiede Sundayed in Karlsruhe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt visited at Jos. Trautmann's of Ambelside on Sunday.

Clifford.

John Roth erected a new barn on his farm in Carrick.

249 tickets were sold for the Berlin excursion on July 21. Everybody reports a good time.

Louis Wolfe intends to build a new barn on the Sugg farm, which he recently purchased.

Miss Doris Graf and Pearl Eckenswiler passed their intermediate exams. for the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Fritz, mother of Mr. Jacob Fritz of this village, died in Neustadt on the 21st of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Behrens of Indian Head, Sask., are visiting friends in town.

Miss I. Knight of Listowel and Miss M. Runge of Toronto, who spent their vacation with Miss L. Dierlamm, have returned to their homes.

MOLTKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rehkopf are spending a few weeks with their daughter, Mrs. A. Grierison, at Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Maes and G. Amrell spent Sunday at H. Hill's.

Mr. E. Weber has given up his situation at E. Lanz's and left for Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Leutke Sundayed at J. Goessel's.

Mr. Chas. Peter has had a severe attack of appendicitis, but is now improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Knapp of Chesley Sundayed at C. Peter's.

Miss Annie Ortmann spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Lydia Lanz.

Wm. Baetz, A. Diemer, O. Gerber and F. Baetz attended Children's Day service on the 6th con., Sunday evening at A. Caskanette visited at Riversdale on Sunday.

Died—On the 25th July, a valuable canary belonging to our blacksmith.

Herbert Ruhl and L. Baetz are taking weekly piano lessons with Miss Gottfried of Neustadt.

BORN.

FISCHER—In Carrick on July 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fischer a son. The child died shortly after birth.

The World's Standard
for tea is
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

NINE MILLION TIES USED

Expenditure on One Item of Railway Construction in Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says: The forestry branch of the Department of the Interior has collected statistics with regard to the cross-tie consumption in Canada for 1910. There were 9,213,962 cross-ties purchased in 1910 by the steam and electric roads of Canada at a cost of \$3,535,228. This is a decrease of 35 per cent. from the number purchased in 1909. The average cost of these ties at the point of purchase was 38c per tie. Three kinds of wood, cedar, jackpine and hemlock, furnished 77 per cent. of all the ties purchased. Cedar itself supplied 40 per cent. of the total consumption, and its use is increasing yearly in proportion to other species. Oak, which makes an expensive tie, costing 74c each, was used principally by an United States company having mileage in Canada. Of the total number of ties purchased 70 per cent. were hewn ties. The only important species which has a majority of sawn ties was oak. Sawn ties cost on the average 36c per tie and hewn ties cost 3c. more. The steam railways used 95 per cent. of all the ties, and these ties cost them on the average 38c. The electric railways used 302,540 ties—an increase of 183 per cent. over 1909. They paid for their ties 41c. each. Although on the average, they use smaller ties, this excess of 3c in the cost is due not only to the disadvantages incident to contracts for smaller quantities of materials, but also to the fact that the electric roads are more likely to purchase tie at points where the price includes transportation charges.



Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods. Useful for five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Made in Canada

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

The railways announce an increase in the rates on anthracite coal.

Porcupine is crowded with people, and sanitary precautions are said to be badly neglected.

The Canadian Northern has taken out a permit for a new station at Belleville to cost \$32,000.

Over \$90,000,000 worth of minerals were produced in Ontario last year, which is 40 per cent. of the production of the whole Dominion.

Capt. Weller's boat, the *Romania*, on which he started to cross the ocean to Queenstown, was wrecked at Chebogue Point, N. S.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, hopes to supply the labor demands of the west with importations from Europe.

The contract has been signed with the Canadian Vickers, Limited, for the construction of a three-million-dollar drydock at Montreal.

A family named Lemieux lay claim to Anticosti Island, and are talking of taking legal proceedings against M. Menier, the present owner.

Louis Desautels and his wife were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Montreal for shocking cruelty to the woman's eight-year-old daughter.

The appointment of Mr. D. C. Cameron of Winnipeg to be Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in succession to Sir Daniel McMillan, has been put through by order in Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The rumored illness of the King is contradicted.

The visit of the British Atlantic fleet to Norway was postponed.

UNITED STATES.

An effort to disfranchise all negroes in Georgia is being made.

The sealing treaty was finally passed by the Senate at Washington.

The International Harvester Company is alleged to have violated the anti-trust law.

Thirty-seven of the alleged "wire-trust" men pleaded guilty and were fined in New York.

The reciprocity bill is signed and pulp and paper are now admitted free into the United States from lands upon which there are no export restrictions.

GENERAL.

A French army officer resigned his office on a question over a thousands of people are homeless as a result of extensive fires in Constantinople.

CAUGHT 77 WHALES.

Two Big Steamers Report by Wireless a Record Vancouver Catch.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The steam whalers *St. Lawrence* and *White*, working from the Kybunt station, have broken all records for their catch during the last two weeks, according to special advices received by wireless. Seventy-seven whales were taken off the coast of Vancouver.

FUEL IS SCARCE.

Saskatchewan Likely to Suffer by the Miners Strike.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says: The Government from information secured from all the coal dealers in the province, has issued a report on the present situation. Reports on scarcity of fuel are confirmed, and it is found that with the exception of a little supply which comes on the *Sea* from the Sour's Valley, all the coal in the district where the mines are now closed.

POOR CHANCE FOR AVIATORS.

Box Kites Shot Full of Holes From Deck of Battleship.

A despatch from Provincetown, Mass., says: The modern battleship is not likely to have much trouble in disposing of such enemies as come by aeroplane, if the aerial marksmanship of the gunners abroad the battleship *New Hampshire* is any indication. The tests were made more difficult by being held at night. Huge box kites, pulled through the air by a fast torpedo boat, were the targets. Under the eye of the warship's searchlights the flying marks, supposed to be hostile biplanes, were riddled with bullets from the rifles of sharpshooters and an automatic Colt field gun of eight calibre, which pumped 400 steel pellets a minute. The kites were easily hit at 300 and 500 yards.

GRAIN INSPECTOR ARRESTED.

Detectives Claim to Have Unearthed a System of Robbery.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Secret service men of the Canadian Pacific Railway claim to have unearthed a huge robbery game by which hundreds of cars have been looted in the local yards. Charles Thomas, a Government grain inspector, is under arrest. A number of other arrests, detectives claim, will follow. All grain inspectors have access to all freight cars, the detectives say. For several months complaints have been general about looting of C. P. R. freight cars in the local yards. Thomas came to Winnipeg two years ago from Kansas City.

A PLAGUE OF RATS.

Montreal Authorities Asked to Take Steps to Check Pest.

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal is suffering from a plague of rats, and the trouble has become so serious that the municipal authorities have been asked to take a hand. The trouble is felt especially by owners of warehouses along the harbor front, who claim that a constant stream of rodents is coming from the sewers and from the vessels in port, causing them heavy loss. Dr. Laberge, city health officer, has presented a report to the authorities outlining a plan of campaign to be carried on along scientific lines.

HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Bodies of Number of Victims of Typhoon in Tokio Recovered.

A despatch from Tokio, Japan, says: More than 100 persons are believed to have lost their lives early on Wednesday in the typhoon which swept over Tokio and Yokohama during the night. Forty bodies were recovered in the morning in the Suzaki district, including 23 occupants of a house of ill repute, which was washed away before the tenants could escape. The property loss will be large. Many fishing vessels and small coastwise craft are missing.

RUBBER PAVED STREETS.

Noise of the British Metropolis May End.

London will be better worth living in when rubber paved streets have made it a city of silence. Imagine, if possible, what the English metropolis will be like when the roll of wheels and the trotting of horses no longer make a lasting din and the noisier of motor buses make no more than a passing rumble.

Rubber-makers think this paradise of quietude sooner or later will be realized. The initial outlay for paving roadways with rubber composition will cost only a little more than the system at present in use and will be more than compensated for by the prolonged life of the rubber.

During many years rubber paving has been used with satisfactory results at some of the railway stations in London. Further, rubber paving blocks are reversible.

The opinion is now confidently expressed that the new product is bound to supersede the old style of roadway and paving. If its introduction means the constant roar and din of the traffic is to disappear, then Londoners will gladly welcome it.

C.P.R. LINER HIT SUNKEN ROCK

The Empress of China is Stranded on the Coast of Japan

A despatch from Tokio says: The British steamer *Empress of China* on Thursday struck a sunken rock off the Province of Boshu. Her passengers were landed safely. It is expected the vessel will be refloated.

The accident occurred near the scene of the wreck of the Great Northern steamer *Dakota* in the Spring of 1907. Submerged rocks extend about a mile from the coast, which is swept by dangerous currents.

As soon as word of the accident was received here Vice-Admiral Sato, the Minister of Marine, despatched the cruisers *Azo* and *Soya*, of the Japanese training squadron, to the assistance of the distressed ship. The cruisers took off the mails and baggage of the *Empress* and aided in removing the 185 passengers to the mainland. The passengers were temporarily housed in temples and a school building, and later proceeded by train to this city.

The ship's bottom was badly damaged, and if the craft is saved it will take three months to repair her.

STATISTICS.

Newzance—"Do you know, young man, that five out of six people who suffer from heart trouble have brought it upon themselves through the filthy habit of smoking?"

Karmly—"Deally! And possibly you are aware that nine out of ten people who suffer from black eyes can trace the complaint to a habit of not minding their own business."

And no man appreciates advice like the chap who is in trouble.

EXPLOSION IN WESTERN CITY

Saskatoon in Darkness, Water Supply Cut Off, Three Men Injured

A despatch from Saskatoon, Sask., says: Three men were injured, two seriously, and the city is in darkness indefinitely as the result of a boiler explosion at the city power plant early on Thursday afternoon. The boiler had been leaking all morning, and power was shut off pending repairs, but the leak got worse, and the fires were ordered to be drawn. While being drawn a boiler tube exploded, clouds of scalding water and superheated steam immediately enveloping the whole boiler room. I. Sullivan, a coal wheeler, received the first blast, being blown over a coal pile, but luckily escaped with bruises and a scratched hand. Immediately after came a discharge with the combined force of the three boilers, which were connected, the centre being the source of the trouble, the whole force aggregating 450 horse-power.

Andrew G. Sangster, superintendent of power; Harry Johnson, chief engineer, and Jack Kemp were the three men involved, the first and second named being badly scalded all over the body. Johnson had the flesh scalded almost off both arms and hands, and Sangster was also terribly scalded.

As the superintendent and chief engineer were injured and only subordinates left to handle the trouble, it is impossible to state when the plant will operate again, as the only means adopted for relieving the tension thus far has been the calling into requisition the services of the forty-horse-power city traction engine, ridiculously inefficient.

The city is devoid of water supply, and business in all shops operated by city power is at an absolute standstill.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—There was little or no business doing in Ontario wheat. Offerings of new are small, with dealers quoting 76 to 78c outside. Oats are easier. No. 1 at Chicago in Winnipeg prices were firmer.

Wheat—Winter wheat, 90 per cent patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50, Montreal freight, Man. \$3.10; second, \$2.95; second itoba flour—First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60, and strong bakers', \$4.40 on track Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.94; Bay ports; No. 2 at 97 1/4c, and No. 3 at 94 1/2c.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 at 76 to 78c, outside, and old at 81c, outside.

Barley—The market is dull, with prices nominal.

Oats—Ontario grades, 39 to 39 1/2c, outside, for No. 2, and at 41 1/2 to 42c, on track Toronto; No. 2 W. C. oats at 40 3/4c, and No. 3 at 39 1/4c, Bay ports.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 66 1/2c, Bay ports, and 70 1/2 to 71c, Toronto.

Peas—The market is dull, with prices purely nominal.

Rye—There is none offering, and prices are nominal.

Nothing offering.

Brans—Manitoba, \$20, in bags, Toronto, and shorts \$22, in bags, Ontario bran, \$20.50, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Small lots \$1.35 to \$1.90.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb., heavy, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 15 1/2 to 20c.

Potatoes—New, in barrels, \$4.50, and in cases, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 25c per lb.; fowl, 13 to 14c; turkeys, 13 to 15c.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 15 to 20c; inferior, 15 to 17c; Creamery, 23 to 24c per lb for rolls, and 21 to 22c for solids.

Eggs—Strictly new laid, 21 to 22c, and fresh 19 to 20c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—Large, 13c, and twins 13 1/4c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11 1/2c per lb, in case lots. Pork, short cut, 8c.

Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1/2c; heavy, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 15 1/2 to 20c.

Pieces, 10 1/4c; tubs, 10 1/2c; rails, 10 1/4c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 42 1/2 to 43c, extra lots, ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 42 to 42 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 41 1/2 to 42c; No. 2 local white, 41c; No. 2 local white, 40c; No. 4 local white, 39c; Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.50; do, seconds, \$4.80; Winter wheat patents, \$4.90 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.60; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do, in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Rolled oats, \$2.75; \$2.75; bag of 50 lbs., \$2.25; Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 70c; Mill feed—Bran, Ontario, \$21 to \$22; Manitoba, \$20 to \$21; middlings, Ontario, \$24 to \$25; horts, Manitoba, \$23; mouille, \$23 to \$24; Eggs—Selected, 21 1/2c; fresh, 17 1/2c; No. 1 stock, 15 1/2c; Cheese—Westerns, 11 3/4 to 12 1/4c; easterns, 11 1/2 to 12c; Butter—Choice, 22 3/4 to 23 1/4c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—Wheat—July 95 1/2c; September, 95 3/4c; December, 97 1/2c; Cash, No. 1 hard, 99 1/4c; No. 1 Northern, 96 3/4 to 98 1/4c; No. 2 Northern, 94 1/4 to 97 1/4c; No. 3 wheat, 92 1/4 to 94 3/4c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 1/2 to 63c; Oats—No. 3 white, 38 3/4 to 39 1/4c; No. 2 rye, 81c; Bran—\$2.50 to \$2.81; Flour—First patents, \$4.90 to \$5.10; second patents, \$4.40 to \$4.65; first clears, \$3.25 to \$3.45; second clears, \$2.25 to \$2.45.

