

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 13.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY AUGUST 18, 1904.

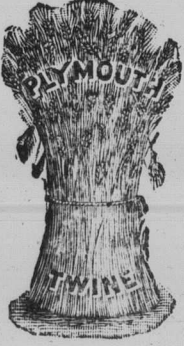
No. 33

**Get The Habit**  
OF DEPOSITING  
**Your Money In**  
**The Traders Bank, Clifford.**

Assets over \$19,000,000. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Highest current rates of interest paid. No notice of withdrawal required.

**R. H. Narvey,** Manager.

**Binder Twine**



We are agents for the celebrated  
**Plymouth Twine.**

If you want a good reliable twine, see that it has this "Trade Mark."

"HARVEST TOOLS."

Hay forks, ropes, pulleys. Paris Green and Rocksalt also on hand.

We have on hand a number of coal-oil stoves at greatly reduced prices.

**C. Liesemer,** Corner Hardware

**Great Bargains**  
IN  
**In Men's and Children's Underwear and Overcoats.**

Every line of Underwear is going to be sold at actual cost price in order to make room for spring stock—the same applies to Overcoats and Ready made suits.

**J. J. Stiegler**

**CARRICK COUNCIL.**

Townhall, Mildmay, August 15th, 1904.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were referred to finance committee and recommended to be paid.

Report of Finance Committee.

R. B. Clement, 14 9 inch tiles ...	12 60
Peter Kreitz, 229 loads gravel ...	11 67
Peter Kuhry, 99 loads gravel ...	2 95
F X Beingsner, 178 lds gravel ...	8 90
Joseph Seifred, 126 loads gravel ...	6 30
Jos Koehmstedt, 156 lds gravel ...	7 70
Jos Kloepfer, 11 yds gravel ...	77
Paul Hoffarth, 103 loads gravel ...	5 15
Nich Schnitzler, 32 " " " " ...	1 60
Henry Kaufmann, 233 " " " " ...	11 48
C Rich, building culverts etc ...	6 00
Schwartz & Fedy, 39 lbs spikes ...	69
Geo Schwalm, 196 feet scantling ...	3 92
Wm Adamson, Tile ...	24 81
Jas Johnston, Reg B D M's etc ...	35 14
J P Huudt, cedar timber ...	2 60
F X Kieffer, building culvert ...	4 00
Dr A H Macklin, ex'aining H of R ...	2 00
Conrad Eidt, 188 loads gravel ...	9 40
V Rittiger, 15 yds gravel ...	90
John F Waechter, 304 yds gravel ...	1 88
John Butler, building 1663 feet cement walk ...	99 78
D W Clubine and others work on cement walk ...	8 00
Stephen Waechter, 70 lds gravel ...	3 50
J A Johnston, 200 Vrs Lists etc ...	50 00
J J Schill, 125 yds gravel ...	7 50
F Harper, p'ting in cement cul't ...	6 00
Louis Macke, 95 loads gravel ...	4 75
D Stember, 90 loads gravel ...	4 50
Wm Kleist, running grader etc ...	22 20
C Fletscher, digging ditch con C ...	5 00
Jacob Dippel, 115 loads gravel ...	5 75
Wm Lewis, cement tiles ...	87 00
Weiler & Son, lumber account ...	18 46
Fred Biemann, building culvert ...	19 50
C Liesemer, supplies ...	10 79
A Kramer, cement abutments con 12, and extras ...	150 00
Members of council, M Filsinger ...	9 00
" " " " C Schmidt ...	8 00
" " " " J Lerch ...	4 00
" " " " C Waack ...	8 00
" " " " E N Butchart ...	6 00

By Law No. 11 to Levy Dog tax was read a first time.—Carried.

By Law No. 12 to levy rates was read a first time.—Carried.

Schmidt—Lerch—That by laws Nos. 11 and 12, he now read a second and third time, and finally passed.—Carried

The rates for the year are as follows

County rate	1.54 mills, 3249 26
Township rate	8-10 mills, 1688 25
Statutory Levy for public school teachers	1.52 mills, 2895 12
P S S Trustees requisitions	4024 62
R O S Trustees requisitions	2856 90
P S S No 14 Sinking fund & Cou-pon	279 00
Fire Dept Sinking Fund & Coupon	330 00
Dog Tax	530 00

Butchart—Waack—That Henry Anthony pay the sum of four dollars to Treasurer as commutation of Statute Labor for current year and that said sum be paid over to the pathmaster in 1905 to be expended in road division No. 3.—Carried.

A deputation from the Council of the township of Normanby was heard relating to the road through the village of Neustadt and northwards in the township of Normanby, and asking this council to co-operate with the township of Normanby to establish and maintain said road as a deviation from the Normanby and Carrick townline.

Butchart—Waack—That the Reeve take legal advice in reference to the request of the council of the township of Normanby re establishing and maintaining road through Neustadt village and northward as a deviation from the Normanby and Carrick townline, and that this council consider the matter fully after receiving said advice. Then advise the council of the township of Normanby as to what action this council may take in the premises.—Carried.

Waack—Butchart—That \$25 be granted to improve the hill referred to in the petition of John Farrell and others at last meeting of Council. To be expended by mover of motion.—Carried.

Lerch—Schmidt—That the Reeve and E. N. Butchart attend to the construction of cement sidewalk on Absalom St South in terms of petition of property owners.—Carried.

Butchart—Waack—That a cement sidewalk be built five feet wide on Absalom St. alongside C. Liesemer's new hardware store on condition that Mr. Liesemer pay 50% of cost of same and the whole cost of space between the building and said 5 foot sidewalk, and

that gravel be hauled by Statute Labor and the plank from old sidewalk be used for repairs.—Carried.

