

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1899

No. 45

STOVES! STOVES!

Hardware and Tinware.



Stoves and Sewing Machines

Come in and examine our large and grand assortment of

Best Cooking and Fuel-Saving Stoves

from the best foundries in Ontario, or if you want a Sewing Machine, or any hardware we will be pleased to show you through our stock.

C. Liesemer.

A fine line of Xmas perfumes just received. Call and inspect.

200 selection of sheet music 3 for 25 cents. Violin strings, mouth organs, etc. . . .

Household Remedies.

Our new line of Household Remedies are being well received by the public. They are about half the price of the ordinary potents. . . .

Ladies protect your lungs by wearing Chamois Vests. . . .

SMOKERS

WE have a large stock of well selected pipes and tobaccos to match.

Our 5c cigar is Second to None.

R J Barton Phm. B.

Graduate Optician,
MILDMAY -- ONTARIO.

Auction Sale.

ON
Tuesday Nov. 28, '99

At 1 o'clock, a sale of Farm Stock and Implements will be held in Mildmay, comprised of the following, viz:—2 horses, 3 cows, (half Jersey, in calf) 4 years old, 1 steer one year old, 1 heifer 3 months old, 2 lumber waggons, 1 pair bob-sleighs, 1 land roller, 1 hay rake, 1 pair harrows, 1 pea harvester, 1 mower, 1 seed drill (Noxon), 2 plows (Floury), 1 turnip cutter, 1 cutter, 1 gang plow, 1 fanning mill, 2 set double harness, 2 hay racks, 1 sugar kettle, and many other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS:—All sums of \$5 and under, to be paid cash, and over, 12 months credit, with good security. 6% off for cash.

J. J. Weinert, Ignatz Beechie,
Auctioneer. Prop.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE GREAT
Transcontinental
Route.....

TO
Chicago, St. Louis,
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and points in California, Arizona, New Mexico Colorado, and other Pacific Coast Points. If you are contemplating a trip for Health, Pleasure or Business, to the land of Sunshine, Fruits and Flowers. Thorough tickets to all foreign points.

For descriptive guides, time tables, etc., apply to Agent G. T. R. system.

M. C. DICKSON

Dist. Pass. Agt., TORONTO

Additional Locals.

—The GAZETTE will be given to Jan. 1, 1901, for the small sum of one \$.

—Mrs. J. Johnston is spending a week with relatives in Arthur.

—N. Welsch, the miller, has moved his family to town.

—Richard Wilton has sold his farm the 6th concession to Ben Kuntz.

—Nearly all the apples which have been piled around the station have been shipped.

The Conservatives of Centre Bruce will hold a meeting at Glamis on Thursday Nov. 30th.

—John V. Berscht and R. J. Barton have each a change of advertisement in this week's Gazette.

At the North Bruce Conservative convention held on Friday of last week, Mr. Alex. McNeil, M. P., received the nomination for the House of Commons, and Mr. J. J. Jermyn for the Local Legislature.

—Nomination day will be celebrated this year on Friday, the 22nd day of December, instead of Monday, the 25th. The law provides for this change when the last Monday in December falls on Christmas Day.

—J. J. Weinert of Neustadt is kept busy attending to auction sales, and as he commands both the English and German languages his services are in great demand. He is well acquainted in these parts, and his buyers are always reliable.

2nd Concession.

Miss Maggie Buhlman of Asheville, W. C., is visiting at the home of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker returned from Manitoba last week, and after spending a week at the home of Mr. A. Miller, have taken up residence in Belmore.

Miss Mary Beitz, daughter of Mr. John Beitz, was happily wedded recently to Mr. B. Koenig, a merchant of Detroit. We extend our congratulations.

Mr. John Schwartz of the Forty Hills was visiting with John Beitz, jr. on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loth visited at Mr. Chas. Wolfe's, Deemerton, on Sunday.

Miss Mary and Fred Albrecht visited at Mr. F. Rubach's on Sunday.

Mr. Anthony Himmelspach of Clifford visited at John Beitz sr.'s on Sunday.

Mr. John Loth, who has been spending the summer in Harriston, is visiting at his brothers at present.

Since our last writing parties have become the order of the evening. On Nov. 9th Mr. Thos. Reddon entertained about 25 guests and on the 16th Mr. Fred Harper acted as host to a large crowd from Mildmay and vicinity.

The second concession was the scene of a pitched battle last week.

Mr. Chris. Waack's old "shimmel" was detailed on Halloween. Chris. disposed of the tailless animal to Mr. Huth of Howick. Its mean to play pranks on an "old boss."

We hear that Mr. Hill has decided to stay in our midst. We have cause to rejoice.

Mr. Wm. Reddon is having his house plastered by our mason, Bill Loth. Billie is sure of having a good job done as he intends to attract some notice before long.

Mr. Gottlieb Buhrow purchased Mr. Reddon's roan horse and immediately disposed of it to Mr. Gillen of Howick. Mr. Buhrow does quite a business in this line.

Our cowbell infantry which has been enlisting members for the past month, have found that their services are not required this fall. Billie might give them a chance yet.

Our oldest landmark, the old house of Mr. Wilson of Toronto, collapsed on Sunday. Our oldest settlers say this house was here when they came.

Christian Endeavor.

Those who attended the literary meeting on Tuesday evening, had a very pleasant time with "Longfellow." Several of his poems were given as readings, choruses, solos, and a duet. Miss McNeil favored us with a beautiful selection of choice music. Mr. Ward, our president, acted as chairman. The programme being over, we went to the basement where was written on the blackboard a number of Bible questions, which, after sides were chosen, were very well answered. After singing "God save the Queen" the meeting adjourned. All are cordially invited to attend our meetings which will be held in the auditorium of the Methodist church every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Among the Farmers.

Roots are all up and fall ploughing is nearly done. Indeed more ploughing has been done this fall than for many years, though the storing of roots, packing apples and threshing consumed more time than usual.

The price of hogs has so declined that there is no money in them just now. It is a question if there is any profit in hogs at less than \$4 per cwt. There seems to be a big monopoly in the business. Some strong man or firm controls the price and the farmer gets fleeced. What are the Palmerston and Harriston pork packing factories doing anyway?

From all accounts there will be many cattle fed for the old country market this winter. Feed of all kinds is plentiful and most of the farmers have a good share of cattle on hand, and many are buying up both stockers and feeders for the winter. Considering that all the rough feed is used up on the farms, and manure made for the enrichment of the land, there is probably no part of farming that in the long run yields more satisfactory results than cattle feeding. Those who have stuck closest to it, have seemingly made it pay.

Canada lambs sold at \$5 10 in East Buffalo on Friday. Hogs varied from \$3 25 to \$4 20.

The Samoan bargain with Germany looks like another signal victory for Salisbury diplomacy. Britain's position in Samoa was of little value to her, and a great responsibility. She was there more as the friend of the United States than on her own behalf. This position she yields without in any way abandoning the Americans, and gains certain advantages, not yet fully published, in Africa. Undoubtedly one effect of the treaty will be to assure her a free hand in the war now in progress. Germany will not permit a European combination against us. Substantial gains will be made in African territory, too; and there is much in the contention that Africa is Britain's chief field for future extension.

Kimberley still holds out, although hard pressed, and relief is near at hand. The Boers are reported to be swarming in the North of the Cape, occupying many of the little towns. This will be the first work of the British in their journey northwards cleaning up as they go. These Boers will not be left to threaten the communities southwards. Additional troops are being landed daily at the Cape and preparations are going hurriedly on for a general advance. The magnitude of the undertaking is just revealing itself from day to day, and patience must be exercised until everything is ready. General Buller will be making history in few weeks. It is generally believed that the Boers have lost their opportunity in not having forced the fighting with greater vigor before reinforcements had time to land from Britain. In a short time instead of having to fight about 25,000 British rather weak in heavy artillery, they will have to deal with three times that number equipped with the latest and best artillery in the world. There is no doubt as to the result.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Cargill, M. P. for East Bruce, subscribed \$500 to the Presbyterian Century Fund.

The Sauford estate, Hamilton, will pay \$50,000 in succession duties.

Lawrence Angell, a boy from Elora, was before Judge Chadwick on Saturday on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy from Mr. Charles Hay of Pilkington. He pleaded guilty. Police Magistrate Burns of Elora was present and explained the case. The lad had not been properly trained. He is willing to go to a reformatory, and expresses the wish that he should be taught the trade of carpenter.

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar of Russia kissed and embraced each other at their recent meeting, at the royal German palace at Potsdam. What does France think of the fuss the young Czar is making over his royal cousin, whose grandfather and father marched into Paris at the head of victorious Germans, and would not leave till they were guaranteed a big war indemnity and two fair provinces? This spectacle is enough to drive France into the arms of England.

Wing Lee Lung, son of Wing Lee, the patriarch of Owen Sound's celestial colony, is about to return on a visit to native land, and will leave on Monday morning, per C. P. R. for Hong Kong, China. He is going on a business trip, and intends to return to Owen Sound. His little jaunt there and back, will cost, for transportation, in the neighborhood of \$200. It is quite evident, therefore, that the washie business is paying. When he leaves Vancouver he will be photographed by the immigration department and this photograph will be attached to his papers. This is done in order that should he at any time wish to return he may do so without having to pay the immigration tax.

Women are not often hanged in Canada. A reprieve and sentence for life frequently occurs. In the case of Hilda Blake, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Lane of Brandon, the crime was of such a revolting and deliberate nature that a reprieve would be entirely out of place. No doubt some busybody of a sentimental nature will pass around a petition, but if so we hope the Minister of Justice will take no action in the matter. A murder is a murder, and a woman should be allowed no special privileges along that line.

The eyes of the Dominion will for a short time be drawn towards Manitoba the Greenway government having suddenly decided to go to the country. The elections will be held on Thursday, December 7, so that the campaign will be short and sharp. The opposing forces have been stumping the province from end to end for weeks past, yet the announcement of the dissolution and early election came as a surprise.

Tom Austin of Greenock has a cow that as a climber has become suddenly famous. The other day, for some unexplained reason, Tom set his dog on the cow, and the cow headed for the barn. The first obstruction she reached was the roothouse. She couldn't climb over it, but she did the next best thing under the circumstances—she climbed up on top of it. The roothouse adjoined the stable, and after taking a long breath the cow tackled the roof of the stable. Here a new obstruction was encountered in the barn. The barn roof was a little steeper than the stable roof, but she had started out to conquer, and she was not going to be turned aside, so pulling herself together once more she made a break for the ridge-board of the barn. It was a tough contract, but she got there at last, and then began to look around her. After taking a survey of the surrounding country she gave a snort of angry defiance at the dog below, and then proceeded to retrace her steps. This proved to be more difficult than she had bargained for, and her descent was a little less dignified than her ascent. But between sliding down and rolling over she reached terra firma at last, and appeared to be none the worse for her adventure.

STORY OF THE WEDDING RING.

By BERTHA M. CLAY.

Author of "A Queen Among Women," "How Will it End," "The Burden of a Secret," Etc.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"I could not bring dishonor on such a name!"

Day by day Ismay loved her new life more and more. It was so pleasant to wander in those splendid grounds, under the shades of ancestral trees; it was so pleasant to live in those magnificent rooms, with their thick soft carpets, their superb furniture, their rare pictures and profusion of flowers—to have servants to attend to her every wish—to have carriages, horses, jewels, dresses, every luxury that her imagination could devise. It was pleasant always to have a purse full of money—to know that she need never trouble about ways and means—to have respect, homage, flattery, reverence shown to her; to be pleasant to be surrounded by beautiful things—to meet none but polished and refined people.

She thought with a shudder of the little cottage, the one little maid, the homely life. She contrasted her husband, in his plain working dress, with the polished gentlemen she saw around her.

