

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898

No. 13

Tried and Proven

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

Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier.

Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose.

Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package.

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

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

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

OTTO E. KLEIN,
Barrister, Solicitor etc.

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

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.

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

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

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

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

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

C. H. LOUNT, L. D. S., D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.
Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hughes & Lount, at the office always occupied by them in Walkerton.
Special attention will be given to Gold-Filling and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the painless extraction of Teeth.

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

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY MEDICAL COLLEGE. REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medical Society.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

James Johnstn

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Conveyancer

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgages on Farm Property

From 5% up

Insurance Agent.

Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

The Best Place

FOR

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

A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING STORE
MILDMAY.

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 82 standard
Oats..... 27 to 27
Peas..... 58 to 58
Barley.....
Potatoes..... 40 45
Smoked meat per lb..... 8 to 10
Eggs per doz..... 9 to 9
Butter per lb..... 14 to 14
Dressed pork..... \$5 50 to 6 00

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

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

The Leading Shoe Store.

is prepared this fall to give special value in

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...

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

Lowest Cash Price

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

In men's long boots we have just what is wanted for this time of the year. All new, clean stock bought from the makers at a special price.

Call and be convinced

John Hunstein,

L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail

Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00

Duster: 30c 40c 50c upwards

Best binder whips 40c

Axle grease 1c a box

Machine oil 1c a bottle

Just received several cases

blankets rugs and Robes

Blankets 50c upwards

Plush rugs all prices

Goat robes \$5 upwards

Saskatchewan buffola robes

\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9

Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16

Come and get Prices. Every-

thing away down. Raw furs,

hides, sheepskins as cash.

School

Opening

Our stock of School Books for both

PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS

is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in

School Bags,

Scrappers,

Inks,

Stationery, Etc.,

While we have added the above lines,

we do not neglect our stock of

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.

Large assortment of Combs, Brushes,

Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.

MILDMAY -

Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

BALAKLAVA.

Mr. Robert Berry went north last week and brought home a Clydesdale mare. He knows a good horse.

Miss Annie Weaver of Tara is visiting at her home in Balaklava.

Mr. Geo. Emil spent a few days in Guelph last week.

A number of ladies spent a very enjoyable time at the home of Wm. Berry on Thursday last.

The trees in front of the old Berry homestead have been removed. It adds very much to the appearance of the place.

Huntingfield

Some of the farmers started to plow last week and it goes all right.

Quite a few of the leading farmers have tapped but we haven't heard of any taffy parties yet.

We hear the invitations are out announcing the marriage of our local buyer. It's whispered they are going to reside in Clifford.

J. K. has been down examining the big barn. He says Will is not in it now.

W. goes west now. Wonder if he has found out the intentions.

We saw one of the 17th boys coming up Ash street. It is said he was hunting his violin.

Lakelet.

Immense sale of store goods in Lakelet.—Having removed my Gorrie stock from the Montreal house, amounting to upwards of \$5,000.00, I have to sell a lot of goods to give us room to work.

In order to make them move quickly, I have determined to cut the prices down in a most alarming manner. Our stock in Lakelet of between \$7,000.00 and \$8,000.00 is well assorted with new spring goods which will go along with the rest.

Bring on your trade and you will be glad you came, and will find in the combination of the two a variety seldom found. A special sacrifice in Flowers, Feathers, Ladies' and Gents' hats; Trimmings and Dress Ornaments in great variety. Fair and Liberal treatment may be assured. A. DULMAGE.

BELMORE

Last Wednesday evening it was definitely decided that annexation to the United States would not benefit Canada. The Wroxeter contingent is hard to beat.

The cheese factory that was fast taking the form of a creamery.

If dame gossip is reliable one of our popular citizens came home one evening the week before last and became intractable, so much so that he had to be taken down. We give it as dame gossip has it, and cannot vouch for the accuracy of it, but if it be true a man is to be pitied who will make a beast of himself.

Dick Jeffray left on Monday for Montana.

Mrs. W. Chittick is ill at present. Dr. Macklin is attending to the case.

Conn Baker is in possession of "the noted thoroughbred race horse Marquis" Conn being a professional horseman, he will likely do a big business.

Four United Statesers have arrived at Vancouver from the Yukon with \$250,000 each. This is their own tale, and they also tell of fabulous strikes on Elmer, Eldorado, Bonanza and Bear Creeks. On these creeks miners are taking out from 50 cents to \$100 per pan, and the season's outfit is reckoned at \$30,000,000.

Magistrate Denison, Toronto, sent Lizzie McGillivray, the Bruce County girl who abandoned her child in Poplar Plains Road, on March 11th, to the Mercer Reformatory for one year. The evidence showed that the girl had placed the child behind a fence in an unfrequented spot, where it would undoubtedly perished had it not providentially cried as a couple of women passed.

The Value of the Maple Tree.

There is a business as well as a sentimental reason, why the maple tree should be honored by Canadians. According to the census of 1891 the annual production of maple sugar in Ontario amounted to 5,655,796 lbs, which, at average market prices, means almost half a million of money. It is claimed that the sugar bush at the Michigan Agricultural College yields an annual return of twelve per cent, valuing the woodland at fifty dollars an acre. Many Canadian farmers could testify to the value of their maple bush as a very profitable portion of their farm. Besides supplying the fuel needed on the farm a fair maple bush can easily make ten dollars an acre in syrup or sugar per year. This too, is a season when time can be spared to attend the work. Besides its usefulness in supplying a delicious food, the maple is much used in cabinet making and for interior decorations. People in other countries admire it and value it, if we do not. Those who have a good bush should take good care of it. Encourage young maple trees to grow; if they don't spring up naturally plant them in vacant places in the woods and so renew the timber. There are odd corners on many farms that could be very profitably planted with maple trees.

CITY HALL IN DANGER.

Acetylene Gas Explosion at the Show Last Night.

Last evening the city hall had a narrow escape, especially the stage, from being destroyed by fire. The cause was the explosion of an acetylene gas generator in connection with the Erin and Brennan Co., used to produce gas for the production of lantern pictures.

During the first part of the programme one of the company was making preparations for his part of the programme and, in passing the generator with a lighted candle, the escaping gas ignited, and one explosion after another followed, until the gas took fire. Mr. Brennan picked up the stage carpet and attempted to smother the flames, and nearly succeeded when another explosion took place. By this time caretaker Ryde had been informed of the state of affairs, and ran into the fire hall and grabbing up two horse blankets rushed back and, throwing them over the tank, smothered the fire and then carried the tank down stairs to the street. While doing so he had his hands severely burned. Mr. Brennan had his eyebrows and hair singed, and another of the troupe had his hands burned. The loss is the stage carpet, piano cover and a couple of sets of scenery scorched. The audience seemed to enjoy this state of affairs better than the performance given, as it is not often a person can get two gas explosions, a fire and a variety show all at one price.

The Cause of the Fire.

Great credit is due Mr. Ryde, the caretaker, and Mr. Brennan for confining the fire at the hall last night. Both displayed great presence of mind, and but for their cool headed work a very serious conflagration might have resulted. The audience was really in ignorance of the extent of the danger, or probably they would not have taken the matter so coolly. By rolling up the back curtain, which was burning rapidly, danger from that source was averted, as in rolling it up the blaze smothered. A pair of horse blankets bought just before Christmas for the fire team, and worth about \$12, were destroyed. A lot of carpet and portions of the ladies' wardrobe were spoiled. Mr. Brennan had his cuffs destroyed and his coat sleeves scorched. He explained this morning just how the fire started. The generator fell off the wagon in coming from the depot, becoming choked up with dirt. When turned on the gas came up from the sides instead of out of the proper channel, and when investigating with a lighted candle the gas ignited. The city hall is insured for \$16,000.—Guelph Mercury.

A Protest.

DEAR EDITOR,—

I, like others, have wondered who it is that makes himself so busy as to gather up bits of old women's gossip and send them to you for publication.

I do not feel hard against an editor for he cannot help himself sometimes if a correspondent wishes to act a little a little small and I think the Belmore correspondent must be of a small mind or he would leave alone things which he has so much to say about.

I admire a young man who has abilities and can use them in a way which might be helpful to himself as well as his fellowmen, but when a young man gets down so low as to spend his time in gathering and making up rubbish he is to be pitied.

In conclusion I hope the Belmore correspondent will lift himself to a higher, nobler sphere by letting gossiping alone. Thanking you for the space I have taken up in your paper.

I remain, respectfully yours,
R. B. BOTT,
Belmore.

March 23, 1898.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

A worthy citizen indeed is Charles Robison, of Eudora, and a man to be respected because of his zeal and energy in his desire to serve his country. On Saturday Mr. Robison was served with subpoena summoning him to court in Toronto as a witness at the Sessions in the case of the Queen v. Cook. At the time Mr. Robison had not any money, but he knew that his duty was to obey the call of the court. So he immediately set out to walk the 65 miles that separated him from the court. He arrived in the city in time for the opening of the court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A remarkable story comes St. Petersburg. Two years ago a young girl of 16 was rescued from the Gulf of Finland by a tramp. She fell in love with him, but her parents did not approve the suit, and the tramp being "wanted" by the police, and after declining any reward for heroism, vanished, not knowing the maiden's love. She was determined, however, and has sought him high and low ever since. At last she found him in a "refuge," and proposing, was accepted. Meantime her parents had died heart-broken at her infatuation. The crowning touch is added to the story by the statement that the man turns out to be a Polish count, a rich relative's death giving him at once rank and fortune. They were married.

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

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

A recent number of the Presbyterian Review contains the startling announcement that Mormonism is rapidly increasing in some rural districts in Ontario, and that an estimate has been made that before this year passes away, 100,000 Mormons will be in Ontario.—The Mormon missionaries are putting forth their doctrines in the halls and school-houses in rural districts, and crowds listen to them. This is a serious state of affairs and should not be allowed to go on. The sooner such pernicious doctrine is stamped out the better, and in Christian Ontario we have no use for the unhealthy doctrines and evil example of the followers of Joseph Smith or Brigham Young. They have been hounded out of many of the States of the American Union, and finally settled in Utah. Their polygamous teachings and immoral ways caused their expulsion from every European country but Denmark and Britain.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

TO A MAIDEN-HAIR FERN.

Where sparkles longest dews of morn
Deep in the shade of rocky vales,
Where purling brooks and fountains
run,
Thou wast aloft thy plummy sails
To gentle, murmuring summer gales,
Thou modest princess of the dell,
When Frost doth turn thy maiden
hair
To gold, thou'rt still divinely fair,
Enchanted by a magic spell.

SIMPLE CONVENIENCES.

Often times housekeepers do without things that are really necessary to make their work lighter, just because money is scarce, and it does not occur to them to substitute simple contrivances for the things they cannot afford to buy.

At any hardware store can be procured a straight, smooth nail keg, such as wire nails come in. Usually these are given away—will not cost over ten cents if bought—and with a candy pail cover to use for lid make an excellent bread box, the cover serving as cutting board as well. If one prefers tin to wood a large lard can may be procured at any grocery for ten cents, that is just as good for keeping bread or cake as a regular box made for the purpose, costing one dollar or more.

Grocers are glad to give away the inner covering of these lard cans, and they are useful for so many things in the kitchen. Being simply a sheet of tin twelve inches in diameter, with a pressed edge, we consider them superior to a meat board on which to pound steak or dress a fish or fowl, as they are more easily kept clean. They are fine to use for kneading bread or pastry, though not large enough to roll it out on, and are just the thing to bake cookies on. When baking a layer cake, we prefer one of them to anything we ever used to build the cake on, as it is large, smooth and level, and the cake will not stick to it.

A pie-box can easily be made from two small boxes obtained at the grocers. In one put small cleats on one side, about three inches apart, and on the other make shelves to put in on the cleats. Each shelf will hold a pie, and the entire box takes but little more room than one pie on the pantry shelf. The box can be fastened to the wall by means of nails or screws, if desired, and thus be entirely out of the way. A curtain of dark, heavy material should be hung across the front to protect the contents from dust.

A coil of heavy wire made to fit inside a flat-bottomed kettle, on which a small tin pail may be set, in boiling water, makes an admirable double boiler.

Tin fruit or tomato cans with the tops melted off make the nicest of moulds in which to steam brown bread, puddings, custards and all such things. If a wire handle is added, a small tin pail that will be convenient for many purposes will be the result.

ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS.

For most flowering plants the windows opening to the south are preferable to those with a western outlook, as during the short days of winter the plants in the latter will have but little sun, and then it will be too low down near the horizon. For a few plants the windows looking to the east may be used and for ferns and similar shade-loving sorts, they are desirable. While the northern windows may be used for some of that class of plants, it is not a desirable exposure.