Schmidt—Lerch—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday the 26th day of October next.—Carried.

**JAMES JOHNSTON,** Clerk.

**LAKELET.**

Jno. D. Scott of Fordwich and the Binkley Bros. of our hamlet are out with their threshing outfits and getting plenty to do. Both have traction engines, no doubt Albert Haskins of Huntingfield is on the move too.

The most terrific hail storm ever witnessed in this section of country passed over the burg last Wednesday forenoon and committed terrible havoc among some of the farmers, even the burghers suffered, in the loss of windows and garden stuff. The following had almost all their oats stripped and levelled: John Wolf, James Wright, Hooley farm, Peter Dickett and Louis Lish. Those who lost considerably, but much less than those mentioned are: Chris Binkley, Con Rever, David Hubuck, Joseph Heimbecker, Fred Krueger, Wm Gedkie and R. G. Nay. After its destructive work here, little was done for a couple of miles when it again raged north of Clifford and destroyed an immense lot of grain there.

The garden party under the auspices of the Episcopal church held at the home of Mr. Geo. Horton last Thursday evening was a success in every respect. There was a very large crowd present. The proceeds amounted to \$6021. The program furnished was an excellent one, the Fordwich brass band was much in evidence.

Neustadt butter factory appears to be taking the lead in the amount paid for butter. For June and July 15 cents per lb was paid by Neustadt a much higher figure than was paid by any of the surrounding factories.

The fall wheat is not deceiving its looks, when threshed it looks bad enough.

Mrs. Robertson of Montreal and her daughter Edna are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Cook of the hamlet.

Wm. Gedkie is getting a new water wheel in the chopping mill here, when he intends to chop with water power, and throw the engine aside.

**Clifford.**

Mr. Lloyd has finished the sidewalk work here, has taken his men to Walkerton, where he has work enough to keep going the balance of the year.

Mr. Jacob Maurer has bought Derby colts from Mr. John Darroch, of Yautam, Mr. Peter Kauffmann, one mile north of Deemerton. In each case paying \$60 for them, to be delivered after weaning, when three months old.

A representative of the patentee of the Acetylene Gas System of lighting was in town last week, to see if a plant could not be installed here. At Milverton and about 40 other places of this size, it is working admirably. A public meeting to consider this matter was held in the town hall on Thursday evening.

Mr. G. H. Whyte is at Toronto as representative of Clifford Lodge, No. 214, Independent Order of Oddfellows, at Grand Lodge meeting. Mr. G. E. Robb was the representative elected, but was detained from going on account of serious illness of a brother, expected to arrive at the old home near Clinton, from Colorado, this week.

Mr. M. B. Mathewson has purchased the skating rink building from J. S. Dewar, of Toronto, and will utilize the material in building a new barn on the farm. As the rink is 120 feet long and the frame is composed of first-class old-time timber, the material will be of admirable service to Mr. Mathewson.

The Montreal Star imagines that since Dowie's son, "the unkissed," has succeeded in landing a bride worth five million dollars, that a great many young men will commence qualifying for the "unkissed" class.

**Additional Locals.**

—All indebted to the Gazette are requested to send in their remittances at once.

—Rural schools re-opened on Monday after the summer vacation. There is no change in the teaching staff in the Mildmay public school.

—Wm. Robinson's barn in Turnberry was struck by lightning on Saturday morning, and totally destroyed. The year's crop also went up in smoke.

—The Children's Day service in the Evangelical church on Sunday afternoon attracted an immense congregation. The greater part of the program was given by the Sunday School scholars. Rev. Mr. Meyer of Walkerton and Mr. Damm of Alfeldt also gave interesting addresses.

—Charles Wolfram's barn on the 10th concession of Carrick was struck by lightning during the heavy rainstorm on Saturday morning. Fortunately it was a cold stroke, and the barn was not ignited. The gable end of the barn was badly damaged, however, and the shingles torn off the roof. The loss is pretty well covered by insurance.

**HUNTINGFIELD.**

Albert Haskins has started out with his Lion thresher.

Mr. R. Wynn sold a fine bunch of cattle the other day to Ben Kerwin of Clifford.

Mrs. G. Vogan of the 2nd of Carrick is away for a month's visit with friends in London and Woodstock.

Rev. Mr. Wilson of Lucas occupied the pulpit in McIntosh church on Sunday, and preached a fine sermon.

Our Sunday School is prospering greatly under the new superintendent John Darroch. The attendance is growing rapidly.

Our school re-opened on Monday. Miss Sanderson looks hale and hearty after her summer vacation.

The hailstorm on Wednesday afternoon of last week did considerable damage south of here. The losers were John Wolfe, Con. Reeve, James Wright, Henry Lush and John Greenley. These farmers had their crops threshed out by the hail. Nearly all the windows in Lakelet were broken.

**THE PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.**

The prize list of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which will be held at Guelph from December 5th to 9th, 1904, has just been revised. After a careful review of the rules and regulations as embodied in the prize list, we notice that the only important change is with reference to the Dairy Test. In former years the test was started on Monday of the week of the show and ended on Wednesday. This necessitated the closing of the Dairy Department to the public until the Fair was half over and owing to the large amount of clerical work involved the results of the test could not be posted earlier than Friday. The management has acted in the interest of both exhibitors and visitors by having the test begin on Saturday and end on Monday. Visitors will now have access to the Dairy Department during the full time of show, and the complete results of the test can be posted no later than Wednesday. Arrangements are being made to have individual results posted in front of each cow, so that complete information will be available to visitors at the time they are examining the competing animals.