Buffalo, Aug. 1.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, carloads, store, \$1.03 5/8c; Winter, No. 2 red, 89c; No. 3 red, 88c; No. 2 white, 86c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67c; No. 4 yellow, 65 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 64 3/4c, all on track through bill; Oats—No. 2 white, 42 3/4c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 4 white, 41c.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Choice steers sold at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c, fair at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, and common at 4 to 4 1/4c per pound.

Sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$6; lambs at \$3.75 to \$5; and calves at \$3 to \$6 each, as to quality. The demand for hogs was good, and prices ruled firm, with sales of selected lots at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Steers and heifers of the rougher class were sold as low as \$4.60 and \$4.75. Medium cattle ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.80. Cows and bulls were steady at \$4.50 to \$5 and \$5.10 for the choicest offerings. Milkers were quoted at \$5 to \$6 for good ones. Hogs and other small stock were steady.

CANADA'S NEW COINAGE.

Design for New Fifty and Ten-Cent Pieces are Received.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An extra of the *Canada Gazette* proclaims the design for the new 50-cent and 10-cent pieces. For the 50-cent pieces the obverse impression will have the effigy of King George with the Imperial crown and robe, and the inscription "Georgius V. Rex Et Ind. Imp." and for the reverse "50 cents, Canada," the year, a wreath of maple and the Imperial crown. The impression of the 10-cent piece will be the same except for the denomination.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Mrs. Frances Saunders was killed by a fall from a cliff near Bristol.

Any Midgley, a woollen weaver, was accidentally killed in a Huddersfield mill.

The Lord Mayor of London celebrated the Coronation by losing his watch in the crowd.

Eight persons were injured in a motor bus accident which occurred at Kensal Rise, London.

One man was killed while eleven were injured in an accident at Messrs. Duxford's Shipyard, Sunderland, recently.

While examining a loaded revolver with some friends in a railway carriage at Bethnal Green, Arthur Cutler, aged 18, was fatally shot.

The Earl of Ducie has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Gloucestershire, which he has held since 1857. The earl is eighty-four years old.

The strike in the woolcombing industry at Bradford and district has ended, the men having decided to return to work on the old conditions.

There was not a single bid at Yarmouth fish market for a cargo of iced Norwegian mackerel which had been diverted from Hull owing to the strike there.

The King's Bounty has been granted to the wife of Thomas Blackham, of Burnham (Bucks), near Maidenhead, who gave birth to triplets, all girls, on Coronation Day.

A Preston woman of 92, who walked as a scholar in a procession during the Coronation celebrations of William IV., has just received her fourth Coronation medal.

After being reprimanded by his father for getting up late in the morning, Herbert Ward, a boy of sixteen, was found hanging in a stable at Oadby, near Leicester.

A London man, who has failed to pay his way, admits that for four years he has worked only on Bank Holidays—and even then only at picking up waste paper!

According to a report issued this week there were 103 boiler explosions, resulting in fourteen persons being killed and sixty-two injured, in the United Kingdom last year.

Disorderly scenes took place at Evesham during Coronation festivities. The crowd, believing the public ball was paid out of public funds, tore down the decorations, set fire to them and broke the windows in the mayor's house.

Decayed potatoes caused the death of three sailors on board the *Dreadnought "Superb"* at Portland. An unpleasant smell was detected in the lower provision hold, and the men, proceeding to ascertain the cause, were immediately overcome by gas.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. William Glynn Charles Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Flint, in the place of Mr. Hugh R. Hughes, deceased. The new lieutenant is a grandson of Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

A CHEMICAL BULLET.

An inventive German has recently taken out a patent for a pistol for producing apparent death for a brief time. It is loaded with a bullet made of chemical composition, to which is added enough powder to propel it. The bullet explodes and causes a thick cloud of vapor, which envelops the victim, makes it impossible for him to see, renders his breathing difficult, and he finally falls into a swoon that lasts from ten minutes to half an hour. It is believed that the new pistol will be of importance for policemen, as they may be able to overcome rowdies or even unmanageable crowds effectively without killing anybody.

USE OF COCAINE SPREADING

Montreal Chief of Police Makes It a Feature of His Report

A despatch from Montreal says: The feature of the annual report of the Superintendent of Police for the year 1910, which has just been made public, is the letter dealing with the increasing use of cocaine in Montreal. Chief Campeau says in part:

"In submitting the annual report of the operations of the police department for the year 1910, I think it my duty to speak of the increasing use of cocaine which is spreading amongst the younger element of the city especially. Since July last, the police of Montreal have made over 150 arrests on charges of using or selling the drug. This number is alarming and the attention of the authorities is drawn to this fact particularly. Offences are repeated in more than normal proportions, and this is due to the facility with which one can procure the poison and the brazenness of those who sell this pernicious product."

IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Dominion Trade Returns for the Quarter Ending With June

A despatch from Ottawa says: For the past quarter of the present fiscal year Canada's total trade was \$180,850,488, an increase of \$9,706,798, as compared with April, May and June of last year. The increase was entirely in imports, which totalled \$121,353,333, or nearly twelve millions more than the corresponding period of last year.

Exports of domestic products aggregated \$54,624,408, a falling off of nearly three millions, of which two millions was in exports of forest products. The trade for June totalled \$68,710,369, an increase of \$2,698,445. Imports for the month totalled \$43,800,881, an increase of a little over three millions.

Customs revenue for the three months was \$18,920,768, an increase of \$2,353,347.

Design for New Fifty and Ten-Cent Pieces are Received.

HOW TO OBTAIN

A GOOD COLOR

A Treatment to Restore the Blood Supply That Has Been Most Successful

There is only this to tell people who are pale, weak and bloodless. You are pale and weak because you haven't enough blood and you won't be better until your blood supply is increased. You should not lose any time in increasing your blood supply, for people who neglect anaemia, often slip into a deadly decline. When you have increased your blood supply you can reasonably expect to have a good color, to have lost that tired, breathless feeling, to have a good appetite and get good nourishment from your food. Now the only quick and always effective way to get a supply of new, rich, red blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and this new blood coursing through the veins, brings health and strength to every organ and every part of the body, making weak, ailing people bright, active and strong. This has been proved in thousands of cases of which the case of Mrs. George Clark, Abbottsford, B.C., is a fair sample. Mrs. Clark says: "After spending two years and six months in a hospital training for a nurse, I began to fail in health, was very pale and the least exertion would leave me out of breath. After graduating I came to British Columbia to take up my profession as a private nurse. The first case I took I found I was not able to go on with my work. Doctors' tonics failed me, and acting on my own judgment, I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished them I was really surprised at the result. The color came back to my face. I gained in strength and by the time I had used nine boxes I was back at my work as a nurse. I have since married, but still have my friendly feeling for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OLD CHINESE WALL PAPER.

Made to Order and Stamped, Hand Painted or Printed From Blocks.

It is said that the European notion of wall paper was imported from China. There its ornamental use for screens, partitions and the like was shown as early as the fourth century. Authorities on this subject assert that it was Holland during her naval supremacy of the sixteenth century which first began to adopt and hand around the wall paper idea.

The early Chinese wall papers were printed from blocks, hand painted or stamped with infinite labor and exquisite art. They were made to order—produced in sheets of various dimensions according to the uses to which they were put. The modern rolls of wall paper with a continuous duplicate design were unknown. It was not until the invention of the modern printing and stamping machines with cylindrical rollers that a continuous conventional pattern was favored.

As neither China nor Japan was a communicative country during the beginning of the commercial history of Europe these wall paper importations were few and far between and considerably at a premium. Yet they soon hit the European fancy as a good substitute for the arras and tapestries of the time.

Up to the end of the seventeenth century the imported product was prohibitive in price, however, and it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that it was really a familiar thing on the market. When the methods for printing and stamping wall paper from blocks was introduced from China each nation was jealous of its neighbor in the wall paper trade and tried to keep its own process a secret.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the English were the largest importers of the hand decorated Chinese wall papers, but only for a short time. As the demand increased they began to perfect a process of paper stamping and paper decoration to imitate tapestries, and with improved machinery soon cheapened their product and popularized it all over Europe. By the time of the Stuarts the arras of Shakespeare's era was beginning to disappear.

The small son of a physician had a babyish visitor, whom he suddenly terrified by abrupt display of his father's cherished anatomical skeleton.

"Pa thinks a lot of that," he proudly asserted.

"Why?" asked the shivering guest.

"Oh, I dunno," was the host's uncertain reply. "I never asked him. Maybe it was pa's first patient, who gave him his dead old bones."

ENEMY TO TRUE CHARITY

WORKERS SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE HUMAN BEINGS.

Begging Prevents Society From Paying Greater Debt.

Of all the creatures that infest the social system, perhaps the beggar is the most despicable, writes Mr. Frank Crane in the Chicago Tribune. And that for the simple reason that he is doing his best to destroy charity. The altruistic impulse is the noblest in the human heart. To strengthen and develop it is to advance the happiness and peace of the race. The institution of begging tends to cut the nerve of altruism. It prostrates pity to a means of livelihood.

Begging is not bad because it costs so much; it is bad because it prevents society from paying the much greater debt it owes. People become satisfied and think they have done their duty when they hand a few pennies to the wretched old woman in rags at the church door; whereas, as a matter of fact, their duty is to pay many dollars to schools, hospitals, and the like for the purpose of preventing ignorance and suffering.

I have had quite a struggle to screw my courage up to the point where I make it a rule never to give a cent to the professional beggar. But I have succeeded. And I think I am more just and more kind for it. Also more liberal, for the moral pang has bade me seek out honest and straight institutions which are doing worthy eleemosynary work and to give them ten times what the beggar tipping would have cost.

BEGGING IS DEBASING.

Those who really care for their fellow men should refrain from encouraging beggary in any way, for the reason that no business is so debasing to the character of the one who follows it. A beggar must cringe and grovel and demean himself before his fellow-men. He literally sells his soul to contempt. He deprives himself of every manly, self-respecting quality.

I am aware of the precepts of the Bible about charity. I know the commands, "Give to him that asketh of thee," "Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor," and the like, as well as the theorem, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," but it all depends on how one reads the Bible.

It should not be construed literally. The book itself says: "The letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive." Especially is this true when a literal compliance with a precept plainly defeats the object which the giver of the precept had in mind.

The admonitions of religion should be mixed by us with all the intelligence and common sense we possess. Now, while in the days of Christ, in the middle ages, and in all the eras previous to this age of popular government, it may have helped cure the hurt of poverty to bestow alms indiscriminately, it is most certain that such action in this day of the world increases poverty, debauches souls, ruins character, and tends to prolong iniquitous and unjust social conditions.

There were no public hospitals for the sick, no blind asylums, no deaf and dumb institutions, no places to care for the insane and feeble minded, and no public employment offices in existence in the age when the New Testament was written. Before our era there were no public schools, neither were there legislatures for the redress of public grievances.

All these modern institutions do by system and intelligent order,

A Triumph Of Cookery

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels **Post Toasties** in tempting the palate.

"**Post Toasties**" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"**The Memory Lingers**" Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.

and hence do a thousands times better, the work of humane help toward the unfortunate. My first duty, therefore, if I want really to be a humane and kind man is to pay my just taxes to the government. The man who dodges his taxes and doles out so-called charity to the poor is a swindler. It is as if he gave the poor a loaf of bread and destroyed their bakery. He gives where it can be seen and noted, or at least where he can feel it directly, and withholds where it cannot be seen and where he can feel only through his reason.

I look askance upon every private endowment. Nothing is good through and through that is done for a people that is not done by the people themselves. I believe the State to-day is doing more real eleemosynary work than all her churches, benevolent private organizations, and generous millionaires put together. I hear no hard words for Carnegie and Rockefeller and others who have endowed colleges, libraries, hospitals, and the like; but I cannot help thinking that the time will come when the millionaire who has found himself in possession of more money than he can use will turn it back to the people whence he got it.

CHARITY IN TRUE SENSE.

Another means of real charity is to furnish employment and to treat employees like human beings. I believe a man like the late Marshall Field, like Milton Wilson, Paul Friedmann of Limbach, in Saxony, whose factory is a model of humane contrivance for the welfare of his workers, or like any one of a hundred others I might mention who give honest workers a fair chance to earn a competence and not sacrifice their self-respect, is doing infinitely more good than the medieval saints who gave bread and pennies to the beggars.

What right minded and right hearted people want is not a chance to grab but a chance to earn.

Give a man justice and you give him noblest charity.

Give a man opportunity and you help him without breaking down his self-respect.

Give a man work and fair pay for it and you give him something without at the same time robbing him of that sense of manhood and usefulness which is "the immediate jewel of the soul."

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

Little Ethel had been very naughty. It was certainly wrong of her to tie the cat's tail to the chair leg, and pour ink into her father's slippers. She deserved to be punished.

So her mother sent her from the room without any dinner, but when the pudding came on the scene her conscience smote her, and she determined to give Ethel another chance.

"Tell Ethel that if she will be very, very good for the rest of the afternoon, she may have some pudding," she said to the servant.

The servant delivered the message and returned in a few minutes with Ethel's reply.

"Please, mum, Miss Ethel wants to know what kind of pudding it is before she makes any promises!"

THE WRIGGLER.