She was weak of soul, weak of purpose, weak of heart, weak of will. The past, with its poverty and privations, became hateful to her. She loved the present; she dreaded the thought of returning to her humble home, of giving up her jewels, of growing accustomed again to an obscure life. How she would miss the grandeur, the luxury, the magnificence of Bralyn!

Yet she loved Paul—loved him as dearly, and deeply as her light nature would allow her to love. There were nights when her pillow was wet with tears—when she sobbed as though her heart would break—when she thought all the world well lost to her. But with the morning sunshine those better thoughts would flee. She never forgot her husband—when she saw anything especially beautiful she would long for him. She would take her little child out into the grounds, so that, unheard by others she might talk to him of his father. There was hardly an hour in which her heart did not turn to Paul; but she was vain, weak, fond of luxury, easily persuaded; and the love of self, the love of wealth and magnificence, was stronger than her love of him.

"I am in my right place now," she would say to herself; "I never felt at home in Paul's little cottage."

Then when Lord Carlswood thought the love of present surroundings had taken deep root, he spoke to her. He was calm, firm, and decided; he told her that nothing would ever induce him to recognize her husband, and he repeated his offer.

"I shall not seek to influence you," he said. "I simply lay both paths in life before you; you shall choose as you will. If you make up your mind to return and take your boy with you, so be it. I will not reproach you, but I shall never look upon your face again; nor—pardon me for speaking so plainly—shall I leave to you or Lionel one shilling of my money. Do not think I shall ever change. If, on the contrary, you decide to remain with me I will make you heiress of all my fortune, and my estate shall go to your son. You shall have every advantage that I can offer you. I shall find some lady accustomed to the usages of good society and the ways of the world to give you two or three months' instruction, and then next season you shall go to London. You shall be mistress of Bralyn House, one of the most magnificent mansions in the metropolis. You shall be a queen, a leader of fashion. You shall have wealth in abundance, and your son—a young beautiful boy—shall succeed to a large fortune."

Her face flushed as she listened, and grew deadly pale.

"And what is the condition of all this?" she asked.

"That you give up your husband, who—but I need not tell you what his is—that you consent to live apart from him and never to see him again."

"It is cruelly hard!" she murmured. "Not so hard as you think," he rejoined. "Rank always has its penalties. How many queens have married for the good of their kingdom, and have given up the man they really loved! The call of duty has married men whom they disliked? You are not required to suffer so; you have but to leave a man whose tastes, habits and manners cannot fail to be disagreeable to you."

"I love my husband," she opposed. "Certainly. Well, you must think it over, Ismay, and let me know the result."

She tried entreaties, expostulations, remonstrances, and prayers—it was all in vain. The resolve he had formed he would not break. At first she said to herself she would be true to Paul. She would go home, and never mind the poverty, the privations, or anything else. Paul was worth any sacrifice. Paul loved her so dearly that nothing should induce her to stay away from him. Then she pictured to herself with what infinite delight he would receive her—how he would love her, bless her for her truth, thank her for the sacrifice. Her heart grew warm with love for him, her eyes grew dim with tears.

But she was vain and weak; love and vanity struggled hard for mastery, and vanity won the day. She forgot the wooing amongst the green lanes of Ashburnham; she forgot the early love of her girlhood, the bright, beautiful, fleeting romance; she forgot her wifely duty, her plighted troth, her husband's love; she was careless of his suffering, heedless of his despair, when she told Lord Carlswood that she had thought the matter well over and had decided to stay.

His lordship sent for Mr. Ford, and Mr. Ford received instructions to write

to Paul Waldron to inform him of Lord Carlswood's offer and of his wife's acceptance of it. He wrote, picturing to himself the handsome, haggard face as he had seen it last.

"May Heaven pardon those who deliberately break a human heart!" he said, as he finished the letter.

He had written very plainly, telling Paul what Lord Carlswood had decided to do, and that, although willing to adopt Ismay and her son, he steadfastly refused in any way to recognize his grandchild's husband.

"Your wife has had plenty of time to decide," he wrote, "and she declines to leave Bralyn."

By Lord Carlswood's wish, Ismay enclosed a note.

"It will be in confirmation of Mr. Ford's letter," he said.

She wrote:

"I cannot expect you ever to forgive me, Paul, or to think as I think. I know how much you have loved me—and I have loved and do love you; still, for my own sake and Leo's I think I ought to accept Lord Carlswood's offer. I wish that it had been different; I wish that you could share all our advantages. You may think that I ought to have refused and have returned to you; but I should never have been happy at Ashburnham again."

"The little home that contents you would not have contented me. It is better that I should tell you this frankly. I could not be happy with you again. You must not think me unkind. I always felt that I was not in my right place for all the love and care you have lavished upon me. I thank you now in bidding you farewell."

So cold, so heartlessly written, yet blurred and blotted with burning tears, without one word she placed the letter in Lord Carlswood's hand; but no one saw Ismay Waldron again that day.

CHAPTER XIII.

There came a bright, warm, sweet morning in August when Paul Waldron rose early and went out among the dew-laden flowers; he had been thinking so intently about Ismay that he could not sleep. It was a month since she had left him, and he was longing to look at her bright, beautiful face again.

"She could not be annoyed now," he said to himself, "if I wrote and asked her to come home; she has been gone so long."

He had almost forgotten his doubts. Ismay had written to him very often, telling him of her great enjoyment; but she had never given him even the slightest hint of the struggle in her mind, never told him one word of Lord Carlswood's offer.

"I will write and ask her to come back," and as he said the words the sun seemed to shine more brightly, the flowers to look more fair.

He sat enjoying the sunshine, the dew, and the flowers, the little maid took his cup of coffee out to him, and the postman, seeing him in the garden, brought the letters to him. There was one bearing the postmark of Lynn.

An hour afterward, when the little maid went in search of him she found him lying on his face on the ground cold and senseless as one dead. She tried to rouse him, and after a time he looked around him with a dazed, bewildered air.

"Have you been ill?" asked the girl, and then she looked at him in surprise, for as he walked to the house he stumbled at every step.

He went to his room, and she heard him lock the door. He was a strong man, brave to suffer and endure, but that letter had struck him down as a sudden and terrible blow would have done.

The news bewildered him; at first he could not realize it. Slowly, clearly, the terrible truth came home to him. Ismay had forsaken him for mere vanity, for wealth and luxury. She had given him up and had left him forever. When his mind had quite grasped that truth a terrible cry came from his lips—a cry to Heaven for vengeance. Then, unable to bear up, he fell with his face on the ground. When he recovered he sat for long hours in that room, that was never again to be brightened by his wife's fair face, bearing the first pain of his agony in silence that was heroic. Then hot anger, fierce indignation rose within him—anger so wild, so frantic, that he was for the time like a madman. Who had taken his darling from him? Who had tempted her and lured her away? He stood with white lips and cursed the destroyer of his domestic happiness with terrible curses. He cursed the proud lord who had robbed him of his treasure.

"My darling!" he sobbed, and his great heart seemed breaking with its burden.

"My darling—so beautiful, so tender, so loving—my wife!"

Then he remembered that it was of her own free will she had done it. She had left him that she might enjoy wealth, luxury and splendor. She had left him, had blighted his life, had broken his heart, had slighted his love, for—money.

He had loved with a passion that was almost terrible in its intensity; but as he thought of what she had done, that love seemed to him to change into hate. He did not curse her, but his lips curved with a curious smile.

"She was light and vain," he said. "She had my heart in her hands; she has broken it and thrown it away. She was not worth my love, for her sake I would have borne starvation; she with a few cool words gives me up for money. I will not curse her, but I cry to Heaven for vengeance."

He raised his right hand,

"I swear," he said, "by my love and my sorrow, that I will avenge my wrong—that I will take full vengeance on her for what she has made me suffer."

Paul Waldron's trouble changed and warped his whole nature; it hardened him as nothing else could have done. Yet to no man living did he make any complaint.

He said nothing of what had happened he went about his work for some days as usual, but with a grim, determined look on his face and his voice seemed to have taken quite another tone.

He knew that there was legal redress for him; he could have claimed his wife, he could have claimed his child. But he was too proud. If she had voluntarily left him, let her go. The law of the country might force his headless wife to return—might compel her to come back to him; but he disdained any such assistance—he held the law in contempt.

"If she has left me of her own free will," he said to himself, "I will not take her back because the law is in my favor. Let her do as she will."

Nor would he write to appeal to her. She shall not know what I have suffered—she shall not laugh over my pain," he said to himself, "I will never write to her. She has left me, and she shall not know what becomes of me."

What he suffered—his desolation, anguish, despair—none but Heaven knew. It changed the whole nature of the man—it hardened and embittered him—it made him unlike himself. He brooded in sullen gloom over his wrongs, and then his gloom would give way to passionate anguish and despair.

Only a few days after this death blow he received a letter giving him excellent news.

One of his inventions had been adopted by a wealthy firm, and they had written to ask him to give up his present occupation and accept an engagement with them.

"It is the first step toward fortune," he said, and then he looked round on his desolate home.

"If she had but been here!" he thought, and the news which two months' since would have seemed glorious to him did not even give him one moment of pleasure. The only bright side he saw to it was that he would soon be away from Ashburnham.

He resolved that he would tell no one, that he would send the little maid home, and then in a few days leave himself, without revealing whether he had gone.

"So all trace of me will be lost," he said, "and if she should so far remember my existence as to make any inquiries about me, no one will be able to answer her."

To Squire Schofield he said merely that he was leaving Ashburnham. Who could know the depth of his pain, the anguish, the bitterness, the torture of sighted love that came to him as he looked round upon the little home he had once thought an earthly heaven? Farewell to all his hopes and dreams! Farewell, bright, beautiful face that had lured him to his doom! Farewell to the little child who had been taken from him, whose tender arms were to clasp him no more.

If the silent stars could reveal secrets, they would tell of the man who spent the whole of the long night in the woods, who wept out there the passion of grief that was consuming him—who cried aloud against the wife who had forsaken him—and the proud man who had tempted her away.

They would tell of one long night spent in such sorrow as few men endure, and then of a cold morning dawn, when that same man went his way, changed, embittered, reckless with his own despair.

Fortune often showers her richest gifts on those who court her least. When Paul Waldron left Ashburnham, he was utterly indifferent as to his future. He cared no longer to win wealth. What could wealth do for him? It could not heal his wounds or give back to him what he had lost. It was perhaps for that very reason that wealth was showered upon him.

He accepted the engagement offered to him, and the firm were quick to see that they had closed with no common man.

After a short time he was offered a junior partnership which he accepted indifferently enough. Later on one of the firm died, and he received one half of the business.

Everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. When he had money of his own, he speculated, utterly careless as to whether he lost or gained. Every speculation was a grand success. When his partner wished to retire he was able to purchase the whole of the business. He did so, not caring whether he prospered or failed. His genius for invention seemed inexhaustible; he made enormous sums of money by taking out patents, and in eight years from the time he left Ashburnham he was spoken of as one of the most prosperous men of the day.

Rich now almost beyond the dreams of avarice, he devoted himself to the interests of the working classes. He lectured, he made speeches; he soon became known as a popular leader of Radical opinion. If by the use of keen, passionate language he could have roused all England, he would have done so, and have led on fiery masses to the destruction of all aristocrats. He hated them with a vehement, burning hatred—he would have devoted his life to their extinction. There were times when he wished that a revolution like that of France might sweep every titled man from the face of the land.

People who listened to him wondered at his vehement utterances—at his passionate class hatred. They wondered at the fierce, fiery eloquence with which he lashed the vices of the rich, their pride, their indifference to the feelings of those beneath them. All this was because one among them

had tempted his beautiful young wife from him.

He became famous as the leader of a certain class—as the earnest, sincere, thoughtful advocate of the workman—as the warm supporter of his rights and privileges.