In case a bay window upon the south side of the living room can be obtained for flowers, very good results can be secured. It should be separated from the room by glass doors that can be thrown open or closed at pleasure, but in case they are not to be had, much of the labor of keeping the plants in good condition can be saved, if curtains are provided, to be used when sweeping. In addition to hooks for hanging baskets and bracket stands for pot plants, it will be well to have a shelf, from one to two feet in width, according to the dimensions of the window, upon which to arrange the smaller plants. This should have side pieces one to two inches high and a zinc lining. The bottom could then be covered with coarse gravel or fine pebbles, and a shallow gutter growth could be secured, as the plants in small pots would then be less likely to dry out.

A simple propagating bed can be very easily arranged by supplying the necessary clean sand and a lamp to furnish bottom heat, unless heating pipes run along under the shelf, when they would only need to be boxed in. In case the lamp is used, it will be necessary to provide some sort of shield to prevent it from setting fire to the wooden shelf. A shallow galvanized iron pan filled with plaster suspended above the lamp and close to the bottom of the shelf, will answer the purpose.

If an ordinary window is to be used, it will be well to have a similar shelf at the height of the window sill. If made two or three feet longer than the window is wide, it will hold a considerable number of plants. For the bay window and the common window as well, if the size of the room admits of it, a plant stand with shelves in the form of stairs, or with a flat top, can be used to good advantage to display the larger plants. By having it arranged with casters, if the plants that require a high temperature are kept upon it, upon cold nights it will be an easy matter to roll it back from

the window and thus save the tender plants from becoming chilled.

SNOW CREAM.

Did you ever try making snow cream? If not, you should try it, for it makes an excellent dessert and is easily made. Beat to a stiff froth a pint of cream, sweeten and flavor it with half a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Take a tablespoonful of gelatine and put it in a cup, with two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Let it soak several hours, then set the cup in hot water. In a few moments the gelatine will be thoroughly melted; then strain it into the whipped cream. Add half a teaspoonful of salt. Bring in as much light feathery snow as there is beaten cream, and beat it in the mixture. Pour the mass into a pail or mold, and set it away in a cold closet for about ten or fifteen minutes to form. It will do harm if it stands several hours.

This cream is very nice if flavored with the outer rind of two small oranges, adding their juice and a quarter of a cup, extra of sugar. A cup of strained strawberry or peach preserves, with the juice of a lemon, and a quarter of a cup of sugar, will give another flavor. In this case add also another tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved as before.

If the snow is omitted, this will make an excellent filling for charlotte-russe. Line a tin pail or other mold with slices of plain sponge cake cut about a quarter of an inch thick, and pour in the cream before it has set. Let the charlotte-russe stand for five or six hours in a cold place, and then turn it out on a glass platter; decorate it with a white icing on the outside if you wish, and serve it with a golden wreath of orange jelly around it.

MARKING THE LINEN.

It is quite the fad nowadays to have one's monogram or initials embroidered on all the household linen. And there is an exact spot where these markings must be placed. For instance, the initial must be on the top hem of the sheet, just in the center or middle crease. The bottom of the letter should be toward the edge of the hem, so that it will come right when the hem of the sheet is turned over on the counterpane.

Pillow cases are also marked in the center of the hem. Tablecloths usually have two markings in opposite corners, placed so far in that the design will come on the surface of the table when the cloth is laid. Sometimes the marking is placed on the middle, lengthwise crease of the cloth, a little over ten inches from the center, so that they will not come under the centerpiece when one is used. They, too, must be placed so that the bottom of the letters point towards the edge of the table. Dinner napkins have the marking in the center of the square formed by folding them twice each way.

A NEWLY INVENTED MOON.

Never Visible Except When Crossing the Disk of the Sun.

Dr. Waltemath of Hamburg makes the rather sensational announcement, that he has ascertained the existence of a second moon, revolving around the earth in one hundred and nineteen days at the distance of seven hundred thirty-seven thousand, five hundred miles, and with a diameter of about four hundred and fifty miles; a dark moon, so swarthy of complexion as never to be visible except when crossing the disk of the sun, or on rare occasions when, for some reason not given, she brightens up a little.

If the body reflected sunlight half as well as the "brick moon," which was the subject of one of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale's most fanciful stories, it would be a conspicuous object, it must be about as black as charcoal or it would have been found long ago.

Doctor Waltemath's calculations are based mainly on certain reported instances of dark round spots seen moving eastward on the disk of the sun during the last century, only two of the ten being later than 1800. Most of the observers were persons of no particular astronomical authority, and it is probable that the objects seen were ordinary sun-spots, the reported motion being an easily-made mistake.

Doctor Waltemath, however, gives his results with considerable confidence, stating that the inclination of the orbit is two degrees thirty minutes, and that the body would cross the disk of the sun February third. It was then carefully looked for at several observatories, but not seen.

If it really exists it ought to be easily picked up by photography when crossing the Milky Way in the constellations of Gemini and Sagittarius. It would have an apparent diameter of over eighty seconds, and would mark an obvious trail on the plate by eclipsing the closely crowded stars along its path.

Doctor Waltemath attributes to it the slight acceleration of the moon's motion which is now generally ascribed to the action of the tides, and if there is such a body it may perhaps account for some other still perplexing anomalies in her behavior. But it seems altogether likely that this newly invented moon will turn out a near relative of Lascarbault's imaginary "Vulcan," the supposed planet that has been looked for between Mercury and the sun, but which has never been seen.

A DIFFERENT DIRECTION.

Didn't somebody call you up by the telephone just now?
No; that was my wife; she called me down.

AGRICULTURAL.

VALUE OF CLOVER SEEDING.

There is much unjustifiable neglect in seeding with clover, which is the result of a failure to fully appreciate what clover seeding does for the soil. In the first place seeding of any kind, says American Cultivator, prevents most of the waste that on all cultivated soil goes on during the season of frost and snow, when there is nothing to use fertility, as the soil decomposes under these influences. There is no washing away of any soil which is covered with a sod. If surface water from higher land flows over it much of the soil that has been washed or blown into it is caught by the leaves of grass, and is deposited as a covering for their roots. So valuable is this on land that is often liable to overflow that it is usually kept in permanent seeding, and a sufficient growth of grass left every fall to catch all the sediment that flows over it. But it is on upland, where the plowing may be frequent, that seeding, and that too with clover, serves its most important purpose. The growth of clover on the soil, no matter what may be done with the crop, greatly increases the amount of vegetable matter in the soil. Did any of our readers ever take the pains to dig out a clover plant, using preferably one that stood isolated from other clover or grasses, so that its roots can be kept separate? He will be astonished perhaps to find that in most cases much the larger bulk of the clover plant always grows beneath the surface. If he can dig deeply enough he will find clover roots going down two, three, four or more feet. Each root of clover as it penetrates the subsoil carries with it a small proportion of carbonic acid gas. This is one of the most powerful solvents known, and it obliges the subsoil in contact with the root, to yield some of its mineral fertility to be by it carried up to the plant growing on the surface. But it is not alone, nor chiefly in the mineral fertility brought by its roots from the subsoil, that clover is a benefit to land. The roots of clover, as has now for some years been known, have warty nodules on them. These are able to decompose air in the soil, and make a part of the large portion of free nitrogen it contains available for crops. In round numbers, 80 per cent of all the air we breathe is nitrogen. But in its free state, or as it exists in the air, it is not available for plant food. It has been the dream of chemists ever since Dr. Priestley discovered the component parts of common air, that is nitrogen, which in the form of ammonia or nitrates is so important as a fertilizer, might be made available for crops. It was long supposed that the leaves of plants were able to take ammonia from the atmosphere. That they take something that is a necessity for their growth has long been known. But the most careful experiment has failed to show that anything except carbonic acid gas is ever thus taken by leaves into the plant circulation. The carbonic acid gas in the air amounts to only from four to six parts in 10,000. Yet from this small proportion comes all the combustible portion of plant trees and vegetation of every kind. Whenever these are burned their nitrogen is speedily mixed with air again, and becomes free nitrogen, not usable by plants, except by the leguminous family, which includes clover, beans and peas. Of all these plants the common red clover, including variety, has been proved by practical experiment, much the most valuable as a restorer of fertility. The virtues of clover were, indeed, practically known by farmers long before science demonstrated the methods by which clover benefited the crops. Clover as a renovating part of the rotation has been shown by generations of farmers who did not know why it did any good. Most commonly it was supposed that the broader leaf of the clover shading the surface soil enabled it or the stems of the clover to decompose the air. An old practical farmer whom we knew long ago was satisfied that the benefit was in the clover stems after they became hollow, and that the air inside the stems was decomposed, and its nitrogenous parts made available for use by the plant. This was a step towards the truth, for it is at this period of clover growth that the nodules on the roots, which are now known to be able to decompose air in the soil, are most abundant and active. Nitrogenous fertility in its available form is a much more costly fertilizer than any other which the farmer purchases. As it is made from blood, or from the decomposed excrement of animals, it is worth as manure 17 cents a pound. If the worth of a clover seeding were reckoned only by the amount of nitrogenous fertility that its fully grown roots can furnish to the soil, it would be the cheapest fertilizer that the farmer can use. But with this it is to be reckoned the aerating effects of the clover roots in the subsoil, and the supplies of mineral plant food that they bring to the surface, and the benefit to the soil is very greatly increased. It is not possible to fix any sum as the price which a good clover ley is worth per acre, because fertility is worth much more near a market than it is where the market is distant. But it is safe to say that even where land is the dearest, two years devoted to fully growing a clover crop is very often the best use to which valuable land can be put. When a clover crop is plowed under in the second summer of its growth, it mellow and lightens

the soil as no method of artificial manuring or cultivation could do. After the clover all the other manures applied are much more effective than they would be if clover had not preceded them. For this reason those who buy the most stable and mineral fertilizers can best of all afford the time and expense required to grow a clover crop, while it is the unfeeling and cheap resource of those on land remote from good markets, and who cannot well afford to purchase the more expensive kinds of fertilizers.

LESS PROFITABLE OF LATE.

A correspondent discussing why the farm is less profitable now than it was half a century ago thinks that one cause is due to the introduction of railroads and other modern facilities for transacting business which has led farmers to sell their produce in a small way as fast as it is ready. In old times the stock of butter was salted down and sold at the end of the season; the cattle were disposed of to drovers who visited the farm once or twice a year, and so on. Hence the money that came more in bulk than now. The author of the paragraph in question says that "what trickles in easily trickles out easily," consequently farmers do not get the benefit from frequent small sales that they would from less frequent larger ones. Another reason why, the writer claims, the farm is less profitable now than half a century ago is in the changed conditions that have led farmers to live more expensively than formerly. Income and outgo have changed their relative position.

Whichever way it is, however, we can agree with the writer when he says:—"There is no call for lament over those departed days. Life is brighter and more glad some now. The great social uplift which modern development has brought makes life worth more. Improved conditions of life, better-furnished houses, better-provided tables, the decay of the deadly frying-pan, and a generally advanced hygiene, better school system and an advanced culture and refinement are not to be regretted. But they cost more. And so, while there may be other reasons the changed condition of the times is salted down on the farm and more evaporates now than a half-century ago."

A HINT ABOUT PIGS.

It is neither profitable nor always entirely safe to keep great numbers of hogs together. Besides the liability to disease getting among them there is always a certainty that the stronger will crowd the weaker, from their feeding-places, so that the inequality in size will increase, instead of decreasing. In every litter there are always one or two weaklings that were born runts, and unless given a better chance than their fellows, they will always remain runts. The best way to manage this is when the pigs are seven or eight weeks old, take out the strongest ones and wean them, giving them plenty of the best food that can be got to make growth. Then the runts, left to suckle the sow alone, will in two or three weeks more take a start that may make them as good as the others, so that in later life all can be fed together. No other feed, without the sow's milk will do this, though such other feed should be given and the pigs be encouraged to eat all they can be made to eat.

HUMOR OF BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Many Ways in Which Voters Were Kept from the Polls.

Years ago, when elections in England were contests in which bribery and intimidation were winked at, voters who lived at a distance often found it difficult to get to the polls, whether they travelled by land or by water. A vessel carrying voters from London to Ipswich, only seventy miles distant, somehow lost its reckoning and did not discover it until Amsterdam was sighted.

Coaches conveying voters broke down mysteriously. Readers of "Pickwick Papers," will recall Tony Weller, the stout, red-faced coachman who married a "widder" for his "second venture," and who had what he called "a coincidence," while driving a coachload of voters from London to a certain town. The coach was upset several miles from its destination, and the passengers reached the polling booth only after the voting had been closed.