"Ferdinand, what is the matter?" cried the young wife to her husband, who seemed to be trying to tie himself into a knot.

There was no reply save a few gurgles, as the unhappy man bent his body backwards until his face grew red.

"Let me share your trouble, Ferdinand," pleaded the young wife.

Still the man bent his body over, now twisting one way, now another.

"Tell me. What is it?" begged his wife.

"It's only a collar-stud that has slipped down my back," growled the man, and once more he proceeded to stand on his head.

"What is the greatest get-rich-quick scheme you know of?" asked the flimsy financier of his partner.

"Taking the money away from other people who want to get rich quick."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"My work," remarked the bald-headed dentist, "is so painless that my patients often fall asleep in the chair while I am operating."

"Huh, that's nothing," retorted his rival. "My patients nearly all insist on having their pictures taken while I am at work, in order to catch the expression of delight on their faces!"

The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore, all housekeepers should commence using Wilson's Fly Pads early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

Missionary (explaining to visitors)—Our situation was so remote that for a whole year my wife never saw a white face but my own. Sympathetic Young Woman—Oh, the poor thing!

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Prices Higher in Canada Than in United States.

Prices of sheep are much lower in the United States than in Canada, due to the fact that Ontario specializes on pedigreed flocks, as appears later on. In the United States they range from \$2.90 per head in Texas to \$5.30 in Illinois and Iowa, while in Canada the range is from \$4 in Nova Scotia to \$7 in Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Prices of swine are slightly higher in Canada than in the United States. In the eastern border States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, they range from \$10 to \$11.50 a head; and in the central border States the range is about the same. In the western border States the range of prices is from \$10.40 to \$11.10. In the great agricultural States of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa prices of swine vary little from those already quoted. In western Canada from \$12 to \$13, prices is from \$10 to \$13 and in western Canada, from \$12 to \$13. The highest American price is \$11.80 a head in Wisconsin, as against the highest Canadian price of 13 a head, which is quoted for Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Little Janie had been guilty of some act of trifling unkindness, and her mother, wishing to point a timely moral, reminded her that "true ladies are always kind."

Janie's younger brother Stephen sat by but said nothing at the time. But some days later, wishing to express unmeasured commendation of a rather effeminate young man who had granted him favors, he convulsed the family by ruminating aloud at dinner:

"Dr. Johnson is a perfect lady. He is so kind."

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

"How do you find things, my man?" "Very dull, I'm glad to say." "Glad! Why?" "I'm a knife-grinder."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An Irishman and an Englishman were arguing as to which of their respective countries possessed the greatest seaport. The Englishman said, of course, that his did. "For," said he, "more steamers, both screw and paddle, arrive at Liverpool in one day than any Irish port in a week."

"I doubt that," said Pat. "There is Cork, for instance. Thousands of screws enter it daily."

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Flatte: "I thought I'd practice on my cornet last evening, but to save me I couldn't get the right pitch on it."

Bratte: "Couldn't you get the window open?"

"What's the window to do with it?"

"Well, the right pitch would have been through that."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargel in Cows.

Some of the brewers of Vienna having combined to advance the price of beer, a member of the town council gravely proposed that the city government should at once establish a brewery, and sell the favorite German beverage at cost.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no future trouble will be experienced. O. T.

WAY THE WIND HOWLED.

Side by side they sat, at peace with all the world, whilst the cruel wind howled around them, rustling the leaves in the tree under which they sat.

"How the wind howls," yelled the maiden, shivering violently.

"Yes," cried her lover.

"Why does it howl?" shouted she.

"I don't know. Perhaps it has the toothache," replied the man, holding her close.

"The toothache! What do you mean?"

"Yes, the toothache! Have you never heard of the teeth of the gale?"

And then the wind howled with increased fury, and the maiden broke off the engagement.

HEALTHGRAMS.

When the wind blows it is well to open your windows; when it stops blowing it is wise to keep them open.

Give your skin a "show" whenever you can; the sunbaths of the ancients are worth imitating.

Decaying matter about your house robs you of your lung-food. Water is the universal drink of the animal creation; "fire water" is man's universal scourge.

If you always consult books about your diet you "sentence" your stomach.

The trees and the grass are making life giving air for you; go get it.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Gracie studies music, and has recently become acquainted with sharps and flats and their nature. One day her grammar school teacher, in the process of trying to bring out a certain fact, inquired:

"When two little babies come to a family at the same time, what do we call them?"

Class chorus, triumphantly: "Twins."

"Correct! And now, when three babies come at the same time, what are they?"

Silence, then Gracie's voice raised in shrill pride: "Please teacher, accidentals!"

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$50. Cured him with \$100 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$55.00. Profit on Liniment, \$5.00.

MOISE DEROSE. Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Mr. Brown: "Is that dog of yours smart?" Mr. Ridge (proudly): "Smart? Well, I should think so. I was going out with him yesterday and I stopped and said: 'Towser, we've forgotten something.' And he barked if he didn't sit down and scratch his head to see if he could think what it was."

American and Canadian scientists tell us that the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency. Wilson's Fly Pads Kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

"Do you think it is becoming?" she asks, appearing in her newest gown. "Don't bother about that!" gushes the friend. "It is perfect! It is simply delicious. My dear, it makes you look absolutely helpless."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY. For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

In Turkey, Persia, and some other Oriental countries, the bow-string is the method of execution. This is a stout cord of catgut placed around the victim's neck with two slipknots, which are suddenly drawn tight by two strong men. This kills the criminal by strangulation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargel in Cows.

Some of the brewers of Vienna having combined to advance the price of beer, a member of the town council gravely proposed that the city government should at once establish a brewery, and sell the favorite German beverage at cost.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no future trouble will be experienced. O. T.

WAY THE WIND HOWLED.

Side by side they sat, at peace with all the world, whilst the cruel wind howled around them, rustling the leaves in the tree under which they sat.

"How the wind howls," yelled the maiden, shivering violently.

"Yes," cried her lover.

"Why does it howl?" shouted she.

"I don't know. Perhaps it has the toothache," replied the man, holding her close.

"The toothache! What do you mean?"

"Yes, the toothache! Have you never heard of the teeth of the gale?"

And then the wind howled with increased fury, and the maiden broke off the engagement.

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The doctor stood by the bedside and looked gravely down at the invalid. "I cannot hide from you the fact that you are very ill," he said. "Is there anyone you would like to see?" "Yes," said the sufferer, faintly. "Who is it?" "Another doctor."

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"A great many people owe their lives to that doctor," said Kickington.

"Is he a clever physician?" "It isn't that I referred to. He is never in when you want him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.

J. J. DONNELLY ON RECIPROCIITY.

The following is a report of a speech on Reciprocal Trade with the U. S. made by J. J. Donnelly, M. P. for South Bruce, in the House of Commons—

Mr. Chairman, before dealing with the principal effects of the proposed tariff changes now before the House, I wish to make a short reference to the conditions which led up to the present situation. The Payne-Aldrich Bill, which came into effect in the United States in the year 1909, provided for a maximum and a minimum tariff. The minimum tariff, which was the regular tariff, was considerably higher than the Canadian tariff, but was still 25 per cent lower than the maximum tariff. The maximum tariff was to be applied against all countries which, in the judgment of the president, discriminated in tariff legislation against the United States. The President of the United States took the ground that the terms of the French treaty, which a short time previously had been arranged between Canada and France, discriminated against the United States, and that therefore unless certain tariff concessions were made they would impose their maximum tariffs on all imports from Canada. Our Government became alarmed, they sent representatives to Albany and then to Washington, and finally agreed that if the President would refrain from using his big stick, thirteen classes of articles would be placed upon a list advantageous to the United States, and assured the President that they would later on consider a broader tariff agreement with the United States. The changes in connection with the thirteen classes of articles may have been unimportant. The objectionable feature of the whole transaction was that our government assented to the principle of being dictated to from Washington in the arrangement of tariff legislation. In the fall of 1910 negotiations were again resumed, and in January of this year the Hon. Minister of Customs (Mr. Paterson) and the Hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) went to Washington and arranged the present pact. There is a difference, however, in the way that the measure was submitted, in the two countries. In the United

States the question was submitted to the House of Representatives and to the Senate not as a party measure in the same sense that it is submitted here. It was dealt with more upon its merits. The Democratic Party or the Republican party did not depend upon the result. But the situation here is very different. An agreement of great national importance is entered into by two members of the cabinet without consulting the people, without consulting the members of the House who represent the people, and we have been told by one Liberal member of the House that it was only submitted to the members of the cabinet for their consideration for about one hour before it was brought down to this House as a government measure on the same day. Theoretically, the government supporters are free to support or oppose it, but they are aware that such opposition might lead to the defeat of the government that they were elected to support. The right hon. Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) has stated that the government will stand or fall by this agreement. The Minister of Finance stated that Parliament is bound to accept the agreement entered into by these two cabinet ministers. The main principle of the proposal is, that we should open our market and let in a long list of articles mentioned in the agreement, mostly natural and farm products, and that the Americans should open their market to us on similar terms. With regard to the United States lowering their rates of duty upon Canadian products, I have no objection to make. I realize that the United States tariff is a subject for the United States government to settle. If they really want to secure our products they will grant them free entry. The indications are that in the near future the Democrats will be in control and we will then receive many concessions proposed by this agreement without sacrificing our home market. It has been stated by the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Sifton) that eighty per cent of all our agricultural products are required to supply our home market, and I am not aware that this statement has been successfully refuted; while the remaining 20 per cent find a ready market under present conditions. Why, then, should we open up our home market to the competition of half the civilized world in order that we

may get into a market that already has a surplus of the principal products included in the pact? During 1908 the United States exported the following:

Wheat.....	151,000,000 bush.
Oats.....	2,333,000 "
Barley.....	8,262,000 "
Oil Cake.....	89,303,000 "
Flax seed.....	437,000 "

While there is a decrease in their exports of grain there is an increase in their exports of grain products. In 1908 they exported \$42,000,000 worth of meal and flour while in 1909 they exported \$66,000,000 worth of the same commodity, an increase of \$24,000,000, showing that they approve of the principle of sending out all their exports as far as possible in the shape of the finished product. The same condition exists in regard to live stock. While there has been a decrease in their exports of live stock there has been an increase in their exports of beef and pork. In 1905 they exported beef and pork to the value of \$133,000,000. In 1908 they exported \$172,000,000 worth, an increase of \$39,000,000.

Now, dealing with some of the different items I propose first to take up the question of wheat. There may be local conditions at some points near the border which might occasion an apparent difference in the price of wheat in favour of the American producer; yet, I see no reason to think that this agreement would materially increase the price of wheat. In some of the Liberal papers a statement is made that the removing of duty on wheat would increase the price of our Canadian wheat at least ten cents a bushel. In order to show the editors of these papers that their Liberal political friends who have made a study of this question do not agree with them, I will quote the remarks of the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Gaitner) as they appear in 'Hansard' at page 5790:

"I do say, this, however, that so far as I have been able to examine that matter—and I have looked into it with some care—I cannot see any reason why we should expect any very great increase in the price of wheat for transportation to the United States. There may be a reason, and there may be an increased price, but I am not able exactly to find out how it will come about.

"We have heard a good deal about the benefits that would accrue to our farmers if they could get into the American market with their barley. While the price of malting barley is higher on the

American side of the line than on this side, there are many factors that tend to prevent our Canadian farmers from ever going extensively into the raising of barley.

Among them is the scarcity of farm labour and the general use of the self-binder and the fact that such barley can only be produced on very fertile soil and handled only under very favorable weather conditions. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, when farm help was plentiful, the farmer could cut his barley with the self-rake reaper, leaving it lie a few days, and thus have a fair chance of harvesting it while the grain was still dry and bright. A field of barley that does not ripen evenly, if cut with a self-binder will not produce good malting barley. In fact the length of time required to dry any barley cut with a self-binder reduces the possibility of its being of a high grade. The progressive farmer who is anxious to conserve the fertility of the soil, would prefer to feed his barley at home and get his return from the sale of his live stock and dairy products. Even if our farmers desired to ship their feed barley to the United States, they could not profitably do so and compete with American corn. In support of this statement I may say that last winter many of our stockmen in Ontario were feeding corn to their cattle although feed barley could be purchased at that time for about one cent a pound. With regard to hay, when making a comparison of the price of hay in the United States and Canada, it is always well to remember that on the other side the quotations are on the long ton, 2,240 pounds, while in Canada a ton requires only 2,000 pounds. I may say that so far as the people of Bruce county are concerned, they have higher ambition than to spend their time raising hay for the Americans. They raise hay, it is true, and we expect they will continue to raise hay, but they prefer to feed it to their stock and to maintain the fertility of their farms by the by-products. The people of Western Ontario and particularly the people of the county of Bruce, have for many years gone extensively into the raising of horses, which has proved a very profitable occupation. While fancy or select horses have found a ready market in the United States, the opening of the three prairie provinces has supplied the best market for the great bulk of our horses. Any person familiar with the horse industry knows that no matter how carefully the sires and dams may be selected, a very small proportion of the horses raised will be what might be called fancy horses, and it is easily seen how important it is to preserve the Western Canadian market for good serviceable blocks of horses. Our Liberal friends tell us that the West will soon be in a position to raise their own horses. Well, we have heard that statement for the last 15 years, but the demand has kept on increasing and in all probability will increase for many years to come, as only a small portion of the arable land of that great country has yet been brought under cultivation. I have been assured by men familiar with conditions in the West that if this agreement goes into effect our horses will be displaced in the prairie provinces by the cheaper horses in the Western states. I have here document No. 849, prepared by the American Tariff Board relative to the various commodities named in the proposed reciprocity measure, and at page 109 I find the following:

Prices of horses range from \$106 to \$125 per head in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota the range is from \$111 to \$126, and in Montana, Idaho and Washington from \$80 to \$108. In Eastern Canada prices of horses range from \$107 to \$139 per head, while in western Canada the range is from \$107 to \$156. In the great agricultural states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, prices range from \$120 to \$124. In all the Canadian provinces, except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, the prices are higher than in any of our states.