All this time he had heard no word of Ismay. He would never read the chronicles of fashionable life lest he should see her name and it should bring back his pain. Year after year, as his riches accumulated, his bitter desire for vengeance grew with them. He was never known to laugh, never seen to smile.

The estate and mansion of Ravensdale was for sale, and he purchased them. Then he smiled and said to himself:

"I am Squire Ravensdale. I will take legal steps to change my name. I will try for the next election, and then I can advocate the Radical measures which I have at heart."

To be Continued.

WHY PUSSY HISSES AND SPITS.

It is supposed to be done to imitate, the snake.

Hissing and spitting by young kittens, even before they see, was in the first place probably an attempt to intimidate enemies by making them think that the hole where the helpless wild kittens resided contained a venomous snake. It is a very curious and remarkable fact that many different kinds of creatures which have their homes in shallow holes have a similar habit of spitting when an enemy approaches. Furthermore, it is probable that the expression of a cat at bay is part of the same instinctive strategem. We know how general is the horror of the serpent tribe throughout all nature, and hence it seems likely that the serpentine aspect of the head of an enraged cat, together with its threatening hiss, might disconcert an enemy sufficiently to give an advantage to the cat.

Curiously enough, cats of all species have their tails marked transversely in a way which resembles the marking of serpents, and several naturalists have remarked how similar are the sinuous, waving movements of the tail of an angry cat to the movements of the tail of a snake in a state of excitement. The true tabby cat, when it is curled up asleep has curious resemblance to a coiled serpent, and the same is true of many wild cats of different varieties and coming from different parts of the world.

If this really is an instance of protective mimicry, it is possible that the chief foe guarded against was the eagle. Eagles are very fond of cats' flesh, and it has been remarked by naturalists in various parts of the world that these formidable birds habitually make war upon the smaller creatures of this kind.

A DOCTOR'S "CALL" IN INDIA.

A Young Medical Man Tells of a Visit He Made in That Country.

Probably every doctor has sometimes found it hard to reach his patients, but few doctors, let us hope, have to travel several hundred miles to make a "call." The "record" in this respect, seems to have been established by a young medical man in India.

I have just returned from a three-hundred-mile walk into the very heart of the Himalayas. I had to set off at a day's notice to look after a Mr. Blank of the India civil service, who was said to be lying dangerously ill at a place called Skardu. He had gone there this year to settle the revenue, and in the winter was the only white man in the country.

I had sixteen days' march to get there, most of the way through snow, and all the way over the most impassable road I have yet seen. The road, or rather pass, lies along the Indus, and so bad is it that it is quite impossible to ride any of the way, which is saying much in this country, where we ride almost anywhere a great deal.

But on every march to Skardu there are obstacles. The path winds up and down the rocky mountains on either side of the Indus; in places along narrow ledges of rock, galleries of very rickety stone and wood built out from the face of cliffs, and even up and down ladders and notched poles. One march is over a snow mountain, a climb of forty-five hundred feet, up one side and down the other.

Several of my coolies got frost-bitten, as the cold was extreme. My water-bottle, which I carried with me, froze solid as I walked along. I had to sleep on the ground with lots of blankets, all my clothes on, two thick overcoats, fur-lined stockings and gloves.

THE LAST DITCH.

You'll have to give up drinking on account of your liver, said the doctor. And I would advise that you stop smoking because of your eyes and heart.

Doctor, groaned the patient, don't you think I'd better give up eating because of my stomach?

OBJECTED TO THE "COON SONG."

What's dat you wah singin' asked the old man.

Dat's de latest coon song, answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

Well, you oughter go on 'bout yoh work, 's'ud o' makin' yohself laughable tryin' to imitate white folks' ways.

A Veteran's Trials.

ATTACKED WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

His Digestion Became Impaired and His Case Was Looked Upon as Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him When Other Medicines Failed.

From the Telegraph, Welland, Ont.

Among the residents of Port Robinson there are few better known than Mr. Samuel Richards, who has resided in that vicinity for some twenty-seven years.

Mr. Richards came to Canada from Illinois, and is one of the veterans of the American civil war, having been a member of the 7th Illinois regiment.

Mr. Richards is also one of the vast army who bear willing and cheerful testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To a reporter who recently interviewed him he said: "I very gladly testify to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago I fell a victim to one of the worst forms of kidney trouble. I was tortured with terrible pains across the back. I could neither sit up or lie down with any degree of ease. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me medicine which I took from time to time, but instead of helping me I was growing worse. My digestion became impaired and I suffered from additional pains in the stomach. I would feel cold along the spine and in the region of the kidneys; sparks would apparently float before my eyes, and I would have frequent headaches. I then began using a medicine advertised to cure kidney trouble, but to no avail; it left me poorer in pocket, while I grew worse in health. I fell away in flesh until my neighbors scarcely knew me. In my day I have undergone many hardships and a great deal of pain having been through the American war; but in all this I never experienced the dread that I now have when I recall this sickness; not even the hour when I was captured and dragged within two miles of Libby's prison. My sufferings were intensified by the stomach trouble. I could not eat and was bent almost double from pain, in fact I deemed myself a wreck. One day R. A. Abbey, general merchant, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as he highly recommended them I purchased three boxes, and before they were used I could feel improvement. I kept on taking them until I used twelve boxes and am now so well and strong that I can do two days' work in one and weigh 220 pounds. My cure was a surprise to everyone in the community, as all thought me hopeless. I feel so gratified that I consider this testimony compensates only poorly for what this medicine has done for me, and I believe I would have been dead if I had not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would do well to consult and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

THE WHIPPING SCHOOL MASTER.

An Incident of Life at the Great English College, Eton.

John Hawtrey is still remembered as one of the famous whipping schoolmasters of England. He achieved his reputation at Eton, where he early made the birch his sovereign remedy for moral ills, and where his doses were never homoeopathic.

It was autumn, says Alfred Lubbock, who has a vivid remembrance of Hawtrey's methods, and we small boys used to buy chestnuts and roast them over the fire in a shovel. One day a boy named F., who was a great favorite of Hawtrey's, had a lot of chestnuts, and as a special favor, was allowed to make use of the pupil-room fire, while pupil-room was still going on.

Hawtrey was going in and out of the room while we were working, and on one occasion, coming in rather quietly, he caught sight of F. kneeling over the fire arranging his chestnuts. The boy's position was irresistible to any lover of the art of chastisement. Not seeing his face, and supposing it was one of the other boys stealing the chestnuts, John Hawtrey quietly took his cane from his desk, and creeping forward on tiptoe, gave the wretched F. a most tremendous whack.

The boy jumped up with a yell, his hands clasped behind him. Then the tutor saw who he was, and said, embracing him:

"Oh, my poor boy! I am so sorry! I thought it was another boy stealing your chestnuts."

We, of course, were all delighted, and roared with laughter.

COFFEE FOR BREAKFAST.

Doctor—Dyspepsia, ed. You want to drink a cup of hot water first thing every morning.

Patient—I always do. My boarding mistress invariably serves coffee for breakfast.

CRUSHED HIM.

The Shoe Clerk—Beg your pardon, madam, but it is a number five shoe you want, instead of a number three.

She—Number five! You must be thinking of the size of your hat.

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.

The harbour at Hamilton is to be improved.

The Manitoba elections will not be held for several months.

Treaty payments to Indians are in progress in the Battleford district.

Hamilton will again vote on a by-law to spend \$150,000 on pavements.

The Kingston Locomotive Works will add \$50,000 to their plant and buildings.

Indian revenue returns show the total excise receipts for September to have been \$890,699.85.

Woodstock ratepayers have voted against the by-law to abolish the ward system of electing aldermen.

Brantford assessment rolls are badly mixed up. A special committee of Council will straighten them out.

The Kingston Locomotive Works have received an order for ten more compound engines for the C. P. R.

Woodstock will take a vote of ratepayers on January 1 on the question of municipal control of franchises.

Arrangements for the construction of fifty miles of the Edmonton district railway will be completed next month.

Vancouver City Council is investigating the charge that members of its police force have been bribed to permit gambling in parts of the city.

John N. Fulton, wanted in Montreal for alleged embezzlement of \$50,000 from the estate of the late Thomas J. Boristone, is under arrest at Boston.

Mr. A. C. Tresham, bandmaster of the Dufferin Rifles at Brantford, will lead the band that accompanies the Canadian contingent to the Transvaal.

The December Band, a social organization of Germans at Ottawa, has taken steps to organize a company to be attached either to the 43rd Rifles or the G. G. F. G.

Dominion Policeman Chamberlain has reached Rat Portage with two Indians from the unorganized territory, who will be tried for murder at Rat Portage Assizes.

Burglars attacked the night watchman at Bixel's brewery, Brantford, tied him up and robbed him of \$10 and then blew up the safe. They got no money in the safe, failing to open the cash department.

Messrs. H. Carscallen, M.P.P., C. J. Myles and P.E.W. Boyd, of Hamilton, propose to erect a blast furnace at Fort Colborne if the town give them a free site of twenty acres and a cash bonus of \$25,000.

Ex-Vice-President Lichtenheim, of the suspended Ville Marie Bank, Montreal, has been committed for trial on a charge of having made a false and deceptive statement to the Government of the bank's affairs.

Commercial Agent Bennett of Antigua, British West Indies, reports to the Department of Trade and Commerce that there is a good market for potatoes and butter. Potatoes are selling there at \$1 per barrel, cooking butter at 22 cents, and good table butter at 32 cents per lb.

J. Macdonald, registrar of Lands and Works Department, at Kamloops, killed himself by shooting in the head was in the room. He told the little one to tell his wife that he was going to shoot himself, and before she got into the room he had accomplished his intention. There were some irregularities in connection with this new office, and deceased's movements were being closely watched.

Outlying municipalities are making great efforts to attract manufactures from Montreal. The leather firm of H. J. Fisk & Co. have made a proposal to the Council of Lachine to build a factory there for a bonus of \$25,000 and exemption from taxes for several years. The people of Longueuil are carrying on negotiations with the Slaters Shoe Co., and the Lang Biscuit Co. has been induced to move to St. Henri.

An important order in Council has been passed providing that bona fide catalogues and price lists of goods in any country beyond the limits of Canada, not exceeding three to any one address, be admitted through the mail or by other conveyance free of customs duty, provided, however, that such catalogues and price lists shall not be held to include almanacs or advertising periodicals or printed matter designed to advertise the sale of goods by any person in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Florence Marryat, Mrs. Frances Lean, the well-known author, died in London Friday.

The young Duke of Manchester announces that he is going to South Africa as war correspondent.

Ex-President Harrison, of the United States, had an audience with the Prince of Wales in London afterwards visiting the House of Commons.

The British Government has accepted the offer of United States women in England to equip the steamer Maine as a South African hospital ship.

It is reported at Plymouth, that the British Admiralty is about to mobilize a reserve fleet in home ports, due to the intention of Russia to seize a port in the Persian Gulf.

UNITED STATES.

Sir Henry Irving, the actor, is at New York.

Thursday, Nov. 30, has been proclaimed Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Another American battalion of marines has been ordered to Cavite, the naval station near Manila.

The capital stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway has been increased to \$115,000,000.

The announcement is made that there is to be a combination of the large sheet brass and copper concerns. Chicago detectives claim to be on the trail of the robbers who held up the fast mail near Maple Park, Ill., on October 13th.

J. Pierpont Morgan, has, it is said, bought a controlling interest in the old New York publishing house of Harper & Brother.

Over 310,000 immigrants have arrived at United States ports during the year ending June 30, 1899, an increase over the previous year of 82,416.

Russia has agreed to arbitrate with the United States the claims resulting from the seizure of sealers in the Behring Sea, pending for the past eight years.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., has affirmed the conviction of Howard C. Benham, sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of his wife at Batavia, N.Y.

H. B. Christie and W. O. Crik, brokers' clerks, charged with stealing \$10,700 in Buenos Ayres bonds and fleeing to British Columbia, pleaded guilty in London, and were sentenced to three and four years' imprisonment respectively.