Ireland's reputation for practical joking at elections is maintained even in these prosaic days. At the election for the city of Cork in 1895, the contest was between the Parnellites and the anti-Parnellites. A funny incident happened. The wives of four voters held political views which differed from their husbands'. On the day of the elections, these four women rose early and left their homes, carrying off every stitch of male attire from the house, with the keys, after locking in their sleeping husbands.

But fate was against them. Before the poll closed, the clothesless voters were discovered. Friends wrapped them in blankets and conveyed them in carriages to the polling booths, where they arrived just in time to record their votes.

THE EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT.

Mr. Borem—I am opposed to intoxicating liquors as a beverage, yet I believe that liquor rightly used is a benefit to humanity. I am fully convinced that whisky was once the means of saving my life.

Miss Cutting—Perhaps it did; but I fail to see how that proves it a benefit to humanity.

THE SYMBOL OF MARRIAGE.

The ring, or circle, which is emblematic of eternity, and suggests the probable duration of wedded love of the right kind, has been used in the marriage ceremony from time immemorial. Probably it dates from old Roman and Greek times and customs, or it may go further back to those mythic ages in the far East, where wisdom and civilization dawned on the world of humanity. When public betrothals were no longer the rule, the giving of an engagement ring came in, and, an engagement to marry seems to be looked upon as more serious and binding by every other nation than by those who own English as their mother tongue. The position of the wedding ring is almost a matter of superstition. The third finger of the left hand next to the little finger was long supposed to have some connection with the heart.

"Sarrum usage," decreed that in old English marriages the bridegroom was to receive the wedding ring from the officiating priest with the three principal fingers of his right hand. Then, holding the bride's left hand with his own, he was to say the words: "With this ring I thee wed," and then, placing the circle on her thumb, he was to add: "In the Name of the Father," and, removing it to her first, second and third fingers respectively, with the words: "And of the Son," "and of the Holy Ghost," was to deposit it finally on the fourth or little finger with the "Amen."

Wearing the wedding ring on the thumb was not infrequent at one time, and may be seen in some old portraits. There is no stipulation about the quality of the ring, and in cases where the gold circlet has been dropped or forgotten very queer substitutes have been used before now. The old Italian betrothal or wedding ring was very often of silver and frequently represented two diminutive hands clasping each other.

An old Icelandic custom provided a circular bracelet of bone or metal, through which the bridegroom put his entire right hand, in which he received the hand of his bride. These rings were previously sanctioned by being laid on the altar and blessed.

A curious old custom in the Orkneys was the "hand-testing" or "hand-fasting" which was a trifle more binding than an engagement, though less so than the sacerdotal marriage. The contracting parties clasped hands through an opening in a famous old stone, which had doubtless been connected with the worship of Odin. That stone no longer stands, for the farm on which it was situated was rented by a farmer from the mainland, who was determined to stamp out the foolish practice, and broke up the stone and used it in building a pig-sty. No sooner was this done than all his agricultural implements were suddenly found to "be awa," and he himself deemed it the best policy to retreat to where he came from.

In Ireland popular prejudice declares for a gold ring, and there is a tradition that gold rings have been let out to hire to the very poor, while pinchbeck rings did duty for after use. The notion is that marriage with a ring of inferior metal would be illegal.

Modern Greek peasants exchange a gold and silver ring, and then drink wine from the same cup, but the regular ritual of the Greek Church, ordains that a solemn betrothal precedes the actual marriage, in which a gold and a silver ring are blessed by the priest, the former being given to the man and the latter to the woman. The form of espousal is then repeated, and the rings are placed on the right hands and then exchanged, that no inferiority may be betokened by the woman wearing the silver ring, and also to indicate the common ownership of property.

An Armenian mother usually selects her daughter's husband, or, at least, does so nominally. After all business preliminaries are settled between the families, the bridegroom's mother, accompanied by a priest and two matrons, visits the bride, and gives her a ring in token of espousal and with this ring the couple are ultimately married.

Among fishing communities very ancient and elaborate wedding rings are used and descend as heirlooms from generation to generation. Japanese marriages are arranged between quite young children, but the girl always receives a ring in evidence that the union is binding. In Malabar an old native custom seats both bride and bridegroom on a dais, and a relative washes the feet of the latter with milk, and puts a silver ring on the great toe of his right foot. The bridegroom then hands a gold ring to his kinsman, and a necklace and chaplet of flowers are put on the bride's neck and head. Both seem to be rather side ceremonies than binding between the parties who are most concerned. Public opinion probably supplies the lack, and among semi-barbarians no jot or tittle of ceremonial can be omitted.

A CURIOUS APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of ex-King Milan as General-in-Chief of the Serbian army is assigned to a curious cause. King Alexander's mother, ex-Queen Natalie it seems, set such a race in dress and court festivities that the Belgrade husbands could not stand it. They remonstrated with the King, and, as the surest way to keep Natalie out of the capital, her spendthrift husband was invited back.

SPRING SMILES.

Ticket Inspector—How old are you, little girl? Edna—You will have to ask me. She always takes charge of my age on the railway!

Out Sleighb-riding—Why, Jennie, your cheeks are blue with cold, said Reginald. No; I'm blushing, said Jennie; that's my blue blood.

Both Pleased—Browne—Allow me to have the pleasure of returning, that five dollars that I borrowed the other day. Smythe—Thanks; the pleasure is mine.

Neither is Boss—Kelliher—Oh hear that Hogan an' his wife don't gib along very well t'gether at all, at all. Flannery—Oh t'ink ut's bekaase they're too avenly matched.

Matrimonial Explosions.—After all, a married man has the advantage of a battleship. In what respect, pray? When he gets blown up he knows what did it.

Pride, said Uncle Eben, am er good t'ing in its place. But er country or er citizen is in bad luck when he ain't got nuffin' much 'cep'n' 'is pride ter be proud of.

Pat All Right.—Out of work again, Pat? I thought that Old Skinfint gave you a job? He did, sor, but Ol' will be kilt afore Ol' starve to death for the sake of kaph' alive, sor!

A New Version.—Jakay Isaacs—Fader, vas it a disgrace to fail in peezness and not make anything? Mr. Isaacs—No, Shakey; it vas better to have failed undt lost dan neffer to have failed at all.

DURHAM IS IN LINE

And Testifies to the Wonderful Efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hotel Clerk Bauman Tells of His Cure—The First Dose Gave Him Relief—Two Boxes Cured Him Entirely of His Kidney Disease.

Durham, Ont.—Everyone in Durham, and hundreds of people who visit the town periodically, know C. H. Bauman, the genial clerk at the Knapp House. All will be surprised to hear that he has had a narrow escape, from a relentless enemy. Thanks to the assistance rendered by a good friend, however, he escaped safely. He tells the story in this style:

"I suffered for a long time with terribly severe backache, caused by Kidney Disease. It was with the most agonizing pain, that I could sit down, and the pain endured in getting up again was equally as severe. My life was being made miserable, for these pains were present during the greater portion of the time.

"Other medicines having failed to help me I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and got relief from the first dose. Two boxes cured me completely, and I haven't been troubled since. There's no medicine like Dodd's Kidney Pills for any and all Kidney Diseases."

"Good Fortune knocks once at every man's door," says an old saw.

Good Health knocks at your door every time you see the words "Dodd's Kidney Pills." You need not miss being healthy by neglecting to respond to the first summons. Take advantage of the next, if you have neglected the first.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one and only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Heart Failure, Blood Impurities, Urinary Troubles, Diseases of Women, and all other Kidney Complaints.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Flick—Call him a musician! Why, he doesn't know the difference between a nocturne and a symphony. Flack—You don't mean it! And they hurry to get away from one another. Each is terribly afraid that the other will ask, by the way, what is the difference?

The Twentieth Century Enters upon the heritage of a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, never causes pain nor the slightest discomfort.

A certain Dr. Brown courted a lady unsuccessfully for many years, and drank her health every day. On being observed to omit the custom, a gentleman said: Come, Doctor, your old toast. Excuse me, he replied; as I can't make her Brown, I'll toast her no longer.

FROM FOREST TO FACTORY.

These are the words that grace the cover of the Hartford Rubber Work Company's bicycle tire catalogue for the season of '98, and which is the handsomest production of the kind that has reached our table in many a day. As a sample of mechanical skill it is superb, as a fountain of tire talk it will be found entertaining and interesting, and throws the proper sort of reflection upon the enterprising people who publish it. Address a post card to the Toronto Tire Company, Limited, 9 Adelaide Street West, and they will mail you the catalogue free.

You Run

No risk in using Ludella Ceylon Tea. The quality and price is unmatched and always the same.

SOME ROYAL PRESENTS.

Queen Mary—popularly known as "Bloody Mary"—has not been pleasantly drawn, for us by history, but certain records of the time when she was a young princess, occupying the dangerous position of doubtful heir to the throne of England, indicate that she was not without human kindness. Mr. Richard Davey, in his history of Mary Tudor, quotes from the princess's "Privy Purse Expenses." Mary had been forbidden to call the Princess Elizabeth by any title, but it is pleasant to note that she refers to her affectionately as "my little sister."

She sends her brother, afterward Edward VI., a frock which she had embroidered for him, and gave her sister Elizabeth a cramoisie satin kirtle. Again, she sends a box with silver needle-work in it for her "Sister Elizabeth," and also worked a cap for her baby brother, and made his nurse, "Mother Jackson," a present of a bonnet and frontlets which cost twenty shillings.

Most singular amongst the gifts of the period, however, is that presented by Lady Lisle to Duke Philip of Bavaria, after the Duke had visited Lord Lisle at Calais.

"My lord," she writes to her spouse from Calais after Lisle and Duke Philip had set out for England. "I send you my toothpick. I thought to have given it to the duke whilst he was here, but it was not then at my hand. I send it to him because when he was here I did see him wear a pin, to pick his teeth withal. And I pray you to show him that it has been mine these seven years."

A proprietorship in a toothpick of seven years' date would hardly be a recommendation nowadays.

SIMPLE AT FIRST.

It is Foolish to Neglect any Kind of Piles—Dure Them at the Beginning.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely, and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface, and, with continued treatment, reduces the swelling and puts the membranes, in good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Judge Henry D. Barron, St. Croix Falls, says:—"I have suffered severely from piles, and found no remedy until I applied Trask's Magnetic Ointment." It relieved me at once, and permanently, to the present time."

Daniel John, of Liberty, says:—"My wife was afflicted with the piles for ten years or more, and have tried many eminent physicians, but received no benefit until I was induced by your agent here, Dr. Beaver, to use "Trask's Magnetic Ointment," and I can now say she is entirely cured with three bottles."

C. L. Root, Monroeville, says:—"I have been using your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment for bleeding piles, and find it helps me more than anything else I have tried."

All druggists sell Trask's Magnetic Ointment. It is 25 and 40 cents for full-sized packages, and is put up only by Francis U. Kahle, 127 Bay street, Toronto.

JUST THE OTHER WAY.

The man who had built up the new town and was showing a prospective settler about the place, pointed with pride to a pretty little church, just completed.

Do you belong to the church? asked the visitor.

I should say not, replied the head man of the burg, with an air of injured pride, the church belongs to me.

Remember

We don't advertise for mere effect, but for business. We know that, if you are subject to cramps, that you should have a prompt, efficient remedy on hand. Nervilene—nerve-pain cure—has a wonderful and immediate curative power. It relieves in one minute; it cures in five. Pleasant to the taste and the best known remedy for pain.

A TERRIBLE WARNING.

First Gambler—I've jest been readin' the life of Green, the converted gambler. I tell you that man's life is an awful warning to us.

Second Gambler—What happened him? First Gambler—After he quit cards he most starved.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Piles, Tetters, Chilblains, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc., who send a two cent stamp (for postage only) with name and address, we will send a free sample of Trask's Magnetic Ointment with a Ransom's Cook Book free. Francis U. Kahle, 127 Bay St., Toronto.

Lady (in general store)—Have you any powder? New Clerk—Yes'm. What kind—gun, baking, or face?

Use Vapors of Quickcure for Throat Troubles.

Spring Medicine

A Good Blood Purifier a Necessity Now

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unequaled for Making Rich, Red Blood.

The necessity for taking a good spring medicine to purify the blood and build up the system is based upon natural and unavoidable causes. In cold weather there has been less perspiration and impurities have not passed out of the system as they should. Food has consisted largely of rich, fatty substances, and there has been less opportunity for outdoor exercise. The result is, the blood is loaded with impurities and these must be promptly expelled or health will be endangered. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine because it is the best blood purifier and tonic. It purifies the blood and gives vigor and vitality in place of weakness and languor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists 25c.