At page 110 I read that the average price of horses per head in Montana is given at \$80 and in Saskatchewan the average price of horses is given at \$156 per head. I wish also to call attention to the American view as put forward in the 'Saturday Evening Post' of March 25, by Senator Beveridge, of the United States who writes:

"Take horses and mules. We now ship to Canada every year thousands more of horses and mules than Canada ships to us. Canada has an under supply of horses and mules; comparatively we have an over supply. So the free interchange of horses and mules between this country and Canada means an enlarged market for the horses and mules raised by our farmers. And our farmers want that enlarged market, do they not? Why, then, should we make it hard for them to enter that market with their horses and mules?"

In reference to the position of the cattle and meat trade, should we enter into this proposed agreement, I find in the Toronto 'Globe' an article extolling the benefits that will accrue to the United States from the pact, and there is something in that article that our farmers should reflect upon. The 'Globe' is giving a statement of the conditions in the United States, and it says:

"The meat trust has taken toll of the people without mercy, and the cost of living has been forced up so high that the farmers also, and in some measure, the consumers, have revolted, and demanded the removal of the food taxes that were used to make great fortunes for the manipulators of the markets. On the one hand the trusts were able to depress the farmers' selling prices, and on

the other to compel the consumer to pay enhanced prices for their food supplies. The secret of the meat trust's tremendous power lay in the fact that the farmer was selling cattle at prices arranged by a little group of men who controlled practically all the packing houses in the United States, while the consumer was buying meat at retail stores similarly controlled by the trust.

This is a fair explanation of the conditions existing in the United States and if it means anything, it means that the meat trusts had got practical control of both producers and consumers there, and the result of entering into this agreement would be simply to extend the scope of their operations. They have now their machinery in very good order to control the ninety millions of people in the United States, and it will be a very simple matter for them to extend their operations to the seven or eight million people in Canada. The last census showed that the State of Pennsylvania had a slightly larger population, and the State of New York a much larger population, than had the entire Dominion of Canada, so that for the meat trust to extend their operations to Canada would be nothing more to them than extending their operations into another state.

In regard to the hog industry, I wish to say that our farmers have made great progress during the past ten years. Canadian bacon has gained an enviable reputation in the British market. Now, if this pact goes into effect, the result will be an interchange of hogs—whether our hogs go to the United States or the United States hogs come here, the result will be that the identity of Canadian bacon will be lost, for the Americans produce sixteen hogs to one produced in Canada. Even should the agreement be revoked—as our Liberal friends seem to think, would be such an easy thing to do—it would take years to establish Canadian bacon in the position it occupies to-day.

So far as I am aware the farmers of Western Ontario have not been asking for reciprocity in hogs or hog products. The very opposite is the case, for, as a matter of fact they have been asking for increased protection in hog products. I have a copy of a petition which was sent to me during the last session of parliament, and was presented to this House early in that session. This is not in any case a partisan document, and it was prepared at a time when there was no talk of reciprocity, but when the farmers were simply looking at it from a business standpoint of view. I will read the petition to you so that you may see what their view is:

To the Premier and members of the Dominion Parliament of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—In view of the enormous quantities of hog products being imported into Canada from the United States during the last few years, and in constantly increasing quantities which in most cases is being slaughtered on the Canadian market at a time when there is no local occasion for it, the only apparent reason being a glut in the United States market, thus enabling our Canadian packers and dealers to get supplies at a considerably reduced price, the effect of which they use to reduce the price to the producers here without, as experience shows, reducing the price to the consumer, and whereas Canada is capable of producing an abundance of pork products for the home market as well as for export and are anxious to be relieved of the great annoyance and loss of this periodical slump, therefore we humbly petition and strongly urge your honorable body to increase the tariff on pork from two cents to four cents, and we hereby request our representative to both advocate and support such a measure at the approaching session of the House; believing that producer and consumer would be greatly benefitted by a more uniformly even fair price.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray:

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Of the many hundreds of cures wrought by Father Morrissey's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) few are more remarkable than the saving of the life of Mrs. John S. Baker, of 164 Rockland Road (North End), St. John, N.B. She wrote on Oct. 16, 1909:

"I wish to express my gratitude that I am living to-day, saved from the grave by Father Morrissey's No. 10 (Lung Tonic). This time last year I had pleuro-pneumonia and bronchitis, and had been given up to die, and had my lungs tapped in the City Hospital, and never expected to walk again; I was continually getting worse every day. I came home from the hospital, and everyone was watching for me to die. I tried everything but there seemed to be no cure for me.

"I began taking Father Morrissey's No. 10, and the second day I could eat without pain. I used 22 bottles of No. 10, as I was run down right into consumption, and for six months was just a shadow until I began to use it, and now I am in good health, and surprised most of my neighbors by gaining as quickly. I feel it my duty to publish it everywhere I can, as with all I can say I cannot recommend it too highly—it was a life saver to me, and I am very thankful to recommend it, as it is worth all it is said."

Father Morrissey's No. 10 is very different from the many preparations that simply relieve a cough. No. 10 relieves the cause of the cough, restores the membranes of throat and lungs to a healthy condition, and tones up the whole system, giving strength to resist future attacks.

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J. J. DONNELLY ON RECIPROCIETY

(continued from page 4)

John McCharles, Dan MacKay, James H. Needham, A. W. Hamilton, Fred H. Solomon, W. J. Thompson, R. Hamilton, W. J. McGuire, V. C. Smith, K. Finlayson, Alex. Thomson, W. R. MacDonald, J. A. Ruttle, J. E. McKenzie, Henry Campbell, W. E. Treleven, Elisha McDonald, Daniel Atan, Angus McIntosh, Thos. Glenn, Wm. Hendesson, Godfrey Hall, Alex. McKinnon, Herb. Ensign, John A. McKay, Wm. J. McKenzie, Thomas Moor, William Davis, Thos. McDonald, Levi Boyle, Dave McDonald, Tom Speers, Cornelius McGilvray, W. S. McCrostie, Edward MacKay, David Falconer, John McLeod, John Fraser, John McIver, James Kenny, J. L. Bowers, Archie Harper, D. S. McDonald, John McDonald, A. McLennan, Kenneth McDonald, John Breckenridge, Electors of the South Riding of Bruce.

24, where the Minister of Customs (Mr. Paterson) replying to an inquiry made by the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Edwards) the Minister of Customs (Mr. Paterson) stated that there were 12,226 sheep and lambs sent into Canada from the United States during the month of May this year, and that the value of these lambs and sheep was \$21,065. Instead of our lambs going into the United States, evidently the result would be that our home market would be swamped by American sheep and lambs. The defenders of reciprocity tell us that it will open up a market with 90,000,000 people. Take the population of Canada at about seven or eight million and the population of the United States at about ninety million, the proportion would be twelve to one.

So for every Canadian farmer who is permitted to enter free into the United States market, twelve American farmers will be permitted to enter free into this country. By looking through the Canada Year-book for 1910, which was recently issued, I find that what is listed as animals and animal products we imported from the United States, \$11,836,464, and exported to the United States, \$10,629,614, or the value of our imports from the United States for home consumption was \$1,206,849 greater than the value of our exports to that country. I find that we imported in that year from the United States meats to the value of \$2,216,343 and exported to the United States, \$69,965. In other words, for every dollar's worth of meat that we sold to the United States we bought \$30 worth from them. Of eggs, we imported from the United States during 1910, \$177,577, and we exported to them in the same year, \$11,551, or we bought \$15 worth from them for every dollar's worth that we exported to them. Evidently if this ninety million market was such a great boon to the Canadian farmers as the advocates of reciprocity would lead us to believe, the Americans would find a market for products of this nature at home without sending them into Canada. It does not end there. For the privilege of getting into the United States market we permit 12 other nations to have free entry into our markets on the same terms which we give to the United States without getting any trade concession from these other countries. I have here a list of the favoured countries with their areas and populations:

	Area in Square miles.	Population.
Argentina (1908).....	1,117,049	6,484,023
Austria-Hungary.....	241,197	49,280,000
Colombia.....	504,773	4,142,000
Denmark (1909).....	15,052	2,692,000
Japan (1908).....	147,476	52,340,220
Norway.....	125,090	2,253,000
Russia (1909).....	8,379,044	157,044,700
Spain (1909).....	194,744	20,068,381
Sweden (1909).....	172,875	5,476,441
Switzerland.....	15,417	3,555,000
Venezuela.....	599,358	2,647,000
Bolivia.....	650,000 say	2,000,000
	12,161,085	307,982,765 say 308,000,000

So for the privilege which this pact will give us we are opening our market to over 300,000,000 people, very many of them living behind high tariff walls which will prevent us competing with them in their home markets. By the operation of the favoured nation clause the products of a protected territory three times the size of Canada, much of it highly developed, will be admitted into our home markets free. A foreign population exclusive of the United States, forty times as great as the population of Canada, will be furnished with free trade passes to the Canadian market. Including the United States, with the twelve favoured nations, it means competition between one acre in Canada and four acres outside of Canada, between one Canadian farmer and fifty foreign commercial foes. To illustrate these conditions, I wish to quote from the tariff rates of some of the different countries. Argentina will be able to send oats into Canada under this agreement free, whereas our farmers in sending oats into Argentina would pay 66 cents per 100 pounds duty. Butter would enter Canada free, while Canadian butter entering Argentina will pay 44 cents per pound. Fresh meats would enter Canada under a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, while going from Canada into Argentina they would pay 25 per cent. Bacon would enter Canada from Argentina at a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, while Canadian bacon would pay 9 cents per pound. New Zealand mutton would enter Canada under a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, while New Zealand charges a duty of 20 per cent on our mutton. Similar conditions will apply to a great many other commodities included in this pact.

That the products of the favoured nations are similar to ours is shown by the fact that they are large producers of wheat. In 1908 the following countries, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Spain, Argentina, Austria and Russia, produced a total of 1,154,000,000 bushels. The advocates of reciprocity tell us the favoured nations will not send in anything free under this agreement, that they are not likely to be competitors with the Canadian producers. The member for Jaspig (Mr. Sharpe) has placed a statement in 'Hansard' which shows that we imported goods from the favoured nations during six years to the value of \$33,000,000. These people are able to send \$33,000,000 worth of farm products into Canada and pay

the duty under existing conditions, so what may we expect when our duty is taken off altogether? The advocates of reciprocity are not quite so confident as they were at first. Their proposition now is to give it a trial, and if it does not prove a good thing for Canada, revoke it. Do they honestly think that if they enter into this agreement and it proves a good thing for the United States that they can so easily revoke it? They have only to remember the position of President Taft a little over a year ago, the only difference would be that the size of the stick would be increased tenfold.

The Liberal organs very often refer to this agreement as a measure of tariff relief. Well, if there is going to be any tariff relief about it, I fail to see where the farmers in this country are going to share in that relief. We have a large national debt on which we are bound to pay interest. The public works which it is necessary for us to build, require a very large expense of money. We have also to meet the expense of carrying on the government of this country. We are committed to a total expense in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 per year. Now, the Dominion government does not send around a tax collector to get that money, but collects it by customs duties; and it appears to me that if this agreement goes into effect, the farmer will pay a larger portion of his taxes in the form of customs duties than he does at the present time. Under this agreement, if a farmer requires a buggy brought in from the United States, he will still pay duty on it; if he will require to bring in any other foreign machinery, he will continue to pay duty on it. He will continue to pay duty on his cotton, his sugar and other necessaries of life, while the miner or the lumberman who wishes to bring in supplies for his camp feed for his horses or food for his men, will be able to bring them in duty free. The lumberman will be able to bring in his oats from the United States without contributing anything to the revenue of this country. He will be able to bring in American cattle, American hogs and American butter to supply his camp, without paying any duty upon them. The farmer will be forced to sell everything he produces in a non-protected market, while practically everything he requires to buy is protected, and he will have to pay duty on it. Now, the National Policy, as inaugurated by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and continued by the present government, laid the foundation for and developed a splendid home market. The purchasing power of our people is continually increasing. The census returns show that the urban population of this country is increasing at a greater rate than the rural population. Not only is it increasing in number, but its purchasing power is increasing very rapidly owing to the increased wealth of the country. Many of the people who are included in the rural population might be classed as part of our consuming population. Practically all the northern parts of Ontario, where the people are devoted to lumbering and mining, supply a good market for the farm products of the older portions of Ontario. Even the farmers of our western provinces specialize larger in wheat, and are good customers for the majority of the farm products of the older portions of Canada.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish to refer to the statement so often made that both political parties have been in favor of reciprocity. Conditions to-day are very different from conditions twenty years ago. The refusal of the Americans at that time to open their door to us has resulted in developing a spirit of self reliance in the Canadian people. In the face of what looked like adversity we have found other markets for our surplus products. They refused to give us assistance while we were on the up-grade. Now that we are reaching the summit, we do not require it. Let us not be deceived; the Americans to-day as in the past are legislating for what they believe to be their own best interest. Having almost exhausted many of their resources, they are entering into this agreement for the purpose of getting control of our natural resources, and in the belief that has been so freely expressed by many of their prominent men that the arrangement will ultimately lead to the Annexation of Canada, while I am free to admit that in some cases this pact might result in increased prices the discussion so far has convinced me that it is not in the best interests of Canada. I prefer to support a policy which will preserve the Canadian market for farm products for the Canadian farmer, which will encourage the transforming of Canadian resources into finished products by Canadian workmen, and reserve the right of Canadians to regulate their own tariff.