Chief Conductor Clarke, of the Order of Railway Conductors and P. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, are at Montpelier, to interview General Manager Fitzgibbon relative to labor troubles of the Central Vermont Ry.

The New York Sun has commenced its legal battle against organized labour. The paper admits its circulation has dropped from 40,000 to 30,000 daily and about \$300,000 in advertising receipts since the beginning of the strike and boycott.

GENERAL.

Emperor William will exhibit curios of Frederick the Great at the Paris Exposition.

Twelve cases of bubonic plague are now under treatment in the isolation hospital at Santos, Brazil.

Vandals have defaced newly erected monuments at Berlin. The noses and hands of seven of the Emperor's ancestors have been demolished.

The names of General Giolannelli and Herve have been dropped from the French Council of War, it is said, on account of the Dreyfus case.

A colossal bronze statue of Christ blessing mankind, which was being hoisted into a niche in the new cathedral at Berlin, fell 100 feet. No one was injured.

Herr Hopffe, a millionaire, has been sentenced at Dresden to five years' imprisonment for misappropriating funds of a charitable organization, of which he was treasurer.

The British steamer Zurich, from Kovda for London, has foundered off the west coast of Norway. The captain was saved, but the crew is reported to have been lost.

The Central Government of Switzerland has prohibited the importation of German cattle because of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the grazing districts of Germany.

The French Cabinet has approved a bill granting trades unions the same status as an individual citizen, and enacting privileges and penalties to secure the free working of such bodies.

Though he is financially embarrassed, the Sultan has ordered the construction of two new warships and a new Imperial yacht, along with the renovation of ten armour-clads and two yachts.

The visit paid by Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador, and Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to President Loubet was for the purpose of extending to the latter the thanks of Queen Victoria and President McKinley for the hospitality extended by the French Government to the Venezuela Court of Arbitration.

A gigantic system of official fraud and corruption has been unearthed at Sebastopol. Forty-three Government officials have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial. Among the accused are many high naval officials, including the former senior port officer, Commander Retikoff, several well-known constructors, nearly every chief engineer of the ships in Russia's Black Sea fleet, the commissary officers and others. It is reported that several of the accused have committed suicide rather than stand trial, for if found guilty they will be banished to Siberia.

EQUIP A HOSPITAL SHIP.

American Women in London Organize to Raise Funds.

A despatch from London says:—Lady Randolph Churchill presided on Wednesday at a meeting of American women in London, organized to raise funds to equip a hospital ship for South African waters. An appeal for funds was issued in which it is stated that it is proposed to despatch immediately a suitable hospital ship fully equipped with medical stores and provisions to accommodate 200 patients for three months, with a staff of four doctors, five nurses, and forty non-commissioned officers and orderlies. To carry this into effect the sum of £30,000 will be required, which will have to be raised within a fortnight.

RELIEF PHOTOGRAPHY.

What is called photography in relief is done by a Frenchman. The model is placed so that concentrated light falls upon him from opposite sides, bringing the salient points into greater prominence. Two successive films are taken, and a print obtained from these after they have been exactly superposed.

THE GLORY AND HORROR.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

The British Soldiers Were Handled With Great Skill—Every Regiment Engaged Did Nobly—A Correspondent's Account of the Battle.

The following is Bennett Burleigh's despatch from Ladysmith to the London Daily Telegraph describing the great battle on Saturday at Elandslaagte:—

A reconnaissance having failed to draw the Boers out from their defences at Elandslaagte, on Saturday, at daybreak, Gen. French advanced against them with a small force. The troops were conveyed in an armoured train to Elandslaagte, and reached a position seven hundred yards from the station.

The Boer main force was posted upon an extremely rough and rocky range of hills, running at right angles to the railway, over a mile further north. This chain of hills, which is several hundred feet high above the swelling plain, has a conical hill rising from a wide dip in the range. This left two narrow necks on either side of the base of this conical hill, where the Boers had their camp waggons and tents. Half way up the necks their guns were in position, two of them in the last neck, which afforded the best range.

Gen. French began the action about half-past six o'clock in the morning by sending a shell from a 7-pounder into the station shed, while the mounted volunteers began firing at the Boers, who were running to take up their positions. The enemy had only just finished their colonial matutinal coffee when they were surprised.

CAVALRY ROUND UP THE FOE.

With a wide sweep the Imperial Light Horse drove the Boers from the hills, while the dismounted troopers of the Lancers clipped in smartly upon their left. Meanwhile, under a hot fire, ruled out in long lines, our infantry marched along the low and heavy ground toward Elandslaagte.

About half-past four o'clock the Manchester Regiment and the Gordon Highlanders swung round at "left shoulders" to gain the hills, but the Devonshire Regiment held on. The Dragoon Guards forged ahead to the downs climbed the hill, and then swung extreme left, threatening the railway station, clearing that flank, and menacing the line of Boer retreat.

Gen. French aided by his able chief of staff, Col. Douglas Haig, handled his men beautifully, timing and keeping the whole operations well in hand.

Our 15-pounders galloped up into a position whence they could shell the left of the Boer position, thus greatly assisting the infantry.

Methodically and steadily the enemy were forced to give ground. Bit by bit the Manchester Regiment and the Gordons climbed the hill, then swinging at right shoulder, began driving the Boers.

As the artillery and infantry drew closer the Boer guns were directed against them. I had even the honour of drawing much of their fire with my four-in-hand Cape cart.

Gen. Sir George Stewart White came up by special train and witnessed the operations for about an hour, until our success was assured, when he returned to Ladysmith.

The weather still remained clear until after four o'clock. Nothing could have been finer than the advance of our troops. In fact, it might have been a glorious Aldershot field day, so stately and deliberate were our movements.

While the Manchesters and Gordons bore forward along the crests of the hills their officers everywhere were marked for death, but the Tommies made it their fight also.

IN DARKNESS AND RAIN.

A driving rain, accompanied by darkness, now set in, but the battle continued to rage until six o'clock in the evening by which time the Boers were scattering off in numbers, many of them rising and throwing down their arms, while others, bolted, were hunted and battered by our shrapnel and Lee-Metford bullets.

At ten minutes to six the Devonshire Regiment, who had crept in upon a face position, each man getting to cover behind numerous anthills, whose domes were from two to three feet high, rose and ran forward to the assault. Our guns ceased their showers of shell, but the Boers resumed firing in the growing darkness.

There was pandemonium, lasting about a quarter of an hour, above all of which loud British cheers rang. Our three regiments raced for the Boers and their guns.

The Devonshires, favored by their position, got in first in a body, and took them, but the others who were above came down over the rocks.

Our victory was secure, but still a spattering fire went on till half-past six o'clock.

FRUIT OF THE VICTORY.

Now it only remains to count the gains and the cost. One hour more of daylight would have given us the whole force as prisoners, but in the thick darkness which now came on the unscathed and slightly wounded ran for it. A squadron each of Dragoon Guards and Lancers rode at them, and struck them, cutting and thrusting, and probably killed sixty in all.

The enemy's guns, their abundant stores, hundreds of saddles and horses, a quantity of personal baggage, many

of their war flags, and much ammunition fell into our hands.

I estimate their strength at just under two thousand. Ours was about the same, but the Boers position was an almost impregnable one. The enemy's killed and wounded numbered some three hundred. All has been done for the whole of the wounded that is possible, and the Boers expressed gratitude for their treatment. About forty of them were allowed to go into their own hospital, a mile and a half to the north, for treatment.

Our force returned to Ladysmith, where they received a great welcome. The enemy have destroyed the iron bridge at Waschbank, so that train service to Dundee cannot be resumed.

DARGAI A FOOL TO IT.

The Gordon Highlanders say that the Elandslaagte action was a very severe one, Dargai a fool to it.

Our prisoners number fully three hundred. I saw eight dead Gordon Highlanders lying in one heap. Boers declare the khaki make the men conspicuous, but that the khaki is difficult to locate. The enemy ask where our redcoats are.

Reports which have been obtained from Boer sources say that out of one commando only 250 men are left, the hospitals are full, and their losses are perhaps a thousand.

All our wounded and prisoners have been brought to Ladysmith, where there are ample hospital accommodations for them. Electric lights have been fitted up, also Roentgen ray apparatus.

All day long the streets have resounded with cheering as our troops returned. Bands of prisoners also continue to arrive.

The Boer force is reported to be this side of Baster's, and the Free Staters to be ten miles off, the enemy concentrating there toward Conical Hill.

SLAIN BY HER BROTHER.

HUSBAND DECEYED TO HIS FATE BY HIS OWN WIFE.

The Murderer Arrested at Kamloops, British Columbia, After a Stern Chase.

A despatch from Kamloops, B. C., says:—John Hayes was arrested here on Saturday evening on the charge of having committed one of the most diabolical murders in the annals of crime. Hayes is only an assumed name, the prisoner's right name being Alva Quigley. He also is known by the alias of John Hayes Boxton. The crime for which Hayes or Quigley has been arrested sounds more like fiction than actual facts. Early in 1898 a family named Quigley, consisting of father, mother, two daughters, and two sons, removed from Missouri, United States, to Lacombe, a small place on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, in the Province of Alberta. One of the daughters was married to a man named Nelson Hagel, who accompanied her to Alberta. Both the Quigley family and the Hagels took up ranches, and for a while all went well. However, one day in June, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Hagel and Alva Quigley were seen to drive out of Lacombe in a double rig, and about five hours later Mrs. Hagel and her brother returned without Hagel. They then gave it out that Hagel had gone to the Peace river via the Edmonton trail, and six weeks later Mrs. Hagel showed her neighbors letters purporting to come from her husband in Peace river. This aroused the suspicions of the authorities, as Hagel could not possibly reach Peace river in less than two months. Another suspicious circumstance was the fact that Mrs. Hagel and her brother, Alva Quigley, lived together as man and wife. Matters then became so hot that Alva Quigley suddenly left Lacombe. Mrs. Hagel's father then induced a wealthy old man named Stewart to go and live with Mrs. Hagel. The two, however, quarreled, but not before Stewart had learned from Mrs. Hagel that her husband had been murdered. She had Stewart arrested on the charge of assault, and then Stewart peached on her.

The body found.

Mrs. Hagel two weeks ago was arrested on suspicion of having murdered her husband. She then confessed, and went with the authorities to a swamp thirteen miles from Lacombe, and pointed out where her husband's body was buried. The body was soon discovered, and she recognized it as that of her husband, Nelson Hagel. Mrs. Hagel, in describing the murder, said that her brother placed the lines around Hagel's neck. She then held the hammer while her brother took a hammer and broke Hagel's skull. They returned to the swamp, and there the body being found an inquest was held, and a verdict of murder returned against Mrs. Hagel and Alva Quigley. Mrs. Hagel was then committed to Edmonton gaol. When Quigley left Lacombe, he made his way to British Columbia, and three months ago came to Kamloops, where he secured work with the provincial road gang. The authorities discovered his whereabouts through intercepting a letter to his sister, and yesterday Sergeant Ashton, of the North-West Mounted Police, came here and drove out to where the road gang were working, and arrested Quigley. He was placed in gaol here, and to-night bergt. Ashton will leave with him for the scene of the crime. Your correspondent saw Quigley at the gaol here this morning. Quigley is a man of 27 years of age, clean shaven, dark hair, and prominent nose. He takes his arrest quite coolly. Quigley's father and mother and brother are also to be arrested as accessories to the murder. Letters have been secured which show that they knew of the murder of Hagel, in fact helped to plan it.

TROOPERS ARE OFF

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY.