THE TASTE OF TIME.

She complied with a special request to sing popular songs of the day, with such selections as "Hot Time" and one or two others of equal literary merit. Then a sweet-faced old lady in the center of the audience stood up and blushing asked if the lady would be kind enough to give them some of the unpopular songs of the day.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TIMELY INFORMATION.

How do you keep that big clock wound? asked the rural visitor as he passed the government building with a chance acquaintance. They have a winding stairway in the tower

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

Old Grumps—If you want to marry my daughter, young man, you must first get your life insured in her favor."

Enamored Youth—Certainly, certainly, sir. Which company would you recommend?

Old Grumps—Well, I think it better be the Pay AH Claims Company. They allow suicide.

Vaporize Quickcure for Cold in the Head.

LAKESIDE LEVITY. Officer, shouted an excited man to a Chicago policeman, those fellows in that saloon just stood me on my head and took away every cent I had!

"Them boys at Patsy's, was the officer's comment, as he moved on, was always great at jokes. W P C 911

Weak Kidneys

WILL FIND STRENGTH IN CELERY KING. Thousands testify to its curative powers. Sold by all druggists. Large package, 50 cts. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

WIND MILLS—Steel, Cast-iron, Roller and B.H. Bearings, Iron Pumps, Sprayers, and Reel Grinders. Goods, Shapley & Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

MUSIC

Agents wanted to introduce our Catalogue and terms. We will mail prepaid "Hot Time in Old Town" with music, for 5 cents, stamps. POPULAR MUSIC DEPOT, 20 Alexis St. Montreal.

BEES

Have You Seen It!!! Can You Do It!!! The New O. K. Puzzle!!!! HOW TO REACH KLONDYKE Sold everywhere. Agents wanted. Send 20c. for sample. T. BONNE, 193 Commissioners St., Montreal, Que.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Montreal to Liverpool in winter. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Van couver," "Dominion," "Scotsman," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, \$50; Second Cabin, \$34; Steerage \$22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

Follow the directions on the inside of each packet of

MONSOON

INDO-CYLON TEA, and you will have good tea.



Highest Market Value PAID FOR RAW FURS and SKINS, Bee's Wax, Ginseng, etc. Commissions wanted. Klondike Moose Moccasins, Fur Coats, Robes and Snow Shoes a specialty. H. JOHNSON, Wholesale Furrier 488 St. Paul St. Montreal, Que.

Royal Safety

BURNING OIL. The Best CANADIAN OIL. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Royal Oil Co.

TORONTO, ONT.



Catches Roadmasters.

A short time ago several farmers on the line of a big railroad rebelled against barbed wire, and demanded board fences. They compromised on the PAGE, first the company had used. Our man afterwards called on the roadmaster, who wanted him to see those farmers, who would hug and kiss you, and I have got to have 25 miles on my division." Farm styles at from 45 to 65 cents per rod. For illustrated advertising matter apply to our local dealers or to us direct.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,

WALKERVILLE, ONT. P. S.—See our "ad" in next issue.

Canada Owns the Klondike

CANADIANS ARE ALL ENTITLED TO A SHARE IN THEIR HERITAGE.

Ogilvie has been all over the Klondike. He and his father are the recognized authorities on Klondike matters. He is possessed of all the information gathered in years of exploratory work for the Government in the Klondike. Now he gives the whole benefit of his knowledge and experience to the Gold Hills Exploration and Development Company of Toronto, Limited. That company is organizing and fitting out an expedition for the Klondike. W. M. Ogilvie will personally conduct that party to the rich streams. He knows the country as well as you know your own town. He knows where discoveries have been made, and where new locations should be sought for. He knows the best routes, the most likely creeks, and with his well-equipped party should win the millions. A few more shares will be offered to the Canadian public at 20 Cents.

The Gold Hills Exploration and Development Company, Limited.

President—Hon. J. D. Edgar, Q. C., M. P., Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada. First Vice-President—Dr. Orofhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger Independent Order of Foresters. Second Vice President—W. J. Douglas, Esq., Director The Toronto Paper Mfg. Co'y. Secretary—J. M. Lajng, Esq. The General Trusts Company Building, Toronto.

Stock not sold in blocks less than 100 Shares.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.
 Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One column.....	One	Six	Three
Half column.....	Year	months	months
Quarter column.....	250	18	10
Eighth column.....	10	6	4
Legal notices, 8c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.			
Local business notices, 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.			
Contract advertising payable quarterly.			

H. A. JOHNSTON

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is amusing to read the different sides of the political situation given by the various Toronto dailies. The World will come out and say that Hardy will not be able to hold the Premiership—that when the protests have been completed the Liberals' majority will be reduced to none, and the same day the Globe will come out with an article saying that Hardy's majority is sure to increase to ten or twelve. But the people must wait—they cannot believe both political organs.

The Government majority is increasing. It is now eight over all opposition. West Huron has now a Liberal member by the casting vote of the Returning Officer. Mr. Garrow will know to whom he is indebted for his return as member. He should have no trouble in dispensing patronage. The Returning Officer has a good deal to answer for, and is entitled to recognition by the powers that be. Mr. Garrow's friends in the House of Assembly will have some hesitation as to giving a name. Will they call him the Honorable member for West Huron or the Honorable Representative of the Returning Officer of West Huron.

After a protracted struggle in West Huron the Judge has decided that the vote was a tie. There was a great conflict of opinion as to what kind of a mark should count and what should not. There was a great variety of marks made on the ballots and a great variety of places beside the right one on which marks were made. If the Minister of Education would devote some of wonderful ability to devise means of teaching the electorate how to mark a ballot properly he would be doing a very necessary work. Why not have a stamp with a cross on it and have only one place after each name of candidates where the ballot could be stamped. A black ground ballot with names in white, and one white spot on which to stamp the cross should be sufficient to keep the most stupid from making a mistake.

Election protests are now the rage. Quite a number have been entered and a harvest for the Lawyers is in sight. There should be some way of blocking bogus protests. If any man makes an affidavit to assist in getting a protest against a candidate who has secured a majority of the votes in his riding he, the depositor, should be held responsible for any and all damage and annoyance caused by his action, if he fails to show good cause. It is too bad that such a character should be allowed to withdraw the charge, and his deposit without paying for his fun. It is ridiculous to allow such a farce in order to enable the lawyers to go on a fishing excursion for evidence, and in the event of failure in procuring the necessary witnesses to establish the charge, then to quietly drop out with a whole skin. They should have a good dose of their own medicine administered and have it well rubbed in.

In the case of William Fear, held at Brockville, on a charge of shooting J. M. Schriber, near North Augusta, a week ago, a mass of curious information has come out. The dead man appears to have been a consistent and confirmed Lothario, and through a several times married man, of somewhat advanced years, and so deaf as not to be able to hear the warnings shouted at them, he was bent on an amorous mission on the night of his death. As a result of certain revelations made by the dead man's brother, Fear, who fired the fatal shot, has been requested and committed for trial in June next. Bail has been accepted.



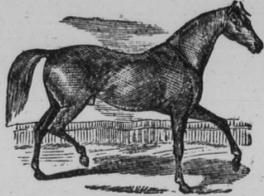
Watches
Clocks...

Jewelry, Spectacles...
Fancy Glassware...
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.....LOWEST PRICES.....

C. Wendt, Mildmay & Wroxeter.

MASTIFF 1722.



PEDIGREE—Mastiff 6 b. h. foaled 1877, by Administrator 357, by Alacrity by Harold 413; g. d. Juliet, the dam of Mambrino Pilot by Pilot jr. 12; g. d. by Whip, bred by R. Steele, Philadelphia, Pa. owned by Col. H. S. Russel, Milton, Mass., passed to P. W. Anderson, Columbus, Mo., then to Dygert Bros., Springdale, N. Y.

Mastiff is one of the best bred horses in Ontario, stands 16 hands and weighs 1,200 lbs. Very easy trotting horse Record 31 1/2. Several in his list have paced in 10 and 11. Purchased from S. Thompson, Woodstock.

He leaves for Wiaron about April 20. Farmers and others intending to breed from a well bred horse will have an opportunity to do so up to that date.

A. R. & JNO. DAVIS, Props. MILDWAY.

R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

KARL'S GLOVER ROOT PURIFIER

GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN

CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION

AN Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH PULVER for the Teeth and Breath. 25c.

DR. CHASE'S Catarrh Cure



Cures CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. GIVE ONE BLOW WITH THE BLOWER AND THE POWDER IS DISPERSED, MAKING A CURE AND PAINLESS. PRICE WITH BLOWER 25 CENTS

A Claim AND An Offer

WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHER'S cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH. One small dose immediately stops that cough. By loosening the phlegm, puts the little one to sleep and rest. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of turpentine and linseed. WE OFFER to refund the price if Dr. Chase's Syrup will not do all that it is claimed to do. Sold on a guarantee at all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard St. Price, 25c.

Read THE Great Offer OF The London Free Press.

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

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for the purchase of copies of their book, "The Veterinary Science, the art of curing and treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary."

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$3.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars. Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE. Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

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- Art Muslin, bleached and colored.
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Best Cure for CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Lough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

FACE BLOTCHES

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

Scrofula

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

A Boy's Life Saved

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

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

SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA

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

LaKelet.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING, AND SELL CHEAP.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

There was considerable competition in cattle-buying to-day at the western cattle yards. Everything was sold before 12 o'clock. The only lines which showed any appreciable advance, however, were butchers' cattle and lambs. The receipts were heavier than they were last market day, being 55 carloads, including 280 sheep and lambs, 2,700 hogs, 12 cows and about 10 calves. Some hogs arrived yesterday, so that, all told, there were 4,600 head on the boards.

Export Cattle.—There was a steady inquiry for a few good cattle to make up some shipments by way of St. John. Prices rule from \$3 90 to \$4 30 per cwt. The latter figure was paid for one carload of choice.

Butchers' Cattle.—There was active buying in this line, and prices advanced from 10c to 15c per cwt. Some fancy cattle for local consumption sold for 4c to 4½c per lb, but the general run of prices for good to choice was from \$3 40 to \$3 90 per cwt. Common to medium cattle sold for 2½c to 3½c per lb. All the stuff on offer sold before noon.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a good demand for stockers, simply as a result of undue competition between two men who are buying for Buffalo. They went out to meet the Midland train this morning, and one of them bought all the stockers aboard for \$3 60 per cwt., without looking at the cattle. This is a state of things which cannot last long, for these men are either losing money or making barely enough to cover expenses. The run of prices for stockers was from \$3 30 to \$3 60, and feeders brought \$3 40 to \$3 70.

Bulls.—Feeding bulls are in fair request at about 3c per lb, and some fat bulls for export sell at 3½c to 3¾c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs.—Firm, Butchers' and export sheep fetch 3c to 3½c per lb, and bucks 3c. Lambs are ½c better, selling at 5½c to 5¾c per lb. All kinds wanted.

Calves.—Light offerings kept this line firm. Choice veals are scarce. Prices rule from \$2 to \$8 each, odd fancy veals going to \$9 per head.

Milk Cows and Springers.—There was only a quiet demand. Prices are lower somewhat, the ruling figures being \$25 to \$30 each. Dairy men are pretty well supplied.

Hogs.—Everything points toward lower prices, but to-day there was no decline, notwithstanding the fact that offerings were exceptionally heavy—4,600 head. Choice singers sold at \$4 90 per cwt, heavy hogs at \$4 50, light hogs at \$4 62½, sows at \$3 to \$3 25 and stags at \$2.

BORN.

BAUER.—In Carleton, on Friday, March 25th, the wife of Adolf Bauer, of a son.

GENERAL ITEMS.

It is expected that there will be a dearth of farm help in Ontario during the coming summer. The Klondike craze and the subsequent rush to the Northwest has taken off the floating population upon which the farmers rely.



ANALYSIS CURED—SWORN STATEMENT.
Mrs. Blagden, 114 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont., writes that her husband, "Tommy," was cured of his chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion. She writes that she has been cured of her chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion. She writes that she has been cured of her chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion.

SWORN STATEMENT OF A GRIEVED MOTHER.
Louisa White, 114 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont., writes that her husband, "Tommy," was cured of his chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion. She writes that she has been cured of her chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion.

A COMBINATION DISTURBED—SWORN STATEMENT MADE.
Charles E. Newman, 13 Marlborough St., Toronto, Ont., writes that he was cured of his chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion. He writes that he was cured of his chronic rheumatism and neuralgia by the use of Scott's Emulsion.