A sad and fatal accident occurred on the second concession of Howick, Huron Co., when Mr. John McKnight an old and respected resident met his death. Mr. McKnight, who was well advanced in years but robust in health, was assisting in harvesting operations on his farm and was building a load upon a wagon in the field and standing near the rear of the load, when without warning the team started and the sudden jolt precipitated the elderly man to the ground where he alighted upon his head and shoulders with the result that his neck was broken.

Best of Flour

Half a dozen different Brands.

Just received a carload of Bran and Shorts. Special prices in carloads.

Bran at \$1.10 per cwt., or \$20 per ton.

Hy. Keelan

Terms: Cash or Produce.

MILDMAY DRUG STORE.

Pure Paris Green and Insect Powder, Sticky Fly Paper, Fly Poison Pads. Strob in the new straw cleaner. Kleen-o, The new glove cleaner.

Jno. Coates, - Druggist.

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Fireworks Display every Evening.

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Dare You Marry?

SECRETS OF HOME LIFE

Statements made by patients taking the New Method Treatment. They know it Cures

NO Names or Testimonials used without written consent

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE.

Patient No. 10714. "The spots are all gone from my face and arms and I feel good now. I am very grateful to you and shall never forget the favor your medicine has done for me. You can use my name in recommending it to any sufferer. I am going to get married soon. Thanking you once more, etc."

SAYS TWO MONTHS CURED HIM.

Patient No. 10725. Age 27. Stripes, indolent in seminal fluids 4 years. Emission in urine and drains at night. Varicose Veins on both sides, pains in back, weak sexually. He writes—"I received your letter of recent date and in reply I am pleased to say that after taking two months' treatment I would consider myself completely cured, as I have been free from signs of them coming back (one year).

THE WORLD SEEMS DIFFERENT.

Patient No. 10732. "I have not had a single headache since I quit knowing when and get for some time. Two weeks ago I was able to do my work and I thought that for the first time in years. You have been an honest dealer with me."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to men. Consultation FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

ALL letters from Canada must be addressed to our Correspondence Department as follows:

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Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

50,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

\$10 Going Trip \$18 Additional for Return on Following Conditions:

GOING DATES

AUGUST 3rd—From all stations on all lines on and South of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including all stations on C.P.R. Toronto to Detroit and Branch Lines including Guelph sub-division from Guelph South and Brampton South.

AUGUST 12th—From all stations North of Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including C.P.R. points, Bolton Jct. and west; also Grand Trunk, joints, Toronto to Calendar inclusive.

AUGUST 16th—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East, Orillia and Scotia Jct. and East on G.T.R. also Azilda and Eastern Ontario.

AUGUST 23rd—From all stations Toronto and East in Ontario and Quebec, also East, of Orillia, Scotia Jct. and North Bay.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY

Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments will meet and engage laborers on arrival at Winnipeg.

Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Canadian Pacific where laborers are needed, east of Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, including branches, and at one cent a mile each way west thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A certificate is furnished with each ticket, and this certificate, when executed by farmer showing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back to starting points in Ontario, at \$14.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1911. Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains, which will be run from Toronto and Ontario points to Winnipeg without change, making trip in about 36 hours, and will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children.

For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write

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Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

TESTED RECIPES.

For Thickening Soups or Gravy.—Work half an ounce of butter carefully into rather more than that quantity of flour. Stir this into the hot liquid and let it come to the boil. Cook for three minutes.

Currant Loaf.—Set two pounds of baker's dough to rise as soon as you get it. Work into it three ounces of currants, two ounces of sugar, and set to rise again. Bake like an ordinary loaf. This makes excellent bread and butter for tea. Thick milk is peculiar with children. Boil one pint of milk and pour it on to a tablespoonful of flour, wet with cold milk, and make it into a smooth paste. Boil the flour and milk for ten minutes, stirring all the time, add a pinch of salt in cooking. Serve with brown sugar.

Hot Sauce for Chops.—After frying the chops, make a little brown sauce by stirring into the fat a desertspoonful of flour. When browned, add a quarter of a pint of water, and stir till it boils. Add a tablespoonful of chopped piccalilli or chutney, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

Baked Suet and Jam Pudding.—Into half a pound of flour rub a quarter of a pound of suet, with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat an egg with a little milk and make all into a batter that will just pour. Line a pudding dish at the bottom with jam, put this batter on the top, and bake in a steady oven for one hour and a quarter.

Queen Mary Pudding.—Take six ounces of breadcrumbs, six ounces of castor sugar, four large eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Beat the eggs and mix well with the other ingredients. Pour into a greased pudding basin and bake for an hour. Serve hot with sauce or jam.

Prune Tart.—Soak some good prunes and scald them. Remove the stones, keep the kernels, and set them with the fruit in a saucepan with a little sugar. Simmer the fruit for ten minutes, pour into a basin, and, when cooled, flavor with lemon-juice. Line a flat tin with short paste, put in the prunes and syrup, cover with pastry, and bake in a moderate oven.

Spanish Rice Pudding.—Boil a teaspoonful of rice slowly in about one pint and a half of milk, until the liquid is absorbed, then sweeten and flavor with cinnamon. Butter a dish, spread it with rice, then add a layer of jam, continue in this way till the dish is full. Beat up the white of an egg to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor it, and place in the oven for twenty minutes to brown nicely.

To Pickle a Tongue.—Mix together two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of bay salt, one ounce of sal prunella, three handfuls of common salt, one pound of treacle. Place a tongue in this, turn and rub it every day. It will be ready in three weeks, but may stay longer. A little cochineal added to these proportions improves the color. After taking out the tongue, use the pickle for a piece of beef.

Cocoa Mould.—Crush all lumps out of one tablespoonful of cocoa, three tablespoonfuls of cornflour, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix these gradually into a quart of cold milk, place in a china lined saucepan, and boil for fifteen minutes, carefully stirring. Directly the mixture begins to thicken, take the pan off the stove and beat it up thoroughly, then let it stand until cold. Turn into a wet mould to set.

Cheese Bunting.—Rub four ounces of dripping or lard into half a pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of currants, one cupful of treacle, and the same quantity of milk. Rub the fat into the flour, add the baking powder, mix to a stiff dough with cold water. Roll out to a long strip, spread the treacle over, and scatter the fruit on this. Roll up as for a poppy, and place in a greased tin. Pour the milk over, and bake in a steady oven for one hour.

Roast Leg of Veal.—Take out the bone from a loin of veal, fill the cavity left with good stuffing, and skewer into a good round fillet. Binding it in shape with tape when half cooked. Put a paper over the fat and baste frequently till you are sure the meat is quite done, for veal requires to be very well cooked. Just before serving pour some melted butter sauce over the joint, and pour a good gravy round.

Bachelor Pudding.—Peel and chop sufficient apples to weigh half a pound. Take the same quantity of breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of flour, two ounces of currants, and two ounces of sugar. Work these ingredients together, then moisten

ten them with one egg beaten up in milk. Mix all thoroughly, pour into a greased pudding basin, and boil two to three hours. Turn out to serve, and pour a nice sweet sauce over.

Sheep's Head au Gratin.—Take a singed sheep's head, have it split open and thoroughly cleaned. Place in a saucepan with an onion, two carrots, and a stick of celery, add sufficient water to cover, and boil gently for three hours, or till the meat slips from the bones. Arrange the meat on a dish and press it into shape. Pour over some good brown gravy, and on the meat some brown breadcrumbs. Serve very hot with potatoes and vegetables.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never allow meat to remain in paper, or it will quickly taint.

Uncooked potatoes fried in fat, purify it better than anything else.

Raisins are easily stoned if first steeped for a few minutes in boiling water.

Stains on knives may be removed by rubbing with raw potato dipped in bathbrick dust.

Oilcloth will last for several years if well polished with beeswax and turpentine.

Hang saucepan lids on nails in an airy part of the kitchen, then they will be perfectly sweet.

Flour baked till it is well browned makes a very good coloring for gravies.

When peeling apples put them into cold water to prevent their becoming discolored before being cooked.

Boots hardened with the wet, should be lightly rubbed with vasoline to make them pliable again.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking in water for a few hours, then bending into shape and drying.

A wet umbrella should never be placed ferule downwards to dry, nor should it be opened. Instead, shake it well and stand it handle downwards to drain.

A Sanitary Hint.—Pour hot strong soda water down all waste pipes every week. If this is done regularly on a certain day the pipes will be kept in good order.

Stair pads save the wear of the carpet, but they cost money. Try instead laying a thickly folded newspaper over the tread. It is most efficacious and costs nothing.

Tea-leaves will remove the odor of fish from plates and dishes. Wipe plates used for herrings and haddock, with tea-leaves before putting them into the washing-up bowl.

Picture glasses should be cleaned with a rag dipped in methylated spirit. Water is not advisable, as it is apt to run under the glass, when the damp would spoil the picture.

To clean bedroom ware which gets stained on the inside. Where there is much deposit in the water the jugs, etc., get very much stained. Empty them, and then rub well with some dry salt.

For Tin Ware.—Take a quarter of a pound of household soap, melt it with a very small quantity of water, and then stir in a heaped tablespoonful of powdered whiting to form a paste.

A striped silk blouse may be washed thus: Make a lather, not too strong when lukewarm put in the blouse and squeeze it in the lather till quite clean. Rub and then roll tightly in dry towel. After a quarter of an hour, iron, using hot irons. Treated in this way the color will not run.

Harness Blacking.—Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax, twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and two ounces of finely powdered indigo. When thoroughly dissolved and mixed stir in half a pint of turpentine. Lay this on with a sponge, and then polish with a brush and cloth.

"My hair is falling out, old chap," a solicitor confided to a medical friend. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly," was the agreeable reply. "A cardboard box."

"I tell you, you can't beat my wife for presence of mind," said the man at the club, proudly. "Listen to this. One day last week an old gossip of our neighborhood called, and I left her and wife alone in the parlor. An hour later, having the impression that our caller had departed, I bounced into the room with 'So the old cat has gone, eh?' Well, as I lifted my eyes, there was the woman herself in front of me. But my wife—bless her—was there with the goods. 'Yes, dear,' she said, calmly, 'I sent it to the cats' home in a basket first thing this morning.'"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUGUST 6.

Lesson VI.—Jeremiah Tried and Acquitted, Jer. 26. Golden Text, Psa. 27. 1.

Verses 1-6.—At some noteworthy gathering of the people from far and near, the prophet takes his stand in an outer court of the temple at Jerusalem, and proclaims words of solemn warning, mingled with proffers of mercy from Jehovah.

1. In the beginning.—In the next lesson we shall come upon a time in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim when the prophet's relations with the king and people reached a critical stage, and he was no longer listened to. That crisis had not yet arrived. But Jeremiah had already declared the certainty of a captivity lasting for seventy years (Jer. 25. 11). What he does in this chapter is to set forth the difficulties under which he has announced the will of God in the prophecies of the chapters preceding.

2. Stand in the court.—The outer court where it would be most easy to get a hearing before the people assembling from the cities of Judah.

Diminish not a word.—Through Moses, Jehovah's people had been commanded neither to add to nor diminish the message received by them from Jehovah (Deut. 4. 2). Standing as he did in peril of his life, it would be natural for the prophet to wish to suppress the harsher portions of his warning.

3. It may be they will hearken.—Jeremiah's judgment of the connection of affairs in Judah is depicted in his arraignment of Jehoiakim (Jer. 22. 13-17). But none could more fitly have declared not only the wrath of Jehovah against a guilty people, but also the everlasting love and compassion of Jehovah, and his long-suffering. Offers of peace and pardon were still held out, but on this and another occasion (Jer. 39) the people and their leaders contemptuously refused to change their course. Compare Jer. 7.

4. Raising up early and sending.—A phrase peculiar to Jeremiah and occurring frequently in his prophecy.

5. Shiloh.—A town of Ephraim, central in position, which accounts for its choice by Joshua as the resting place for the ark and tabernacle. Though a town of considerable importance in the time of the Judges, it became excessively idolatrous, and so lost the ark in the days of Eli, and fell into the cruel hands of the Philistines. In Jeremiah's day it was a village of no special significance. In this way was Jerusalem to be made contemptible among the nations.

7-15.—The charge against Jeremiah by the prophets and priests before the princes and people, and his defence.

7. Prophets.—These were the false prophets, who, however, had the ear of the populace. They were in constant opposition to Jeremiah, both in Jerusalem and Babylon (23. 9, 23. 1, 29. 1). They succeeded in neutralizing his message with their lying flatteries.

8. Made an end of speaking.—That none offered to molest him till he had concluded his address shows that, in spite of incredulity, they still cherished a half-reverence for the Mosaic law (Deut. 1. 1). It was only after he had done speaking that the people laid hold on him and declared that, according to the Mosaic law (Deut. 17. 20), he must be put to death. Their charge was one of blasphemy. Jeremiah had spoken "without the command of Jehovah."

9. Who last thou prophesied in the name of Jehovah.—It was incomprehensible to them that such things should befall Jerusalem as came upon Shiloh.

10. The princes.—It is thought these were the heads of prominent houses of the tribes, who had brought with them to Jerusalem in a time of disorder the prestige of their local reputation. The power which they here exhibit had gradually grown up through their employment in important offices about the court, and is an evidence of the decay of the monarchy.

The entry of the new gate.—This was the place originally chosen for trials. For the building of this gate, see 2 Kings 15. 25.