Inspiring Scenes at the Armouries, Along the Route of Parade and at the Union Station—Citizens Turn Out in Vast Throngs to Say Farewell to the Volunteers for Service in South Africa.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Before one o'clock on Wednesday every available inch of space in the neighborhood of the Armouries was occupied by citizens, thrilling with the loyalty that is sending one thousand of Canada's sons to uphold the honor of the Mother Country in the Transvaal. Up University street, along Elm, Yonge and Gerrard, down Jarvis, along King, and south on Simcoe to Front street, the route of the procession, one might easily have walked on the heads of the people. Every window commanding a view of the soldiers and their escort, was jammed. From top to bottom of the Armouries was occupied by citizens, thrilling with the loyalty that is sending one thousand of Canada's sons to uphold the honor of the Mother Country in the Transvaal. Up University street, along Elm, Yonge and Gerrard, down Jarvis, along King, and south on Simcoe to Front street, the route of the procession, one might easily have walked on the heads of the people. 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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, Half column, Quarter column, Eighth column.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

War news are hard to follow. What is reliable and what is unreliable is hard to decide. The daily press give everything that comes along and leaves the reader to believe as much or as little as he or she chooses.

The latest dodge, which is but the revival of an old one, with variations, is as mysterious in result as it is simple in action. If you have a grip which you carry carefully enough to denote that its contents are valuable be careful how you set it down in a crowd, even for a moment.

The programme is to hand for the next annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union which is to be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, starting Wednesday evening, December 6th, and closing Friday afternoon, December 8th.

A sad event occurred at Wingham Monday night. Miss Emma Saint, a young woman of the town, committed suicide by drinking two ounces of carbolic acid.

Merchants - Bank OF CANADA

Has established a Branch at MILD MAY, ONTARIO. Open on Tuesday's and Friday's Weekly, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Conveyancer. MONEY TO LOAN. On Mortgages on Farm Property From 5% up.

MILD MAY, - ONT.

Mildmay Market Report.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fall wheat per bu., Oats, Peas, Barley, Potatoes per bushel, Smoked meat per lb, Eggs per doz, Butter per lb, Dried apples.

Giebe & Seiling's Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Peas, Oats, Flour, Family flour, Low Grade, Bran, Shorts, Screenings, Oat Chop, Corn chop, Pea Chop, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Ferina.

How is Your Watch?

Does it stop occasionally, or is it always going but not to be relied on for correct time? Watch Repairing is a prime feature with us.

We keep in stock a fine assortment of Hampden, Columbus, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss Ladies' & Gents' Watches.

Also a new lot of Vases, China Cake Plates, Water Sets, Photo Holders, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Combs, Purses, Pipes, Mouth Organs, Silverware, Spectacles Etc.

C. WENDT....

Mildmay and Wroxeter.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable.

MARION & MARION PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS. Civil & Mechanical Engineers. Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Science, Laval University.

SOON...

You will need Boots and Shoes for the Fall and Winter and

YOU'LL BE SORRY

If you buy before seeing what we offer in

School Shoes for Boys and Girls, Children's Shoes, Women's Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Men's and Boy's Long Boots, Waterproof Men's, Women's & Children's Rubbers. Anything in the shoe line at Popular Prices.

Call and be convinced. Custom work and repairing Butter and Eggs taken as cash.

J. H. Schnurr

WOOL WANTED

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

Wool being low this season, our prices are superior to all other wool dealers...

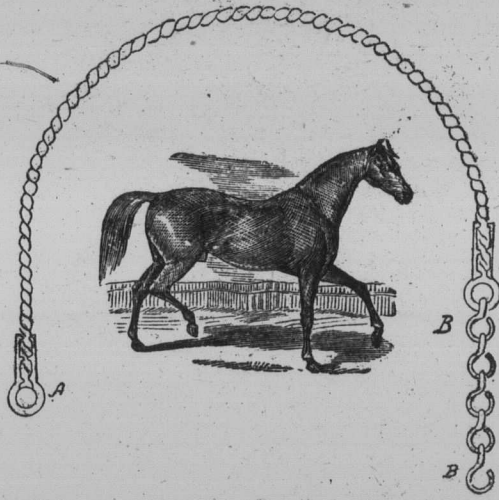
Our stock of Woollens and different lines of Dry Goods now are complete, which we will trade for wool at small or no profits.

Call and see for yourself...

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

McELVIE & HEMPHILL

Berry's Patent Horse Controller.



For use on all horses that have any bad habits, such as

Running Away, Kicking, Shying, Lugging on the Bit, Etc.

By using this attachment the small child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease. Parties wishing to procure one of these attachments can do so by sending 50 cents.

Price 50 Cents.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pamphlets of instructions as to use goes with article.

Richard Berry, Patentee - Mildmay, Ont.

For Sale.

A valuable farm of 100 acres in the Township of Cultross. Large bank barn and good frame house on the premises.

Apply to JAMES JOHNSTON, Mildmay

FOR SALE.

A valuable property, 1/2 of a mile from Mildmay, containing 36 acres of cleared land and 20 acres of hardwood bush.

Apply to W. A. SCHÖENAU, Mildmay.

HENRY TORRANCE, CLIFFORD, ONTARIO. Licensed Auctioneer for Wellington, Bruce and Huron.

OTTO E. KLEIN, Barrister, Solicitor etc.

MONEY to loan at lowest current rates. Accepts collections. 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.

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

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Elora St., nearly opposite the Electric Light plant.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

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

HONOR Graduate Department of Dentistry, Toronto University; Graduate Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

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

SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON. Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hughes & Lount.

Special attention will be given to Gold-Filling and preservation of the Natural Teeth.

B. RULAND...

Licensed Auctioneer FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Is prepared to conduct sales of Farm Stock, Real Estate, Etc. to the satisfaction of his patrons.

Conveyancer, Real Estate Agent. Money to loan at 4 1/2 per cent.

DEEMERTON, P. O.

STRAY CALF

Came to the farm of M. Filsinger, a spring calf, about two months ago. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

Strayed.

Strayed from the premises of Geo. Reinhart, Lot 6, Con. 9, about three months ago, a two year old heifer, red and white, two white hind legs and white star on forehead.

Stray Heifer,

TAKE NOTICE that I have distrained a yearling heifer, red color, with white belly near flank, the owner of which is unknown to me.

JOHN MORRISON, Nov. 22, 99. Lot 34, Con. C. Carrick

Wanted.

A hustling man or firm to represent a strong non-tariff fire insurance company in Mildmay. Address - Gazette Office.

Married

Angst-Haist--In Minto, by Rev. F. Meyer, Mildmay, Mr. Samuel Angst of Howick, to Miss Susanna Haist of Minto, daughter of the late Bernhard Haist.

BORN

STEIGLER--In Mildmay, on Friday, Nov. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Steigler, a daughter.

SCHUMACHER--In Carrick, on Nov. 12th, the wife of Philip Schumacher of a son.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO**

Trade was very dull again at the Western cattle market to-day and looked as though this week would experience the inactivity that prevailed last week. The run was small, 43 loads, representing 600 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 20 calves. There were enough cattle to meet to-day's demand. Prices were about the same as at the close last week.

Export cattle—This branch continues very slow and few cattle wanted. Prices are unchanged as quoted.

Butchers' cattle—Really choice butchers' cattle sell fairly well around \$4 per cwt., but the stock offered to-day was largely medium, mixed and common. Demand for such was poor and sales were effected slowly at low prices of from \$3 25 to \$3 75 per cwt for good cattle and \$2 50 to \$3 for medium and common grades.

Export bulls—A few sold at \$3 to \$4 25 according to size and quality.

Feeders—A number of farmers were on the market looking for steers weighing about 900 lbs. They paid an average of \$3 50 per cwt. Heavier steers sold as high as \$3 75.

Stockers—Not many offered and poor demand. Steers weighing 600 to 650 lbs sold at \$2 20 to \$2 50 and heavier stockers at \$2 75 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch cows—About 15 cows sold at \$30 to \$50.

Bulls—Trade in this line was nominal. Stock bulls, light, sold at \$2 per cwt, light bulls for Buffalo at \$1 75 to \$2 and feeding bulls at \$2 50 to \$3 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Market somewhat dull at unchanged prices. Lambs sold at an average of \$3 25 to \$3 40, export ewes at \$3 25 to \$3 50 and export bucks at \$2 25 to \$2 75.

Hogs—Prices unchanged; no variation announced. Hogs weighing 160 to 200 lbs, natural weight, sold at \$4 per cwt, and light and heavy fats at \$3 62 1/2 per cwt.

B. T. Kuiper of Listowel sold eight fat butchers' cows at \$8 30 per cwt, two cows and one heifer, medium quality, at \$2 75 per cwt and 44 hogs at \$4 per cwt.

P. B. McIlhargey of Lindsay sold to J. Gould two fine two-year-old steers, 2,620 lbs, for export Christmas trade, at a figure considerably above the market price. He sold also some good export cows at \$3 50 per cwt, some butchers' steers and heifers at \$3 25 per cwt and 51 picked lambs at \$3 85 per cwt, 20c above market price.

E. P. McConvey of North Grey sold some lambs at \$3 60 per cwt and 130 hogs at \$3 75 per cwt.

W. H. Dean bought two loads of heavy export cattle at top market price.

Corbett & Maybee bought some 1,000-lb cows and heifers at \$2 75 per cwt.

Dunn bought 200 export sheep, average of \$3 40 per cwt and 200 lambs at the same price.

Last week's total receipts were 2,124 cattle, 1,440 sheep and lambs, 2,756 hogs and 39 calves; weigh receipts, \$114 30.

MAKE MONEY—By ordering harness at once you can get them at low prices while stock lasts. Also bargains in robes, blankets, and belts. Wood wanted at L. A. Hinsperger's.

Garrett A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died on Tuesday morning.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys is the assurance that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this. Backaches and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

Some people who read that 4,000 persons have been killed by an earthquake in the island of Ceram may imagine that they never have brought into the slightest relations with a speck of land so remote and obscure. But in this era of commercial activity, the land is insignificant and isolated indeed which is not represented in the markets of the world by some product or other. The area of pepper and spice cultivated in not very large, and Ceram happens to be in the middle of it. It is not the best of the pepper islands though one of the largest; and probably few of us have not had Ceram pepper on our tables.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, & COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and LIBRARY BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
231 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Babies tortured by flaming, itching eczema, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Berlin, Ont., Nov. 13.—On Sunday morning Detective Klippert, with the assistance of Chief Flynn and Mr. Geo. Bruce, of Waterloo, and County Constable Gastmeier, rounded up a gang of ten tramps, who have been making their home in a sugar boiling shanty on Geo. Koch's farm on the Grand River, near St. Jacobs. On reaching the scene the detective placed his men surrounding the shanty and soon had gang chained together and started for Berlin. They gave their names as James Ford, Toronto, John Shaw, Jacob Blake, John Walker, John Smith, Wm. McDonald, J. S. Smith, Thos. Burns, Lacy and Ed. Read, all of nowhere-in-particular.

**ITCHING
PILES...**

Positively and permanently cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is an absolute cure for piles, and has never been known to fail to cure the worst forms of this disease which has baffled medical skill for ages.

This statement may sound rather strong to persons who do not know the superior merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, but it is perfectly true, and heartily endorsed by the grateful testimony of thousands of men and women who have been cured by it after years of suffering, and after trying many preparations and consulting the best doctors.

Mr. H. Bull, Belleville, Ont., says: "I take pleasure in stating that after thirty years of suffering with Itching Piles, Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely cured me. I tried every remedy that was advertised, with little or no benefit, but as I have told different persons affected as I was, Dr. Chase's Ointment made a perfect cure."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of piles. For sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**DR. GAUTHIER
ENDORSES**

The statement that Mr. Major owes his life to DR. CHASE'S Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. J. T. A. Gauthier, of Valleyfield, Que., writes: "I, the undersigned, certify that the contents of this letter, in regard to the cure of Mr. Isadore Major, by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, is correct."