A substantial increase has been made in the amount of the prizes, the offerings for regular and special prizes making a total value of \$8252.50. This amount is apportioned to the different departments as follows:—Beef Cattle, \$1922.00; Dairy Cattle, \$1240.00; Sheep, \$1652.00; Swine and Bacon Hogs, \$1526.00; Poultry, \$1447.50; Pet Stock and Dressed Poultry, \$565.00; Total amount of prizes, \$8252.50.

A half dozen Italians, belonging to the gang of railroaders at Harriston paraded the streets Sunday afternoon, playing a concertina and apparently having a good time. As they played in Italian no one knew whether they were desecrating the Sabbath or not.



# JAPS LOSE 10,000 MEN

## Fierce Battle Said to Have Been Fought on Saturday

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A telegram from Chefoo, dated Aug. 7, says that according to Chinese information a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur Aug. 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

### DRIVEN BACK INTO HARBOR.

A despatch from Tokio says: Admiral Togo reports that at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers Akabono and Oboro reconnoitred the entrance of Port Arthur. While they were engaged in this work fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers pushed out of the port. When they came within range of the Japanese boats they separated, four going west, three east, and seven south, and attempted to envelop the Japanese destroyers. Forty minutes later the Japanese, at a range of three miles, exchanged a hot fire with the three Russian boats that had steamed to the east. The Russians turned when near Hsiensheng, and the Japanese drove them back to the entrance of Port Arthur. The Japanese destroyer Inazuma arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, and the three boats attacked the remaining eleven Russian boats and drove them back into Port Arthur. Admiral Togo praises the bravery of the officers and crews of the Akabono, Oboro and Inazuma in frustrating the designs of the Russians against great odds.

### WELL PROVISIONED.

A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War has been informed that Port Arthur has received a fresh supply of ammunition by sea, showing that the blockade is incomplete. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that the French Embassy there has received good news from the French naval attaché at Port Arthur, who says there are sufficient provisions in the place. Milk and eggs are abundant. The general health is satisfactory.

### NEAR MAIN DEFENCES.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio, under date of Aug. 7, says that there are unofficial reports there that the Japanese have captured commanding positions north and north-east of Port Arthur at a distance of 2,750 yards from the main line of Russian defences.

### MUTILATION OF DEAD.

A despatch from Tokio says: Gen. Oku reports that the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which was in the Liao River, was blown up by the Russians just before they evacuated New-Chwang. Her armament went down with her.

Gen. Kuroki reports that at Kushulintz and Yungbu he captured eight officers and 260 men, un wounded, and buried eight officers and 506 men.

A specially reports that detailed medical examinations of the bodies of five scouts found at different places in the Saimatsza region show that they were mutilated after being disabled. The face and neck of one man had been skinned and the left eyelid removed while the man was alive.

### DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

Detailed reports reaching the Russian War Office from Gen. Kourapatkin's generals show that the Russian losses July 30, July 31 and Aug. 1 did not exceed 4,000. The Japanese are believed to have lost at least an equal number.

From a comprehensive review of the fighting obtained it appears that most of the Russian losses were sustained on the Saimatsza road and between Simouching and Hai-Chang. The two divisions of the late Gen. Keller's corps did not make a serious resistance at the Yangso Pass, falling back on Lion-Hsiang-shan, with scarcely any casualties. Similarly Gen. Stasberg's and Gen. Zaroubaiel's troops retired upon Anshanshan, half-way between Hai-Chang and Liao-Yang, without heavy fighting or loss.

The greatest number of casualties was sustained by Gen. Horschelmann, who, with the Ninth European Division, held Kuchatzi and Yusha Pass, on the Saimatsza road. The fighting there was of the most desperate and bloody character. A single regiment lost 25 per cent., or 800 men, before they withdrew toward Anping.

Another point where most stubborn resistance was made was at Nanga Pass, a position between Simouching and Hai-Chang, which was held by Gen. Zassalitch, who had been placed in command of a newly-formed corps, including the Thirty-first division, belonging to the Tenth European corps, and two Siberian battalions, altogether 14,000 men.

Gen. Zassalitch's misfortune at the Yalu River was duplicated, owing to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. He was making a splendid fight, until he suddenly discovered that the Japanese gunners were enfilading his batteries. It appears that Zassalitch in this case was not to blame. The information that Gen. Zaroubaiel had received orders to retire had not yet reached him, with his own orders for withdrawal of the Russian support of the right, and consequently he allowed the Japanese to take up a new position, suddenly unmask batteries, and overwhelm the Russian gunners, who made desperate efforts to remove their pieces, but were compelled to leave six of them behind.

### VICTORY A COSTLY ONE.

According to a detailed report received at Tokio from Gen. Kuroki, one of the heaviest reverses which befell the enemy during the engagement at Yushulintzu, on July 31st, was at Pyenling, five miles south of Yushulintzu, where our detachment turned the flank of the retreating Russians. "Our detachment consisted of three infantry regiments, with four guns, which fired on the whole line of the enemy at a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. On the afternoon of the same day the Russians approached the scene of the battlefield with a Red Cross flag for carrying away their wounded, which we permitted, stopping our fire."

A second despatch reads as follows: "Gen. Oku sends the following additional report concerning the attack of last Sunday on Tumuching: "Our casualties in this engagement reached 860, of which 194 were killed and 666 wounded. We buried with due honor about 700 of the enemy's dead. We captured six field guns, many rifles, shells, and large quantities of flour, barley, ammunition, etc."

Gen. Kuroki reports that our casualties in the engagement of Yushulintzu and Yangtzuiling reached 946, including 40 officers. The enemy's casualties are estimated at 2,000 at least. We captured eight officers, 149 men, two field guns, many rifles, tents, shells and several other things."

