

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898

No. 34

Tried and Proven

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

Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

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

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

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

OTTO E. KLEIN, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

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

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon. Graduate, Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Absalom St., nearly opposite the Livory stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carling Bank, MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. HUCK, V. S.

MILDMAY, ONT. GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VET. OL. REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medicine Society. Calls promptly attended to night or day.

James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgages on Farm Property From 5% up

Insurance Agent.

Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

The Best Place

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

A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING MILDMAY.

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fall wheat per bu.....	65 standard
Oats.....	28 to 28
Peas.....	48 to 48
Potatoes per bushel.....	50 56
Smoked meat per lb, sides	70 to 10
" " shoulders	8 to 8
Eggs per doz.....	10 to 10
Butter per lb.....	11 to 11
Dressed pork.....	11 to 11

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat.....	\$ 65 bus
Peas.....	48 to 48
Oats.....	28 to 28
Flour, Manitoba.....	\$2 60 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1.....	\$2 25
Family flour, No. 2.....	\$1 30
Low Grade.....	80c
Bran.....	60c
Shorts.....	30c
Screenings.....	65c
Chop Feed.....	.90 1.00
Cracked Wheat.....	\$2 25
Graham Flour.....	\$2 25
Ferina.....	\$2 25

The Leading Shoe Store.

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

Lowest Cash Price

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

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

Call and be convinced

John Hunstein,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

TO—

Winnipeg, Brandon \$10
Portage La Prairie \$10
and other Manitoba points for

Also to points on Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways, Winnipeg Junction, Glyndon, Moorhead and north in Minnesota, Maudon, Minot and east in north Dakota. Stop over at Winnipeg Junction, Glyndon, Moorhead and beyond in excursion territory on going trip but ticket must be used to destination by August 31st, 1898.

Good going from stations Toronto and west in Ontario AUG. 16

Good going from stations east of Toronto to Kingston AUG. 18

Upon surrender of certificate (which will be given each purchaser of an excursion ticket) on or before November 16, 1898, tickets will be issued to original starting point on payment of \$18.00.

This route is over the Grand Trunk and connections via Chicago and St. Paul

Harvest Excursions.

All stations in Ontario and Quebec via Chicago and St. Paul to

Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota \$28.

Round trip fare only.....

Tickets good going August 30th, Sept. 13th. Good for return until October 29th, 1898, November 12th, 1898.

Full particulars on application to Grand Trunk ticket agents.

M. C. Dickson, D. P. A., Toronto

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper, until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper, and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking him under the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper in the sleeper on the sleeper.

The latest visit of the "destroying element" was last Sunday morning when Biette & Co's sawmill and cheese-box factory Chesley, was destroyed by fire. The fire occurred about 1.30 a.m. and when discovered it was evident the building could not be saved. All the firemen could do was to prevent the material outside the factory from being destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. Biette & Co. was doing a very large business, and at the time of the fire had orders for boxes and firkins to the amount of \$2,000. The fire was a ruinous one, as there was only \$1,000 insurance on the building and machinery. The loss over insurance is fully \$4,000.

An exchange is responsible for the following:—Just as a commercial traveller was waiting his name on the register of a hotel in Ovid, Mich., the other day, a bedbug appeared and meandered slowly over the pages. The man of grips paused in open wonder, and in a voice shaking with emotion, said: "Well, by the eternal gods-of-war, I have been bled by Ionia flees, bitten by Owosso spiders, driven almost to insanity by Saginaw jiggers, crawled over by Bay City razzlebacks, and interviewed by Lansing graybacks, but I'll be dog gasted if this isn't the first place I was ever in where bedbugs looked over the register to find out the number of my room."

Talk about close calls, none ever heard of in this locality can be compared to the miraculous escape of Mrs. John Smith, 12th Con. Sullivan, last Thursday evening. The telephone wire runs past Mr. Smith's house to which it was at one time attached but fearing damage by lightning, Mr. Smith had the wire detached and it swung about one foot clear from the building. During the storm last Thursday evening lightning struck the telephone posts near Mr. Smith's house, was carried along the wire and jumped to the corner of the house. It passed down along the floor to the kitchen where the Smith family were sitting. Mr. Smith was sitting in a rocking chair nursing a baby and behind her lay the dog. The electric fluid killed the dog, knocked one of the rockers off, tore the toe off her shoe, burnt the toe of her stocking and scorched the leg of her stocking. The light was extinguished and Mr. Smith thinking some of the family had been struck by lightning began groping for them in the dark and was overjoyed to find all were safe. It was not till the lamp had been lit that Mrs. Smith found how miraculously she had escaped the dreadful bolt.

Wednesday afternoon of last week an innocent looking orphan boy, who has been residing for the past month with Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Hara, Egremont, says the Mount Forest Confederate, nearly succeeded in burning down the barn on the farm. He set fire to a straw stack that was close to the building and it was with the greatest difficulty that the flames were confined to the stack. The boy afterwards confessed that he had started the fire. Mrs. O'Hara can give no other reason for his act than spite on account of his being made to do the churning. The day after the fire he was closely watched. He acknowledged that he had first thought of burning the implement shed and the barn but changed his mind, thinking the stack would make a good blaze. On Saturday he was taken to Aylton and arraigned before Magistrate Ryan. He pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to the stack and was sent up for trial before the county judge at Owen Sound. He will probably be sent the reformatory.

LAKELET.

Mr. and Mrs. Dulmage and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rutan, and their daughter attended the wedding of a niece in Seaforth last week.

The Board of Health shut up the dam here, thereby preventing the water from going in such a rapid current to Gorrie and Woxeter. For weeks the health of the people here was in jeopardy.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pomeroy, who during the summer months lived in Clifford, Robert Pomeroy of Huntingfield Miss Lottie Hoocy, and Mr. Albert Hubbard of this place left for Manitoba and Dakota last Tuesday, some of them to reside in the land of wheat permanently, others to stay for a few months. The milkmen who this year are hauling by the gallon are going to make but a poor season's pay. The pasture has got so bare and dry that cows give but very little milk hence we may judge that the cheesemakers and butter makers are having an easy time of it.

In the reports of Huron crops, we see some of the papers state that the potato crop is fairly good. This part of Huron cannot be taken into consideration for in many cases farmers are not going to have enough to do them till October. Even those that look pretty well are few and not very large when they are dug up. The mangolds and turnips are hard up looking too.

Another bright young man in the person of Samuel Harry Nay succumbed to the ravages of consumption on Sunday 14th inst. It is the same story so often written from here in late years; a cough contracted; physician consulted without effect, and a gradual wasting away of the whole system. It was only early in the spring that any serious trouble was anticipated from that time the deceased endured all the agony which accompanies the disease. A drive of seven or eight miles was taken by himself and mother on the Saturday afternoon previous to his death. On Sunday at 11, he and his mother being alone, the rest of the family being attending McIntosh's church, he was suddenly taken with coughing and his life's blood ebbed quickly away, and no one within hearing distance of an agonized mother's cries. Early in the spring the departed resigned himself to the will of his maker, knowing the fatal nature of the disease, and death to him was a peaceful entrance to immortal life. While at Lakelet school he proved himself an apt pupil and while quite young passed creditably the Entrance and Public School Leaving examinations. Less than three years ago a brother 24 years of age and a sister 17 years of age passed to the great beyond, making a load of grief to the parents and family almost unendurable. The sympathy for the bereft parents and the esteem in which the young man was held was shown from the very large funeral which followed the remains to their last resting place in the McIntosh cemetery on Tuesday 16th.

PREMIER HARDY'S TIMBER POLICY.

The lumber question was discussed at some length in the Legislature last night. In answer to the questions of which Mr. Whitney gave notice the other day, Mr. Hardy said:

"(1) The Government has received intimation that American lumbermen holding timber limits in Ontario have presented to the Government of the United States objections to the act of last session respecting the manufacture of pine out on the Crown domain. (2) These representations have been forwarded to the Imperial Government, and through the proper channels to the Government of Canada. (3) The correspondence has been transmitted to the Government of the province by the Federal Government for an answer, but not for publicity until further consideration by all parties concerned. (4) Despatches answering the complaints have been forwarded to the Federal Government on behalf of the province, in which the contention of the American lumbermen is opposed throughout. (5) Had the correspondence been public it would have been laid upon the table of the House. (6) I have reason to believe that the despatches of this Government in reply to the American claim

or some of them, have been forwarded to the Government of the United States by the Government of Canada, but I am not aware whether any reply has been received."

WHITNEY WANTS PAPERS.

Later in the evening Mr. Whitney moved for a return of correspondence in the matter, and speaking to his motion he emphasized the serious nature of the position, and referred to the fact that the Michigan lumbermen were going to be represented by counsel at the Quebec Conference, and said it would be incumbent upon the Government to see that the interests of the province were looked after by competent persons at that conference. There was no doubt that the Michigan men intend to do all in their power to do away with the legislation passed last session, or at any rate to get some equivalent for the injury which from their point of view they claimed to have suffered.

PROVINCE HOLDS THE KEY.

Mr. Hardy again referred to the confidential nature of the correspondence, and said he was not at liberty to bring it down at present. But he outlined the case as it stood. He said that Don M. Dickinson, of Lansing, and a Detroit gentleman had made a complaint against the act passed at last session, claiming that the act was in contravention of the original contract of the sale of timber limits, and that the Ontario Government were violating that confidence, and praying for the withdrawal or disallowance of the act. Mr. Hardy said he took the ground in his reply of opposing the proposition throughout. He drew attention to the fact that the British North America act placed the management and sale of public land and the timber and wood thereon in the hands of the province. The Dominion Government transmitted the reply, and nothing had of course been done beyond that, and therefore the conference was not at liberty to deal with the matter without the consent of the province, or without making some arrangement.

HARDY'S PLUCKY STAND.

As to the charge that the Ontario Government had practically confiscated the property of the Michigan men, Mr. Hardy said that the contention of the Government was twofold: That they were simply carrying out the act in accordance with the regulations and terms of sale, and that they had kept within those limits. But even if they had not they themselves must be the judges of what should be the timber policy that they should adopt for the preservation and perpetuation of their timber resources, both for purposes of revenue and for the use of the people of the province.

The House applauded this declaration.

Mr. Hardy declared also that if the matter were discussed at the Quebec Conference, the Ontario Government would see that the rights of the province were defended.

DETERMINED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Hardy denied that the measure was the outcome of the individual policy of either himself or Mr. Whitney. In point of fact, the policy had been dictated by the lumbermen of Ontario and by the people at large. He reminded the House that even among the strongest advocates of the measure there was a difference of opinion. He said that many Western Ontario lumbermen were willing to make the concession of free logs for free lumber, while others were even willing to go to the length of revoking the regulations if timber is admitted into the United States on the old terms of \$1 per thousand. But if the matter were to be brought into question at the Quebec Conference the province would be represented there, and its interests, as they understood them, would be represented before the commission to the best of their ability.

In answer to Mr. Miscampbell, Mr. Hardy gave it as his opinion that the act having had the sanction of Parliament it would be impossible to alter it without the consent of that body. The order asked for by Mr. Whitney was discharged.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Galt will spend \$10,000 in street improvements.

London has already received \$243,621 in taxes for this year.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere has returned to Ottawa from his trip to the Old Country.

The Hamilton Bricklayers' Labourers Union has been organized, with John Asbury, president.