Here is Mr. Major's letter: "After 20 years of suffering from backache and kidney disease I owe my life to Dr. A. W. Chase. I had tried an endless variety of remedies to no avail, and on the recommendation of a friend began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two pills that night and two next morning gave great relief, and I continued their use until now I am completely cured. My friends are surprised and pleased to see me well again, for I spent hundreds of dollars in vain trying to get cured. Before using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills my back ached so I could not put on my shoes and couldn't sit so. My shoulders were sore, I had headaches and a bad taste in the mouth. These troubles are now entirely gone and what I say I am ready to prove. I have told my friends of my wonderful cure, and many have been greatly benefited by using these pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the greatest kidney cure the world has ever known. One pill a dose, 25c a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED**

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

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS
Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University. Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New Zealand Water Works Assoc., P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Members, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE BLD'G., MONTREAL, CAN. ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOTICE...

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete in all lines comprising

Dress Goods, ladies Jackets, Mens' and childrens' Ulsters, Tweeds, Underwear, Hats & caps, Boots and Shoes, Over-Coats crockery, Gassware and Groceries.

All of which was bought at the Low Price and will be sold accordingly.

Our stock and Prices will compare with all.

All farm produce taken in exchange.

SPAHR BROS.

THE.....
Corner Store Mildmay.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods, Men's & Ladies' Fur Coats, Fur Capes, Fur and Cloth Caps, Ladies Jackets and Over Coats, Wool and Fleece Lined Underwear.

Wool Sheetings and Yarns.

Flannelettes, 30 inches wide at 5 cents.

Boots & Shoes, Rubbers & Sox.

Tweeds and Mantlings. Millinery Men's Soft and Stiff Hats.

Groceries Grocery and Glassware

Terms Cash or Produce.



Our Motto :--- We will not be Undersold.

A. MOYER,
Proprietor.

E. N. BUTCHART,
Manager.

BRITISH FORCES UNITE.

Gen. Yule Has Performed a Brilliant Strategical Move.

The British Forces Will Now Engage Gen. Joubert's Army, Which Outnumbers Them Three to One —Restlessness of Basutos Is Due to Boer Threats.

A despatch from London, says:—The chief item of news from the front Wednesday morning was the announcement that the calling back of General Yule from Dundee was a preconceived plan, the attention being the junction of the two British forces under the command of General White to give battle to the Boers' strong force, instead of engaging the enemy in two sections. The movement was successfully accomplished, General White engaging the attention of the Boers while General Yule's force moved down to the main command.

BRILLIANT MOVEMENT.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says:—Gen. Yule has performed a brilliant strategical movement. By a swift march to the south, leaving Glencoe, he has effected a junction of his forces with those of Sir George Stewart White, slightly to the north of Ladysmith. "The two are now in a position to offer battle. I believe the first attack will be made on the large Free State force which entered Natal by way of Tintwa pass, and which has since been harassing Ladysmith. The military authorities decided that by joining their forces the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time, than by having two small detachments to oppose simultaneously.

HARD FIGHTING SEEN.

"Accordingly, after defeating the Free State troops, they will offer battle to Commandant-General Joubert. Only forty miles now separate the two Boer forces. Hence the need for swift and telling action. "The two sections of the Boer army together number the entire British force by three to one. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident, and there is much enthusiasm. "It is evident from the official despatches that both Commandant-General Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west now occupy strong positions, and that nothing hinders the Boers from following up Gen. Yule's retirement and getting around Ladysmith from the south-east.

It is believed that the Government have other despatches that have not yet been published. The Secretary of State for War left Mr. Choate's residence early at the banquet to Gen. Harrison and proceeded to the War Office, where even after midnight there was much activity.

TRYING TO INCITE BASUTOS.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—The following advices have been received here from Maseru, Basutoland:—A native lately visited a laager of Orange Free State troops just opposite Maseru. He found it to consist of waggon, surrounded by turf, piled three feet high. He noticed only a few Mausers. The Boer commandant questioned him regarding the feelings of the different Basuto chiefs, principally the paramount chief, Lerothodi, and in order to draw the commandant, the native replied that the chiefs sided with the Boers.

Thereupon the commandant said the two Republics wished to kill the British, and to take over and govern the Basutos, restoring to the latter that part of the country which the Free State formerly took from them. As to the British, those whom they failed to kill they would drive into the sea. The commandant wished a decision on the part of Lerothodi and the other chiefs as soon as possible whether they would fight the Boers or the British—because his contingent was anxious to help the Boers elsewhere. He acknowledged that his men were afraid of the Basutos, because their wives and families, as well as their cattle, were within reach of a Basuto incursion. The Boers on the Basutoland frontier, according to the best information obtainable at Muzu, number about 2,500.

TUESDAY'S FIGHT.

General White has telegraphed to the War Office from Riefontein, under date of Oct. 24, saying that in the fight near Ladysmith on Tuesday thirteen of the British force were killed, 93 wounded, and three are missing, the casualties being mostly among the Gloucester Regiment.

CUT THEIR WAY OUT.

A despatch from the London Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Monday, says:—Thirty of the 18th Hussars, who were sent from Glencoe to intercept the retreat of the Boers from Elandslaagte were cut off by the enemy. Under Sergt. Baldrey they bravely fought their way across the Biggarsberg hills, the enemy pursuing and firing at them, at a range of 300 yards along the passes. "They arrived at Ladysmith at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Three of the troopers are missing, owing to the breakdown of their horses. The Boers used a Maxim. A lieutenant of the Hussars, with a party, was driven back to Glencoe. The Hussars were fired at as far down as Moderspruit.

JOUBERT CLOSE AT HAND.

A despatch from London, says:—It is quite evident that the war in Natal has only commenced, and that the Boers are by no means discouraged at losing the first two battles. Many experts are satisfied General Joubert is

able position. The Boer artillery fire was brisk. Another armoured train was held in readiness. At 2 o'clock the second train was sent toward with additional ammunition. The Lancashires behaved splendidly and Col. Scott Turner highly commended them.

Commandant Botha and many Boers were killed. The British loss was three killed and 21 wounded. The engagement was a brilliant success for the British forces.

Another despatch says that the Boers were unable to withstand the splendid charge of the Lancashires, who cleared the hill occupied by the enemy, at the point of the bayonet. The Boer losses are described as very heavy. Col. Scott Turner's force consisted of the local volunteers, who with the Lancashires completed the rout of the burghers, after Murray's artillery had driven them out of their entrenchments. Botha commanded the Boer force.

The fight lasted four hours. Before the sortie Kimberley was apparently in high spirits, as a despatch from there, dated Oct. 23, says everyone was cheerful there at the time, and that a wedding was celebrated there that day. The despatch adds:—"Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by the news of the British successes in Natal. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Kimberley have been notified in the ranks of the Boers."

According to further advices from Kimberley the Boers removed their killed and wounded in carts. No reliable estimate of their losses has been made. The townspeople, including the women, mounted the trenches watching eagerly for the return of the troops.

RUSSARS WERE CAPTURED.

A despatch from London, says:—The mystery of the Eighteenth Hussars is finally cleared in the official report from General White, and there is no doubt how that the Hussars went too far in pursuit of the Boers after the battle of Glencoe, and were captured en masse.

ROYALTY OFF TO THE CAPE.

A despatch from Cork says:—The troopship Siberian embarked a Squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons, with 186 horses, at Queenstown on Wednesday night. The officers include Prince Alexander of Teck, third son of the Duke of Teck, a lieutenant of the 7th Hussars, who served three years ago in Matabeleland. Prince Alexander is volunteering for service once more in South Africa. The Siberian carries also a number of Maxims and a large quantity of ammunition.

GEN WHITE'S POSITION.

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—The proposed attack on the combined forces of Sir George S. White and General Yule by the Orange Free Staters, who are supposed to be coming through Tintwa pass, is still to be realized so far as any reports reaching London are concerned. The British continue to stand in readiness for battle, but apparently the enemy is still out of sight.

All reports from the front predict an early, sanguinary fight. The fact that the Free Staters did not make their expected appearance through the Tintwa pass leads to the well-grounded belief that the Boers have been made aware of the British concentration, and have turned their course so as to join Joubert's Boer force without interruption.

In case the two united forces collide, it is quite likely the most important engagement of the war will be fought. The War Office is still in the dark regarding the true size of either Joubert's or the Free State legions, as the estimates range all the way from 16,000 to 30,000.

Taking the mean estimate as true, the Boers have at least twice as many men as the British, and an equal number of guns. The situation is not the best the British army has seen by any means, but it is relieved considerably by the announcement in a despatch received from Ladysmith that strong reinforcements of artillery and infantry had arrived there from Pietermaritzburg. A despatch also reports that a transport has arrived there with a battalion of the rifle brigade.

A summary of the British military strength is published, showing that the total number of troops now in South Africa is 25,500, including 16,400 who landed since September 8. There are 21,000 men en route, and more than 28,000 yet to be embarked.

MORE TROOPS REACH AFRICA.

From Cape Town also the following despatch was received:—"The troopship Zayathia, whose voyage from Liverpool was delayed by difficulties with her machinery, has arrived with a battery and a half of field artillery. Her sister transport, with an equal force, which has been similarly delayed, is daily expected."

DEATH OF GEN. SYMONS.

The death of Sir William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencoe, who was shot in the stomach in the battle with the Boers there Oct. 20, was officially announced in the House of Commons on Thursday.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Official reports from Kimberley, dated Tuesday, state that Colonel Scott Turner, with 270 men, proceeded northward to MacFarlane's farm where they unsaddled their horses. At 9 o'clock a party of Boers was seen on the right flank and was quickly scattered. Colonel Scott Turner opening fire on them and several of the army being seen to fall. The enemy moved to a sand heap and opened fire on the British, which was returned.

Colonel Scott Turner attempted to prevent the Boers advancing against Col. Murray, but was met with a heavy fire from a dam wall 600 feet on the left. At 11 o'clock Col. Murray ordered 150 men of the Lancashire Regiment to proceed to the north.

An armoured train is already supporting Col. Scott Turner. At midday Col. Murray started also, with two field guns and two Maxims and seventy mounted men. One of the two British guns opened suddenly upon the Boers, who were in an unfavour-

able position. The Boer artillery fire was brisk. Another armoured train was held in readiness. At 2 o'clock the second train was sent toward with additional ammunition. The Lancashires behaved splendidly and Col. Scott Turner highly commended them.

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The maximum speed, was provided with nine extra stokers.

An reinforcements will arrive each day at Cape Town General Buller ought to be in a position very soon to send troops to the relief of Mafeking and Kimberley without depleting the strength of the great army corps which will make a grand parade through Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to Pretoria.

RAISING TROOPS IN HOLLAND.

The British Government has received positive information that a corps, numbering about 1,000 has secretly been raised in Holland to help the Boers. Wealthy Amsterdam merchants found the money for transport equipment, and over 200 men are already en route. The remainder will follow in small detachments as they can obtain transportation, the rendezvous being Koomati Poort, on the Transvaal-Portuguese frontier, where the commandant has been instructed what to do with them. The men travel as returning Transvaal citizens, and it is not believed that the Portuguese authorities can prevent them from proceeding over the railway to the frontier. Probably the British Government has already made some sort of representations to the Dutch Government, but the first confirmatory news will likely come from Delagoa Bay in an announcement that the Dutch have been prevented from landing at Lorenzo Marques, where the Governor is as zealous as though a salaried British agent, acting presumably on instructions from Lisbon.

It is repeatedly asserted that the Transvaal is prepared to issue letters of marque, their accredited envoy, Dr. Leyds, being fully empowered in that regard, and that arrangements are being made at Amsterdam to fit out a swift steamer. It is believed, however, that this particular project has been abandoned, owing to the vigilance of the British ships of war in the English channel, which would have made it hopeless for any privateer to get clear away into the open sea unobserved.