11. Prophesied against this city.—The case of Stephen comes naturally to mind. The threat of desolation to both city and temple was still fresh in the ears of the people.

12. Jehovah sent me.—This was the burden of the prophet's defence. The firmness of conviction with which he faced his accusers is seen in the repetition of these words, with the additional affirmation, of a truth in verse 15. He did not shrink in fear from the worst they might do; only he would have them remember that it was

God, and not any one man, against whom they were fighting.

16-24.—The princes and people take up the charges made by priests and false prophets, and declare Jeremiah innocent. The cases of Micah and Uriah are cited.

16. He hath spoken . . . in the name of Jehovah.—Though the elders of Judah were doubtless worldly-minded men, yet they judged this case without the fanaticism which characterized the priestly and prophetic class. They saw that Jeremiah was in earnest and carried no brief for himself or any class, but came direct from Jehovah.

18. Micah.—One of the minor prophets. His prophecies were given in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. A comparison of verse 18 with Micah 2-19 will show that the elders of the land, representing the people in the case, were giving an exact quotation. The precedent of the action of king Hezekiah, in listening to warnings fully as stinging as those pronounced by Jeremiah, was a well-chosen one.

20. Uriah.—It is unlikely this case was introduced by the elders at this particular time. It seems more probable that Jeremiah himself introduced the illustration later in order to show how great was the peril of a man who, like him, made such a prophecy against the sacred city.

Kiriath-jearim.—A town on the road to Joppa; about ten miles northwest of Jerusalem. It stood on the border of Benjamin and Judah, and had for twenty years been the resting place of the ark (1 Sam. 6. 21).

23. Slew him with the sword.—This arbitrary and cruel procedure on the part of the present king, was made possible by the fact that Jehoiakim was a vassal of Egypt (2 Kings 23. 34).

24. Ahikam the son of Shaphan.—He was one of those sent by Josiah to consult Huldah. Later he was made governor of the land by Nebuchadnezzar. In this position he had occasion to stand by his friend Jeremiah again.

CHOCOLATE AND MUSIC.

Are Used by Swiss Prison Chief to Reform Convicts.

The convict prison of Witzwyl, in the Canton of Berne, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Switzerland, has a new governor, who is determined to introduce "reforms." In order to make the convict give up his daily allowance of tobacco and stop chewing and smoking, the governor is trying to "persuade" the prisoners to exchange tobacco for chocolate of equal value; but he admits that he has not met with much success.

The new governor also believes that music "soothes the savage breast," and he was glad when recent-four wandering Bohemians, with guitars and violins, arrived at Witzwyl, under escort, to serve a short sentence. Several times a week they play in the evening to cheer up their fellow prisoners.

HOW CHINESE TRAP EAGLES.

Use Tame Birds as Decoys for Wild Ones.

Thousands of Chinese hunters trap wild eagles in Mongolia every year by the employment of tame eagles as decoys. They carry the tame eagles on their shoulders, and when a likely locality is reached they arrange nets, within which are placed large quantities of bait, usually small fish. Operating lines are stretched to a distance of about 500 yards from the nets, and when the wild birds have joined the tame ones at the feast these nets are brought into action. The value of the capture depends upon the condition of the feathers, which are used for fans. Only the largest feathers are of use, and a fan of black feathers, white near the middle, brings as high as \$25.

WHAT SHE WOULD SAY.

Charles Higgins was engaged, but somehow he didn't feel altogether happy, so he decided to break off the engagement.

"Dearest," he whispered, as he sat alone with his beloved, "what would his pet say if Charlie told her that he could not marry her?"

The maiden pondered. "His pet would say," she cooed, "that she has a big brother who is a champion boxer, and this big brother would probably make things uncomfortable for Charlie."

And she would also say that she has a lot of letters that would make it very expensive for him, too."

Charlie also pondered. "Ha! Ha!" My precious," he murmured at last. "But Charlie hasn't said it, has he?"

"No, of course not," said the girl. "He knows better."

So they are to be married in October.

Labor is the foundation of many a fortune—but not necessarily of the laborer's.

THE NEW SIRAR OF EGYPT

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER APPOINTED.

He is Expected to Keep the Natives Quiet—Career of the Great Soldier.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British agent to Egypt, seems to have satisfied every one. The status of the British Agent to Egypt probably will be improved a more important title and a higher salary attached. Command of the British troops on the Mediterranean, heretofore held by a general at Malta, will be transferred to Lord Kitchener. The home country expects him to crush with a strong hand the growing dissatisfaction of the natives in Egypt.

It was through his military genius that the army in Egypt was re-habilitated. He became sirdar, or commander-in-chief, and firmly established the supremacy of Great Britain in that country.

CROMER MAKER OF EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener's latest appointment makes him indirectly the successor of Lord Cromer, the predecessor of the late Sir Eldon Gorst, who is known as the maker of Egypt, and was British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt from 1893 to April 12, 1907, when he resigned.

Two important events occurred during Cromer's "agency" in Egypt. In 1883 the restored Khedive abolished the joint control of England and France, and on the recommendation of the British, appointed an English financial adviser. The Anglo-French convention of April 4, 1904, further removed restrictions which incumbered the management of Egyptian finance.

GOT KITCHENER THE JOB.

It was Cromer who secured the appointment of Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the Khedive's army, which was ultimately to make life and property as safe as in London as far south as Omdurman and beyond. It was Cromer who damned the Nile at Assouan, to increase the irrigated area of the valley. And it was Cromer who, satisfied with the work already done, proposed in 1903 a change in the internal administration of Egypt which he believed the country was ripe for.

AS HE IS.

Lord Kitchener's services in the Boer war added to his military renown and made him the popular idol of the Empire.

A tall, lithe, clean-limbed figure, deliberate in movement, still and piercing eyes of deep blue, complexion unburned a dull brick red, a square, cleft chin, a resolute mouth, shaded by long moustache, the face stern, cold, inflexible. Such is Lord Kitchener.

Born in Ireland of English parents, in June, 1850, his boyhood was passed in that country. Rather a bookworm than an athlete, he showed but little capacity for outdoor sports, his talents leaning chiefly toward mathematics. He entered the army as a lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1871, and first saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, having offered himself to the French authorities, and was actively engaged on several occasions, but owing to an attack of pneumonia was invalided back to England.

BEGAN IN PALESTINE.

At the earliest opportunity he sought service abroad, and was sent to Palestine under the auspices of the Palestine exploration fund. In this work he was connected with many well-known men, such as Farrar, Holman Hunt, Walter Besant and Sir Charles Warren. After spending six years of danger and adventure surveying Palestine, which had not then been civilized by Cook's tourists, and was overrun by roving bands of robbers, he was removed to Cyprus to organize the courts and put the civil service on a firm basis. In 1879 Lord Beaconsfield appointed him one of his military viceregents in Asia Minor, and he subsequently returned to Cyprus and made a survey of the entire island.

MASTERED LANGUAGE.

During these years Kitchener had obtained a mastery of the Arabic language and character, which was to stand him in good stead later. When the Egyptian army was being drilled by the English officers in 1882, he volunteered his services and was appointed one of the two majors of cavalry.

When the ill-fated Gordon was shut up in Khartoum it was Kitchener who managed to smuggle through the little news of the outer world, which Gordon received, and who assiduously sent news to Khartoum northward, unfortunately in vain.

CONQUERED THE SOUDAN

In 1892 Kitchener was appointed sirdar, or commander-in-chief, of the Egyptian Army. Then commenced the conquest of the Sudan. Without a single pause the work went forward. Kitchener never in a hurry. With rigid self control he feels the ground firm beneath him before advancing a step forward where others had used camels he conceived the idea of a railway, and turned a raid into an irresistible conquest.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Then came South Africa. He went out to Cape Town as Lord Roberts' chief of staff in December, 1899, when three British armies lay checkmated and confusion ruled supreme at the base. He brought order out of such a chaos of mismanagement as has rarely faced an officer. On him fell the brunt of all the secret preparations that ended in Lord Roberts' brilliant dash into the Orange Free State, the relief of Kimberley and the capture of Cronje. The recent work of Lord Kitchener has been that of organizing the military forces of the empire.

MUNICH TO TAX CATS.

Keeping of Felines Endangers Public Health, Says Council.

Not content with having raised the cost of dog licenses from five marks to twenty marks a year, the Munich City Council has now decided to impose a tax on cats. The supporters of the new impost contend that the keeping of cats involves danger to the public health, besides frequently constituting a nuisance to the neighbors. When owners have to take out a yearly license it is thought that cats will be better cared for and that they will not be allowed to increase and multiply indiscriminately, as at present. It is thought, too, that with a lesser number of cats the wanton slaughter of singing and other small birds might be diminished.

PASS THE SALT.

"I have had many wonderful experiences," remarked the returned explorer. "But one of the most curious occurred when I was gold-hunting in California."

"I came to a valley between two mountains where I found a most wonderful echo. So deep was it that several hours elapsed before you received a reply to anything you shouted."

"It suddenly struck me that I might be able to make use of this echo to good effect, and when I went to bed that night I put my plan into execution. Before I lay down to rest I shouted at the top of my voice:

"It's time to get up!" and, would you believe it, gentlemen, the echo awoke me at eight o'clock the next morning by shouting those identical words in my ear!"

A SAFE CURE.

"Doctor," sighed the haggard man, "I'm in a terrible state! I haven't slept a wink for nearly a week. The cat next door howls all night. Can you do anything for me?"

"Yes, I think so," said the doctor. "Let me see. This powder here will work the trick. I think. You'll sleep now all right."

"Oh, thank you, doctor! When do I take it?"

"You don't take it, my dear sir. You give it to the cat!"

EXPLAINED.

The milkman stood before her nervously twirling his hat in his hands.

"So," she said sternly, "you have come at last!"

"Yes, madam. You sent for me, I believe," he replied.

"I wished to tell you that I found a minnow in the milk yesterday morning."

"I am sorry, madam; but if the cows will drink from the brook instead of from the trough, I cannot help it."

SERVE HIM RIGHT.

Conjuror.—"My assistant will now guess without assistance how many hairs any gentleman present has on his head."

Member of the Audience.—"How many are there on mine?"

Assistant.—"Two million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four."

Conjuror.—"If the gentleman will count his hairs he will see that the number is correct."

Oil for Toothaches.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unfortunate a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

DIAMONDS FOR THE BRIDE

Or, a Proposal by Proxy

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd)

On Monday, the day before the wedding, the secretary sat in this room, ostensibly going through some papers of account taken from a pigeon-hole of the writing-table. But he did not appear to be engaged by them; he looked away into space, lost in other thoughts, while the ink dried on his pen. His reflections were painful ones. In spite of Mrs. Swayne's favor, which certainly was extended to him; he was not happy in his sojourn at Fortune's Court. He lifted his head as the rustle of a silken skirt came behind him; he and Mrs. Swayne had met before in the course of the morning, for he did not rise.

"These are the letters," she said. "I have endorsed on each of them what is to be the reply. Colonel Swayne had not time to come in, as he was late in starting for Leavenworth." And then, noticing the cloud in the blue eyes lifted to her own, she laid her hand on his shoulder. "My poor boy, I am sorry. It will be better when to-morrow is over and she is gone."

"I am a fool. I knew all along she was not for me. Even if there had been no Gower, I suppose I could not have aspired—"

She did not contradict him. Truly there existed reasons why he would be no fitting match for Colonel Swayne's daughter.

"It is my fault," she said softly and reproachfully; "I ought to have foreseen. But I was selfish, Harry; I thought only of the chance it was to have you under the same roof before you go altogether away from me abroad. Such a harmless opportunity, and why not you rather than a stranger? And now, in indulging myself, I have put you to pain."

The woman who bent over him so tenderly was hardly like the Mrs. Swayne of every day, who, in her grave placidity of bearing, seemed to have no warm affections or quick-running blood. She may have been little in sympathy with the love of which May had spoken, but she suffered in his suffering, and that was plain. She drew the secretary's head against her breast and kissed his brow, as one longing for comfort. A mother might have so kissed a son who was in trouble, but the relation would not suggest itself to a casual observer with these two; Annabel was still in her prime, and May had grown up to manhood, and the intruder who looked into the room did credit that career as given to a lover.

The intruder was Mrs. Hartopp, the cook-housekeeper, who had long served the family at the Court, and remembered the disaster of the first marriage. She drew back behind the door with a little gasp, of sour satisfaction rather than dismay. "The poor Colonel," she said to herself. "It's too hard that he should have ill-luck twice over. But I never was one to believe in the new mistress. I've always got my doubts of them as are so nimble and prim, and don't work off in little tempers and the like." And then she knocked at the door which stood ajar.

She was immediately bidden to enter. The secretary had the letters spread before him, Mrs. Swayne held a list in her own writing. The interview was plainly on business, and that kiss might have been the imagination of a dream.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, but Miller told me he saw you step this way. The cake has just been delivered in a box crushed very bad, and perhaps it would be well if you would see it opened. I have had it set in the still-room. And there's a strange gentleman at the front door, inquiring for Mr. May. Shall he be shown in here?"

"For me?" The secretary seemed surprised.

"For you, sir, most particular," and pence. It is you who set the situation at that level, and strip it of natural sentiment; you, and not I."

"You say you want money. What terms do you propose, and where will a letter find you? You are staying—where?"

"I came to-day from London. I shall want my expenses down. There seems to be some sort of wretched inn at this village of yours. I can stay there, you paying my scot, till you have raised the money. For I suppose you will have to raise it."

"You will go back to London immediately if I consent to help you. I make it a condition."

"Very well. It will be easy to run down again if you are not prompt. The distance is not great."