Col. Hutton has been appointed commandant of the Canadian forces to succeed Major-General Gascoigne.

Jas. Day, a logger, stepped off a boom of logs at Gimber Island, B. C., on Sunday and was drowned.

A British Columbia pioneer died on Sunday in the person of James Reid, a poundkeeper of Vancouver.

The Ontario Government has selected the Mackenzie property, South London, as the site for a Normal school.

It is reported that the Ottawa Street Railway Company has bought the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley railway.

George Meyers and A. A. Coe are charged at Hamilton with burning three G.T.R. freight cars there July 10th.

Arrangements are being made for the trip of a team from the Canadian Lacrosse League to Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage and Winnipeg.

The check of the United States for \$478,000, the amount of damages adjudged by the Bering Sea claims commission, has been received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The Canadian Gold Fields Company, is erecting a new plant at their works near Belleville, to take the place of the plant destroyed by fire some months ago.

Vancouver people suggest that the imperial authorities instead of increasing the dry dock accommodation at Esquimalt that they build a dry dock at Vancouver.

The new People's Telephone Company in London threaten to cease operations unless the city guarantees an extension of the company's franchise at the end of fifteen years.

James Fitzgerald was struck by a train and killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway while crossing a bridge between Keewatin and Rat Portage on Monday. He was a prominent lawyer.

Owing to the action of the London, Ont., City Council in granting the People's Telephone Company a franchise, the Bell Company have met the prices of the new comers, and reduced their rates nearly one-third.

Rev. Dr. Hackett, former principal of St. Paul's Divinity College, Allahabad, India, at present secretary of the Hibernian Church Missionary Society, has been appointed principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

Chas. Schmidt, who robbed his room mate, A. Wright, in the Avenue Hotel, Vancouver, B.C., of \$75 and evaded the police, attempted to steal a ride on the Atlantic express leaving there Monday. He fell and was mangled under the wheels.

There is a movement on foot in Toronto to appoint a special inspector of dry goods imported under the new preferential law, in order that there may be no evasion of the law through British exporters passing foreign goods through their hands and affixing a different label.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is announced that penny postage will go into force on the Prince of Wales' birthday, November 9.

It is reported in London that Mr. George N. Curzon has accepted the office of Viceroy of India in succession to Earl Elgin.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales left for Copenhagen on Tuesday, owing to the serious illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark.

In the Parliamentary bye-election held at Grimsby, England, Mr. George Doughty, Unionist, who had resigned owing to a change of political faith, was re-elected with a plurality of 1,751.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that her Majesty's Government wished to establish direct communication between Canada, Jamaica and London in order to foster the fruit trade.

UNITED STATES.

A number of stores at Escabana, Mich., were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The losses will amount to \$100,000.

Employees of the American Wire Co. and the H. P. Nail Co., Chicago, are on strike against a reduction in wages.

Mr. Bartlett, an old man aged 82, of Albion, Mich., was killed by his grand-nephew, aged ten, on Sunday. The boy was fooling with a gun, and aimed at a door near the old man's head. The gun missed fire, and blew the old man's head off.

As a result of a conference between ex-Senator Eerner Miller, president of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, and President McKinley, it is stated the latter intends to make a strong recommendation to Congress for legislation making immediate provision for completing the canal and for making it the direct property of the Government.

GENERAL.

Signor Turati, one of the leaders of the riots at Milan, was sentenced at Rome on Tuesday to twelve years' imprisonment.

Newfoundland fishermen are to be organized as naval reserves, and to be drilled by special instructors sent from England.

It is reported at Yokohama that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan \$40,000 sterling in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian islands.

MEN FOR GARRISON DUTY.

The Force in Cuba Will be Partially Made Up of Volunteers, According to Washington Advice.

A despatch from Washington, says—In the event of peace not less than 30,000 troops will be stationed in Cuba for garrison duty.

This is the minimum given to me by an officer of the Government high in authority. This official thinks quite probable that as many as 50,000 troops will be needed to garrison the main seaports of Cuba. They will, he thinks, not be needed in large numbers at other points. The plan, moreover, is that all Spanish troops now in Cuba shall be sent back to Spain. When I spoke to Adjutant-General Corbin today on this subject he intimated strongly that the United States would probably have to share in the expense of transporting these troops back to the mother country.

The situation in Cuba is being studied now somewhat from the standpoint of peace. Official figures, to which I have had access, show that there are 180,000 effective troops in Cuba. There will be nothing left for them to do but to lay down their arms and become pensioners upon the United States Government, or be sent back to their country, partially at least, at the expense of the United States. The latter, it is believed, will be the wiser course.

With these probabilities in mind there is no serious intent on the part of the Administration that the volunteer army shall be dispersed. This army will be kept intact for at least one year, I was told to-day by an official who more than any other person had to do with the drafting of the Act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war. Some erroneous conclusions have been reached from the reading of this Act. For example, the opening sentence of section four of the Act provides that "the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of the war." But the closing sentence says that the "encompassing said army shall be discharged from the services of the United States when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities." Thus, it is insisted by this high authority, the President may at any time during the two years for which the volunteers are enlisted call them into service for garrison duty or otherwise. Congress will not be called upon or authorized to disband the volunteer army, as efficient work is expected to be found for it pending the adjustments following peace. It is safe to say that not less than 75,000 men will be left in Manila, Cuba, and Porto Rico to uphold American interests in those islands.

QUEER CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Odd Mixtures of Nationalities—Adherence to Old Customs.

During the last five years many tourists, aroused by the vivid descriptions of Victor Hugo, have visited the famous Channel Islands, of which Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, are the largest. These are between England and France, and their inhabitants are an odd mixture of the two nationalities. They are very conservative and keep up many of the customs of ancient times. Some of them are quite pretty, and have been reproduced in England and America by returned travellers.

One is to have the bedrooms look into the garden and not the street. When this cannot be done a glass partition with a door is built across the room, and the half by the window is made into a conservatory. Another useful idea is a little clay-lined iron brazier used for broiling meat over a charcoal fire. It makes no smoke and can be extinguished quickly. For rapid and comfortable cooking in summer it is invaluable. The islands are warm and fertile, and are famous for lettuce, chicory, salsify, radishes, sorrel, cress and other delicate vegetables. These are made into mixed salads and also into omelets like the so-called Spanish omelets. The latter are tasty and very wholesome. The islanders excel in pastry. Fruits are the favourite food. They are served raw, sliced, with the famous Jersey cream, baked with custard, stewed with a little wine and sugar. The Guernsey mince pie has no meat or suet in its composition. It is made of apple, pear, peach, plum, berries, raisins, grapes, citron, sugar, butter, spices, wine and brandy, and is reported to be exceedingly fascinating. A "jersey luncheon," as now given by experts, consists of bouillon a mixed salad, a sardine pastry, a Guernsey mince pie, then wine and coffee, which is not bad for Jersey.

TUBING.

The lightest tubing ever made is of nickel aluminium. Three thousand feet of this tubing weighs only one pound avoirdupois.



THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

MORE TROOPS FOR MERRITT.

The Hostile Attitude of the Philippine Insurgents Necessitates a Strong American Force.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says—Although the War Department officials will not admit that they have any intention of reinforcing further General Merritt's forces at Cavite, there is reason to believe that some of the troops now in Eastern camps, who desire to see active service, will soon find the opportunity unless the Government shall change its present plans with respect to the Philippines. It is believed to be necessary even if America's claim is limited to the claims stated in the conditions submitted to Spain, namely, to the military occupation and government of the territory on the shores of the bay of Manila, to furnish to General Merritt a larger force than he has now at his command. It is realized that 20,000 soldiers can scarcely be expected to maintain United States possession and protect the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have contained warnings of expected conflicts with the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment. The United States Government feels that it has assumed a moral obligation towards not only the foreign residents at Manila, but toward the unprotected classes of the Spanish community, women, children, nuns, and priests. Therefore, when intimation came that the insurgents were threatening the lives of some helpless monks, orders were sent to the American military commander to look into the matter, and to act in the interest of civilization and humanity. As, according to report, the insurgents have shown particular hostility toward the monks, it is a reasonable expectation that a collision will have occurred between themselves and the American troops if the latter undertake to interfere in the execution of the vengeance of the insurgents.

CURZON HAS ACCEPTED.

Will Become Viceroy of India, Succeeding the Earl of Elgin.

A despatch from London, says—It is reported that Mr. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, has accepted the office of Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin. He was formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and is the author of a number of prize essays, including "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East." He is the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, was educated at Oxford, and is a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Curzon married Miss Mary Leiter, the daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago.

THE CITY OF HONG KONG.

Hongkong is both city and island. It is about 29 square miles in area, separated from the mainland of China by a narrow stream, and was ceded to Great Britain in 1861 as indemnity for what is known as "the opium war."

FIGURES AND FACTS.

Mrs. Baldwin (reading)—An eminent scientist says that the common housefly can make 600 strokes with its wing in a second.

Mr. Baldwin—Well, perhaps it can; but the pesky thing never does it when it has a chance to loaf around a man's bald spot and tickle him.

MANY ACTS OF BRUTALITY.

SPANISH TROOPS WREAK VENGEANCE ON THE PORTO RICANS.

Flames and Rust Mark Their Retreat—After Firing the Villages and Maltreating the Women and Children as the Army Falls Back.

A despatch from Ponce, Porto Rico, says—The Spanish troops formerly stationed in this part of Porto Rico are rapidly retreating to the interior, leaving behind them a broad path of burning plantations and desolated villages.

Porto Rican refugees, who are coming into Ponce in great numbers, report that unparalleled outrages have been perpetrated by the Spanish soldiers in the villages of Juan Diaz, Coamo, and Adjuntas.

Wild with rage over the American invasion, the Spaniards are reported to be wreaking vengeance upon inoffensive non-combatants, firing their houses, and maltreating the women and children. Some of the acts of brutality reported here are shocking beyond description.

SOLDIERS MALTREAT WOMEN.

The steady stream of terror-stricken refugees that began to pour into Ponce on Saturday night has continued. They are appealing to the United States military authorities for protection. All tell the same stories of brutality and violence by the retreating Spaniards.

It seems probable that the situation is worse at Adjuntas than at any other point. This is a small but important town, twenty miles in the interior. A messenger who arrived, said that many women had been maltreated and killed, and their bodies cremated in the burning houses. He also reported that the Spanish garrison at Adjuntas, comprising two hundred men, had abandoned the place after twenty-four hours of unbridled license.

It is impossible to verify these reports, but reputable merchants here profess to know the messengers who bring the news, and declare that they are worthy of credit.

General Wilson, the American military Governor, has questioned the refugees closely, but he cannot send any aid to the suffering Porto Ricans at present. He believes that it would be unwise to scatter the troops at his command until reinforcements arrive here.

Alarming reports that the Spaniards intended to attack this city on Friday night were calculated, and two lines of pickets were sent out, but the night passed without incident, and the city still is quiet and orderly. A great majority of the citizens are unfeignedly delighted with the American occupation of the city. Spanish sympathizers apparently are confined to native Spaniards and a few German and French residents. These are keeping very quiet.

SPANIARDS ARRESTED.

Considerable excitement was caused on Saturday by the arrest of several Spanish volunteers. The bitterness engendered by the rebellion of 1867 still exists, and Friday, when political prisoners were set at liberty, they immediately sought revenge upon their former persecutors. They reported that their old enemies were actively engaged in spying, and in otherwise promoting the Spanish interests.