LOOTING OF DUNDEE.

A correspondent of the Central News who witnessed the evacuation of Dundee by the British under General Yule, and who remained in the town was taken prisoner by the Boers, but who was subsequently released, sends the following additional details of the abandonment of the place. "Early Sunday evening the Boers shelled the British camp from batteries in two positions. The British retired out of range as quickly as possible, abandoning the hospital and a great quantity of stores. The townsfolk thereupon became panic-stricken, and took to flight. They left the place on horseback and afoot, making their way through the pitch darkness and heavy rain to Keker's farm and Rowan's farm, several miles south of Dundee. News reached Keker's farm that Gen. Yule had urged instant retreat to Ladysmith, as the Boers surrounded Dundee. Then ensued a pitiable panic. Three hundred persons, including women and children, plodded all night in the torrential rain over the sodden veldt. Some took refuge for part of the night in a Kaffir kraal. The rest went on to Umsinga, Greytown, and Pietermaritzburg, to which places they were followed by those who had sought refuge in the kraal. The refugees at Rowan's farm had not been heard of Monday morning. The few persons who had remained in Dundee were startled when they found that the troops had gone, and they fled hurriedly.

SHELLED THE HOSPITAL.

"The Boers were swarming on the surrounding hills, especially Smith's hill, on which they had been defeated Friday. They commenced shelling the hospital from which a party with a flag of truce went and told Commandant Erasmus that the British and Boer wounded were in the building. Commandant Erasmus expressed regret for shelling the place, and immediately ordered the firing to cease. He said he had mistaken the Indian hospital attendants for soldiers.

"At 10 o'clock a large number of Boer soldiers entered the town, and there ensued a riotous scene. Then a more disciplined contingent entered and planted the Transvaal flag on the Court-house. They informed the few inhabitants that they would not be molested, adding that the Boers only needed provisions, but needed them badly.

WILD SCENE OF LOOTING.

"Subsequently there was a wild scene of looting. The stores were all broken into, the Boers taking the most precious things, such as ladies' clothing, parasols, etc. One burgher, in addition to a load of articles of every conceivable variety, succeeded in tying a bicycle in front of him on his pony. All took a couple of bottles of liquor, which many of the Boers used over-freely. It was owing to this fact that the correspondent, who had been arrested, managed to get away, his guard, who had taken him outside the town, becoming drunk.

The correspondent returned to Dundee to see the finish of the Boer occupation. By Tuesday they had appointed a town guard. The patrols punished the Kaffirs, who had presumed to join in the looting. A proclamation was issued promising safety to those who remained, and generally speaking, the Boers were well conducted. The correspondent saw the funeral of General Symons. He was buried without a coffin, the body being wrapped in a Union Jack.

Meanwhile General Lucas Meyer was informed of the turn of events, and he returned with the Boers, who had been defeated on Friday, to reinforce Commandant Erasmus.

"SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN."

In the afternoon the Boers entered the town in larger numbers, and securing more liquor they became excited and quarrelsome. Some paraded the streets singing, "We are Soldiers of the Queen," a popular song among the British troops. The correspondent then obtained the commandant's permit to go free. He left Thursday, and reached Ladysmith Saturday. He says that

while among the enemy he learned that many of them were returning to their homes, having become tired of the campaign, which was not like what they expected.

It is noticeable that this correspondent, who was the only one present when the Boers captured the town, makes no mention of the brutal shooting down of the town guard reported by other correspondents miles from the scene.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Only 28 loads of offerings came into the western cattle yards this morning, and little business was done. Dullness, poor quality of the cattle, and unchanged prices, were the characteristics of the market.

The supplies of shipping cattle were light, and we had little enquiry; prices range from \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt., for a few choice lots 10 and 15c more was paid.

Good butcher cattle is much wanted, and for the right kind of stuff 4 to 4 1-4c per pound is paid; very choice might bring a little more. Medium and inferior cattle is weak.

Stockers are dull at from 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c per pound.

Feeders and export bulls are unchanged.

Sheep are not wanted, and trade is quiet at from 3 to 3 1-2c per pound.

Lambs are steady at from 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c per pound; top extra choice lambs 4c was paid.

Good veal calves are wanted. About 2,500 hogs were received today. Prices are unchanged, but the market is weak, and the outlook is for lower prices.

Quotations for hogs to-day were 4 1-2c to 5c per lb. for choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., and 4c per lb. for light and fat hogs.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.00	\$4.25
Butcher, choice, do.	3.60	4.00
Butcher, med., to good.	3.25	3.50
Butcher, inferior.	2.25	2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.25	3.25

Sheep and Lambs.

Ewes, per cwt.	3.00	3.30
Lambs, per cwt.	3.25	3.75
Bucks, per cwt.	2.00	2.50
Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2.00	7.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt.	4.12-2	4.37-4
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.00	4.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.00	4.00

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Is dull. Red and white are quoted at 66c to 68c 1-2c west, spring at 66c 1-2c to 67c east and 70c on a low freight to New York, and 60c north and west.

Manitoba wheat is steady at 81c for No. 1 hard grinding in transit and 80c Toronto and west.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Grain—The grain market is quiet and shows little change. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat afloat Fort William is quoted around 68c. October delivery. No. 2 hard was quoted at a price of 3c below. No. 2 oats, afloat Montreal, spot, 30 1-4c to 30 1-2c; peas, 67 1-2c; rye, 61c to 62c; No. 2 barley, 50c to 50 1-2c; and feed barley 48 1-2c; buckwheat, 56 1-2c.

Buffalo, Oct. 31.—Spring wheat—Stronger; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 77 3-8c; new spot, 75 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, new, 72 1-8c. Winter wheat—Nothing doing; No. 2 red, 74 1-2c; No. 1 white, 78c. Corn—Barley steady; No. 2 yellow, 39 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 39 to 39 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, new, 39 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 38 1-4 to 38 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 38 to 38 1-4c; Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 29 1-4 to 29 1-2c; No. 3 white, 28 3-4 to 29c; No. 4 white, 28 to 28 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1-2c.

Rye—No offerings; No. 2 on track, quoted at 63c. Canal freights—About all the offerings of grain were taken this morning; corn went at 3 1-2c, flaxseed and wheat at 4 1-2c, to New York. Flour—Steady.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Flaxseed closed: North-West, \$1.29; South-West, \$1.28 cash; October, \$1.27 3-4; December, \$1.27 1-2; May, \$1.29; Duluth, to arrive, \$1.24; cash, \$1.24 1-4; October, \$1.24; December, \$1.21 1-4; May, \$1.24 1-2.

ALL EUROPE WONDERS

Why the Mobilisation of such Immense British Forces?

A despatch from London, says:—The sensational rumours of the designs of foreign powers inimical to British interests meet with scant credence, though it is admitted it is difficult to explain the immense forces on land and sea which Great Britain is now mobilizing.

In Vienna it is reported that the British naval movements are due to a rumour that Russia, with the assent of France, is about to acquire from Spain Ceuta or some other naval station on the African coast.

Elsewhere it is stated that the movements of the French Mediterranean fleet in the neighbourhood of the Levant, where it could easily be joined by the Russian Black Sea fleet, via the Straits of Dardanelles, are occasioning suspicion.

The German Catholic missionary stations at Kribi and Baumbé, German Cameroon West Africa, have been destroyed by the Bulungo tribesmen. The missionaries fled to the coast. One was wounded.

ACTION COMMENCED.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Defends Itself—Col. James is Acting for the Company.

(From the Toronto Globe.) The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has commenced proceedings against former officers and employees charged with circulating false and libellous charges against the association. The charges were first made with the New York Insurance Department, and when it was found that the department ignored them in its exhaustive report upon the association they were repeated to various New York newspapers until one was found willing to give them publicity. Col. E. C. James, the eminent attorney in New York, is acting for the association, and the charges are to be pushed vigorously, not only against the original offenders, but also against anyone repeating the libellous statements. The move of the Mutual Reserve will, it is believed, commend itself to all honest men, and all who are interested in the association. It is a move that should have been made long ago. For years it has been slandered and vilified through journals that are no credit either to the insurance business or to journalism. These attacks have been put in circular form, and sold by the thousands to competing companies, who supply their agents with them, who, in turn, distribute them among the people with a view to prejudice public opinion against the association.

One will naturally inquire what the Mutual Reserve has done to merit such unfair treatment. Its greatest sin seems to be that it has saved its policy-holders about forty millions of dollars which its competitors would have taken from them, and to this charge it pleads guilty. But why it should be abused for working for the people's interest is difficult to understand, unless it is on the principle that the most clubs and stones are always found under the best apple tree, and no doubt the insuring public will take that view of it. Indeed, it looks as though the question of the future would be whether the public are to work for the stockholders of insurance companies, or their own families, as the business seems to be drifting into the hands of a few manipulators. In other words, is it to be life insurance for the people or for the few?

There is one thing evident, when the association has come through such a rigid examination at the hands of an impartial Department of Insurance, who, but is "compelled" to say they are absolutely solvent with practically a million dollars of surplus over and above all liabilities actual or contingent, they have nothing to fear in the future. Had the law been carried out and justice done the association, it would have shown nearly two million dollars of a surplus. This is the strongest endorsement the association could possibly get. Not only so, but the thoughtful mind it means that eble, and that the vile attempt that the association is practically invincible, and that the vile attempt that has been made to injure the interests of thousands of policy-holders will end in inspiring still greater confidence in the association, leading on to still greater achievements in the future, making thousands of homes happy at the lowest cost consistent with absolute safety.

The very men whom the shoulderers thought to please have long since been disgraced with their self-elected champions and ashamed that their business should seem to need such helpers. The Mutual Reserve Fund will doubtless follow up vigorously those who have fouly tried to injure it, and all honest men will hold up its hands, for the public loves fair play and is already tired of the persecution by disappointed money-seekers of an association which, with serious problems to solve, is honestly trying to meet them.

THE CARRIAGE FOR WOMEN.

One reason for the popularity of the automobile among women is that it is such an absolutely clean conveyance. There is no dust to speak of; no mud thrown up by the hoofs of horses, and the most immaculate costume loses none of its freshness after the drive. Then there is a safety about the horseless carriage which also appeals to every woman who had been condemned to drive behind what is known as "ladies' horses," those staid old slow-going animals that are tagged safe and reliable enough to be trusted under a feminine rein. Women like good horses, but very few have the strength and skill necessary to drive them. That they are advancing in this particular accomplishment is proved by the fact that at recent horse shows women have carried off many of the first prizes. But the automobile, at present, is the chosen conveyance, and there is little doubt that New York will soon see many of the carriages propelled by fair hands that have been trained to handle the brakes, to back and steer in the very adept fashion that Newport women are exploiting this summer. The fact that the electric carriages have been exiled from the park drives has militated against their use in town, but that restriction is to be removed shortly, and this autumn the girls will probably glory in the use of these new-fangled driving machines, rejoicing in them all the more in that they eliminate from the life of womanhood, one persistent terror, the cabman.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which Will Prove Worth Reading.

Six undertakers in Hartford, Conn., were recently summoned at midnight, by telephone, to a house wherein no one was dead. The duped undertakers were mad enough to coffin the ghostly joker.

Married people outlive the unmarried, the temperate and industrious live longer than the gluttonous and idle, and the residents of civilized nations live longer than those of uncivilized countries.

In Austria babies are allowed to sip beer at the age of three months, and some proud mothers are given to bragging about the quantity of the beverage which little Gretchen or Heinrich can dispose of.

Murder is not considered a very great crime by the Parsees of India. According to their code, a murderer receives ninety stripes on his bare back while the man who neglects his dog receives 200 stripes.