"You will go back to London and remain there. On Thursday at two o'clock meet me at this address"—writing on a slip of paper—"and I will see what can be done."

him. "No, I suppose not; but it is time we made acquaintance, whether you think the connection advantageous or no. My name is Vincy, and I am your father."

CHAPTER V.

There is not the same strength of natural tie between son and father as between son and mother; the reason for it may be far to seek, but the proposition will hardly be challenged. In this stranger Harold May saw only the man who sent him into the world branded with the stigma of an unending wrong. The fact that he resembled him feature for feature and limb for limb only added to the revulsion of disgust.

"The secret has been well kept," Vincy said with a laugh. "I was determined to see this ward of the Thorolds, deprived of father and mother, who has been educated at the family expense, and put out in the world on the footing of a gentleman. I had my suspicions, and they were well founded. So they called you May?"

The intruder dropped into the most comfortable chair the room contained, leaned back in it very much at ease, and laughed again. He seemed to find amusement in contemplating his son's white face. "They do you fairly well here," he continued. "Secretary, is it?"

A stop-gap post for a few weeks, and then a secured appointment under Government. Oh, I know all about you. Don't think I am in the dark."

May pulled himself together with an effort. "What do you want with me?" he said hoarsely.

"I want to make your acquaintance in the first place. And I want a little filial assistance, such as a gentleman in your position may afford to a poor, out-of-elbows devil in mine."

"Then you utterly mistake my position—and my nature, if you can think I should be willing."

"These are hard words, from a son to a father."

"A father who has never given me a thought till now for his own advantage. Who withheld from me even his name."

"You will do as well in the world calling yourself May as you would have done as Vincy."

"Let there be an end of this. We have been strangers hitherto, the election being yours. I choose that we shall be strangers still."

"Not so fast—not so fast! My presence is unwelcome; if that is your meaning, my absence may be worth securing. I'm not particular about the motive, so long as it induces you to put your hand in your pocket. The Thorolds, too, would prefer me out of the way; very well, they can pay for immunity. But the way, what has become of your mother? Did she marry?"

The startled blood rushed back to May's heart, and again swept outward, tingling. He had not thought; but now, revealed as in a lightning flash, the position was plain before him. It was a secret; the relation in which he stood to his employer's wife.

Colonel Swayne had been kept in ignorance; and here, under the same roof with Annabel, was her betrayer. The secret lay open like a trail of gun-powder; if he failed to avert from it the threatened flame, how terrible would be the catastrophe! He must take back some at least of the bitter words he had spoken; at any cost he must get this man out of the house while still he was unaware.

For it seemed Vincy did not know. There was a distinct pause, and then May answered: "If I knew I would not tell you. As for this other matter, your reason for seeking me—"

Vincy chuckled. "Ay," he said. "L.S.D. Pounds, shillings, and pence. It is you who set the situation at that level, and strip it of natural sentiment; you, and not I."

"You say you want money. What terms do you propose, and where will a letter find you? You are staying—where?"

"I came to-day from London. I shall want my expenses down. There seems to be some sort of wretched inn at this village of yours. I can stay there, you paying my scot, till you have raised the money. For I suppose you will have to raise it."

"You will go back to London immediately if I consent to help you. I make it a condition."

"Very well. It will be easy to run down again if you are not prompt. The distance is not great."

"You will go back to London and remain there. On Thursday at two o'clock meet me at this address"—writing on a slip of paper—"and I will see what can be done."

"You don't know me?" said the stranger, as the door closed behind

CURED OF CONSTIPATION

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes: "For many years I have been troubled with chronic Constipation. This ailment never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim to the many diseases that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. It seemed that nothing would expel from me the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

"That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

"They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine."

"For over half a century Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been curing constipation and clogged, inactive kidneys, with all the ailments which result from them. They cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. Sold everywhere at 25c. a box."

must remember I am poor. I have no command of capital."

Vincy scrutinized the paper. "A lawyer's office; is that so? I will give you the meeting, but it must mean prompt business and no put off. If you fail me, I shall come back here. You understand?"

"The son was unlocking a table-drawer. 'I understand,' he said. Every faculty was on the stretch with the desire to get this man away to rid the house of him before mischief could be done. He took out three sovereigns, and showed them in his hand.

"A train stops at the Ferry station, going to London, in half an hour from now. I will walk there with you and take your ticket, and ye can have the change out of this for the charges at your inn. Come!"

"In half an hour? We have ample time, then. And you have not heard my terms."

"I am not prepared to discuss them now. I will do so at Glenie's on Thursday."

"Nevertheless, you shall hear them. You have no capital, but you will have your salary under Government, and can pledge it in advance, with a life policy as security. And you have the Thorolds behind you. If I undertake to go back to America and stay there, I shall want a thousand pounds. That, or a weekly allowance, enough to keep me comfortably in England."

"I will discuss nothing now," May repeated firmly. "And you will come with me to the station."

His face was white and set, confronting the insolent amusement of that other. He reached his cap lives here, does she? She is not a Vincy stretched himself and rose.

May debated in his own mind which was the safest exit. Not by the hall, he thought, as that way they must pass the main staircase, where Annabel might be going up or down. There was a side way out into the garden, and he would take Vincy by the path across the park; the path which Gower traversed the Saturday before.

But, as ill-luck would have it, at that side entrance they met the second Mrs. Swayne, full on the threshold. She had passed into the garden after superintending the unpacking of Dulcie's cake; two minutes earlier or later, a little more patience on May's part in the business room, a little more promptitude about Vincy's departure, and there need have been no encounter. But Fate intervened to nick the point.

Annabel Swayne had steady nerves; she gave no sign, but bent her head slightly as to the stranger, and swept on into the house. Vincy looked from one to the other, from mother to son, and stepped out on to the gravel walk, where the gardener's boy was weeding.

He touched him on the shoulder. "Look here, my lad," he said. "That lady who passed this moment into the house, the lady in a grey dress; what is her name?"

"The boy looked up amazed. "That, sir?—why, 'twas the missus, Mrs. Swayne."

"Mrs. Swayne, is it? Here's a shilling for a civil answer. She lives here, does she? She is not a visitor?"

"Lord, sir! Why, in course she lives here. She's the Colonel's wife!"

May found nothing to say, and the two men walked on in silence; Vincy began to whistle. Through the shrubberies, across the fields, with their clumps of fine trees, elms and beeches, the quaint, grey house flashing back the morning light from its millioned windows and watching them go. A modest place so far as size went; not the dwelling of a great magnate or a millionaire; but stately with antiquity, ordered with continual care. This was the house of which Annabel was mistress, and her husband, if a man of only moderate fortune, was Lord Swinton's heir.

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life."

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious, always appetizing and satisfying."

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Post-Office, Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new appeal from this to this. It's a genuine, true and full of human interest.

(continued.)

HOME HINTS.

Mirrors should be washed and dried, then rubbed over with spirits of wine and highly polished with tissue paper.

A brush dipped in paraffin will arrest worm holes in furniture, and the holes should be filled up with paraffin wax.

Choose jugs for household use which are wide enough at the top to allow of a thorough cleaning with the hand or a cloth.

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing and you will obtain nearly double the quantity of juice you would if it had not been heated.

If pieces of toasted bread are put into soups or gravies which are too salt and taken out in a few minutes, it will be found that the bread has absorbed a good proportion of the salt.

Hair brushes should be cleaned at frequent intervals, but not with soap or soda. Use warm water and a little ammonia, and your brushes will last twice as long, and the bristles will remain stiff.

Brass articles that are out of constant use acquire an ugly and poisonous green rust. To remove this strong ammonia is as good as anything. Pour it over the article and brush it with a stiff-bristled brush.

Sweep your carpets thoroughly to remove all dust and dirt. After an hour slightly damp a broom, and again sweep over the whole surface. In this way an old carpet will look clean and fresh, however faded it may be.

Infants' feeding bottles should be placed daily in a caucupan of cold water, and allowed to remain on the stove until the water has boiled two or three minutes. By attention to this simple direction many baby ailments may be avoided.

Apples contain quite a large quantity of phosphorus, and therefore are good for brain workers. They should not, however, be eaten between meals. Stewed or roasted apples taken at breakfast time are good for those who suffer from constipation.

To extract a splinter take a wide-mouthed bottle and nearly fill it with hot water, then hold the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press down quite tightly. The suction will act as a poultice and draw the flesh down, and the splinter will come out quite painlessly.

A useful precaution when baking cakes, particularly where a gas-stove is used, is to place the tin containing the cake, which should have been lined bottom and sides with white sandwich paper, inside another tin, with a layer of sand between the two. This will keep the bottom from burning.

Much can be done to prevent flies from infesting the larder. The window should be protected with a wire or gauze blind. Every dish, whether of cooked or uncooked meat, fish, vegetables, milk, butter or cream should be covered with wire shields or squares of muslin. Jars must be kept covered.

FALSE HUNGER.

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of harmful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years and up to nine years ago had good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry."

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches."

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life."

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious, always appetizing and satisfying."

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THE BEST PRESERVES

DURING THE PRESERVING SEASON

Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar

IS DAILY WINNING FRESH LAURELS.

Its uniform high quality commends itself to all good housekeepers.

"BEST FRUIT, BEST SUGAR, BEST PRESERVES."

Ask your Grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

SLEEP INSURANCE.

Dwellers in Cities Seldom Get Proper Sleep.

The complaint of sleeplessness, says a physician, is becoming increasingly common, both among men and women, with the result that large numbers of people are never at their potential best either for the work or enjoyment of life.

The business man's worries give him indigestion, and the indigestion causes sleeplessness. Too often the victim foolishly resorts to hypnotic drugs, which in turn aggravate the indigestion, and finally he goes, a physical wreck, to the doctor.

Women suffer scarcely less frequently by worrying over the troubles of the household, and so disturbing the sleep that should be peaceful to be refreshing. The consequences are often most serious, for sleep is more important than food.

A good night's sleep should satisfy two conditions—it should be tranquil and should last long enough to repair completely the nerve and muscle wear and tear of the day.

As to length, a child of seven years requires twelve hours; a boy or girl of sixteen years must have at least nine hours; while the average adult should sleep seven hours or a little more. Some can do with less, but for the majority of people seven hours is the minimum. And this must be seven hours of sound and peaceful sleep if it is to do its restoring work effectively.

Unfortunately, dwellers in cities have to endure such a multitude of noises that tranquil sleep is seldom attainable. But we can do much to approach the ideal, if we cannot quite reach it.

The residence should be as far as possible from the main roads, railway stations, and other centres of noise, and in a street free from noisy milkmen and other early traders.

The bedroom should be in the quietest part of the house, and, as both darkness and fresh air favor sleep, many doctors insist on the windows being provided with Venetian blinds. There should be a rule in every house against the banging of doors, loud talking, and other noises of inconsiderate early risers.

When light falls on the closed eyes it stimulates the brain to activity. Therefore, the bed must not face the window, but be placed with the head toward it.

For young people and the middle-aged a moderately hard and firm bed is to be recommended, but old people are more comfortable in a soft bed. And the temperature of the room ought not to exceed 60 deg. Fahrenheit, except in cases of delicacy or illness.

When sleeplessness comes on it can generally be cured without drugs, unless it is due to one disease or another. The first thing to be done is to find out the cause and to remove it.

Indigestion, for example, is a very common cause of sleeplessness and the remedy appropriate is removal of the indigestion, and not resort to sleep-producing drugs, which make the indigestion worse.

Indigestion is of varied nature, but acid dyspepsia is probably the most frequent as a cause of insomnia. In this case one should avoid tea, fruit, and all articles of diet containing vegetable acids, including vinegar and acid wines.

Fried fat must also be avoided, and the diet generally should be carefully regulated. A little pepper-mint-water or essence of ginger at bedtime is often of great value in these cases.

Other common causes of sleeplessness are asthma, bronchitis, heart affections, and anaemia, and the un wisdom of taking hypnotic drugs is shown by the fact that each of these producers of insomnia requires distinct and appropriate treatment.

Sometimes sleeplessness is merely the result of hunger. A person may dine at seven o'clock and go to bed at eleven or twelve o'clock without taking any more food. By that time the stomach is empty, and its owner cannot sleep. A glass of warm milk or a bowl of thick soup would send him off at once.

SIGHT MAY BE GIVEN.

American Oculist Makes Important Statement.

That a person totally blind from ophthalmia, even from birth, can be made to see by having a portion of a dog's eye grafted on his own was the startling communication made by Dr. Borsch, an American oculist, in a paper read before the meeting of the French Ophthalmological Society recently.

Dr. Borsch explained that as a result of blindness from ophthalmia, as also from some other causes, the cornea, which is the transparent membrane in front of the eye, becomes opaque, and in such a case the only chance of restoring sight is to replace the defective cornea by a healthy one.

To perform this feat, Dr. Borsch first operates on a dog and lays back from its eye the conjunctive or skin of the eyeball surrounding the cornea. He removes a portion of the latter and places it aside in blood serum. He then performs the same operation on the patient's eye, removing part of the front of the eye of the same size as the cornea taken from the animal.

The dog's cornea is now placed in position on the human eye and secured with stitches of the finest possible silk, the surrounding skin, which had been laid back, being brought into place over the edge of the cornea and also sewn.

The new graft unites with the eye in a few days, aided by a temporary glass cover to keep it in shape and injections of serum to stimulate vitality.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE TARIFF.

Manufacturer and Farmer Should Have Protection.

It was Abraham Lincoln who gave popularity to the Protectionist side of the tariff question when he said:—"When we buy goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; but when we buy goods at home we get back the goods and the money." This sound philosophy characterizes another of the late President's famous homilies:

"The farmer and the manufacturer, the president once said, with his characteristic shrewdness, 'are both in the same boat and I reckon they've got to learn to navigate the craft together or they'll upset.'"