Half a dozen Spanish residents of this city, arrested upon the representations of Porto Ricans, were taken to the City hall, followed by a hooting native rabble. When General Wilson learned what was being done he ordered that the Spaniards be released, and he assured them that protection would be granted to all. Guards have been stationed about the homes of several residents, and strict orders have been issued for the provost guard to prevent any annoyance by the rabble.

THE CAMERON MEN.

Origin of the Famous Regiment, and Their Bravery in Battle.

The Cameron men, the praises of whose action at the battle of Abbara are still ringing in the public ear can lay claim to a heroic ancestry. The Camerons had their origin from a tribe of Caledonians inhabiting the district of Lochaber, and anciently known as the MacOchtre. Their chief, John MacOchtre, was a friend of the Bruce, and, joining the Scottish chiefs, led the clan in the Highland Division of the patriotic army at the battle of Bannockburn. In that division, led by the Lord of the Isles, the gallantry of the Camerons was conspicuous, and materially contributed to win the victory which secured the national liberty. The Cameron regiment was raised in 1689, amongst the Cameronians in the West of Scotland to support William III.; while the regiment of the Cameron Highlanders was formed in 1793 by Allan Cameron, of Erroch. When the latter regiment was at Gibraltar in 1822, it was ordered to join the British army in Egypt, and there, with the 42nd and 74th Campbell Highlanders, constituted the Highland Brigade. In the night attack upon the Egyptian rebels at Tel-el-Kebir, Private Donald Cameron, who was the first to scale the ramparts, was shot dead, but his fall was avenged by his comrades, in a battle, the issue of which Sir Archibald Alison characterized as the "greatest of modern victories." In the subsequent defence of Kosheh and the battle of Ginnis, the gallant conduct of the regiment, and the conspicuous ability of Col. Everett who directed it, were of public notoriety, deserving the highest compliment. The Cameron Highlanders were once described by a Lord Provost, of Edinburgh, as "lions in the field and lambs at home."

HOW LONG DO THEY LIVE.

What Statistics Show About the Average Life of a Railroadman.

If there is one subject that interests a railroad man more than another it is how long he will live. Whenever you meet a railroad man or a group of them, the subject you will find them discussing, or the first question they will put to you in conversation is: "What is the average life of a trainman?" Railway records dispel the popular idea that the average life of a trainman actively engaged in the railway service is about seven years. One of the principal roads entering Louisville has compiled statistics on the subject only recently. On that road during the last three years there were only two men killed and 158 injured. Of these men all but two were brakemen, and these two, who were freight conductors, were at the time of the accidents acting as brakemen.

It might be supposed that inexperienced men would be most apt to get injured, but the records show differently. A correspondent of the Railroad Gazette contributes the following table of percentages of injured men according to their term of service: Number of trainmen injured during their first year of service, 12.16 per cent.; in service two years, 11.11 per cent.; in service three years, 16.35 per cent.; in service four years, 20 per cent.; in service five years, 21.77 per cent.; in service six years, 3.97 per cent.; in service seven years, 3.97 per cent.; in service eight years, 2.47 per cent.; in service nine years, 4.16 per cent.; in service ten years, 4.16 per cent. The remaining 8.89 per cent. has been in the service over ten years, and in some instances, 15, 18 and 22 years.

AFTER SIX YEARS' SERVICE.

It will be seen that the largest average of injuries occurred after the employees had been in service six years, and the figures given would indicate that the employees as a general rule are careful up to the time when they have been in the service three or four years, and then become more careless until about their eighth year of service, when the figures show that they again become more careful, as those who had worked over ten years have a smaller comparative percentage of injuries than those who worked six years.

With the completion of the equipment of box cars with automatic couplers and air brakes the liability of trainmen being injured will be reduced to a minimum, the records showing that at least two-thirds of the accidents were caused by men attempting to couple automatic drawbars with a link and pin to the old-fashioned solid or skeleton drawbar. Other accidents were caused by uneven drawbars, some of which vary as much as three inches in height. Many men were injured by stepping on stones or a link in jumping off to throw switches, and several were jerked off the ice-covered tops of cars. A few men were injured while engaged in coupling cars loaded with long lumber or bridge iron extending over the ends of the cars. This danger will soon be a thing of the past, since most of the companies require two cars to be used whenever there is long timber to be loaded.

SEE THE WORDS.

According to an eminent professor some persons see mentally in print every word they hear uttered.

LETTERS BY DICKENS.

A collection of 136 letters written by Charles Dickens to various correspondents was sold in London lately for \$745.

SPANISH BULL FIGHTS.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

THE THAMES DISASTER.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A LAUNCHING.

A Huge Wave Swamped a Stage—Hundreds of Women and Children Hurled into the Turbulent Waters—Heartrending Scenes and Brave Deeds of Rescue.

In describing the disaster that attended the launching of H.M.S. Albion, at Blackwall, on the Thames, on June 21. The London Daily Telegraph says: All the preliminaries of the launch were conducted in the usual way. Their Royal Highnesses were taken into an inner elevated draped stand, and a Royal salute was fired. On a table there was stretched a silken cord of red, white and blue, which held the weights suspended above the two dog shores. During the customary short religious service, performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Stevens, vicar of St. John's Stratford, and the Rev. Canon Pelly, vicar of West Ham, the blows of the hammer could be heard as the men under the vessel's keel knocked away the last blocks, until, whilst Psalm cvii., "They that go down to the sea in ships," was being sung by the choirs of the two churches, all that held the ship was the silken cord. After the Old Hundredth had been given and prayer offered, a silver-gilt knife, with enamelled haft, and design of York roses and May blossoms entwined, and the monogram V.M.Y., was handed to the Duchess of York by Mr. Hills. The blade was inscribed with the date, and set forth the occasion. With this knife Her Royal Highness, at ten minutes to three, severed the cord at a third attempt. Immediately the heavy weights fell, knocking away the remaining supports, and the Albion was in such haste to get away that she did not give the Duchess time to christen her, by breaking the bottle of wine, which had a richly worked cover, that was afterwards presented to Her Highness, against the bows. It was Mr. G. C. Mackrow, naval architect to the company, who smashed the bottle on the rail of the platform. But the incident passed unnoticed in the cheering and general jubilation as already described.

FORGOT TO CURTSEY.
It seemed, too, that the Albion, which went gracefully down the ways, forgot to curtsy. She took the water quietly, though the strain on the cables was very great, as three of them parted. But everybody was of opinion that it was a very successful launch, for its difficult character, owing to the narrowness of the creek, was fully recognized by experts, and indeed, the point had been noticed by the Duke of York, immediately he saw the ship. No one on the head stage was aware that the wave caused by sudden displacement, consequent upon the launching of some thousands of tons of dead weight into a confined area was overwhelming a stand occupied by two or three hundred sightseers. Certainly nothing was perceived by the Duke or Duchess or by Mr. Foschen, with whom they remained chatting for some minutes. There were no shrieks, no cries, no panic; but then the sirens filled the air with discordant sounds enough to drown any human voice. Very slowly the elevated reserved enclosure, surrounding the Royal stand, where the ceremony had been performed, was vacated, and the guests retired to their steamboats laughing and congratulating each other upon having witnessed a spectacle which, in the beautiful weather, seemed to be without a blot of any kind.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.
But at that very moment, hidden from view by the newly-launched battleship, the terrible disaster took place. A bridge across the end of an old disused slip, and part of the staging beneath the counter of the Shikishima, on an adjoining slip, had been crowded with sightseers, anxious to view the launch. This was in defiance of all the rules of the yard, and it is stated that on former occasions these wooden erections had been kept clear by the police, in accordance with the notices on the danger board in the yard. As the Albion entered the water, a great wave was raised in the narrow creek, and the backwash caused some eighty feet of this bridge and staging to give way, thereby immersing some three hundred people. The staging gave one sverve, and then fell outwards. A scene of terrible confusion ensued, the shrieks of the drowning, mingled with the cheers of the thousands who were quite unaware of the accident. The police boats instantly made for the spot, and, with the aid of several dockyard hands, a number of the people were pulled out, whilst many more scrambled ashore themselves. The unfortunate people who were thrown into the water were for the most part inhabitants of the neighborhood. Several persons were taken out in an apparently lifeless condition, and immediately conveyed away to the sheds in the yards, and attended to. Then several dead bodies were hauled out, one of the first being that of a baby. During the next half hour eight bodies were recovered and taken to a shed, which was turned into a temporary mortuary. The half drowned girls and women were removed to the fitters' shed, and there attended to by the firemen and several nurses, who were soon on the scene.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.
Meanwhile heart-rending scenes were taking place at the approaches to the yard. The wildest rumors soon got afloat, and every one who had friends in the yard rushed to obtain news of them. Mothers sought their sons and

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake but get only.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Canada's Greatest Medicine.
Hood's Pills cure Liver ill, easy to take, easy to operate.

daughters, husbands their wives, and brothers their sisters, but as nobody knew who was on the staging that had given way the greatest anxiety was manifested. People ran about wildly asking everybody they met for news of their friends, and many touching scenes occurred when some lost one was found to be safe. The police and their assistants worked splendidly, but as the tide was at its height the depth of water rendered their operations very difficult.

One extraordinary circumstance attending the disaster was that the chief guests on the stands at the head of the slips were totally unaware that any accident had taken place, and the majority left Blackwall on the return journey without having heard the news. This was also the case of the Duke and Duchess of York, who left on the Beatrice, and arrived safely at Westminster about half-past four.

THE STAGE "DANGEROUS."
In an interview with Mr. Hussey, secretary of the Thames Ironworks Company, that gentleman said to a Central News reporter: "There is always a return wave at such launches, and we invariably label adjacent stages which this water is likely to reach with the word 'Dangerous.' Today we followed the usual custom, but although police were posted about to warn people, and although the warning word was printed in enormous letters, about 200 people got on to this particular staging, and were washed into the water. Most of them were women and the majority escaped. It was a most lamentable accident, especially after such a successful launch. The Duchess, I think, knew nothing of the disaster, unless she just caught a glimpse of the scene as she sped away in her steam launch; but that is not likely."

In 1886, when Her Majesty's ship Bentbow was launched, the backwash swept nine people into the water, but all were rescued.

TIMIDITY OF CHILDREN.

The first natural duty of a mother is to protect her young; to create around it a shelter, in the midst of which the tender thing can grow, secure from shocks and seeing and hearing only what is good for it to hear and see. . . . By learning the signs of fear in a young child, and knowing how to distinguish true fear from wilfulness, they will be able to exert a soothing and protecting influence at the right moment, and avert danger whose consequences are serious almost beyond belief in the case of our highly organized excitable, modern children.

It is the mother, rather than the father, who is called upon to secure the blessing of a second imagination to her children. She ought to begin away back in the beginning—with the very first surroundings of the new-born infant. Let it find its early life peaceful, quiet and untroubled. And when infancy merges into that older period when young faculties are springing forward in rapid development, and each day the little one takes on more of the hue of its larger fellow-creatures, let her be doubly careful that no untimely scare stunts its intelligence. It is said that to be afraid of shadows is an inevitable passing experience of childhood. Yet I know one small toddler who never has shown any such disposition, but whose great delight is to play with her own shadow and other shadows when the lights are brought in each night. She is a peculiarly sensitive, sympathetic, little thing, and could easily be made timid, by unwise treatment. But, under the sheltering care of fond and judicious parents, she is remarkable for not knowing what it is to be afraid; and although she is given to unpleasant dreams, as many young children are, and often awakened with a start, a low word or touch soothes her into serenity. Happy above others is the little child who thinks of his mother as a veritable refuge from trouble, a bulwark against danger and a sympathizing presence.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Drug stores refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.
Dixon-Biffins seems to be enjoying the fortune his aunt left him.
Hixon—Why, I understand he lost it all in a wheat deal six months ago.
Dixon—So he did; but it has supplied him with a never-failing topic of conversation ever since.