When a Man and Woman

Are married, romance ceases and history begins. When you get Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or Hay Fever disappears, and health begins. Catarrh will cure—absolutely cure—Catarrh. There is no danger or risk in using this pleasant and effective remedy. It cures by the inhalation of medicated air, which is sent by the air you breathe to the minutest cells and passages of the lungs, and bronchial tubes. It cures because it cannot fail to reach the right spot. You breathe, it does the rest. \$1.00 at all druggists, or direct by mail. Send 10c in stamps for sample outfit to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

Whenever a black cat passes a Hindoo sentry at Bombay he gravely salutes it in military style. This is because of a superstition which leads him to believe that the cat contains the soul of a British officer.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal. During a recent small-pox outbreak in Altoona, Pa., all cats and dogs in infected houses were put to death, by order of the Board of Health. This was to prevent the spread of the disease by these animals roaming from house to house.

LUBY'S Gives new life to the hair. It makes it grow and restores the color. Sold by all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

CIGAR BOX MAKING. The construction of a cigar box may seem to be a very simple matter to the novice, but the box passes through 19 different processes before it is ready to receive the cigars.

"Pharaoh 10c." Parson, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

An artisan well is on the farm of Charles Schaffer, at Wapukoneta, Ohio. He lately turned on the water to irrigate his parched lawn, and with the fluid came myriads of little fish of the black bass variety, from two to four inches in length.

CALLA LILY CREAM ensures a youthful complexion. Send 25 cents for trial bottle, or post card for circular on skin and complexion. Address W. J. USQUART, 429 Queen St. W., Toronto.

The champion speller of Missouri is Judge Henry S. Kelly, of St. Joseph. He can spell any word in the English language, with which he is familiar, has written three law books, and no printer has been able to discover an error in the orthography of his manuscript.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E.C. K.W. Grove's signature is on each box.

ARTIFICIAL PAVING BLOCKS. The newest artificial paving blocks to be adopted in Germany are made by combining coal tar, sulphur and chlorate of lime.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY. The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. \$1.50 & up. Hotel Carslake, European Plan. Rooms from \$1.45 up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop's. AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot—two blocks from C.P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

BULL FIGHTS IN PARIS. Paris is to have its bull fights to add to the excitement of its populace. The arena, however, will not be within the city walls, but at Engien, which is some 12 minutes' journey by train.

ELEPHANTS HAVE EIGHT TEETH.

Elephants have only eight teeth, two below and two above on each side. All baby elephants' teeth fall out when the animal is about 14 years old, and a new set grows.

When a Londoner desires to express deep grief for the loss of a relative he puts orange on his cane.

NORTH BRUCE NOW

Soon There Won't be a Leg Left for Diabetes to Stand on.

All Over the Country Diabetes is Being Vanquished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.—Thomas Brooks, of North Bruce, This Time—His Case Required Two Dozen Boxes.

North Bruce, Oct. 30. However it is in other parts of Ontario this big toe of the province knows the value of Dodd's Kidney Pills for Diabetes. It was not so long ago since Diabetes was considered incurable throughout Bruce County. Anyone who contracted Diabetes, or its twin malady Bright's Disease, were given up as hopeless by physicians and friends. And some of the most prosperous, popular and influential men in Bruce have been carried off by Diabetes.

Seldom, indeed, nowadays is a death from Diabetes in this district. Dodd's Kidney Pills are too well known here for that. Diabetes is cured before it advances to a dangerous degree generally, though there have been cases where prejudiced people, trying every-thing under the sun before resorting to Dodd's Kidney Pills, have been snatched from the edge of the grave by their use.

The case of Mr. Thomas Brooks, of North Bruce, belongs somewhat to this latter class. Mr. Brooks says: "I was troubled with Diabetes. I consulted a doctor, but he could not help me. I have also used other medicines, but got no relief. I have used two dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am completely cured. I can highly recommend this medicine above all others. Two years ago I could not look up to the top of a building, my back was so bad. Now I can stoop and bend with ease. The doctors wanted to perform an operation, but I would not allow this. Dodd's Kidney Pills are better than doctors."

A crow hatchery, the only one in the world, has been established in Brookville, Pa. The crow's eggs are hatched in an incubator, and when the birds are eight weeks old they are guillotine. The heads sell for twenty-five cents each, and are used as ornaments for bonnets.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF Invigorates and Strengthens. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

INDEFINITE. Husband—This paper is a man wastes fully one-third of his sleep. Wife—Does that include puts in at church?

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. See and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

HELP. Hicks—To be strictly up-to-date you should get an automobile. Nayson—I suppose I auto; but—

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its curative work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CLEVELAND & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE TRAGIC JOKE. Virginia, never fall in love with a man who hasn't any sense of humor. Why, Aunt Alice? I refused one once; he took me seriously and never asked me again.

W P C 996

CALVERT'S Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. Carters GOLD OURE 10c. Cures in a jiffy. P. Mc Cormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

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

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

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

METHODIST. Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. G. Curle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 9 p.m. Rev. R. KEEFER, Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

C. M. E. A. No. 70—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. A. BROCHMANN, Pres. J. J. ENIGLER, Sec.

C. O. F. Court Mildmay, No. 166, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGinn C. R. M. Filsinger, Secy.

C. O. C. F. No. 166—meets in the Forester's Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 9 p.m. J. C. JASPER, Sec.

A. O. U. W. 416, meets in the Forester's Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. JOHN MCGAVIN M. W. J. N. SCHEFTER Sec.

I. O. F. Meets on the last Wednesday of each month. J. W. WARD, C. R. W. L. JOHNSON, Sec.-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 Com. M. JASPER, R. K.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH	
Mail	7:33	Mixed	1:55 p.m.
Mixed	10 a.m.	Express	10:15 p.m.

Local Affairs

—Ig. Beenic's sale takes place on Tuesday, Nov. 28th. See advt on another page.

—Some person entered Schwalm's mill on Monday night and carried away a good 12 foot belt.

—There was a good attendance at Lenahan's sale on Wednesday. J. J. Weichert of Neustadt, wielded the hammer.

—There are rumors afloat to the effect that a wedding is to take place in which one of our popular young men is to figure prominently.

—Mrs. Butchart, sr., who has been visiting friends in Pennsylvania for the past few months, returned to Mildmay on Friday last. Her daughter, Mrs. Williams accompanied her.

—Parties who are contemplating holding auction sales this season will do well to have their sale bills printed at this office. Bills will be printed in English and German on the shortest notice at very reasonable prices. We also have put in stock a good supply of the latest job type and are prepared to do up-to-date job work in all branches.

—The **MILDWAY GAZETTE** to the end of the century for \$1.00.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herringer spent Sunday in Brussels.

—Mr. J. D. McNab, civil engineer, is in town at present. He did some surveying on Main street.

STRAY DOG.—A stray hound came to the premises of John Schweitzer on Saturday Nov. 4th. For information call at this office.

—Mr. and Mrs. Con. Sachs have moved to the 12th concession where they will reside with their son-in-law, Wm. Dickson. Albert will finish his trade at W. H. Huck's.

—Jos. Kunkel has moved the old slaughter building in his lot up to the corner store opposite his shop, and will use it for storing lumber in.

—We are sorry to report the illness of Mr. Felix Zettel, who is under the doctor's care. We hope to hear of his recovery.

—John Hundt's shooting match at Otter Creek last week was well attended and some very good shooting was done. L. Buhlman brought home six turkeys and geese.

—Messrs. Wm. and Ed. Boehmer of Chesley were in town on Saturday. Their father underwent a serious operation which we are glad to state proved successful. Mr. Boehmer will be confined to the house for a month.

—The shower of Leonides last week was invisible on account of the clouds, but observers say that they could detect what appeared to be myriads of tiny flashes beyond the clouds. These showers occur every 43 years and those who witnessed the last display say it was magnificent.

—Belmore has a representative in the Canadian Contingent to South Africa in the person of Mr. John Adams, a son of Mr. Charles Adams who resides there. This young man went west two years ago and attended a military college last winter. His father received a letter from him before he left Quebec. We hope he may have a safe return.

—There was no service in the German Evangelical church here on Sunday on account of the Dedication services at Walkerton. A large number from Mildmay, Hanover and Chesley were present and at all the services the church was filled to overflowing. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, of Reading, Pa. performed the dedication ceremony and preached three powerful sermons. The offerings were very liberal and we learn were very satisfactory. The Mildmay choir provided music for the German services.

—A happy event took place at Walkerton last Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Mr. George Duffy of the 4th of Carriek was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Clayton of Paisley. Mr. Wm. White and Miss Rachel Clayton of Paisley assisted the groom and bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. A. Morr of Walkerton. The party were given a warm reception at the home of the bride's parents, and a very enjoyable time was spent. We join with the many friends of the newly wedded couple in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

—Miss Allie Jasper of Owen Sound visited friends here this week.

—George Lambert has returned from Muskoka where he has been on business.

—Mr. W. Richards is moving his family to Hanover. Mr. Richards will still reside in Mildmay.

—We have made arrangements to send to new subscribers the "Toronto Daily Star" and the "Mildmay Gazette" for one year for \$1.50.

—A couple of young fellows were in town on Tuesday, and secured the use of the town hall for this evening, when they intend giving an entertainment.

—Chas. Wandt is having his jewelry store renovated this week, and has made other improvements, in anticipation of a big Christmas trade.

—John Gillen of Clifford was in town on Tuesday and got into a row. It cost him \$2.70. Others who are in the habit of doing the same trick will please take a note of this.

—Bishop Breyfogel gave a lecture in the new Evangelical church at Walkerton on Monday evening. Several from here were present and report the lecture well worth hearing.

—We received this week twelve double stanzas of poetry, which no doubt was intended to be published, but as the contribution is anonymous, we will have to hold it over till next spring for publication.

—On Tuesday evening as Uncle Palm was putting down hay in the Commercial Hotel stable, he fell through the opening to the floor, and the doctor says one of his ribs is broken. It was a hard fall and will necessitate Uncle's taking a rest for a week or so. We hope he may quickly recover.

—Albert Wilhelm, who was employed at Anthony Schneider's last year as farm hand, was married at Formosa last Tuesday to Miss Helen Kreitz of Carriek. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Gehl. We extend congratulations.

—We learn that there is some dissatisfaction over the result of the Gress-Hoeker case, which came off recently. It appears that a fork was not used in the fracas, as was published in the local papers. These reports naturally give Mr. Gress a bad reputation, but he is a peaceable character.

—On Monday afternoon a single rig containing three men was driven out of the Royal Hotel stable at such a speed that one of the occupants was thrown out and twisted in the wheel. However he was not seriously hurt and the journey continued at a healthier pace.

—An accident occurred on the 2nd concession of Carriek last Monday. Louis Miller and a companion were chopping a crooked tree on the Zimmerman farm and in falling the butt of the tree remained fast to the stump. Miller went up to trim the tops while his companion was chopping the tree free from the stump, when the tree turned over and struck Miller severely about the hips. No mark was to be seen of his injury but he must have been struck hard as there is little hope of his recovery.

—We regret to be called upon to record the death of Elfrida Marie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Schefter, which took place on Tuesday, at the age of about ten months. The child suffered with pneumonia a little over a week when death came to its release. The funeral takes place this morning to the R. C. cemetery. The parents have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

—Halton Harper was the victim of a hold-up on Tuesday night. He had been thrashing out west of Mildmay lately and on Tuesday evening he walked to John Haines' to pay his taxes. As he was approaching Mr. Haines' gate he was overtaken by three men, and as they looked suspicious, Halton threw his purse and watch away and awaited developments. Halton however was no match for his three assailants, who beat him about the head and kicked him until consciousness left. They then searched his pockets, and finding nothing of much value, denuded him and threw him over the fence. Halton regained consciousness about an hour after, and managed to walk to Haines', where his wounds are now being attended to. Messrs. John and George Haines instituted a search for the watch and purse, and succeeded in finding them. The purse contained about \$50. The night being very dark, Halton was unable to recognize any of his assailants. We hope the guilty parties may be brought to justice.

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