### WHAT TOKIO EXPECTS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The National Zeitung prints a telegram from Tokio, stating that there are five Japanese divisions before Port Arthur, part of them within three and a half miles of the fortress, and that there are altogether 20 Japanese divisions in Manchuria. The telegram says that Tokio is expecting the fall of Port Arthur and the capitulation of Gen. Kourapatkin on the same day.

### THE RETREAT GENERAL.

A despatch from Tokio to the London Times says it is expected that the Russians will make their next stand at Anshanshan, but there are indications of a general retreat to Mukden.

### MORTALITY FROM HEAT.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the heat in Corea and Manchuria is unbearable. The mortality among the Japanese troops is 20 per cent. Among the Russians it is worse, over 25 per cent.

### BRAVE JAPANESE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War is in possession of information that, although several thousand Russians have fallen in the recent engagements at Port Arthur, there is no immediate danger of the fall of the fortress. The forces on the northern and north-western front are almost all held by the Russians, who dealt terrible destruction upon the Japanese in their recent attacks. The Japanese advanced like beings heedless of death and insensible to pain. They were mowed down like grass.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese positions at Port Arthur are exposed to the fire of the forts, and that the besiegers must either advance or evacuate the positions.

### RUSSIANS ARE IMPROVING.

The correspondent of the London Times at Kuroki's headquarters, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says:—Sunday's action demonstrated an improvement in the enemy's method of rifle fire and concealment trenches. There was, however, no effort to screen the artillery. The latter held a conspicuous advantage over the Japanese guns in range and weight, but failed to employ indirect fire. The enemy's infantry in triple trenches defended the right flank tenaciously, making the Japanese advance impossible and causing about 400 casualties. The Russian losses in this portion of the engagement were small.

### RUSSIAN CREDIT.

A correspondent of the London Times in Russia says:—The first ef-

fects of the war are beginning to be felt on Russian credit at home, which was already considerably shaken. Many important orders for military stores are not being paid for in ready money, but by bills payable two years from date. Moreover, although the amount of paper money issued is stated officially to be not more than £12,000,000, it is believed the sum is three or four times larger. Russian credit at home and abroad is based entirely upon the presence of a large gold reserve, and the Government is sparing no effort to keep the gold in the country. The normal declared discount of the Imperial Bank will be discounted bills on the Nijni Novogorod Fair this year, as it has always done, for every-thing in the business world is now very uncertain, and the bank wishes to run no risks.

### NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A despatch to the London Exchange Telegraph Co. from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Russia has concluded negotiations with German bankers for a large loan, which will enable her to continue the war indefinitely.

### RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says there is much indignation in Japan at Russia's persistent neglect to observe the rules of the Hague convention in regard to supplying information about prisoners. The Japanese from the outset of the war have been scrupulously careful to convey to the Russians through the French Minister every possible detail concerning prisoners taken by them. But to this day, in spite of frequent enquiries about the prisoners taken during the third attempt to seal up Port Arthur, the Russians have maintained complete silence. This cannot be due to lack of opportunity to communicate with the Japanese, as Russia has just applied to Japan for recognition of two additional hospital ships at Port Arthur.

### RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

The London Times has the following on Thursday from Vienna:—An unfavorable impression has been created here by accounts of the conduct of the Vladivostok squadron towards the Japanese transport Hietachi Maru, which it sunk in June. It appears that instead of sinking the transport with a torpedo or a few large calibre shells between the wind and water line, the Russian vessels gradually approached their prey, and for well-nigh three hours massacred the Japanese soldiers by an incessant fire from their quick-fire and machine guns at short range. Of thirty-seven survivors rescued by a Japanese fishing boat only three were unwounded.

### RUSSIANS STARVING.

A despatch from Rome says: The Liao-Yang correspondent of the newspaper Giornale D'Italia asserts that conditions among the Russians at the front are disastrous. The soldiers he says, are dying of hunger. After a march, lasting 48 hours, they were given nothing but a piece of sugar. Provision trains arrive at long intervals only. "Under these conditions," he adds, "the work of the troops is truly heroic."

### WINTER QUARTERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to a message received from Harbin, Gen. Kourapatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians, in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation of Winter quarters for the Russian army.

### TO RESUME ITS RAIDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Vladivostok squadron will recede and resume its raids at once, with full authority to sink ships under the Russian laws upon marine seizures and prizes as they now stand. The Government has sustained those laws, which do not recognize any distinction between contraband that is on board an enemy's or contraband on board a neutral ship. In either case the ship may be sunk at the discretion of the officer who makes the seizure.

### RUSSIA PAYS PROMPTLY.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The owners of the British collier Foxton Hall, which was detained at Port Arthur from the time of the first attack made by the Japanese until early in March, and which suffered damage during her detention, have received compensation from the Russian Government. The speedy settlement of the claim by Russia has greatly gratified ship-owners here.

### 12,000 NUNS SEEK WORK.

Closing of Convents Forces Them to Apply for Work.

A Paris despatch says:—During the past few weeks it is estimated that 12,000 nuns have applied at bureaux in various parts of France for domestic work in any capacity. They explain that by the closing of the convents by order of the Government they are homeless and penniless.