OFTEN THE CASE.
She—As a rule a man judges all other women by his wife.
He—Yes; and a woman judges her husband by the worst things she hears about other men.

STANDARD OF PURITY
LUDELLA CEYLON TEA
Has No Equal. Healthful and Economical.
LEAD PACKAGES - - 25c., 40c., 50c., and 60c.

OLD SHOE TRANSFORMED.

It is surprising what a number of useful articles can be made out of objects that we generally discard and regard as altogether useless. Many are the things that are thus thrown aside, and it denotes the careful housekeeper or the handy person who can turn to good account articles which are usually the prey of the junkman.

In every house there are bound to be several, old shoes lying about in corners and cupboards, and these, by a pair of clever hands, can be metamorphosed into something that serves at the same time for use and ornament. A lady's workcase made out of an old shoe sounds rather funny, but any one following the directions here given for making such a case will be astonished and delighted at the result.

Take the shoe and remove with a sharp knife all the upper except that portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very carefully with the knife or with a sharp pair of scissors the rough free edge of the toe-cap until you have the projecting edge quite smooth.

Next stand the shoe on a piece of cardboard and mark the outline in pencil. This is to be cut out, as is also another piece of exactly the same size. Each piece thus obtained is placed one inside and one outside the shoe, and the whole covered very neatly with some pretty material, velvet or satin preferred, the stitched side being turned under. Cut out some piece of flannel to put needles in, and sew them to the front of the shoe, just under the ribbon bow.

Now for the toe. Cut a piece of paper like the toe of your shoe, see that it fits the cardboard sole, and then use it for a pattern to cut the cardboard with. You will only need one piece, and this is to be covered with material to match the sole, lined neatly and sewn to the sole.

A pretty cord is then to be sewn right around the edge of the shoe, a loop left to hang it up by, and a ribbon bow tied in the middle of the shoe. Put scissors and cotton in the pockets, needles in the flannel and pins in the top, just under the hanging loop, and you have a workcase that will not disgrace any room.

CANADA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Many new and interesting features will be offered at the Toronto Exhibition this year, which is to be held from the 29th August to the 10th September. The harvest throughout the Dominion is good, and with the return of better times and the unusually low fares now being given by the railways, many will be induced to visit this great exhibition do so. The entries in all departments will be great, and the attractions offered will be of a character to draw among the many will be realistic representations of the present Cuban-American War, the blockade, bombardment and battles of Santiago, or Havana, firing and explosion of and blowing up of sub-marine mines and blowing up of vessels on the lake in front of the exhibition grounds, exhibitions by Maxim and Gatling machine guns, etc., all of a specially interesting nature at the present time. The programme of attractions promises to far excel that of last year, which is saying a good deal. The exhibits will include many from Great Britain, France and the United States, whilst almost every section of the Dominion will be represented.

RECRIMINATION.

Listen, Harry, it costs \$1,500 a day to run a battleship.
Yes; and our courtship would cost that much if I hadn't held you in."

CORN SOWING

Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots, all the year round. Corn sowing is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Patent Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure corn cure. Putnam's Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous and sore producing substitutes.

FULFILLING HIS DESTINY.

Gwilliams-Sliekinger has disappointed me. He was a young man of great promise. Everybody thought he would be a big gun some day.
Sflint—Well, he did become what you might call a pretty smooth bore. He's a life insurance agent.

"Quickeure" removes all pain, and reduces all inflammation. Its effect is wonderful.

DIDN'T WANT MUCH.

Would you not, asked the earnest woman, like to occupy a seat high in the councils of your country?
Now, said the fat man, as he adjusted himself to the hammock. The end seat in the summer car is good enough for me.

The Sisters of Charity, "Grey Nuns," Guy street, Montreal, write:—"Having made use of your 'Quickeure' in our establishment, we are happy to add our testimony, also in its favor."

FAITH.

Have you any faith in the sea serpent story? asked the tourist.
Well, replied the landlord, I used to have, but it doesn't seem to attract people any more. I guess we'll have to think up something else.

See that you get it



NO TESTIMONIAL.

Advertising Agent—Your pardon for intruding, madam, but I understand that you have been sick and are now perfectly well, and that during your illness six bottles of Dr. Curren's Elixir was bought at the corner drug store.
Madam—Yes, The nurse who came to take care of me got sick, and ordered the bottles for herself, I did not take any of it.
Humph! Can I see her!
She's dead.

How's This?

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

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHORUS.

God Save the Queen! some sang so free,
And some, My Country, 'Tis of Thee!
Then, like unfettered birds,
They raised again with might and main
The old unstudied, sweet refrain,
Nor thought about the words.

THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER
W P O 932

A Special Home Treatment for Chronic **DISEASES OF WOMEN**
Write DR. J. J. GEE, 107 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

LAW Mills, Mills & Males Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

FOR SALE. Highly Improved Farm near Winnipeg; 320 acres; No. 1 soil; Improvements alone cost \$20,000; price \$8,000, say two thousand cash, balance in 60 monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; will sell implements costing \$1,350 for \$50, say five hundred cash, balance 3 yearly payments; interest 6 per cent. Address, Frank S. Nugent, Barrister, Winnipeg.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL offers special inducements to young men desirous of taking up Cutting. Full particulars on application. 113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

PAINT SO CHEAP You can use it on old buildings—Use 25 years. With a good sprayer you can paint a barn in half a day. Write us for circulars and information about painting. The Finch Wood Preservative & Paint Company, 870 Queen West, Toronto.

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J. J. PHOENIX ENG. CO.
6 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

ONE HUNDRED ACRES GOOD CLAY LOAM—well located; convenient to cheese factory, church and school; never-falling, well of water; good buildings; Vermont, Egin County. Apply **ANGUS MCINTYRE**, St. Thomas, Ont.

THE TRIUMPH
ADJUSTABLE STOVE PIPES. Easy put up and taken down. Can be cleaned, nested, and put away in a small space. Ask your dealers for them.
G. B. BARCLAY, 165 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

STAMMERERS.
Only institution in Canada for the cure of every phase of speech defects. Established in Toronto, 1860. Cure guaranteed.
ORONCHIO-AUTO-VOCAL INSTITUTE, 9 Pembroke St., Toronto, Canada.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. Red or Green. SLATE ROOFING, in Black, Public and High Schools, Toronto. Roofing felt, Fish Oil Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Building, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Carpices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials alone, in any part of the country. Phone 1838
D. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto.

Dominion Line Steamships.
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. 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, \$22.50; Second Cabin, \$14; Steerage \$22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or **DAVID TORRILLO & CO.**, Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

L. COFFEE & CO., Established 1845.
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Rooms 408-12 Board of Trade Building, TORONTO, ONT.
THOMAS FLYNN, **JOHN L. COFFEE.**

For Sale...
Iron Turning Lathe, sixteen inch swing, six foot bed, rod and gear full, counter-shaft complete, good as new, VERY CHEAP. Apply,
The WILSON PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.
73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SHIP YOUR PRODUCE,
Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit, etc., to **THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited,** Cor. of West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

Have you written on the **ENTRANCE** or **P. S. LEAVING** Examination this year? If so send name, address, teacher and school, to the Principal of the **CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO,** and receive full particulars about the Free Scholarship this school will give to successful candidates for the Fall Session beginning on Sept. 1st next. Address **W. H. SHAW, Principal.**

GONBOY'S IMPROVED CARRIAGE TOPS
received the highest award at the World's Fair 1893. **GONBOY'S PATENT ROLLER TOPS** have met with such universal favor, that other manufacturers are now making inferior imitations. Insist on having the Gonboy make as imitations are never as good as the genuine.

FRESHERS ENGINE CASTOR MACHINE OIL
ENGINE PACKING and THRESHERS' BELTS.
Get our prices. We want your trade.
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STEAMBOAT, RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,
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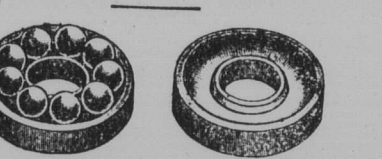
ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamship Co.,
Montreal to Liverpool.
Steamers sail from Montreal every Thursday morning on arrival of trains from Toronto and the West about 9 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Cabin \$25.00 and upwards; Second Cabin \$14 and \$16.25; Steerage to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queenstown \$12.50 and \$13.50. A reduction of five per cent. is allowed on round trip first and second cabin tickets. For sailings of steamers or other information apply to any authorized agent.
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THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Surety Bonds, Casualty Insurance, Fidelity Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance.
The only Guarantee Company doing business in Canada whose directorate is composed solely of responsible and influential representatives of the financial and commercial interests in Canada.
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J. E. Roberts, General Manager.

Brantford Galvanized Steel Windmills.
For POWER & PUMPING With PATENT ROLLER And BALL BEARINGS.



Makers of the lightest running and best constructed

Galvanized Steel Windmills and Towers made.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS.
GOLD & SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD CAN.

THE MILDMAY GAZETTE,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six months.	Three months.
One column.....	\$50	30	\$18
Half column.....	30	18	10
Quarter column.....	18	10	6
Eighth column.....	10	6	4

Legal notices, 8c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.
 Social business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25-cents.
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.

An awful tragedy was enacted at Newmarket on Monday morning about seven o'clock when Minnie Sexton deliberately put four thirty-two calibre bullets into the body of her elder sister Susie Sexton, killing her instantly. The girls were orphans and lived together. The dead girl was about 35 years old and was to have been married shortly. Minnie, who was of unsound mind and had been incarcerated in an asylum, was violently opposed to her sister marrying and had been heard to declare that she would never allow her to do so. Minnie is now in charge of the police.

An accident occurred on Thursday night last near the railway crossing on the 12th Huron near Kincardine in which Mr. Frank Montgomery lost four valuable horses. After the heavy storm of that evening the horses wandered on the railway track and the late train coming along ran into them killing the four outright. The engineer did not see them in-time to avert the accident, and the train passed along as if nothing had happened, and upon the arrival of the train at the depot the hind-quarter of one of the horses was stuck to the cowcatcher. The loss is a heavy one for Mr. Montgomery as the horses were all valuable ones.

It is expected the Legislature will adjourn this week. The session on the whole has been quieter than was expected, and the Government has been sustained by six of a majority. The opposition is much improved in debating talent, and in strength of numbers, but the Government can hold its own even without the Minister of Crown Lands and the Minister of Agriculture on the floor of the House.

L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail.

Harness & Top Works

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

The delegates to the Conference are nearly all on hand at Quebec to deal with international questions which need adjustment in order to avoid friction between the two countries. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in settling many of the vexing questions on an amicable basis, and that in future the same peaceable means may be used to settle all matters that may come in controversy as to the rights and privileges respectively of both countries.

School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in

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

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

- DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS SUPPLIES.
- Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.