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

TAKES PLACE...

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

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

Millinery Department under the management of Miss Weir.

J. D. MILLER.

GRAND Millinery Opening

AT THE Corner Store, Mildmay

.....ON.....

**Wednesday and Thursday,
April 6th and 7th . . .**

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

Special this Week . . .

1000 yards Fancy Flannelette, 30 in. wide, reg 7c, now 5c yd	
500 yards checked " regular 10c, now 8c yard	
500 yards fancy Gingham " 7c " 5c	
12 dozen men's cotton hose " 8c " 5c pair	
30 men's soft and stiff Felt Hats, your choice for 25 cents	
1000 yards extra heavy Print, regular 12½c, now 10c.	
1000 yards fancy satin, regular 12½c, for 10c yd.	

Terms Cash or Produce.

E. N. Butchart, A. Moyer

MANAGER. PROP.

Our Motto--We will not be undersold.

A bill is before the Dominion Parliament to change the weight of a bush of wheat. Next, says a daily, some legislator will ask for a change in the hour of sunrise.

Stick Out YOUR TONGUE!

What for?
Because it may save your life!
How?
It is the barometer that indicates the state of your health by its shapes, coatings and colors.
For example?
Well, a pointed tongue indicates irritation and disorder in the stomach and bowels.
The full broad tongue shows want of proper digestive action.
The dry, pinched tongue is the tongue of acute disease.
The fissure tongue proves inflammatory action of the kidneys.
A dry tongue is evidence that the stomach and intestines cannot do much digestive work.
Coating of the tongue is the result of imtemperate eating and drinking. The Liver is deranged.
The broad, pallid tongue shows a want of alkaline elements in the blood. It is a danger signal.
The deep red tongue, generally dry, shows acid.
Dryness always indicates nervousness, and diseases of the nerve centres.
Extreme moisture shows the reverse.
Be your own doctor. Examine your tongue. It will show you whether or not you are in condition to stand spring weather changes.
If you are not almost any disease may strike you down. Get in condition at once by using the latest and best spring medicine

**SCOTT'S
SARSAPARILLA.**

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

UNDER THE LILAC TREE.

"I opened the leaves of a book last night—
The dust on its cover lay dusk and brown;
As I held it toward the waning light
A withered flow'et fell rustling down,
'Twas only the wraith of a woodland weed
Which a dear dead hand in the days of old
Had placed 'twixt the pages she loved to read,
At the time when my news of love was told;
And memory sweet, but as sad as sweet,
So oft flooded mine eyes with regretful tears
As the dry dim harebell skimmed past my feet,
Recalling an hour from the vanished years.

"Once more I was watching her deep fringed eyes,
Bent over the Tasso upon her knee,
And the fair face flushing with sweet surprise,
At the passionate pleading that broke from me.
Ah, Ruby, my darling, the small white hand
That gathered the harebell was never my own,
But faded and passed to the far-off land,
And I dreamed by the flickering flame alone.
I gathered the flowers and I closed the leaves,
And folded my hands in silent prayer
That the reaper Death, as he seeks his sheaves,
Might hasten the hour of our meeting there."

Was I dreaming, or did my own voice die away in a wall of pain—die in a long-drawn bitter sob?
Lady Yorke was near me, and I saw tears in her eyes.

"Once more, Miss Chester," she said, "Your songs are so sad and so sweet, they take me out of this world. Once more, if you are not too tired,"
I had forgiven Mark not very long since, but the longing was upon me to make him feel, to pierce his heart with some little of the anguish which had pierced mine. Never mind what I suffered, if I could send my words flying like barbed arrows across the room.

I looked at him. The handsome profile stood out clearly and distinctly. He stood gazing through the long window at the night sky. Ah, yes, I would sting him into feeling! And this was my song:

A DEAD LOVE.

"Down deep in my heart, in its last calm sleep,
A dear dead love lies buried deep;
I clasped it once in a long embrace,
And closed the eyes and veiled the face
I never again might see.
I breathed no word and I shed no tear,
But the onward years looked dark and drear.
And I knew, by the throbs of mortal pain,
That a sweetness had fled which never again
Would in life come back to me.
"And dreams of the past, like roses, still shed
Their fragrance around my cherished dead;
While tears that ever are falling unseen,
Like soft summer rain, keep its memory green.
As the turf of the church-yard sod,
And, weeping and watching, I pray and wait
That an angel may open the golden gate;
For I think that the love of long ago,
Though cold and dead to me here below,
Will be mine in the rest of God."

There was a little stir in the room when my song was finished. The last words rang through my brain—"Will be mine in the rest of God." I had touched him. All those other men and women were nothing to me—only shadows. They had no identity. I saw moving figures, I heard voices, but to me Mark was there alone.

I saw a quiver of pain pass over his face. It had made him feel. Then so true, so weak a woman was I that I longed to cross the room and kiss the pain away. The odor of violets came to me; Lady Severne was standing by my side.

How exquisitely you sing, Miss Chester! You make me long for things that I have quite forgotten. How differently we should all live if we could lead our lives over again!"

The brilliant face was softened; the hard metallic light had died from her eyes. I liked her better in that moment than I had before. Then I heard Lady Yorke asking Mark to sing. I remembered the rich cheery voice that had trolled out many love songs.

"You never refused to sing for me in Italy," said Lady Yorke, "why refuse here?"
"Lord Severne has a beautiful voice and a perfect car," Lady Severne remarked turning to me.

It comforted me just a little to remember that I had known that long before she did. An uncontrollable trembling came over me, for Mark stood by my side.

"Will you play Lord Severne's accompaniment?" asked Lady Yorke.
"I would rather not," I replied.
"I will," said Lady Severne; "I like to play for him."
Was he thinking of her or thinking of me? Not of me. He could not sing such words to me now; for the song he had chosen was Sullivan's beautiful "My Dearest Heart."

"All the dreaming is broken through; Both what is done and undone is true. Nothing is steadfast, nothing is true, But your love for me, and my love for you,
My dearest, dearest heart!

"When the winds are loud, when the winds are low,
When the roses come, when the roses go,
One thought, one feeling, is all I know,
My dearest, dearest heart!

"The time is weary, the year is old,
And the light of the lily burns close to the mold;
The grave is cruel, the grave is cold,
But the other side is the city of gold,
My dearest heart, my dearest heart!"

The light and the flowers, the fair faces and jewels, swam before me. It seemed to me that I was faint and ill with the odor of violets. I went from the piano to the other end of the room. I could sing no more that night. A tall jardiniere filled with exquisite white hyacinths, which stood near afforded me shelter, and from behind the white fragrant flowers I could see and hear all that passed. Lady Yorke came to me there and said that I must rest. "You musical people take so much out of yourselves," she said. "You throw your whole souls into your songs. Look at Lord Severne. Who is his 'dearest heart,' I wonder?"
"Lady Severne," I replied, quickly.
But Lady Yorke shook her head. "That is a marriage I cannot understand," she said, slowly; "but I begin to see what Lord Severne's secret is."

I would have given worlds for courage to ask her to explain her words, but I did not dare to do so.
She left me, and I watched husband and wife. There was something between them—some shadow. She seemed to me half afraid of him. He regarded her closely. He was ill at ease, if she said much, if she laughed or attracted much attention. He reminded me of some one who had the care of a forward child always on the point of breaking out into mischief. They never looked at each other with eyes of trust or love. I had not watched them one hour before I felt and saw that Mark was wretched.

What could it be? Lady Severne was beautiful, graceful, elegant, and well-bred. What could be wrong with her? There was something, I felt sure. Later on that evening, when I sat with aching heart and tired eyes, longing for the hour of dismissal, Lady Yorke came to me again.
"You look so tired, Miss Chester," she said. "I will not ask you to sing."
We both glanced across the room to where Lady Severne in her white velvet and diamonds was the centre of a laughing group.

"How beautiful she is!" I said.
The words seemed to be wrung from me in very bitterness of heart.

"Yes," said Lady Yorke. "It is a strange thing that the canker always eats the heart of the fairest rose," and then, seeming vexed at her own words, she hastened to change the subject.
When she had gone I looked long and earnestly at Mark's wife. What could be wrong with this beautiful woman? Nothing with her moral character, or she would not be here at Westwood. With all her nonchalance and indifference, there was no prouder woman living than Lady Yorke. She would not have associated with a duchess who had a blot on her character. There could be nothing of that kind. I saw no blemish in Lady Severne's manner. She was lively, animated, but not 'fast'; she was witty and clever, but not 'loud.' I lost myself in conjecture. One thing only was quite plain to me—that there was something wrong with Mark's wife, and between them there was no love.

The days that followed were busy ones. The month of May was bright and warm. Lady Yorke enjoyed picnics and several were organized. Whatever flirtations were going on had no interest for me; I saw only Mark and Mark's wife. He and I never spoke, we never exchanged even a look; we were as perfect strangers. The only time we broke through our rule of silence was when he told me that he hoped I would forgive the intrusion of his presence, but that he could not leave Westwood as soon as he had intended. Lady Severne was not willing. I did not go to any of the picnics. Lady Yorke seemed to understand that I was neither well nor happy just then, and she was very kind to me. I noticed that once or twice Lady Severne was absent. She remained at home while the others went, and on those days I saw uneasiness on Lady Yorke's face, and misery in Mark's eyes. On these occasions Lady Severne remained secluded in her room, and her maid in strict attendance upon her.

That maid, Martha Glyde by name, was a puzzle to me. Prim, reticent, never using two words where one would suffice, kind, but with never a smile on her face; gentle, yet with a certain grim manner—to me she soon became a living mystery. I thought it so strange that a young and beautiful woman like Lady Severne should prefer a grim, old-fashioned, elderly person like Martha Glyde to a young and pretty maid with a fresh face and quick, tripping footsteps. Moreover, I was not sure in my own mind that Lady Severne did like her. The woman always assumed a tone of authority that I thought most unbecoming.

As yet I suspected nothing. I had no tangible reasons for any of the sha-

dowy fears that surrounded me. I had watched Lady Severne with eyes and instincts sharpened by love and jealousy, but I saw nothing wrong.

One morning—it was almost the last in May, and the June roses were beginning to bloom—a picnic was arranged. Many of the county families had been invited. Lady Yorke had resolved upon giving an entertainment which should not soon be forgotten. A first-class military band was one of the chief attractions, and every one looked forward to the day with delight. It had been decided to visit the old Abbey of St. Ninian—a magnificent ruin only a few miles from Woodheaton and a favorite place of resort.

I was with Lady Yorke in her boudoir half an hour before the time for starting; she was telling me about her letters, when Lord Severne came to the door. Seeing me there, he did not enter. Lady Yorke went to him, and he spoke in a low tone of voice to her. I could see that they were both angry and amazed. Then Lady Yorke spoke in a soothing voice, as if she were trying to comfort him. Shortly afterwards he went away, and she returned to the writing table, with a crimson flush on her face and an angry gleam in her eyes. I saw that her hands trembled so that she could not hold her pen. She flung it impatiently upon the table.

"You must write this for me, Miss Chester," she said quickly; "I am vexed and grieved," and she walked to the window, and stood for some minutes looking out.
I knew that it must be something about Mark's wife—my instinct told me so—but I could not solve the mystery. On the previous night she had been unusually gay and animated. Indeed, Lord Severne had hovered near her as though he feared her high spirits might "carry her away." What then could be wrong this morning? His voice when he spoke to Lady Yorke was full of pain.

I was right for when the long line of carriages started with their loads of gay pleasure seekers Lady Severne was not there, and her husband's dark handsome face was clouded and distressed. I was weak enough as I watched him from afar off to stretch out my hands to him with a longing cry.
"Oh, Mark, my lost love, what has gone wrong with you?"

CHAPTER XIV.

Lady Yorke had left me very busy. I had many letters to write. I had several gifts of food and clothing to send away, some music and books to select, and I promised if possible to visit a poor woman who lay ill in one of the cottages outside Woodheaton. More work was before me, I feared, than I could get through, but I began with a good will. I tried hard to keep my thoughts from wandering, but they would stray to Lady Severne. Why had she not made one of the picnic party? She had so often talked about St. Ninian's Abbey and wished to see it. Why had she remained at home? She could not be ill, or we would have heard of it, and I remembered that Lord Severne and Lady Yorke had spoken in anger rather than in sorrow. It was perfectly clear that there was a mystery, but what was the nature of it I could not imagine.