## THE WORLD'S MARKETS

### REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92 to 93c east or west. No. 2 spring wheat is nominal at 87 to 88c east, and goose at 75 to 76c east. Manitoba wheat is higher. No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.02. No. 2 Northern at 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 96c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32½c west, and 33c low freights to New York. No. 1 white, 34c east, and No. 2 at 33½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42 to 42½c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 38½c, middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 61c west or east.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58½ to 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 47c west.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.85 east or west, for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 1 patents, \$5; No. 2 patents, \$4.70, and strong bakers' \$4.60 on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$13, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$17 and shorts at \$18.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Trade continues dull, and prices nominal at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½ to 7c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$8 to \$9.25 on track, the latter for No. 1. Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 99c to \$1 per bushel. They are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

#### THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14½c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½ to 17c per dozen; seconds, 14 to 15c. Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 8½ to 9c, the latter for twins.

#### HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 7½ to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do., short cut, \$17 to \$17.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do., heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Pierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c; pails, 7½c.

#### BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—There was nothing new in the way of cables on oats and exporters still valued No. 2 mixed at 37c afloat. No. 3 oats are now held at 37½c store, No. 2 being held at 38½c. Peas—Are about steady at 70½c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 49c; No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 3, 47c, and No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—Winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25; the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. quote as follows:—Royal Household, \$5, and Glenora, \$4.70 per barrel. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$16 to \$17; moullie, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9c; hams, 13 to 13½c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to \$8; live hogs \$5.75 to \$5.85. Cheese—Ontario, 7½ to 7c; best Quebec, 7½ to 7c. Eggs—Select new laid, 18 to 18½c; straight gathered candled, 15½c; No. 2, 12½ to 13c. Butter— Fancy grades, 18½ to 18c; ordinary finest, 17½ to 17c; Western dairy, 13½ to 14c.

#### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; new, September, 88½ to 88¾c asked. Rye—No. 1, 77 to 78c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample 32 to 35c. Corn—No. 3, 51 to 52c; September, 57 to 57½c bid.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 92c; May, 94½ to 94c; No. 1 hard, \$1.06½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.04½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02.

Buffalo, August 9.—Flour—Firm.

Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, \$1.13. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Canal freights—Steady.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Trade in butchers' cattle showed a marked improvement at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and under the influence of an active and sustained demand all the offerings were disposed by noon. Exporters' cattle were sold with a fair measure of activity, but their values did not advance; indeed, the tone was weak in sympathy with the continued depression abroad. Owing to the liberal supply of lambs, their values declined about 50 cents each, while hogs went up 10 points.

The quotations were as follows:—Best butchers' sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium loads, \$4 to \$4.25; inferior \$3.50 to \$4; rough cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Export hogs were worth \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., and export cows, \$3.75 to \$4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keeper feeders, 1,200 lbs., \$1.50 to \$1.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$1.40 to \$1.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75 for choice, and \$2.75 to \$3 for common.

Trade in sheep was active, at the following figures:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; culls, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch cows were quoted at \$30 to \$50 each.

The prices of hogs were 10 cents higher. We quote:—Select, 160 to 200 lbs., \$5.50; fats and lights, \$5.25 per cwt.

## GREATEST BATTLESHIPS.

### Latest British Cruisers Also Largest Ever Built.

A London despatch says:—The details given in the House of Commons last week as to the ship-building programme of the British Government for the present year, show that the two new battleships of the Lord Nelson class will be truly worthy their great name. Their batteries are such as never before have been put into any fighting ship, on a displacement of 16,500 tons, or 150 tons larger than the previous largest. They will carry fourteen big armor-piercing guns.

The advantage in the new ships lies in their greater number of 9.2 inch guns. This weapon is the most powerful in existence, firing a 380-pound shell two or three times a minute, and driving it through thirty-five inches of iron. It is more powerful than any gun of smaller type mounted in foreign battleships. The four 12-inch guns fire 850-pound shells through some four feet of iron.

The four new armored cruisers are also to be remarkable for size, being the largest cruisers built for the British or any other navy. They are to be known as the Minotaur class, and will steam twenty-three knots. They displace 14,600 tons each, or 400 tons more than the Drake class. They will carry four 9.2-inch guns each, of the same type as those in the Lord Nelson class, and ten of the new 7.5-inch guns, which fire four 200-pound shells a minute through more than two feet of iron.

Both the cruisers and battleships will beyond comparison be the best vessels of their class afloat. The six new ships will represent a capital of \$40,000,000.

## SOO CANAL TRAFFIC.

### Previous Records for Freight Have Been Broken.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., despatch says:—July broke all previous records for freight traffic through the canal at the "Soo." During July 5,609,079 tons of freight was recorded, an increase over August last year, which held all previous records, of 205,271 net tons. Of this vast volume of freight 4,817,203 tons passed through the American Canal, and 719,876 through the Canadian.

The movement of iron ore was also heavy, 3,578,685 tons being taken down from the head of the lakes. An interesting feature of the statistical report lies in the record of passengers, since it shows how few tourists are travelling this year as in comparison with former years. The record for the last month was 9,245 passengers traveling both ways. The record for the season thus far is 16,028 behind that of last year.

## HOW HE GOT HIS FENCING

### Used Telegraph Wires—Could Not See the Messages.

A Galveston, Texas, despatch says: The poles and wires of the South-western Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company were cut last week for a considerable distance in two places, between Laredo and San Antonio, and late on Tuesday afternoon a Mexican was arrested in connection with the cutting. He said that he had watched the wires for a long time, but had never seen anything go over them, and as he possessed wire and poles for fencing, he concluded to make use of the apparently useless equipment.



# FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

## COWS FOR DAIRYMEN.

The cow for the dairyman, says F. H. Scribner, is the one that can make the most profit in milk, butter or cheese for the feed consumed. Just what breed does not matter so much. It depends entirely upon the disposition, taste and education of the dairyman. There are some people who are naturally fitted to take hold of special purpose dairy cattle and make a success with them, while others require a fitting help which will be successful and perhaps never will reach the state of perfection that some do.