MILD MAY Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

The Lancet, referring to the recent injury of the Prince of Wales, discourages the fear that the Prince will be permanently lame, and says:—"It will be a month before the Prince will be able to walk. Then his knee will be fitted with a check splint, by which flexion will be actually controlled and a spring apparatus will perform the function of the extensor. With the leg thus equipped, short excursions will be made on crutches, but it will be many weeks before His Royal Highness will walk unaided."



Value For Your Money

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

Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices

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

C. WENDT,

MILD MAY and WROXETER for Repairing.

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.

DEAR SIR:—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. KEOGH.

For sale by all dealers or address

The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton.

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

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

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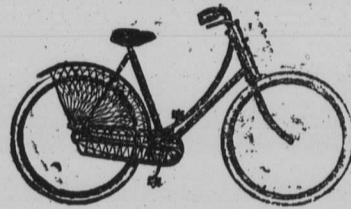
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A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD

BY MARGARET LEE.

AUTHOR OF DIVORCE, A BROOKLYN BACHELOR, LORIMER & WIFE

CHAPTER I.

Some years ago, one of the most beautiful places in the neighborhood of Great Barrington was owned and occupied by Mr. Robert Minturn and his family. As a rule, this household was an example of domestic concord and happiness. An easy income exercised one common source of anxiety, and the judicious mingling of common-sense and philosophy in conducting the ordinary affairs of life prevented the growth of minor annoyances.

The house was large, irregularly built, and the very perfection of comfort. Mr. Minturn had a theory, and also the means of putting it into practice. He believed in individuality and the opportunities for its growth. He had his own rooms, his favorite pursuits, and every requisite for their enjoyment. His mother had her wing, where she ruled as she pleased, and his daughter was mistress of the main building and of herself.

Mr. Minturn would point to trees as illustrating the truth of his reasoning. Those that had room to develop and expand, equally were perfect in form, beautifully balanced, and exquisitely graceful; those that grew in the dense depths of the forest were but poor specimens of their kind. Lacking space, forced to seek light in spite of it, they were irregular, crooked, stunted, and often grotesque. So, to the full extent of his ability, he protected the sacredness of individuality in the members of his own family.

One afternoon in June, soon after the arrival of the mail, the ladies of the household became conscious of the fact that something had occurred to disturb the equilibrium of its owner. Mrs. Minturn had taken her knitting to the shaded corner of the side porch, and her granddaughter was sauntering about the garden, examining the buds on the rose trees.

"He has had bad news, dear," said Mrs. Minturn.

"But what could it be about, grandma? Money, perhaps. I don't think he would keep it to himself if it were only a loss of money."

"Oh, no. Besides, he wouldn't go off by himself to worry over a sum of money. He would come and share the news with us. Suppose you go to him, pet?"

The "pet" looked at her grandmother, and then at the windows of her father's study.

"Better wait! He'll take us into his confidence after a while. He could not keep a secret from us."

"Maybe old Mr. Pounce is dead."

"Daddy wouldn't run away from us for that."

"No; I don't suppose that any one will cry after poor Tom Pounce."

"How could any one miss him—a miser who never does a kindness to a human being, and threatens to leave his millions to public charities and let his relatives struggle along for existence?"

Mrs. Minturn sighed and grew absorbed. Presently the girl approached, and bent to kiss her.

"Grandma, you always look unutterable things when old Mr. Pounce is mentioned. I suppose he was one of your admirers?"

"Yes, he once asked me to marry him."

"But you never liked him? You couldn't have cared for a man with his disposition."

"I preferred your grandfather, love. But I often think that a good woman who could have loved him would have influenced him and altered his life. Hasn't some one discovered that a woman always has a kind thought for the man who proved that he appreciated her?"

"Who could help loving you? I know you were beautiful. Was he rich then?"

"Oh, no, love. No one was very rich fifty years ago. He had his business, and I think, was better established in it than your grandfather was in his. But we were all very well-to-do, as we used to say. I don't think that people laid so much stress upon money when I was young. Character was the great thing. The young men expected to learn and labor truly to get their living, as the catechism says, and the young women were glad to marry them and take care of them and their earnings. We lived by faith then. If a man was upright and industrious, the future looked cheerful and the present was fully enjoyed. When I was young life was full, and broad and deep. A man and woman had to be all-in-all to each other. The outside resources that exist now were unknown then. Home meant mutual love, confidence, sympathy."

"Poor Mr. Pounce! When he could not have you I suppose he made up his mind not to marry, and he devoted himself to money-getting. No wonder he has plenty of it, after fifty years of hard work. Why, daddy says that he is in his office as promptly as any of the clerks."

"Yes, his heart is in his business. See, here comes your father."

"Yes; now we'll hear the latest."

Mr. Minturn had thrown open a side door of his wing, and now approached, holding an open letter.

He was a tall, fair man with fine features, and a smile like a school-boy.

"What do you suppose Martha Everett wants me to do?"

"She was always ready with strange propositions. Has she found a wife for you? That was one of her pet schemes."

"Does she want you to stand for Congress, daddy?"

"Guess again; but you would never imagine what she utters of me. It seems that Larry has failed in mathematics, and he will be given another examination in the fall. I might as well candid with you. Now, she thinks I can coach him, being a professor

cause I like young people. I'll think about it. I can telegraph in the morning."

CHAPTER II.

About dusk on the next afternoon a tall, muscular young man in navy blue opened Mr. Minturn's gate and sauntered across the lawn, glancing at the broad front porch, with its array of empty easy-chairs. The doors and windows were open, and the sound of voices reached him coming from the direction of the garden at the side of the house.

As he approached the steps, Mr. Minturn turned the angle of the house and came forward with outstretched hands. "I should know you anywhere! You are so like your mother. Come this way; my mother will be delighted to see you. So you got my message promptly?"

"Yes, and I didn't lose a moment."

"That was right. Mother, would you know?"

"Yes, indeed," Mrs. Minturn was holding out her hands and smiling. "He resembles his grandfather."

"I don't remember him; but I can see his mother in his eyes. This is my daughter, Everett; my Hardy Rose. I call her, because she is always blooming as you see, winter and summer."

Rose laughed merrily, and put out her hand.

"It is so glad you came."

"It is like coming home," said Everett, frankly. "How good of you all to make me so welcome."

"It is very nice to have the pleasure," said Mr. Minturn, feeling the charm of Everett's manner and the winning, boyish smile that seemed to beautify his features as if by magic.

"You are just in time for tea. I hope you are old-fashioned enough to enjoy a cup with us."

"I am a perfect antique in that particular. My den is known as the tea-room."

Having touched on the topic, Everett went on with an account of his college life and discussed his standing and disabilities with simplicity and earnestness. Rose listened attentively, and mechanically did the honors of the table without losing a word of the conversation.

"If I start to-morrow morning at the very foundation, and work indefatigably, I ought to pull through in September. What do you think, Mr. Minturn?"

"I agree with you, provided, always, that the mentality is present. There is a kind of deficiency, you know, that study cannot supply."

"I have thought of that; but I feel sure that I have the capacity if I can demand the training. You see, I was doing well in my studies, when my mother concluded to go abroad. I think the change did me good in lots of ways. I was inclined to be delicate; but we two went from place to place, avoiding cold weather and living in the open and I grew like a young lion. I had good tutors from time to time, and I am up all right in what I study with them. The joke is that they all shirked mathematics, and to graduate as I want to graduate, a man must be up in the exact sciences, I did for a while contemplate giving up the effort, and going right into the office. Mother is so completely cut up about it, you can't reason with her at all. She says the Everetts must be deteriorating mentally if I can't do what my father did before me. So, for her sake, I'm willing to turn school-boy this summer, and I don't know how to thank you for agreeing to help me."

"Succeed, my dear fellow, and I shall be amply repaid for what I may do for you. How early can you get here in the morning?"

"At any hour that you may appoint. I can have my breakfast at six, they tell me."

"That's good. By half-past seven we can commence work."

"Dear me!" ejaculated Mrs. Minturn; "you are in earnest."

"I shall be all lines and curves and angles by lunch-time," said Rose, her beaming eyes meeting Everett's.

"I suppose you are at home in Euclid. A Happy Household gal 2."

Rose glanced at her father.

"I never got beyond the threshold."

"That is a sore point with my daughter. People are apt to think that mathematics must run in the family. The fact is, I know that Rose could not do without sacrificing some of her strength to exerted my authority, and Rose had no diploma. I console myself with the comforting reflection that she has never had a pain or an ache that she can remember, and I am satisfied."

"She should have a diploma for that!" cried Everett, with admiration in his eyes and voice.

"We may live to see colleges founded where efforts for physical perfection will take the place of mental cultivation. I shouldn't object to letting you try for honors in such a school."

"Oh, daddy! You are an anachronism. You should have been a Greek, centuries ago."

"I'm content. We can copy the wisdom of any age, you see, and add it to the advantages of our own. I say, first be healthy, then study thoroughly to your own limits. The truth is, Everett, I am wholly opposed to our present theory and practice of education, and I am thankful to say that I came to my senses in time to save my child from its ruinous effects. This mental cramming has the same results as over-eating. The brain is weakened. The diploma gained, the reaction sets in. The mind is exhausted, enfeebled. Its proper, gradual, full development is no longer possible. The attempt to do the work of twenty years in four has rendered the entire scheme abortive. Why, look about you and see for yourself the outcome of our boasted system of free schools and endowed colleges. We have clever men and women, but no great ones. Education steps with the certificate setting forth that its owner knows just so much, having passed successfully an examination limited to the knowledge of the men who drew up the questions to be answered. Our bright boys and girls are mentally destroyed by this process. They are like plants forced into one magnificent mass of bloom that kills them."

To Be Continued.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

LONG KEEPING BUTTER.

A correspondent has this to say about making butter that will keep a long time without deteriorating in flavor:

I want to give the methods of some dairies that are to-day and have been for more than twenty-five years, year after year, making and selling for prices from five cents to ten cents above highest quotations.

First of all, they have good, healthy cows that have pure food, pure water and pure air. They are run in pastures that are kept as free as possible from weeds. Their stables are light, roomy and well ventilated. The cows are never worried by either men or dogs. They are fed, milked and handled in all ways with the strictest regularity as to hours, and by the same persons, especially as to being milked. The milk is never allowed to stand in stable—or any other place where there might be objectionable odors—until it cools to the temperature of the stable. The milk is strained through wire and cloth strainers into the pans or creamery or separator, whichever method of creaming is used.

Most of those who have successfully made this kind of keeping butter use the gravity process of creaming. Still the method of creaming matters but little, provided you get the right quality of cream and can ripen it to perfection. They skim their milk just as soon as the milk shows the least acidity. The cream is churned in about forty-eight hours after being taken from the milk. As regards temperature, as much as possible the milk from the gravity process is kept at from sixty degrees to seventy degrees.

So also is the cream after being taken from the milk. Generally speaking, the cream from the milk handled in this way is what would be called forty to forty-five per cent. cream—that is, 2.4 to 2.5 pounds of finished butter. Cream of this quality would necessarily be quite free from other matter than butter fat as compared with cream of which it takes four to four and one-half pounds for a pound of butter.