I remember how calm the day was. The sunshine was delightfully warm, and as the drowsy musical hum of the bees as they worked busily fell on my ears I thought of that beautiful line: "The bee is betrothed to the bloom."
The birds were silent; there was but a faint murmur of the wind; the house was strangely still. Many of the servants had gone to the Abbey to be in attendance. I could hear quite plainly the rush of the river in the distance, and the tapping of leaves against the window glass. Once or twice I fancied that I heard a most unusual sound—whether it was a laugh, a scream or a moan, I could not tell, for it was gone almost as soon as heard. I went down to the library in search of something that I needed for my writing. On the grand staircase I met Lady Severne's maid, Martha Glyde, and I felt sure that she had the key of a bedroom door in her hand. She was taking some soap. I thought, upstairs, for she was carrying a covered basin. Martha had always a grim smile for me. I was one of her favorites. I stopped impulsively.

"How is Lady Severne this morning?" I asked, and the smile died in a moment. A hard, cold, impenetrable look came into the honest face. "I am sorry she is ill," I continued.
"She is not," "ill," the woman was going to say, I am sure, but she checked herself and substituted "well."
"I am sorry," I said, "for I knew she wanted to see St. Ninian's. What is it—cold or headache?"
"I must make haste," replied Martha, ignoring my question; "her ladyship is waiting," and she brushed past me with far less ceremony than usual. "Good morning, miss," she added, hastily, as though she knew she had been abrupt.

An hour afterward I had finished my writing and began to pack the parcels of clothes that Lady Yorke had wished me to send away.

My rooms were in the part of the house called the "Queen's Wing," Lady Yorke's suite of apartments was in the centre of the building; while the rooms set apart for the guests were in the western tower. Some of the clothes I wanted were in one of the wardrobes in a spare room. Crossing the broad corridors that led to the western tower, I was struck by the unusual silence. There was no sound of visitors or servants, but profound stillness—no hurry of footsteps, no voices.

I went to the cedar room, opened the wardrobe, found what I required, and was on the point of reclosing it when I heard a sound that almost froze the blood in my veins.

Was it a cry, a shriek? I could not tell—only that it was unearthly in its horror. I knew by the sound that it must have come from Lady Severne's room.

Half frantic with fear, the next minute I was rapping at her door.

"What is the matter, Lady Severne?" I cried. "Are you ill? Are you hurt?"
There was a moment of deathly silence. I turned the handle of the door and found it was securely locked.
"Who is there?" Martha Glyde called out.

"It is I—Miss Chester. What is the matter?" I replied.

"Nothing," was the curt reply.
"But, Martha, I heard Lady Severne scream. I am sure she is ill. Do let me in."
The next moment Martha had half opened the door and I saw her face; it was white and angry—yes, and alarmed.

"Miss Chester," she said—and the effort to speak calmly was a great one—"do not try to come in. You will only make things worse. Believe me, there is nothing the matter. Lady Severne is often hysterical. She is not ill, but she would be annoyed if she knew you were here."
I went away, but I retained my own belief that the scream I had heard was not hysterical. I wondered if Mark's wife could be mad; but I was not aware that people could be mad one day and sane the next.

I found that Lady Severne did not leave her room that day, nor did she join the dinner party in the evening. Lady Yorke apologized for her, saying that she had taken cold through being out on the terrace on the previous evening, but that she hoped she would be better on the morrow. I saw Mark's face twitch and his lips quiver, but he spoke no word. There was a murmur of regret, for several of the gentlemen present there could be no attraction that evening.

To be Continued

WEATHER AT DAWSON CITY.

"Old Probs" Gives Some Interesting Information as to Climate.

Meteorological returns received at the Toronto observatory from Dawson City, give interesting points as to the weather for the 7th, 8th and 9th months of last year.

In August, 1897, the mean temperature for the month was 53.7, the highest temperature recorded was 84.5, on the 6th, and the lowest 19.5, on the 31st. Frost occurred on ten days. The first temperature below freezing was on the 19th, when it fell to 26. Rain fell on 14 days, but the amount was very small, the total for the month being only 0.42 inches.

In September the temperature was below freezing on all but eight nights, the lowest, 0.5, occurring on the 30th. The highest temperature, 62.5, was registered on the 1st. On the 28th, 29th and 30th, it did not rise above the freezing point. Rain fell on nine days to a depth of 0.51 inches, and snow on four days to the amount of 7.5 inches. The first snow was on the 8th.

In October the temperature fell to 1 below zero on the 1st, and on seven other occasions below zero was recorded; the lowest, 9.5 below, occurred on the 23rd. Temperatures above the freezing point were recorded on but eight days, the highest being 40, on the 10th. There was no rain, but snow fell on fourteen days, the amount being 8.1 inches. Ice began to flow on the Yukon on the 18th, and by the 28th it was running thick.

SOME NEW NOTES.

Our observer at Dawson City under date of January 7, 1898, says "There has been no regular mail out of here since we came in in the summer. Three men came down the river two days ago with official mail, and are starting out in the morning with official mail. Major Walsh is up at Big Salmon River, and Judge McGuire with 1400 lbs of mail is at Little Salmon River. The provision scare is not as great as it was in the fall, partly on account of so many people going out over the ice. I would estimate the number that have gone out at 500. Our office has been stamped, as they say here, ever since August, and we have been working night and day to keep up, but are gradually getting behind. The mail is expected to leave here again in about a month, when I will send you the observations for November, December, and January. The month of November was far colder than December, which latter, for this frozen region, has been exceedingly mild. The lowest temperature so far this season was during the last few days of November, when the thermometer went down to 47 below zero."

FLOWERS DRIED IN SAND.

The sand needs to be clean, fine, white sand, perfectly dry, and is best placed in the oven until warm. The flowers should be fresh and perfectly dry.

Sprinkle an inch of sand on the bottom, hold the flower bottom side up in the left hand by the stem near the flower, and with the right hand sift in the sand around it, holding steady, and working the sand all around the flower in such a way as to support the petals and keep the flowers in a natural shape.

Keep on until the pan is full, only each flower must have a space all around it. Now add more sand, and set in a warm place behind the kitchen stove, or in a safe place out of doors in the sun.

Some flowers dry in a week, some take longer; it is safe to give them time enough.

When dry the dish must be tipped very carefully and the sand allowed to run out. If any sand should cling to the flowers, blow it off carefully.

Ferns can be dried, and very delicate ones that would not press well. White flowers look yellowish and yellow, scarlet or pink retain their color best.

HEALTH.

USE OF TOOTHBRUSH.

It is but a little thing, yet on its proper use depends much of the happiness of modern man. Why civilized teeth should be so rotten is a question which has often been debated, and probably the true answer is more complex than some would think. Many good mothers are content to put all toothache down to lollypops; but that sugar in itself is not responsible for bad teeth is proved by the splendid "ivories" often possessed by negroes, who practically live upon the sugar cane, and thrive upon it, too, during the whole of the season when it is in maturity.

Dental decay is common enough, however, among negroes in towns, and it seems clear that the caries of the teeth, which is so common among civilized races, is due not to any particular article of diet so much as to digestive and nutritive changes imposed upon us by our mode of life, and to some extent by the fact that by hook or crook we do somehow manage to live, notwithstanding our bad teeth; whereas, in a state of nature, the toothless man soon dies. Recognizing, then, that until the time arrives when some great social reformer either mends or ends our present social conditions, our teeth will tend to rot, and that, whatever the predisposing causes, the final act in the production of caries is the lodgment of microbes on and around the teeth, we see that for long to come the toothbrush will be a necessity if the health is to be maintained.

It is only by frequent use of this little instrument that those minute accumulations can be removed which are the root of so much mischief. A few elementary lessons in bacteriology would, we fancy, greatly startle many people, and certainly would show them the futility of using one scrub a day. The fact is, that if people, instead of looking at the toothbrush from an aesthetic point of view and scrubbing away with tooth powders (to make their front teeth white, would regard it merely as an aid to cleanliness, they would see that the time to use it is after meals and at night, not just in the morning only, when the debris left from the day before has been fermenting and brewing acid all night through. They would also see how insufficient an instrument the common toothbrush is unless it is used with considerable judgment.

One of the secondary advantages of spending a good deal of money on dentistry is that at least one learns the value of one's teeth. By the time we have them dotted over with gold stoppings and gold crowns we learn to take care of them, even although that may involve the trouble of cleaning them more than once a day and using perhaps more than one brush for the purpose.

WATER DRINKING.

A health expert claims drinking freely of pure water is a most efficacious means not only of preserving health, but often of restoring it when falling. The majority of people find it hard to realize that the body should be kept clean inside as well as outside. Cleanliness of the tissues within the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin, and water tends to insure the one as well as it does the other. It dissolves the waste material which would otherwise collect in the body, and removes it in the various excretions. These waste materials are often actual poisons, and their retention is the cause of many a headache, many rheumatic pains, many sleepless nights, and many attacks of "the blues." There has not been enough water in the body to wash them away, and consequently the system has become clogged and demoralized. If these few facts about the importance of water to the human body were widely known and generally put into practice, they would do more to promote the health of the human race than all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia of the physician and pharmacist.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

A home-made emollient for chapped hands is compounded from an ounce of white wax and an ounce of spermaceti. Cut into shreds and melt together in an earthenware jar; then add an ounce of camphorized oil, stir the ingredients until they are well mixed, place the jar in a basin of cold water, stir until the cream is cold, then pack in little jars for the dressing table. If this is rubbed on the hands and a pair of wash-leather gloves worn at night the relief will be prompt.

FINGER RINGS.

From the remotest times women have loved to adorn their fingers with rings, and some of the mummies found in the Egyptian pyramids had their fingers literally covered with them. Sometimes these rings were of gold, but at others they were of glass, pottery or brass, according to no doubt, to the wealth of the wearers. A ring is bestowed in marriage because it was anciently a seal by which orders were signed, and the delivery of the ring was a token that a man gave the bearer of it power to act as his deputy. Thus a woman, having her husband's signet ring, had power to issue orders as he himself would do.

NEARLY THE SAME.

Minister, to irate colored woman who has been complaining that her husband neglected and abused her—Have you tried coals of fire on his head? No, massa, but I've done tried hot water outen de kettle.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

The C. P. R. will build a \$15,000 station at Woodstock.

Hamilton City Council has thrown out a Curfew bill by-law.

British Columbia salmon cannery have formed a combine.

The number of patents issued at Ottawa last year was 4,013.

Natural gas has been struck on Fenton's farm, near Hamilton, Ont.

A block of buildings to cost \$120,000, are being erected in Winnipeg.

Some Ottawa capitalists propose to build a new music hall in that city.

There is a big rush of settlers from Ontario to Manitoba and the North-West this spring.

The seven persons who were injured in the avalanche at Levis, on February 22, are now convalescent.

The citizens of Vancouver have decided by popular vote against a proposition to open a music hall.

Ship building for Klondike traffic is very active in Vancouver just now, no less than six boats are being built.

A carload of thoroughbred stock was shipped from Guelph to the Northwest by the Dominion Breeders' Association.

Louise Nadeau, of Quebec, for enticing and harboring young girls, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

The Toronto City Council on Monday voted down a proposition to deprive themselves of their annual allowance of \$300.

D. De Montigny, of Montreal, who was arrested at Vancouver for having an illicit still in his possession, was fined \$200.

The Grand Trunk Railway has decided to reduce the freight rates on live stock for breeding purposes in Canada by fifty per cent.

A rumor that Hon. Robert Watson was to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West is denied at Winnipeg.

It is said that a large sum will be placed in the Federal estimates for the stringing of a telegraph line to the Straits of Belle Isle.

The report of Mr. E. E. Sheppard, Trade Commissioner to South America, has been delivered to the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

"Commissioner" Eva Booth is arranging to send a small staff of Salvatorians to the Klondike from Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle.

The copper telegraph line which the C.P.R. is to erect between Montreal and Vancouver is being manufactured at Lachine. It will cost \$250,000.

W. C. Macdonald, who has already given a million and a half dollars to McGill University, has given another \$15,500 to the department of architecture.

The Geological Survey of the United States has ordered a large number of canoes from the Peterboro' Canoe Company for the use of exploring parties in Alaska.

Considerable talk is heard in Ottawa of new industries and the revival of old ones. J. R. Booth is at present erecting what will be the largest grist mill in Canada.

The management of the Grand Trunk has contracted with the Pullman Company, Chicago, for the construction of twenty first-class passenger coaches.

There is a prospect of the wholesale clothiers of the Dominion forming a combination for the purpose of reducing the length of credits, and in other ways regulating the business.

The project for the construction of a chain of canals from a point on Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, recently described, has been brought before Parliament, and will be pressed.