The man who is progressive enough to get started along some dairy line of breeding, has horn or created in him something of the next essential element to good dairying, and that is good feeding. To be a good breeder, then, is to be a good feeder, and on the other hand, to be a feeder is to be a good breeder. The two are inseparable. One cannot exist to the highest point of perfection without the other. The well bred animal in the hands of a poor feeder is a far worse proposition than the poorly bred one in the hands of a good feeder.

It has been my ill fortune to do some judging of the dairy breeds at fairs, and I have judged them all from the standpoint of the dairyman. The cow wins, that, in my judgment could bring in the most money with the least cost.

It is often said that the dairyman does not need to look so closely after some of the fancy points of breeding. This is true in a measure, but I think to-day the two classes, the breeder and the dairyman, are more alike than they have ever been before. The breeder giving in to some of the more non-essential points and the dairyman who is looking out for his best interests and for the best products from his cows has his eye out to a large number of the so-called fancy points, which, after all, contribute something to the make-up of

## A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY COW.

In looking over many of the reports from men who have been through the country, I find that the dairyman who has tried to improve the stock by introducing into his herd a thoroughbred sire of some of the distinct dairy breeds is the one who has realized the most profit every time. I want dairymen to have the best cows and if I speak of the special purpose dairy cow and do it forcibly it is because I believe the dairyman who is doing anything short of this is not living up to the full possibilities of his business.

As I travel through the country and see the condition stock is in and how they are cared for and the feeds used, I am inclined to think that perhaps there is a place for the common, or dual purpose cow, until such a time as he shall turn over a new leaf, "Quit his meanness," as Sam Jones says, and improve his ways of feeding and caring for his stock.

I have been in places in winter where cows are kept out of doors all winter, with a run in the corn field, a little poor hay and the straw stack for shelter. Would the strictly dairy cow be able to do business under these conditions? She might possibly survive, but the idea of profit would be entirely out of the question for it would take at least the best half of the summer for her to pull body and soul together, and by that time she would have got all out of the notion of giving much milk.

Dairy type is not an accident, and there is good sense in every point of make up. In the matter of judging

a cow there is nothing so reliable as the milk scale and the Babcock tester, but a prospective buyer in some cases, or a judge in the show ring, must have a quicker way of judging, and he must have the ability to recognize at a glance the signs which have proven to be the evidence of the true dairy type.

Invariably the leading characteristics of a good dairy cow are a strong development of stomach and udder; not overdeveloped, but enough to indicate ability and do a lot of good hard work, large, mild and prominent eyes; broad forehead, broad muzzle and wide nostrils; the wedge shape of the body; as indicated by plenty of room for heart and lungs; and general appearance. The dairy cow is bred to yield all that is not absolutely necessary to her support in the milk pail, and if anyone will follow these indications they will not go far wrong in their selection. The matter of persistency which we consider one of the essential points, is probably a matter of education as well as heredity.

## PIG-PEN FLOORS.

The first and most important part of every sty is the floor, says the British Board of Agriculture Journal, and every effort should be made to see that this in all respects is satisfactory, even if the rest of the building has to suffer a little. Swine can keep healthy and grow fat in a poor house if the floor is well made, but there is great danger of their pining and falling sick on a cold, damp floor, even if they have a magnificent roof over their heads. A broken floor in which puddles or rain water or urine can lie, is a breeding place for sickness and parasites of all sorts; moreover, it gives the pig a chance of rooting, which he will be prompt to use, often not stopping until nearly the whole of the floor is upturned. The floor, therefore, must be made of some hard substance, which is not brittle, and does not too readily break up. The best material for this purpose is concrete or Portland cement, though a useful floor can also be made with a mixture of tar and gravel, stamped and rammed into a solid block. Care must, however, be taken in this case not to let it be exposed too long to the sun's rays, lest the tar melt and make the whole surface soft. Bricks cannot be recommended unless they are new and unbroken, and are laid in cement at least six inches deep, and even then they are liable to chip and crack, which is a great disadvantage as puddles are sure to come. Stone flags are bad, as the manure sinks in between the joints, and makes the soil underneath impure and stinking, while wooden floors, unless invariable and wholly to be condemned as dangerous and mischievous in the last degree, concrete, therefore, should be used

## WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

The preparation of such a floor is well within the means of every workman who earns enough to afford to buy a pig, and it is not difficult to make. It should be laid with a gentle slope toward the front of the sty, and it is advisable to make the top of the outer court lower than the bottom of the slope in the inner court by about two inches. There will thus be a small step between the two courts, which will enable drainage water to fall with a rush, and run away more rapidly. The object of this is to secure dryness under foot, for the pig, but it helps to keep the floor from splitting or breaking away. Small channels should also be made in the cement before it is hardened, and these should run diagonally, in parallel lines, not cutting across each other in the way that is termed cross-hatching. These diagonals or sloping lines should run from right to left in the inner court. Before leaving this subject, it is as well to emphasize this point—the slope of the floor should not be so

great as to make it slippery, lest the pigs, on running out to their food, should hurt themselves, and for the same reason the surface of the cement between the channels should be left slightly rough.

## SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep, to fatten well and readily should be fed twice a day—morning and night.

To a certain extent the health of sheep affects the quality as well as the quantity of the food produced. There is no stock usually kept on the farm so easily and cheaply as sheep.

Mixing a little oil meal with ground grain will usually lessen materially the liability to constipation in sheep.

Sheep generally improve land if too many are not kept in an acre. As soon as the lambs will eat, ground oats mixed with bran is about the best food that can be given them.