The cream is churned at a temperature ranging from fifty-eight degrees to sixty-two degrees, as the temperature of the air may be at time and place of churning. When the cream begins to show a general form in the churn especially with the heaviest per cent. of cream, some well water of about sixty degrees temperature is put into the churn. As soon as the butter globules form into size like small shot or grains of wheat, the butter is run off and the butter is washed with water at not far from sixty degrees temperature. After washing and draining as dry as possible the butter is taken from the churn, weighed and put on butter worker ready to be salted. The quantity of salt runs from one to one and a quarter ounces per pound of butter, as customers may desire. When the salt is thoroughly worked into the butter it is rolled into large lump and after being well covered with a linen cloth dampened so as to exclude the air as much as possible, it is left for four or five hours, when it receives another slight working and is packed or stamped into pound prints.

So much for the method of making. Now as to packing, when wanted in large packages, the best package I have ever yet used is a first class well made white oak package. These should be well soaked in brine for several days before being used. The butter is put into these packages in quantities that will make a layer not far from two inches in thickness. When this layer is firmly pressed down in the package, a sprinkling of salt is put on top of the butter and another layer of butter put on until the package is full. When filled, a piece of muslin placed over the butter and a layer of salt on top of the muslin. The salt is dampened and well placed against sides of package. Sometimes the salt will need moistening a second time. A smooth stone or piece of plank is laid over the package and it is left in this package until it is shipped. When a sack the size of the package should be made that will hold salt to the quantity of one-half inch thickness. This can be put on top of the butter and kept until the butter is all used out.

To get the butter from the package in good shape a V shaped piece may first be taken from a layer, and then you can cut out any shape or size you like. Great care must be taken at all times when butter is taken from a package to see that the bag of salt is put back in good shape, and you are safe against having tainted butter.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

The value of crimson clover is not as a food for stock, but as a crop to be ploughed under in the spring. Clover derives a large share of its nitrogen from the atmosphere through the agency of minute organisms, and as nitrogen is the most costly fertilizer that the farmer must procure, the use of crimson clover is a cheap mode of adding fertility to the soil. It covers the ground in the winter and prevents loss of soluble plant food that would be carried away by rains and snows on bare soil; hence it not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but prevents the loss of that existing therein, and

so rapid is its growth in early spring that it is usually high enough to be ploughed under by the time corn-planting must be done. Farmers who have grown rye know that rye covers the ground and provides late pasturage for stock when other green food is scarce, and it also gives the early green food after winter is past. Crimson clover will keep pace with rye in that respect, being the first to push ahead in spring and provide early green food should it be required, but the main object in growing crimson clover should be that of turning it under, as it is more valuable for that purpose than any other crop in comparison with the cost and period of time during which such a crop is secured. Every piece of land that contains no crop should be seeded down to crimson clover.

Failures have resulted with crimson clover even when the conditions were apparently favorable, but one of the errors into which farmers fall is that of seeding it down too late in the year. This was due to the extravagant claims made in its favor. It is safe to admit that farmers have had fairly good crops of crimson clover after sowing the seed on corn land after the corn was "laid by," but as a rule the not promise good results under such methods. The proper time to seed crimson clover is just as soon as the dry portion of the summer is over. It is better to seed about the first of August than to delay to a later time, and the ground should be ploughed and carefully harrowed, the seed to be brushed in using the same quantity of seed as of red clover. If the seeding is properly done there will be a fair start, and the field will be uniform. The plants will become well rooted before winter and will have made sufficient growth before cold weather sets in to prevent being thrown up by frost. Early in the spring, if the clover has started well, it will be fairly under way before other plants have recovered from their torpidity, reaching the blooming stage before the land is ready for corn, and will almost tempt the farmer to cut it instead of using it as a sowing crop. After sowing the seed it will be an advantage to apply wood ashes on the land, or lime, and lime will also be of assistance if applied to the land in the spring after the crop is ploughed under.

INSECTICIDE FOR PLANTS.

Cosmos, a French scientific review, says that a South American farmer has recently made an accidental discovery of great value to gardeners and florists.

It was to the effect that leaves of the tomato-plant will drive insects away from other plants. He covered away from other plants. He covered shrubs he wished to protect from the sun and from small insects, and was delighted to find that the latter cleared off as soon as they got the odor of the tomato leaves.

He then extended the same treatment to an entire row of young peach trees, and his success was complete. To render the process more simple, he tried a decoction of the fresh tomato leaves as a spray on other trees and shrubs, and found that he had a perfectly effective weapon which cost practically nothing. He also found a spray of the same kind would keep flies off his horses.

A Carpenter's Story.

STRICKEN WITH LA GRIPPE, FOLLOWED BY RHEUMATISM.

Suffered a Great Deal and for Two Months Was Unable to Work — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored His Health.

From the Reporter, Palmerston, Ont.

There is not a better known man in Palmerston, than Mr. Jas. Skea, who for the past twenty-four years has followed the trade of carpentry in the town. Mr. Skea, who is a native of the Orkney Islands, is now sixty-six years of age and is hale and hearty. A few years ago he was attacked with grip, which left in its wake acute rheumatism. For two months he was unable to work and suffered a great deal from this dread disease. He used several kinds of liniments, but to no avail. Having read in the papers of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People he decided to try them. He took one box and was surprised at the effect. He took a second and finally a third, when he found that his old enemy was about routed. To a Reporter representative, who called upon him at his residence to find out if the reported cure was correct, Mr. Skea said: "I was greatly surprised at the result of taking a couple of boxes. I suffered fearfully, but they made a new man of me, and fixed me right up. I now take them every spring and fall to guard against colds and grip. They are the only thing that does me any good. Mr. Campbell or Mr. Thom will tell you that I wouldn't be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anything. They are the best medicine in the world. Though I am up in years, my health is good and I am right as a dollar. I attribute it to the use of these Pills. I recommended them to Mr. William Beattie, carpenter foreman on the G. N. W., who had also been troubled with rheumatism and they speedily effected a cure in his case."

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

Health Department.

INDIGESTION.

America has the reputation, less deserved now, perhaps, than it was half a century ago, of being the land of the dyspeptic. When we consider the causes that were formerly at work to prevent healthy digestion, we cannot wonder that so many suffered from this malady.

The men were too busy to devote the necessary time to their meals, and bolted their food without the thorough mastication which ensures the proper beginning of the digestive process. The women had more time to eat, if they would have taken it, but they went out little, taking almost no exercise, and the amount of food eaten was almost always in excess of the needs of the body—a most favorable conjunction for the production of dyspepsia.

Finally, the food itself was of such a kind, and prepared in such a way, as to tax the digestive organs to the utmost. The frying-pan reigned supreme, and greasy, smoke and corned meats, with hot saleratus biscuits or heavy pancakes, led the assault at breakfast-time upon the sorely overworked stomach, hardly recovered after a night's rest from its herculean struggle with the hot bread, pie and doughnuts, of the preceding supper.

So much has been said and written on this subject that these causes are less active to-day, but they are still sufficiently so to bring misery to large numbers.

The familiar symptoms of dyspepsia are a coated tongue, a disagreeable breath and a bad taste in the mouth. The appetite may be poor, or it may be ravenous, there may be nausea and vomiting, a feeling of weight in the stomach and often of oppression in the chest. There will probably be much flatulence and heartburn, and more or less acute pain.

Palpitation of the heart, a sound of beating arteries in the head, and a very rapid or an unusually slow pulse are often present, and may lead the patient to believe that he has heart-disease.

A great danger to be avoided in dyspepsia is self-treatment. The patient watches himself, cuts off one article of diet after another which he has been led to believe, often without reason, to be injurious to him, until he nearly starves himself; or he swallows box after box of pills, or bottle after bottle of Doctor Somebody's anti-dyspepticum, until his powers of digestion are utterly ruined.

If an intelligent physician is ever needed by any one, it is by the sufferer from this distressing and complicated malady, which must be taken in hand early to be cured easily, or perhaps at all.

HEMORRHAGE.

Since the "good old days" when bleeding was the panacea for all diseases, when it was thought that the summer could not be survived without a copious bleeding from the arm in the spring, and when bleeding, we employed even to stop bleeding, we have swung over to the other extreme.

A pretty copious nosebleed or a rather obstinate trickling from a cut finger often causes great alarm when it ought to be welcomed as a salutary depletion. Still there are times when hemorrhage is excessive, and life itself depends upon its prompt arrest.

In all classes of "first-aid" instruction, rules are given for arresting bleeding from an open wound by compression of the main artery of the limb. This is very well, and if the pupil can keep his head sufficiently to remember the anatomy of the part, and where and how to make the needed pressure, the instruction will not have been in vain. Unfortunately nature has omitted to mark on the skin the course of the arteries beneath, an omission which it has been proposed to supply artificially in the case of soldiers going to battle.

For those of us who lack such a map it is useful to remember that by strongly binding the joint above the bleeding part, if the wound is on one of the limbs, we can often so reduce the flow of blood in the artery that the hemorrhage will cease spontaneously. The same result may sometimes be reached by raising the wounded member, and so opposing the force of gravity to the blood current.

When the hemorrhage is from an internal organ, as the lungs or stomach, benefit may sometimes be obtained by raising the patient, if the wound is on one or more of the extremities so as to prevent the return of blood through the veins. In that way the volume of blood circulating in the body is reduced, and that which remains tends to clot at the part where bleeding is going on.

Dry heat, in the form of a hot-water bag or a hot brick, applied to the bleeding part, will be found efficient in many cases; on the other hand, ice-cold applications are often equally serviceable, while sometimes alternate hot and cold applications will stop bleeding where neither will succeed alone.

Among the so-called styptics which are useful to stop troublesome bleeding from a small cut, may be mentioned vinegar, lemon juice and other weak acids; creosote or carbolic acid; alum, tannin, sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron. The last is a powerful arrestor of bleeding, but should be avoided, if possible, as its use often interferes with the subsequent healing of the wound.

IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

The care of the complexion is quite an art, but being easy to acquire, should be learned by every woman. That many minor defects may be remedied by proper treatment is a fact not as well known as it should be.

Freckles and tan are easily removed by applying a simple lotion made of equal parts of rose water and orange water to which a little borax is added. For a pimply skin avoid starchy food, exercise daily in the open air, and bathe the face every night before retiring in very warm borax water.

When the skin is coarse and red, thin oatmeal-gruel will be found soothing and improving if applied daily. Coarse, open pores will yield to treatment, but it must be both inward and outward.

Acidity of the stomach must be corrected by medicine and proper diet, and the skin bathed with a wash made of half a pint of cologne, half a pint of boiling water and ten tablespoonfuls of powdered borax.

The complexion may usually be kept in good condition by washing the face every night with hot water and a little pure soap, and then rinsing with cold water, and drying on a soft towel. A little almond oil or cold cream added to a few drops of rose water well rubbed in will aid in toning and softening the skin. In the morning wipe off with a soft cloth wet in tepid borax water.

An extremely delicate skin may be protected during the day by applying a little cold cream well rubbed in, and then dusting the face with fine powder.

It should be borne in mind that an improvement in the complexion will not follow irregular treatment as here suggested. Perseverance must be the guide that will lead to good results. Daily rules must be laid down, habits regular and healthful established, and the diet in conformance with the needs of the individual system.

When these suggestions are faithfully followed the benefits derived will more than compensate for the little trouble necessary in complying with them.

PATCHING ANIMALS.

How London Veterinarians Perform Surgical Operations on Animals and Recalibrate Horses.