The London Street Railway Company have paid Mrs. Kate Pitt \$1,500 and all costs in settlement of her claim resulting from the death of her brother, Wm. Spice, in a trolley accident.

A. Filigiano, who was sent to Kingston Penitentiary from Hamilton to serve a three years sentence for embezzling from the Grand Trunk, has been pardoned with a six weeks respite.

News comes to Quebec of the disastrous results of the recent snowstorms to the wild animals. A farmer near L'Islet found twenty-eight caribou and deer stuck in the snow and cut their throats.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has received an order from the Kingston, Jamaica, Street Railway Company to build twenty electric motor cars for use in that city.

Private George Stewart, of the 48th Highlanders, who gained the bayonet championship of the world in London last June has been appointed to the Toronto Customs House staff.

Mr. J. H. Duthrie, who is promoting Union Stock Yards for Toronto, is urging the Council to take immediate action as he claims the city will be the gainer of \$20,000 a year from every new industry which springs up in connection with these yards.

The Ontario Government are about to take over the industrial schools of the province. The Mimico School will be done away with. The boys there will be placed in the provincial reformatory, which is soon to be removed from Penetanguishene to Oxford County.

Several officers of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, waited on the Minister of Militia at Ottawa on Saturday and asked for a bill authorizing the

formation of a volunteer reserve throughout Canada, such as now exists in connection with several of the Canadian corps. The matter will be considered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The order of the King's Sons and Daughters is to be started in England. It is reported that Lord George Hamilton will be appointed Governor-General of Canada.

A London dressmaking firm has been fined for keeping women at work after the regulation hours.

The American Society in London is to provide a fund to erect a memorial to the sailors of the Maine.

British Board of Trade returns for February show decrease of \$7,350,000 in imports and \$1,014,000 in exports.

A colliery at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, was flooded. Nineteen persons failed to reach the bank and are still in the mine.

Salviati, the noted Venetian glass and mosaic artist, who laid the mosaics in St. Paul's cathedral, committed suicide in London.

Mr. Petersen confirms the statement that his firm had placed with Hawthorne, Leslie & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne an order for two of the four new steamers required for the fast Atlantic service.

London street hawkers are now doing well with a portrait of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Hanging out of one of his pockets is a small strip of card, and under the picture are the words "Find Lord Salisbury." You pull the card board strip and a small sketch of the Prime Minister comes out of Mr. Chamberlain's pocket.

A Fifeshire village has a distillery managed on communistic principles, which makes a yearly profit of £500. With part of these profits the villagers are equipped with reading and recreation rooms and now propose to light the village with electricity and put electric lights in every house at half of what it costs now.

In the famous Peabody model tenements, The London Daily News says there is a population of no less than seven hundred and twenty-five in one acre, yet the birth rate is five in one thousand above the average rate, and infant mortality is twenty-two in one thousand below the average. At this rate the population will soon grow faster than the profits of the trust, which were last year \$210,000.

UNITED STATES.

The Globe shipyard strike at Cleveland has been settled. The men lost.

The Bowers Mission Lodging House in New York was burned and eleven inmates lost their lives in the fire.

The Manchester, N.H., Board of Trade had adopted resolutions favouring a treaty for reciprocal trade relations with Canada.

The British cruiser Cordelia, of the North Atlantic squadron, has arrived at Key West, Fla., from Belize, British Honduras.

Mr. John Wanamaker has consented to be the candidate of the business men's Republican League for Governor of Pennsylvania.

William Hutclings, one of the best known manufacturing jewelers in the East, was shot and killed at Providence, R.I., on Tuesday night by a burglar.

The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for shooting strikers at Lattimer, Pa., on September 10, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A large repatriation movement is taking place among French-Canadians in New England, and many are expected to return to Canada, this spring.

Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, at Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday said from his pulpit, "It is time Uncle Sam clutched the throat of Spain to rescue Cuba."

Sadie Storer, aged sixteen, is in gaol at Huntville, Ark., together with her sweetheart and mother, charged with the murder of her father. The girl shot her father, and was aided and abetted by the other two.

Mr. Stearns, of the firm of Stearns Bros., Brooklyn, has received the order for machinery ordered by the Quebec Bridge Company, to make required soundings through the ice for testing the bed of the river in the vicinity of the Chaudiere.

A combination of the steel rod manufacturers of the United States has been practically consummated. The combination will represent about \$50,000,000 in capital. The name selected for the combination is "The American Steel and Wire Company."

GENERAL.

The Pope is in excellent health.

Russia will spend ninety million roubles for new warships.

The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new pier at Cannes.

Forbes Robertson, the English actor, has made a great success in Berlin.

The floating debt of Spain was augmented by 13,220,681 pesetas during February.

Experts estimate that a million tons of wheat will be exported from Cawnpore, India.

Four fishing vessels belonging to Memel, Prussia, were wrecked on Saturday. Sixteen fishermen were drowned.

Zola's new book, "Paris," is said to be selling very well in France, and its sale in England will be far in excess of that of any of his other works.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt on Friday at Antigua, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe and Montserrat, of the Leeward Islands. Much damage was done at Antigua.

Emperor William is to visit Palestine in October next, his object being to determine for himself the exact sites of Golgotha, the Temple of Jerusalem, and the place of the Crucifixion.

"General" Booth states he has just completed arrangements with the West Australian Government to take up 19,000 acres of land for a Salvation Army Colony.

At Constantinople the Bulgarian

agent has asked the Turkish Government for explanation regarding the alleged movements of Turkish troops towards the Bulgarian frontier.

The first consignment of Canadian creamery butter from the creameries of the North-West Territories has reached Japan in splendid condition, and has been quickly snapped up by purchasers.

Japan is about to float a new loan of a 150,000,000 yen. If in gold this would amount to practically \$150,000,000, but if in silver to only \$75,000,000. The loan will probably be floated in London.

The Queensland separation movement is not dead yet. A delegation is to be sent to England to urge the Imperial Government to divide the north part of the colony from the south and give each part responsible government.

The American steamer Columbia, which left New York, bound for the Yukon, is at Valparaiso, Chile, waiting for funds. The captain has been unable to obtain money for repairs and there is a prospect of her supplies running out unless her owners come to time.

At a meeting of the Canadian Military Institute at Toronto on Saturday a committee was formed to frame a petition asking the Dominion Government to authorize the enrolment of two batteries of artillery to be called the Toronto Naval Artillery. It is proposed to equip this corps on the lines of the British Royal Naval Volunteer Artillery.

Dr. Edwin Klebs, professor of pathology and bacteriology in the Post-Graduate Medical School, of Chicago, is alleged to have discovered the cause of yellow fever. As a result of a series of experiments extending over two months he has isolated the amoeba, and has been able to trace its development through a number of stages in various organs in the body.

IF WAR THEN VICTORY.

Mr. Goschen Makes an Encouraging Statement in the House of Commons.

A despatch from London says:—The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, in presenting the naval estimates on Thursday, pointed out that with the outlay on naval works the expenditure amounted to the colossal sum of £25,550,000, \$127,750,000; which, he explained, was even considered inadequate in some quarters. Continuing, Mr. Goschen explained that the navy was in a transitional state, to which many of the admitted deficiencies were due. Moreover, he added, the Government was introducing a series of improvements. The Jubilee display had been great, but they had not reached the ideal standard.

WE'VE GOT THE SHIPS.

Referring to the Channel Squadron, the First Lord of the Admiralty said it was the most powerful ever gathered together, its duties being not only to parade the channel, but to engage in offensive operations in time of war.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen dilated upon the British fleet in China waters by four vessels from other foreign stations as being an instance of the naval preparedness.

Later, Mr. Goschen said he hoped the Admiralty would not be too hastily pressed to communicate its plans, but he assured the House that in the distribution of cruisers, for instance, the Admiralty had considered carefully the protection of every trade and every food supply route and he trusted that "if times darkened" the Admiralty would have the confidence of the House, and the Admiralty would be found doing its duty.

WE'VE GOT THE MEN.

Touching upon the increase in the personnel of the navy, Mr. Goschen said there was no lack of recruits for the navy. In fact he added, only one in eight boys was accepted, and the supply of stokers was also improving.

Mr. Goschen also denied that the navy was undermanned, declaring that every vessel which took part in the Jubilee review was as fully manned as it would be in time of war. He admitted there was a paucity of officers, but he explained that that would be easily remedied.

Touching on the building programme, Mr. Goschen said he would defer furnishing particulars regarding the proposed new warships in order to keep foreigners in the dark concerning their plans; but he could say that the battleships and cruisers would be adapted to the special circumstances which the past year had revealed in various parts of the world.

Mr. Goschen then deplored the recent industrial struggles and appealed for an increase of pay for the British seamen of the merchant marine, saying that if from false economy or impossible conditions on either side, British sailors were ousted by foreigners, then "God help us." He concluded:—"If peace shall again reign in our centres of industry, and if the nation that calls herself mistress of the sea reasserts herself by an increase of merchant seamen, then the nation may look forward in confidence that if there be peace, it will be peace with honour, but if war, it must be war crowned with victory." (Prolonged cheering.)

A FAMILY THREAT.

First rooster—What's your hurry?
Second rooster—If I'm not in by 10 o'clock my wife'll be laying for me.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

I saved my sister from marrying that silly young Hopkins.
How so?
She accepted him by letter and I forgot to mail it.

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED.

NATIVE RIOTS AGAINST THE EUROPEANS IN BOMBAY.

Military Fire on the Mob and Seven Natives Were Killed.

Special despatches to London from Bombay say that a riot broke out on Wednesday among the Hindus and Mohammedans against the Europeans. It had its origin in an attack upon a plague search party. Two soldiers were killed. The police fired on the mob, killing six persons and wounding many others. The mob attacked the hospital, burned the offices and stores, and savagely assaulted the doctors, killing one of the latter. Detachments of police, of the Shropshire Regiment, and of artillery were hurried to the scene. A volley was fired into the mob, and seven persons were killed. In the meanwhile two soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment and one artilleryman were stoned to death. All the available troops and artillery have been called out, and business is suspended.

AGAINST A PLAGUE PARTY.

The trouble arose through a plague party enquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mohammedan woman. An enormous crowd of caste men gathered and stoned and mobbed the party, which retired for an escort of armed police, and then returned and demanded the surrender of the patient, which was refused. A Parsee magistrate who exhorted the populace not to resist the police was himself struck, whereupon he ordered the police to charge. They did so, and four Mohammedans were killed and several were wounded.

EUROPEANS ASSAULTED.

The disturbance spread with alarming rapidity, until the whole quarter around the Bhandi bazaar presented a spectacle similar to that of the riots of 1893. The Mohammedans, who were joined by the Hindus, assaulted every European or Eurasian they met, and a hysterical mob attacked the European dwellings in the suburbs of Bycaulla. The residents barricaded themselves in their houses, and fired blank cartridges from their windows, which drove the rioters away. In the meanwhile troops were hurried to the scene, and a battery of artillery is now patrolling the Bhandi bazaar.

The outbreak was specially directed against Christians. It is reported that two European soldiers were nearly killed. It is difficult, owing to the excitement, to obtain details.

EVERY BED OCCUPIED.

Saturday night almost every bed was occupied. At half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning one of the lodgers discovered flames coming from a wash-room on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house the fire was noticed by the passers-by on the street. By this time the flames had eaten their way to the top of the building and were bursting through the roof. When the alarm was given and the inmates aroused, a wild scene of excitement ensued. Many of the lodgers became panic-stricken. They rushed into the hallways and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the street. Those on the lower floors got to the street safely by the stairways, while those on the upper floors groped their way through the blinding smoke to the metal fire escapes in front of the building. The majority of the only saved portions of their clothing, while several of them were naked. Those who made their way to the street by the fire escapes were burned by the excessive heat of the iron ladders, which in many places had become red hot from the flames within.

SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

After the fire had been extinguished sufficiently that a search of the place was possible, the police and firemen entered the building and the work of searching for the victims was begun. Several bodies were found near the windows on the two upper floors, where they had been stricken down while attempting to make their way to the fire escapes. Some of the bodies were discovered in the small rooms they had occupied, while others were found in the hallways and on the stairs of the fourth and fifth floors. All of them were naked, and most of them were burned and charred beyond recognition.

WILL BURY THEM.

Manager Sardison, of the Christian Herald who has direct charge of the mission and the lodging-house, states that he will bury the dead. The loss on the building by fire is estimated at \$7,000, and the contents are damaged to the extent of \$5,000 more. The loss is entirely covered by insurance.

CANADIAN FRUIT.