When weaned the ram lambs should be separated, as they not only do much better, but their management should be a little different.

The ram lambs should have a little grain to push them along. The ewe lambs generally seem to keep in a better condition than the ram lambs, and if on good pasture rarely require grain rations.

## WHEN SICKNESS COMES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Should be Used to Bring Back Health.

Sickness comes sooner or later in the life of everyone. Many who for years have enjoyed the best of health are suddenly seized with some one of the numerous ills of life. Most of the ills result from an impoverished condition of the blood; thus if the blood is enriched, the trouble will disappear. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had a greater success than any other medicine in the world in curing sick and ailing people. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, strengthen every nerve in the body and in this way make people well and strong. Mr. Alphonse Lacoussiere, a well-known young farmer of St. Leon, Que., proves the truth of these statements. He says:—"About a year ago my blood gradually became impoverished. I was weak, nervous, and generally run down. Then suddenly my trouble was aggravated by pains in my kidneys and bladder, and day by day I grew so much worse that finally I was unable to rise without aid. I consulted doctors, but any relief I obtained from their medicine was only temporary and I began to despair of ever being well again. One day I read an article in a newspaper praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I got six boxes and before they were all gone my condition was so greatly improved that I knew I had at last found a medicine to cure me. I continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and every symptom of my trouble was gone, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I think so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am never without them in the house."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood that they cure such diseases as anaemia, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, neuralgia, indigestion and all other ailments due to poor blood. But you must get the genuine bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## SUNDAY IN TOWN.

I. The sun is misty yellow and the sky is hazy blue,

And the chime-bells ring out quaintly,

Near and deeply, fair and faintly,

Each one following its fellow in an echo clear and true.

Through the streets, clean-swept for leisure,

Many feet make haste toward pleasure,

And the sound is as the rustling of the leaves in paths we knew.

How I wish I were a-walking in the Autumn woods with you!

II. Oh, the fragrance of the hollows that the little brooks ran through!

Oh, the scarlet maples burning Like a torch at every turning,

On the way my spirit follows in a dream forever new—

Where from quiet, distant meadows,

Bin beneath the mountain shadows, Came the clank of swinging cow-bells down the softest wind that blew.

Oh, I wish I were a-walking in the Autumn woods with you!

III. We have had our fill of roving where spring blossoms bound the view.

We have played in young Romances, Danced the nymph-and-shepherd dances;

Now the Summer of our loving glows and throbs about us too.

In our eye the light yet veiled, our hearts the fire eternal

And when time has touched the branches and our rose-leaf days are few,

Oh, it's then I'd still be walking in life's Autumn woods with you.

—Caroline Duer, in the August Scribner's

## THE JAPANESE SOLDIER.

Causes of Their Good Health in Time of War.

As the Japanese soldiers live crowded indiscriminately into the houses of the country, often twenty or more sleeping side by side on mats in small badly-ventilated rooms with open fires in the rooms, it is surprising that they do not fall ill in large numbers.

The same conditions would kill off Caucasian troops by the score; for not only has all this Korean and Manchurian country been scourged with pestilential diseases peculiar to the East, from time to time, but the people, knowing nothing of medicine, disinfection, necessity for isolation and sanitary measures, follow none of them, so that their houses should be filled with as many baleful germs as they are known to be with predatory insects visible to the naked eye. Certainly we must assume that Japanese troops are less susceptible to the attacks of the bacilli than the men of western countries, in order to explain their freedom from contagious disease up to this time, but there may possibly be advanced some other reasons tending to show why they are so unusually scourge-free for an army living in the field.

To begin with, their diet is extremely plain and simple, consisting as it does of rice, salt fish, and unsweetened tea, with now and then a small amount of tinned beef, fresh beef, chickens and eggs thrown in as luxuries. Their food is in no way different from what they are accustomed to, and it is prepared, cooked, and served exactly as it is at home. In opposition to this, other civilized armies immediately begin living on highly-concentrated and heating foods in the field. Lacking variety and craving the things they are accustomed to at home, they drink large quantities of yeast-strong coffee, and gorge themselves with hard-tack, bacon, stringy canned beef, and jam, and, in consequence, bring on a whole train of stomach and intestinal troubles, and, by general loss of tenacity in the system, open the door for worse diseases.

Again, we find the Japanese soldier furnished with a metal bottle, in place of a water canteen, which permits him to boil his water easily. That he always does this is hardly probable, but, in view of the fact that the Japanese prefer hot water to cold—when they are in camp or stop by the wayside for a long wait, they will always be found sipping hot water from their aluminum drinking-cups—it may be safely said that they run much less risk of contracting disease from the water they drink than the average army. Of course, what they like more than anything else as a beverage is a very weak decoction of plain hot green tea, and between the damage done to the stomach by half a dozen tiny cups of weak tea and a quart of inky black coffee, there can be no comparison.

The fact should not be lost sight of that the Japanese soldier, by his preference for hot drinks, never chills

## JUST ONE DAY.

Free From the Sluggish Brought out a Fact.

"During the time I was a coffee drinker," says an Iowa woman, "I was nervous, had spells with my heart, smothering spells, headache, stomach trouble, liver and kidney trouble. I did not know for years what made me have those spells, I would frequently sink away as though my last hour had come.

"For 27 years I suffered thus and used bottles of medicine enough to set up a drug store,—capsules and pills and everything I heard of. Spent lots of money, but I was sick nearly all the time. Sometimes I was so nervous I could not hold a plate in my hands; and other times I thought I would surely die sitting at the table.