Dogs with artificial limbs and false teeth, while by no means common may now occasionally be seen. In this connection a writer in the Golden Penny describes a visit to the Royal Veterinary College, in London, where animals are frequently operated upon with great success. Should the animal offer very much resistance when hobbled, he is straightway placed in the operation room, a small, dimly lit apartment adjoining the shed, and here the beast is fastened in a kind of stocks. This room, however, is mostly reserved for cats and dogs, whose hours for gratuitous consultation are in the mornings, when a cataleptic termination often ensues.

Of course there are many cases of malade imaginaire brought to the college for treatment, especially among the feline patients, while sometimes the objections raised by the sufferers prove all powerful. Recently, for instance, a cat, having had its eye removed, was being measured for a glass one, but the prospect seemed to cause it such alarm that it managed to gain the roof above and escape the process.

Doubtless one of the most remarkable operations ever undertaken was that on a Schipperke dog. Being somewhat advanced in years, he found it necessary to consult a specialist with regard to having

A SET OF FALSE TEETH inserted in place of his decayed carnassial molars. Chloroform was given, rough models of the mouth taken and accurate pewter impressions of the jaws obtained. Twenty-four teeth were attached to this plate, which, it should be observed, has a complete palate. The teeth themselves made of Ash's porcelain, with cutting edges of thin platinum foil, upon which gold solder was fused.

We now come to the few instances where wooden, silver or vulcanite legs have been attached to dogs which have lost the original article. Belle, a handsome collie, took quite naturally to its false leg from the first, and rather took pride in hitting other dogs with it, which they on their part could not quite understand and resented accordingly.

The next patient on our list is a mongrel spaniel which had been run over by a van. Amputation was the only course open, and a cleverly devised false leg, made principally of aluminum, with movable joints at the wrist and paw (working on a spring), well supplied the deficiency.

The Roentgen rays play no small part in the work of veterinary operations, the first skiagraph being secured in 1896, disclosing a foreign body in a cat's leg. Operations on big cats are conducted without chloroform (an anaesthetic being deemed fatal to them) but beyond the cutting of lions' ingrowing nails and extracting the red, seldom heart of any zoological surgery.

There is only one instance on record of a horse being fitted with an artificial foreleg, but this was not a draught animal. Cows have taken to wooden legs in a few cases. A false caudal appendage is not so uncommon an object with carriage horses, and most of the flowing curly tails of Flemish funeral horses are artificial. The re-tail price is from £2 to £4 per tail.

The Home

MY BOY.

The sons of many other mothers
Have pink and white cheeks just as fair,
And wealth of gold and brown locks waving;

But none can with my boy compare;
Oft in the distance with his comrades
I see him coming, while afar,
Among the whole group, shining radiant

As when from gray clouds gleams a star!

When merry songs in neighbor'ing woodlands
Ring forth like sweet bells, pure and clear,

I hear but one 'mid all the voices—
My son's alone doth reach my ear!
And when a ball in happy playtime
Flies upward to the very roof,
I know that my own boy's hand flung it—

Of his youth's strength a joyous proof!

When fifteen more brief years have fled,
The vision ye will see with me,
As slender as a green young fir-trunk!
He stands beneath the apple-tree!
E'en now his bright, clear eyes uplifted

The radiant sunshine strive to bear;
Yes, there are sons of other mothers,
But none can with my boy compare!

THE BABY'S OUTFIT.

Mothers are always interested in children's clothes, and the little, dainty garments always bring with them a special sense of pleasure. Nowadays the baby's outfit is so much a matter of love, that it is almost entirely made by hand, the neatest of sewing being exacted.

The first article for the new baby is the flannel bands, half a dozen in number, cut fifteen inches long, and five inches wide. Turn the edge over once and feather-stitch with white wash silk. This makes a better finish than hems. After the baby is 3 months old these flannel bands are exchanged for knitted ones with straps over the shoulder and a tab on which to pin the diaper.

The little shirts are next in order. They should be high-necked and long-sleeved. Those of silk and wool are best, but are expensive; the cotton and wool are very good and serviceable. Have them open in front, for they are put on and taken off so much more easily.

Linon diaper does not cost very much more by the piece than the cotton, and wears very much longer. There are ten yards in a piece, and the widths vary; a piece each of the eighteen, twenty and twenty-two inch widths should be sufficient. For first use these made of old, well worn table linen are best. Cut in strips fifteen inches wide and thirty long; double, and sew the edges together.

Barrow skirts require a yard and a half of flannel each; there are two widths three-quarters of a yard long, set on a cambric band five inches wide fifteen inches long. They are open down the front and bound all round instead of being hemmed. Flannel skirts come next. They require two widths of flannel and are about a yard long. One pattern has the skirt and band together of flannel, the upper part being laid in box pleats feather-stitched down and shallow arm-holes cut. The pleats can be let out as the baby grows. These are usually embroidered with white wash silks round the bottom.

Every day white skirts are made of soft-finished cambric, with a deep hem and narrow tucks as ornament, or an embroidery as a finish. They should be thirty inches long and require two full widths. It is well to have one or two made of nainsook and more elaborately trimmed. Night-dresses are of the soft, fine cotton and very simply made. The fullness is gathered into a narrow band at the neck, and the only trimming is a narrow lace edging to the band and the sleeves. Six should be sufficient.

For the little long dresses nainsook is the best. Two yards will make one. Perpendicular tucks are often used for the front, with lace insertion or fine featherstitching between the clusters. A round yoke of embroidery or tucking, with a ruffle of fine embroidery, two inches wide, sewed round the edge; the neck and sleeves finished with a narrow band of insertion to which are sewed a narrow ruffle of embroidery or lace. A deep hem and four or five tucks make a good finish for the skirt, though insertion can be set in and a ruffle of embroidery put on the edge, if desired.

A couple of shawls, thirty inch squares of flannel bound with ribbon—are useful, and the little sacks, knitted or crocheted or made of cashmere or outing flannel, are necessary. These are less fussy when made to hang straight from the neck and finished with a rather wide collar, tied with ribbons in front. The cloak is best made of cashmere or eiderdown, and should be silk-lined. A round shoulder cape is the approved finish for the neck. A muslin cap for summer and one of the material of the coat for winter are chosen.

And then, very soon, baby has arrived at the dignity of short clothes. The change is generally made at about six months, though if this comes in mid-winter it is best to wait till spring. It is not best to make the long dresses over into short ones, as many mothers do; they are not wide enough across

the chest or long enough in the sleeves to last as long as they will be needed. Nainsook is liked for these dresses, and the small flowered dimities are pretty. They should be plainly made with little round or square yokes, and perhaps ruffles of embroidery or of the material, lace edged over the shoulders. Colored aprons, low necked and short sleeved, save the dresses when baby begins to creep, and are made of checked gingham or brown holland.

When baby is a year old he should have night gowns of canton flannel. The summer coat is of French flannel, silk, white or colored pique, or cashmere; if lined use a very thin silk. It should be a little longer than the dresses and box pleated to a yoke, with a lace collar over the yoke. The first stockings are black, but little tan shoes and brown stockings are nice for summer. Have the little shoes large enough, whatever else happens.

WASHING THE BABY'S CLOTHES.
This is not an unimportant task for the little garments accumulate very fast, and if the washing is done only once a week, the laundress will be surprised at the size of the pile of clothes that await her attention. In this work as in every other, much time and labor would be saved by adopting the proper methods.

The first thing to be done is to carefully sort the clothes and put everything but the flannels in lukewarm water to soak, having the napkins in one tub, and the dresses and muslin skirts in another. After they have soaked an hour, rub them out and place them in suds, to which a little powdered borax has been added. Strong washing powders should never be used to wash anything that comes in contact with the baby's skin, for if the least trace of it remains after the rinsing is done, it will irritate the tender flesh, causing him to suffer torture.

Put the white clothes in a boiler and allow them to scald a few minutes, then dip them out into clear water. Rinse thoroughly through one blue water, and dip the lower part of the skirts and dresses in thin starch; the waist and sleeves of the dresses should never be starched. A sunny grassy yard should be chosen for drying, or if indoor drying is a necessity, see that it is quick and thorough.

Harsh and pulled up flannels are entirely unfit for a baby, and there is no need of having them so, if the proper care is taken in washing them. Heat the water until it is as warm as you can bear your hands in comfortably; add a tablespoonful of borax to every bucketful, and enough soap to make a good suds. Immerse your white flannels in this, having them well covered and let them soak five minutes, then rub gently between the hands until clean. The borax softens the water and cleanses the fabric, leaving it beautifully soft and white.

When the garments are clean, rinse them and shake thoroughly. Have the washing and rinsing water the same temperature, and do the work quickly. Never allow flannels to lie after they are wet, but get them on the line as soon as possible. If they are hung out so that a gentle breeze will blow through them, they will be softer and nicer than if the day is perfectly still.

LIFE.

A little work, a little play
To keep us going—and so
Good day!

A little warmth, a little light
Of love's bestowing—and so
Good-night!

A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's journey—and so
Good-morrow!

A little trust, that when we die
We reap our sowing—and so
Good-by.

BURNS WON THE DINNER.

There is a story told of Robert Burns in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr, and though still young had attained more than a local reputation as a poet. One day he was passing through the main street of the town, and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them. Seeing him, and thinking that the rustic might afford them some amusement while waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation, and proved a merry, entertaining guest.

When dinner was nearly finished, the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at vers-making, and that the one who failed to write a rhyme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing that their rustic guest would pay for the meal. The rhymes were written, and Burns read the following: I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep, two sheep saw me. Half a crown apiece will pay for their fleece, and I, Johnny Peep, go free. The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed: Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns!

A GENTLE HINT.

Mr. Giglamps (who has been caught by keeper with some fish in his basket under taking size)—Oh—er—well, you see, my glasses—er—magnify a good deal. Make things look larger than they really are.

Keeper (about to receive smaller tip than meets the occasion)—"Ah! makes yer put down a shillin' when yer means 'aif a crown, sometimes, I dessay, sir!

HIS EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Younglove.—Do you think absence really makes the heart grow fonder Harold?

Mr. Younglove.—I guess it does. At all events, you are twice as dear to me when you're away at one of those high-priced summer hotels 'as when you're at home.

MUST DO HIS DUTY.

The Heroism of Robert Blyth Saved a Party of Sixteen.

Disaster in a coal-mine is unfortunately too common a thing to be remarkable, but the self-forgetfulness which raised one such disaster out of the category of commonplace tragedies will never grow familiar enough to cease to send a thrill to men's hearts. The flooding of the "Auld Houseburn Colliery" was like many other accidents of its kind, in that it gave time for only a few of the men to escape.

In more remote parts of the mine other men were working, as yet unaware of their danger. Among those near enough to the shaft to escape was one Robert Blyth. He had a good opportunity to reach the upper world before the mine was fairly flooded, but he turned his back on the chance.

"Good-bye John!", he shouted to a mate. "I'm off to the rise. I've got to do my duty."

That duty led him away from safety. He rushed off to the inner workings of the mine, rapidly warned the men, and himself led the way to higher ground, where he hoped that the besieged miners might be able to hold out till the pumps lowered the water.

There were sixteen men, all told. They did their best to make ready for the siege, which must certainly last many hours.

Collecting all the coats within reach, they carried them to the highest ground, and then huddled together and threw the coats over the company for blankets. The water was all around them, rapidly rising. Until the pumps were at work it would not subside.