Mr. C. C. James Says Growers Must Cultivate the Foreign Market.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, recently received an enquiry from a large firm in London, England, for the names and addresses of such firms as can furnish evaporated fruits for the English market. The United States at present supplies the bulk of the English trade, but it is stated that the Motherland is desirous of purchasing from Canada, if she can supply the goods.

Mr. James is anxious to push the matter as far as possible. He states that if Canadians do not cultivate the English market, the Canadian peach-grower will in a few years' time find himself swamped by overproduction.

"Last season," says Mr. James, "the peach crop of the Essex peninsula was very light, yet the Niagara peninsula with an ordinary output, produced so much that the fruit stood at a very low figure. Considering the thousands of new orchards planted of late years, a plentiful season would mean, as some of the growers have put it, that as some of the growers have put it, the hogs, unless a foreign outlet is found."

"In the past Canadians have been slow to take advantage of commercial opportunities. At present England is prepared to give Canada the preference above all others. It remains to be seen whether we shall avail ourselves of these opportunities.

"So far the experiments in foreign shipment by cold storage of fresh fruits have not been a great success, yet experience is teaching our people some lessons. This year preparations are being made to place Canadian fresh tomatoes on the English market, and the projector of the idea looks for success. The beginners may lose a little money, but success may be looked for hereafter. It is most important, however, that the fruit-growers of the province should be alive to the necessity of cultivating a foreign market for their fruit, as otherwise they will undoubtedly find themselves greatly hampered in the home market by the competition of their neighbors."

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DESPATCH UNCONFIRMED.

A London despatch says:—In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. George N. Curzon said the Government could not confirm the despatch to the London Times from Pekin, saying among other things that Russia had demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for the same period, and on the same conditions, as in the case of Germany at Kiao-Chau bay. The Government had no confirmation of the report that Russia had occupied Deer Island, Corea, nor could the Government confirm the reports setting forth that Russia was strengthening the forts at Port Arthur.

TO LEASE TA-LIEN-WAN.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Tageblatt publishes a despatch from Pekin saying China has agreed to lease Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia for 99 years.

TROUBLESOME TIMES AHEAD.

President Kruger's Comment on Great Britain's Foreign Relations.

A despatch from Praetoria, South Africa, says:—The prospect that England may become involved with European powers is eagerly discussed here. During the debate in the Volksraad on Friday, over the scheme for the cold storage of meat, President Kruger, supporting the project, said, "There are troublesome times ahead," and he pointed out that the Transvaal is now depending upon foreign countries for provisions.

GIVE BRITAIN PREFERENCE.

Australian Premiers Favour a Tariff of That Nature.

A Melbourne despatch says:—At the conference of the Colonial Premiers on Friday, it was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada contributed two-thirds of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable Australasia should contribute the remainder.

It was resolved also that the proposed Federal tariff should give preference to British products, and, in default of an early Federal tariff, that the individual colonies should be recommended to give a substantial preference.

CHURCHES.
W. H. HARRIS.—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the residence of W. H. Harris, 1211 St. George St. at 4 p.m. W. H. Harris, president. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Friday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner, pastor.

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

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services every 2nd, 4th and 6th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

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

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Tomorrow is All Fool's Day.

—The woollen mill dam is being repaired this week.

—Best selection of all kinds of chairs at A. Murat's, Mildmay.

—August Pross moved this week to Walkerton where he will go into the mining industry.

—John Mosack of Walkerton is now employed in the woodwork department connection with Jos. Kunkel's blacksmith shop.

—Felix Gutscher will remain at King's Corner's for another year. He has been engaged by John Darling this summer.

—Just arrived, 6 hats sweat pads at 50 cents, Dusters at 35 cents and wards, rope lines, trace chains, plow mass, all down fine. Wood and staves wanted, L. A. Hinsperger.

—The Walkerton Base Ball Club are going to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. They are going to have the best games, the swiftest crowd and the biggest party's sport ever seen in this Province. Particulars later.

—Mr. Robert Woods of McLaughlin, formerly a farmer of Carriack was in town over Sunday renewing old acquaintances. He occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening and delivered a splendid discourse which was much appreciated by the congregation.

—The Butter and Cheese Association of Montreal has adopted a resolution advising farmers that as there is an over production of cheese they should devote their attention to butter, for which there is a good market in Canada, United States and England, and especially urging them not to further depress the cheese market this spring by making fodder or hay cheese.

—Mr. S. R. Robinson, who has been in charge of the Presbyterian congregation here for the past six months, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last. During his pastorate here he has made many friends, as he was an active worker in the Christian Endeavor Society and took great interest in all church work. Rev. Mr. Davison of Toronto, who is to succeed Mr. Robinson, will preach his introductory sermon on Sunday next.

—The annual spring show will be held this year on Monday, April 11th. The promoters have canvassed the town and a great many have subscribed and no doubt the show this spring will eclipse any yet held in the village. The directors are all reliable men and will put forth every effort to make this fair a splendid success. Liberal prizes are to be awarded for all classes of entire horses, third prizes also having been added to the list. A horse fair will also be held in connection with the show and farmers and others having horses to dispose of will do well to bring them out. Admission 10 cents.

—For a good hall stand cheap, go to A. Murat, Mildmay.

—Remember the spring show on Monday, April 11th.

—House cleaning and gardening are becoming quite the rage.

—Mr. George Curle of Toronto is visiting his parents here at present.

—Mr. G. Loos of the 10th lost a valuable horse on Monday from lockjaw.

Mr. Thos. Rome and son George, of Teeswater, were in town on Tuesday.

—Urban Schmidt shipped a carload of cattle from this station on Monday.

—Misses Mary Kueneman and Mary Hart of Buffalo are visiting at their homes at present.

—Dr. Clapp, Township Reeve, is indisposed at present. We wish to hear of his early recovery.

—Mr. G. Lindenschmidt, the new harness maker, has had a new sign erected on his shop.

—Mr. Philip Reddon, who has been attending the Guelph Dairy College, returned home on Tuesday.

—Messrs. A. Kramer and C. Liesemer are in Walkerton attending County Council.

—Mr. Jacob Schmidt shipped a carload of cattle on Monday and another on Wednesday from the station here.

—The Right-Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man" is reported to be dying at his home, Hawarden Castle.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller of James-town, who have been visiting at Dr. Wilson's, left for their home on Saturday.

—The machinery of the butter factory here has been moved to Belmore, where Mr. G. Barton expects to operate during the coming season.

—Mr. Jas. R. Aitchison, Editor of the Clifford Express has been appointed weighmaster at Clifford. You will be able to do business on a large scale now Bro.

—R. Russel, constable, of Walkerton, was in town on Friday last. He was in search of a young man who had left Walkerton without paying for his board.

—A bunch of daisies was brought into this office on Tuesday which were plucked from the garden this spring. This shows the effect this beautiful weather is having.

—Miss Walford, who has been engaged as milliner at A. Moyer's store here, arrived here on Monday and is making preparations for her spring millinery opening.

—The Lawn Tennis club was re-organized on Monday evening with the following officers:—President, J. H. Bell; Vice-Pres, Miss J. Johnston; Sec. Treas, Miss S. Sutherland. The membership fee has been placed at 25 cents.

—Joseph Schmetz & Sons have again started a blacksmith shop opposite their brick carriage shop. They have secured a good horseshoer and are now prepared to work cheaper and give better satisfaction than ever. All work guaranteed. A call solicited.

—Twenty years ago the weather in March was about the same as at present. In April the trees bloomed and vegetation was very much advanced. Later in the season some frosts were experienced, and the fruit crop was almost totally destroyed.

—Marriage, according to Dr. Schwartz, of Berlin, is the most important factor in longevity. Of every 200 persons who reach the age of 40 years 125 are married and 75 unmarried. At 60 years the proportions are 48 to 22; at 70 years 27 to 11, and at 90 years 9 to 3. Fifty centenarians had been married. The doctor asserts that the rate of mortality for husbands and wives between the ages of 30 and 45 years is 18 per cent, while that for unmarried persons is 28 per cent. Get married.

—Eckhart, son of Gerlach Loos, who lights the fire at the school on the 10th, happened with a very painful accident on Monday morning last, while attending to his duties. He was making shavings with a draw knife, when, by some means the instrument slipped, and entering the knee, almost severed the knee cap. The boy, when assistance came, was almost distracted with the pain. The cord below the knee had been cut and the joint oil escaped. Dr. Clapp was immediately summoned and put in several stitches. Although the boy is doing as well as can be expected, fears are entertained of his complete recovery.

MILD MAY FIRE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the officers of the Mildmay Fire Brigade was held in the fire hall on Wednesday, Mar. 24th, for the purpose of electing a secretary and treasurer, also for making rules and duties of firemen. Mr. Geo. E. Liesemer acted as chairman.

Moved by L. A. Hinsperger and Thos Godfrey that we allow the captains of the hose reel companies each 8 men and one hydrant man, for the hose reels, making in all, including two captains, twenty hosemen for two reels. —Carried.

The supplying of a wagon for the hook and ladder company was laid over until next meeting, wishing to hear what the trustees of the Fire Dept. say towards making some means of delivering hooks and ladders in time of fire.

The following are the duties of the firemen and hosemen for the year 1898:—

1. Each member of the Mildmay Fire Brigade, shall at the call of the fire alarm proceed to the fire hall for either fire, practice or test.
2. Each member being on duty is to receive ten cents for practice and one dollar each for actual fire. But in case fire should last longer than one day, to be paid at the rate of one dollar per day.
3. Any member not being on duty or not remaining until roll is called will be fined 5 cents for each time absent.
4. In case of any fireman not being in town or being sick at the time of practice or fire, he shall be free from fine. All other excuses not accepted.
5. Each member to be paid every three months.
6. Any member not abiding to the above rules can at any time be discharged by his respective officer.

Moved by Geo. E. Liesemer, seconded by L. A. Hinsperger that the aforesaid bylaws be accepted, but in case we wish to add or change said bylaw, to have the privilege of doing so.—Carried.

Hinsperger — Buhlman — That the secretary be instructed to buy two books, one for himself and one for the treasurer, but not to exceed twenty-five cents each.—Carried.

Meeting then adjourned.
W. G. LIESEMER, Secy.

Canada has a pretty sure thing in nickel. The only other country that has nickel to any great extent is France. In the event of war these two countries would have a snap in providing nickel as armor for warships. Germany has realized this for she has ordered twenty-five hundred tons from a Canadian Co. This will mean an expenditure of a million and a half dollars in Canada. Our government has power to impose an export duty on the metal, which should bring in a large income if it is found necessary to collect it.

The city of St. John's, Nfld., is in mourning. Everywhere flags are half-mast, and from a score of house doors hangs the black crape, while within widows, mothers and children are weeping for husbands and fathers lost at sea. The steamer, Greenland, homeward bound from the seal fisheries, was caught among the ice floes off Newfoundland on Wednesday last, and two watches of 60 men each left the ship in search for seals on the ice. While they were away a storm arose, accompanied by a biting frost and a blinding, drifting snow. The hunters lost sight of the ship, and started to find her, but were scattered in the drifts, and after fighting the cold and hunger all night and next day, many of them perished. One watch had apparently wandered directly away from the ship, and of these few survived. When the storm abated the steamer started to search. Of the hunting party 48 had perished, and 23 bodies were not recovered. There are also between 50 and 60 men so badly frozen that they will lose one or other of their limbs. The Greenland sailed into St. John's, her decks, deck houses and cabins like a charnel house, corpses lying in every available space. Of the survivors most will recover.

New Harness Shop

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

Repairing Promptly Attended To. Prices Moderate

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

G. Lindenschmidt.

THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE
MILDMAY.

If You Require

SPECTACLES . . .

Talk to those who have Purchased from . . .

DR. A. H. MACKLIN.

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.

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

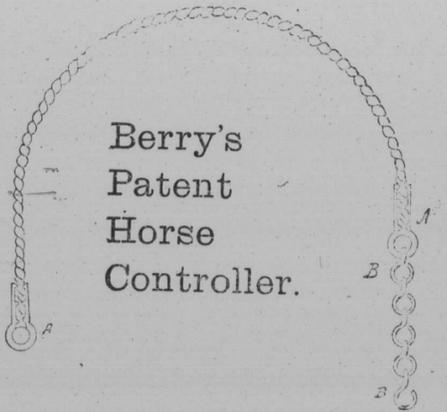
W. C. KEOCH.

For sale by all dealers or address . . .

The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton.

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

For use on all Horses that have any bad habits, such as Running Away, Kicking, Shying or Lugging on the Bit



Berry's Patent Horse Controller.

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

Price 50 Cents.

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

Richard Berry, Patentee. Mildmay, Ont.