"He compared the case of a Pennsylvania farmer," continues the historian in question, "and a Pennsylvania iron implement maker whose properties adjoined. Under a protective policy the farmer supplied the ironmaker with bread meat, vegetables, fruit, fodder for horses, etc., and the ironmaker supplied the farmer with all the iron, iron implements, etc., which he needed. Assuming that a change is made and the Protective policy abandoned, the farmer then discovers that he can buy his iron implements cheaper from Europe than from his neighbor, assuming that he sells a sufficient quantity of flour in Europe to enable him to effect the purchase of the iron. He ultimately discovers that the cost of carriage to the coast, transportation by sea to England, insurance and cartage on arrival, does not enable him to receive such a good reward for his labor as he formerly did when selling his flour to his neighbor the ironmaker. He, therefore, determines to sell his flour as before to his neighbor. But meantime the farmer discovers that while he has been purchasing his iron implements from Europe his neighbor, the ironmaker, has been compelled to stop his works and dismiss his employees not having sufficient work for them. The farmer, therefore, now finds that he has more wheat than he knows what to do with; also that he is no longer able to sell his fruit, vegetables, fodder, meat, horses, etc., to his neighbor, the ironmaker, as he has gone out of business. In fact, he finds that through buying abroad in the cheapest market he has destroyed the home market for his own products and thrown a number of his fellow-countrymen out of employment."

People talk About Economy

But how many really KNOW, have PROVEN that there is no economy equal to that of buying only the best food?

This economy sometimes spends a few cents more a week on groceries just to be snre.

This economy distinguishes between what is low priced and dear, and what is moderately priced and cheap.

This economy considers the health of the family the most valuable asset.

To people who practice this sort of economy, we recommend this grocery stock of ours.

Our methods have stood, and are standing the severest tests along the lines.

If you appreciate the top notch of grocery quality—investigate.

THE STAR GROCERY, J. N. Scheffter

Terms: Cash or Produce.

Good Natured Tools
It is not necessary to force Keen Kutter Tools. Keen Kutter bits, for example, work quickly and easily in any kind of wood. Lips are long, strong and perfectly tempered, adding years to the life of the tool. Keen Kutter Tools like hard work. The edged tools never lose their temper—handled tools never work loose or fly off—hammered tools keep their faces straight.

KEEN KUTTER
Quality Tools

Include tools of all kinds—Saws, Chisels, Bits, Drills, Gimlets, Axes, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Pocket-knives, Screw-drivers, Files, Pliers, Glass-cutters, Ice-picks and a full line of Farm and Garden Tools—Forks, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Manure-hooks, Grass-shears, etc.

Liesemer & Co.

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

Child Murdered at Palmerston.

Guelph, July 28.—Palmerston has a mystery which the Crown authorities believe to be a case of infanticide. On June 30 the body of a child, so badly decomposed that its sex could not be distinguished, was found in the back yard adjoining the residence of Mr. Joseph Nailor. For some reason not yet explained the Crown authorities were not informed of the fact until July 8, when High Constable Green was called in to make an investigation. An inquest was opened, and after taking some evidence it was adjourned until July 15, and on resuming it was further adjourned until July 17. At this sitting the Jury found that the evidence justified the Crown making a further investigation, and since that time the High Constable has been busy searching for additional evidence. Up to the present he has not discovered enough to justify an arrest being made, but it is expected that there will be developments in the course of a few days.

The body is believed to be that of an infant about three weeks old, and from the fact that a four-ply cord was found tied tightly around its neck it is believed to be a case of murder.

The crown while experiencing great difficulty in getting clues which will lead to the detection of the guilty party, has

not abandoned the case. The lapse of time between the discovery and the calling in of the officers has been a serious handicap.

Rescued By A Dog.

A dog belonging to George McQuoid of the 7th con. of Ashfield, recently performed a remarkable feat in life saving. The dog in question has a family of four puppies, and lives in a barn with them. In the barn was also a brood of little chickens. Through an oversight a pail of water was left on the barn floor overnight. Into this water one of the chickens tumbled early in the morning, and would of course soon have been drowned had no help arrived. Help promptly arrived in the shape of a mother dog, which fished the chick out of the water, carried it back to her corner, cuddled it up between her paws, and was found shortly afterwards licking it dry. Reputable witnesses attest the latter fact, and between the dog and the pail was a trail of water splashes on the floor, which revealed quite clearly the danger and the rescue of the bird. Grateful for its treatment, it was loath to leave the rescuer.

Laughing is just as natural to come to the surface as a rat is to come out of his hole when he wants to.

Farm Laborers' Excursions.

50,000 MEN WANTED FOR HARVESTING IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

This year's wheat crop, according to a conservative estimate, will be two hundred million bushels, and the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta governments advise that fifty thousand men will be required. The majority of these will have to be recruited from Ontario and the Canadian Pacific Railway are running excursions to Winnipeg and west at \$10. Free tickets will be supplied at Winnipeg to destinations in Western Canada east of Moose Jaw Saskatoon and branches. Special through trains to Winnipeg will be run by the C. P. R. the only through line on the following dates:

Aug. 3, from all points on all lines in Ontario south of the G. T. R. Main line Toronto to Sarnia. This includes C. P. R. stations south of Guelph and Brampton.

Aug. 12, from all points in Ontario north of the G. T. R. mainline Toronto to Sarnia, which includes all branches and the Toronto-Sudbury line.

Aug. 16, from points in eastern Ontario.

Aug. 23, from all points west of Toronto in Ontario.

Aug. 25, from all points east of Toronto in Ontario and Quebec.

Through trains will be run from Ontario points on the above dates to Winnipeg, avoiding all transfer or customs troubles en route. Ask any C. P. R. agent for Circular giving rates, conditions, special train service, etc., from Toronto and points in Ontario or write to R. L. Thompson, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

The railways reported 75 carloads of live stock at the City Market, consisting of 957 cattle, 1023 hogs 1212 sheep and lambs, 373 calves and 39 horses.

Trade in cattle was slow. Best cattle sold at steady prices; medium cattle, 10c to 15c per cwt. lower; common cattle, 25c per cwt. lower, and common cows 20c to 40c per cwt. lower than on Thursday last.

Butchers.—Geo. Rowntree bought 635 cattle, which was fully two-thirds of the offering, for the Harris Abattoir Company. Butchers' steers and heifers \$5.30 to \$6.10; cattle of good to choice quality and heavy enough for export, \$5.80 to \$6.20; cows \$4.35 to \$4.85 for good; medium cows, \$3.60 to \$4; common cows and canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Stockers.—A few stockers sold at \$4.20 per cwt.

Milkers and Spingers.—Trade in good quality springers is about steady, while milkers are dull and slow of sale at \$40 to \$60 each.

Veal calves.—The market for veal calves was not quite as good as it has been, altho the top calves sold up to \$8 per cwt., the general run being at from \$4. to \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs.—Sheep, ewes, sold at \$4 to \$4.50; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt., and slow of sale.

Hogs.—Selects fed and watered, at \$7.65 and \$7.35, f.o.b. car.

Josh Billings On Laughing.

Anatomically considered, laughing is the sensation of feeling good all over, and showing it principally in one spot.

Morally considered, it is the next best thing to the ten commandments.

Philosophically considered, it beats Herrick's pills, three pills in the game.

Theoretically considered, it can out-argue all the logic in existence.

Analytically considered, it is just as different from anything else as it is from itself.

Pyrotechnically considered, the conclusion is always the premises.

Spontaneously considered, it is as natural and refreshing as a spring by the roadside.

Phosphorescently considered, it lights up like a globe lantern.

Exudatively considered, it has all the dissolving properties of a hot whiskey punch.

If a man can't laugh there is some mistake made in putting him together, and if he won't laugh he wants as much keeping away from as a bear trap when it is set.

But this is too big talk for me. These flatulent words were put into the dictionary for those giants in knowledge to use who have to load a cannon clean up to the muzzle with powder and ball when they go out to hunt arts.

But I don't intend this essay for laughing in the lungs, but for laughing on the half-shell.

Mr. Geo. Sutherland of Toronto is visiting friends in Carrick.

Stray Sheep.
Two Southdown ewes and 3 lambs, with a small clip out of the left ear, strayed away from the premises of W. H. Loth, Con. 2, Carrick. Finder will kindly notify the owner of their whereabouts.

WALKERTON.

Mr. J. P. Klemp, proprietor of the Royal Hotel met with a rather serious accident on Friday night last. Mr. Klemp was driving two friends from Stratford, who had come up to see the football match, to the station and was just leaving the hotel when the horse suddenly shied. The gentleman who was sitting on Mr. Klemp's knee lost his balance and in attempting to right himself grasped him with the result that they both fell from the rig. Mr. Klemp first struck the wheel and then fell to the ground, lighting on his shoulder. No one seemed at first to be hurt so they got into the rig and drove to the station. On arriving home, however, Mr. Klemp realized that something serious was wrong, and on examination it was found that two ribs were broken and his shoulder badly bruised. Mr. Klemp will be laid up for some time, as a result.

A very daring burglary was committed in Glamis last week when the store of Mr. McKeeman was broken into and robbed of \$20. Access was made through the back door which was broken open wide enough to allow the entrance of a man. This door only gave him entrance to a back part of the store and he had a second door to break through. It appears he worked on this door for some time but evidently it was too slow for he gave it up and thinking it better to risk a little noise than waste time, he broke the door in by force. He then proceeded to empty the till in which he found \$20 in silver. Mr. McKeeman had placed the papers in the safe that night and this was not touched. There is no clue as to who the culprit was and so far nothing has developed in the case.

Work on the new dam has been progressing rapidly during the past week. The contractors are pushing the work through as rapidly as possible in order to complete the work before the cold weather sets in. Saturday's roll contained eighteen names and they purpose employing Italian workmen for the most part. A gang of these is being imported from Toronto this week. Considerable machinery arrived last week some of which has already been put into operation while most of it has not yet been put up. Half of the coffee dam has been put in and the ground is now in readiness to start the new dam.

Capacity Of A Silo.

You may ascertain approximately how much a round silo will hold by the following:—Multiply the diameter of the silo by itself, and the product by decimal 7854; this will give you the area of the circle; multiply that by the height of the silo and you will then have the cubical contents. In a silo not over 36 feet deep, the average weight of a cubic foot of silage is 43 pounds, so that if you multiply the cubical contents by 43 you will have the number of pound of silage; dividing by 2,000 will give the number of tons. If the depth of the silo is over 36 feet the comparative weight will be over 43 pounds to the cubic foot. A leading agricultural paper figures that a silo 34 feet deep and 17 feet diameter will hold 150 tons, or enough to give 35 cows 40 pounds each day for 200 days.

Interesting Case.

An action brought by the township of Wellesley, county of Waterloo, against Johnstone J. McFadden, tax-collector and his bondsman, Robert Foster, to recover \$2,368.43, amount of taxes which he collected and which the township claims never to have received, was dismissed by Mr. Jus. Latchford at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. McFadden as soon as he collected the money placed it in the bank and the amount named was put in the Farmer's bank. He paid the amount and received a receipt therefor. The cheque was deposited in the Standard Bank which was unable to collect the funds on account of the failure of the Farmer's Bank. The bank charged the township with the amount and the township sued the collector. His Lordship holds that the collector was not responsible for the failure of the bank.

WOMEN SUFFER MORE THAN MEN.

Women have more than their share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity. They must "keep up," in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches dizzy spells, etc. Mrs. Edward Calwood of 123 S. Harold Street, Fort William, Ont., says:

"I suffered with dull, miserable pains, soreness across my back and in my sides for months. They would catch me so badly at times that I could scarcely move around. I would have dizzy spells and altogether, felt generally run down. After using a number of remedies without finding relief, I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and found them an excellent remedy. They not only relieved me of the miserable pains and soreness in my back but cured me of my kidney trouble."



Booth's Kidney Pills cure Back-ache, dull shooting pains, thick and cloudy urine, Gravel, or stone, rheumatism and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

All druggists and dealers 50c. box or post paid from The R. T. Booth Co. Fort Erie Ont. If you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Could we say more? Sold, and guaranteed by John Coates.

The Leading Store

August Reduction Sale

The time has come again when stocks must be lowered—when all Summer Goods must go, regardless of what what we can get for them. There's thousands of dollars worth of up-to-date Merchandise that must be cleared out—a larger stock than ordinary—and in making prices for this Mighty Clearance Sale we have not been afraid to cut all the profit off and then some more in many cases.

Come to this sale with full confidence that you will get by far the greatest values possible to secure anywhere and you'll not be disappointed. The assortments are ample—the goods are worthy—the prices are extraordinary. It's the one big

Bargain Event Of The Season.

You will find that this is something more than an ordinary sale. It is an opportunity—a chance—an occasion whereby those who are wise enough to take advantage of it are going to profit immensely—a genuine Money-Saving event offering big assortments of high class goods at decided price reductions. A sale where prices have actually been made with utter disregard of costs of former selling prices—A Mighty Price-slashing, Profit-sacrificing sale with but one purpose—to reduce stock and do it quick.

Come see the goods and buy only when you are satisfied that you save money by so doing.

J. HUNSTEIN.

The store that saves you Dollars.

Style-Craft Clothes.



Specially designed for young men, and men who stay young. A guarantee of the best to be had in quality and value, with styles always in good taste, and nothing about them that a man will tire of. We have the agency for the STYLE CRAFT CLOTHES for this section, and are prepared to discount the best you have ever known in Clothing about good clothes and correct dress, the more a man knows with the superb garments we have to offer.

A. FEDDY GENERAL MERCHANT