They had not to contend with the horrors of darkness, for every man had his lamp. Blyth persuaded the men to put out all the lamps but two, and as they died down others were lighted from them. Two flasks of cold tea were found to be in the possession of the party. With a recklessness that took no account of the future some of the men were for drinking the tea right off.

Blyth urged them to give the cans over to him, that he might save the contents for a time of emergency. This came about midnight. The strength of the men began to give way, and Blyth heated the tea over an oil lamp and gave each man a sip.

Then in turn they offered up short prayers for deliverance and waited, for there was nothing more to be done except to watch the water. It had ceased to rise, and inch by inch was subsiding.

Blyth never lost courage, though the hours were long and the strength of the men giving way. He exhorted them to keep up their spirits and have faith in final deliverance. And it came. The voluntary prisoner had the satisfaction of seeing every man of the party taken up to light and safety. He had "done his duty."

SPECTACLES FOR HORSES.

It is asserted that spectacles for horses are, among recently patented inventions. The purpose is said to be not to improve the sight, but by causing the ground in front to appear nearer than it really is, to induce the horse to take high steps. After a training with such spectacles, it is averred the horse acquires and retains the habit of high-stepping.

FATAL TO MOSQUITOES.

According to the Public Health Journal mosquitoes cannot abide the touch of permanganate of potash. It is instantly fatal to the insects in all their stages of development. A handful, it is averred, will kill all the mosquito embryos in a ten-acre swamp. It is recommended to scatter a few crystals of permanganate widely through marshes in which mosquitoes abound.

A HAIR OF THE BITING DOG.

The hair of the dog to cure the bite finds recent exemplification in the invention of a new kind of paint for ships' bottoms. Its principal and protective constituent is sea-weed. It is said to prevent shells and weeds from adhering to the vessel, and also to discourage worms from boring into any submerged wooden construction. Seaweed, green and wet, is ground in oil, and then mixed in proper proportions with litharge, lead acetate, turpentine and linseed oil, previously well boiled together. If this paint proves effective, as claimed, it is the solution of a long-standing and vexatious problem.

THE CENTENARIANS OF SERBIA.

Now comes forward Serbia claiming that it has one distinction which no other country can rival. It claims to have, not the most eccentric of "deposed monarchs, not the smallest number of emigrants (less than 900 persons left Serbia last year for other countries), not the smallest number of navigable rivers within a separate Government of Europe, but the most centenarians. In Serbia, which has fewer than 2,300,000 inhabitants, there are now 575 persons whose age exceeds 100 years. Serbia is an agricultural country, and by the last census taken 85 per cent. of the heads of Serbia households were landed proprietors, having agricultural holdings varying from ten to thirty acres each.

CHURCHES.

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

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

R. C. CHURCH. Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Halm. Services every Sunday, alternatively at 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 9:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

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

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

SOCIETIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:33	Mixed..... 7:55 p.m.
Mixed..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Imperial penny postage goes into effect on Nov. 9th.

—John Weigand of Berlin is spending a week with friends and relatives here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Boehmer of Chesley spent Sunday with his parents here.

—We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. Geo. Curle is able to go about again.

—Several members of the Mildmay W. C. T. U. are in attendance at their County Convention held at Walkerton this week.

—The Mildmay juniors intend going to Wingham on Friday to play the return match with the Prairie Nine of that town.

—N. Schwalm is erecting an extension to his furniture warehouse on Absalom St. When completed it will be used as a residence.

—The farmers around here are almost through harvesting. A great many have finished and have threshed the whole season's harvest.

—The bills for the Labor Day celebration, have been issued and posted up, and the ground committee are busy preparing the field. An immense crowd is expected.

—Messrs. Osterhant and Kruger, orators for the Methodist Forward Movement Missions, addressed a well attended meeting in the Methodist Church on Monday evening.

—Quite a number of the harvest excursionists to the west have been stopped on the border on the plea that they have contracted to work in Dakota. We have not heard whether any of the Mildmay contingents are among the number thus detained.

—Everything looks promising for the Fall Show. The exhibits of stock is expected to be especially large this year, as already a great number have signified their intentions of exhibiting stock here. Bills will be out shortly. Remember the date, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

—Rev. and Mrs. R. Keefer left on Monday for their vacation, which they will spend in Flesherton, where they will visit the former's parents, Toronto where they will attend some of the sessions of the General Conference, thence to Grimsby Park, Niagara Falls, and La Salle, N. Y., returning about the 9th of Sept. In Mr. Keefer's absence, his pulpit will be well supplied.

—Weadell Beitz, our genial hotel-keeper, took a trip out into the country the other day, and visited at the farm of Mr. Wm. Dickison on the 12th. Mr. Dickison is one of the best stock raisers in the township and his cattle especially are hard to beat anywhere. The apple crop is immense and the quality is good. Mr. Beitz says Mr. Dickison's farm is the best equipped in the township, and the visit to it gave him great pleasure.

Don't forget Labor Day.

—Miss Chapman of Teeswater spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. I. Ritchie.

—Mr. Hector Cameron of Woodstock, is spending a few days with friends here.

—Mr. Fred Macklin of Stratford, is visiting with his brother here at present.

—Be sure and attend Labor Day celebration at Mildmay, on Sept. 5. Excellent program.

—The crops turn out well with the exception of peas, which seems to be blighted in most sections.

—Jos. Schmett is preparing for the erection of a building on the corner. Mildmay main street is improving.

—The circus at Walkerton last Thursday was well attended. The show was about as good as any yet seen at Walkerton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bauer of Hamilton who have been visiting at the residence of Mr. A. Brohman for the past week left on Monday morning.

—Mrs. H. Cuele spent part of last week with relatives in Drayton. His aunt, Mrs. E. Stern, who has been visiting here, accompanied him.

—A Dantzig paper publishes an outline of Prince Bismarck's will. The paper asserts that the estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks, although it was sworn at 3,000,000.

—Jos. Kaster offers for sale, part lot 20, con. 8, containing 42 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared. Good buildings and well watered, convenient to church and school at Decemerton.

—The tank on Absalom street was filled last night, taking just three hours to finish the job. The citizens on Main street may now be sure of enough water in case of fire. It almost emptied the dam at the woolen mill.

—The tank on Absalom St. has been completed and is now in shape for holding water. Messrs. Schmitt and Miller have been greatly assisted by valuable advice given by passers-by, and a couple of times a row was the outcome.

—The Mildmay Athletic Association have purchased the grounds on Absalom St. from Messrs. Rosenow and Voigt, and the celebration will be held on the new grounds on Labor Day. The lot contains almost four acres, and in a year Mildmay will have the finest park around.

—The Cloverleaves expect to play the Clifford team on Saturday on their field on the 8th. The team has been changed about considerably, Art. Lewis and W. Harron being the new battery. W. Vollick, the old pitcher, will keep his eye on the fly in the future.

—On Tuesday night a bright light was seen in a south westerly direction which proved to be Mr. Richard Anderson's barn, about a mile south of Belmore. The barn was struck by lightning and the contents were destroyed by fire. It was insured for about \$1,200. Mr. Anderson is a brother-in-law of Robt. Edmunson of this town.

—The M. A. A. held a review of the park on Tuesday evening. They were armed with long handled shovels, rakes and hoes, and a mowing machine, and succeeded in mowing the park grass in the flat, and in stirring up a few wasp's nests. It was agreed that the tools on hand were insufficient to put the ground in order, and that work must be begun at once with teams, waggons, and scrapers to level the park. When finished the grounds will be a great convenience to the village and make a splendid play ground for the school boys as well as for all kinds of athletic sports.

—A very happy event took place in the R. C. Church here on Tuesday morning, when Miss Kate Schmidt, daughter of Mrs. Jos. Schmidt, north of Mildmay, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Jos. Knoll, barber of Toronto. The handsome bride, beautifully attired, was assisted by Misses Knoll and Schmidt, and Messrs. Jacob Knoll and Michel Schmidt supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Eleio. The happy couple then repaired to the residence of Mrs. Jos. Schmidt, where a most enjoyable time was spent. Mr. Knoll was formerly of Chepstow, and is well and favorably known here, while the bride is highly respected by a wide circle of friends. The happy couple left this morning for Toronto, where they will in future reside, followed by the best wishes of their many friends here.

General Items.

Claus, the Stikoon murderer, convicted of having killed two partners on the upper Yukon, received notice on Friday night in the Nanaimo prison that no commutation of the sentence of death could be obtained for him. He was visited by his wife. She prepared his supper for him at his request, and a meat pie was the main dish of the meal. After partaking of the food, Claus went to bed, became violently ill, and by 10:30 Saturday morning, was dead. The wife has disappeared. The doctors announce that Claus was poisoned with strychnine.

The Official Programme issued by the Western Fair Association this year, is the best yet published. The work comprises 52 pages, with chromo cover, and is printed on fine book paper. It contains useful information for visitors and a number of illustrations showing the principal attractions, also advertisements of some of the leading business houses appear in its pages. An excellent map of Western Ontario, in color, is also given. The book is in keeping with this old and reliable up-to-date Fair. In the number and quality of the exhibits and the attractions to be presented, the Silver Jubilee Exhibition will far exceed the excellent exhibits of former years.

WINTER WHEAT.

Leading Varieties Successfully tested in 1898 on 191 Ontario Farms

One million acres of winter wheat will likely be sown in Ontario within the next three weeks. As the variety sown has a marked influence upon both the quality and the quantity of the crop produced, it is very important that the very best kinds be used. An increase in yield of one bushel of winter wheat per acre means a total increase of one million bushels for the province. The average annual yield of winter wheat per acre in Ontario for the past fifteen years is about twenty-seven per cent lower than that of Great Britain and Ireland and about thirty-one per cent higher than that of any of the winter wheat growing States of the American Union. The aim of Ontario should be to approach the record of the former rather than that of the latter. The average yield of winter wheat in Ontario for the eight years ending with 1898 is 21.6 bushels per acre, and that for the eight years ending with 1890 was 18.5 bushels per acre. Hence the change in average yield of winter wheat per acre in Ontario is moving in the right direction.

The growing of this important crop has received a good deal of attention in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College within the past ten years. Varieties obtained from the United States, England, Germany, France, and Russia are being carefully tested along with those secured from the wheat growing sections of Canada. After the varieties have been carefully tested in the experimental plots at the College in each of five years, the leading kinds are selected for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. It has been found that the varieties which have given the best average results in the experiments conducted at the College for a few years in succession have nearly always given good satisfaction on the farms of the province.

Seven varieties of winter wheat were sent out for co-operative experiments in the autumn of 1897. These were divided into three sets with three varieties in each set, the Dawson's Golden Chaff being used in all the sets as a basis by which the results of all the varieties could be compared with one another. We have received 191 full and satisfactory reports of carefully conducted winter wheat experiments for 1898.

The following table gives the comparative yield of straw and grain per acre of the varieties of winter wheat tested in 1898 on 191 farms.

VARIETIES	Tons.	
	Straw per acre	Grain per acre
1 Dawson's Golden Chaff	1.8	30.6
2 Imperial Amber	1.9	29.3
3 Early Genesee Giant	1.7	28.2
4 New Columbia	1.6	27.5
5 Early Red-Clawson	1.7	26.9
6 Pride of Genesee	1.5	25.5
7 Poole	1.5	24.6

This table should be of great value to the wheat growers of Ontario as none except the 191 good report are included in the summary. Much credit is due to the careful experimenters who sent us the reports of the tests made on their farms.

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