"This went on until about two years ago, when one day I did not use any coffee and I noticed I was so nervous and I told my husband about it. He had been telling me that it might be the coffee, but I said 'No, I have been drinking coffee all my life and it cannot be.' But after this I thought I would try and do without it and drink hot water. I did this for several days, but got tired of the hot water and went to drinking coffee and as soon as I began coffee again I was nervous again. This proved that it was the coffee that caused my troubles.

"We had tried Postum, but had not made it right and did not like it, but now I decided to give it another trial so I read the directions on the package carefully and made it after these directions and it was simply delicious, so we quit coffee for good and the results are wonderful. Before I could not sleep, but now I go to bed and sleep sound, am not a bit nervous now, but work hard and can walk miles. Nervous headaches are gone, my heart does not bother me any more like it did and I don't have any of the smothering spells, and would you believe it? I am getting fat. We drink Postum now and nothing else and even my husband's headaches have disappeared; we both sleep sound and healthy now and that's a blessing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

## CHILDHOOD DANGERS.

How the Heavy Death rate Among Children May be Reduced.

The death rate among infants and young children during the hot weather is simply appalling. For example, in the city of Montreal alone in one week, the death of one hundred and six children was recorded. Most of these deaths were due to stomach and bowel troubles, which are always alarmingly prevalent during the hot weather, and most, if not all, of these precious little lives might have been saved, if the mother had at hand a safe and simple remedy to check the trouble at the outset. As a life saver among infants and young children, Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home. These Tablets prevent and cure diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and all forms of stomach trouble. If little ones are given the Tablets occasionally they will prevent these troubles and keep the children healthy. The Tablets cost only 25 cents a box, and a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the home may save a little life. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and may be given with safety and advantage to a new born babe or well grown child. If your dealer does not keep the Tablets, send the price to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post paid.

his stomach when he is over-heated and perspiring, and this, in itself, makes for a better general physical condition than that of the soldier who feverishly drinks large quantities of cold water from every spring, creek, and pond along the wayside. Taking possession of large towns by American and British troops always increases the number on the sick report with a jump, because these soldiers are prone to look generously upon the flowing bowl, and their selections of beverages which cheer are usually those of the most fiery quality obtainable. The Japanese soldier, on the contrary, seldom imbibes anything except his mildly alcoholic sake, which, it is true, does intoxicate if taken in large quantities, but whose after effects are not apparently a general disarrangement of the internal functions.

## MINIATURE WATCHES.

Theatrical Manager Who is Fond of Baby Chronometers.

A ring, worn by a theatrical manager, boasts in place of a diamond, a miniature chronometer about the size of a five cent piece. The dial is of blue enamel, the hands of gold and fine as a hair. Fond of baby watches, this same gentleman has one, little larger than that on his finger, set in the form of a cravat pin. Also, a set of six silver buttons on an elaborate waistcoat, have each in the centre a perfect timepiece that requires winding weekly.

Whenever a certain worthy orders a new hat, he sees that a metal case is firmly fixed to the lining of the crown. Within this case, a watch—a quaint thing without ring attachment—is deposited, and always carried there. An ordinary watch is worn in the pocket, the other being too valuable to exhibit in public.

Wearing a wooden arm, a peculiar individual adorns that member by carrying a chronometer screwed to it. The watch has a gold case with a flattened rim, through holes in which the screws are driven. As it winds up on the face, clock-fashion, there is no necessity to remove it.

A famous puglist received from an admirer a wonderful belt of satin and sequins, fringed with hundreds of silver tassels. A medalion of leather forms the front, in which a watch is fixed—this gorgeous girdle being sported when the owner appears in public.

Several terriers owned by a lady fancier have leather collars, in which tiny nickel watches are held. When the creatures wander abroad, they cause much curiosity, and on several occasions the collars have been cut off the dogs' necks.

On the watch-guard worn by a Society gentleman is a tassel of golden chains, to each of which a watch is attached. There are no fewer than ten of these, varying in size from sixpence to a shilling; the gold cases of some enhancing the beauty of enamel in the others. Quite a little fortune is embraced in the form of the wearer's monogram.

A Russian noble always wears heavy silver clasps to fasten his hoseable overcoats, a watch occupying the ends of each clasp. As four fasteners are employed, eight watches grace the front of the coat, with an effect more striking than ornamental.

## WIFE FOR \$1.50.

Wives in Tanganyika are considered a luxury, and even in Zululand they cost from 150 to \$800; but on the Tanganyika Plateau one can be had for five or six cents. One goat equals 16 cents to 25 cents, therefore one wife equals \$1.50 at the most.

## Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

# Run Down and Out of Sorts

Suffered from Pains and Aches and was Discouraged and Despondent—Made Strong and Well by

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

When the nervous system becomes exhausted there is suffering of both mind and body.

Even the pains and aches are not so hard to endure as the spells of blues and the gloomy forebodings.

New hope and confidence come with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. By supplying an abundance of rich, red blood it creates new nerve force and instills new vigor into body and mind, permanently overcoming weakness and disease.

Miss Minnie J. Sweet, Collingwood Corner, Cumberland County, N. S., writes:—"I used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food last winter, and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It is difficult to describe my case, but I felt all run down and out of sorts. I had

headache and backache and dull pains through the lungs. I was so discouraged that I didn't seem to care what became of me.

"I hadn't finished the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food before I felt a lot better, and it continued to build me up until I became strong and well and was restored to good health and spirits. As I was once cured of a severe case of kidney disease by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I can strongly recommend these two great preparations."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON. Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25. ADVERTISING RATES. One column..... \$50

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT 6TH. CENTRAL Business College. STBATFORD, ONT. It pays to get a business education and it pays to get it in our school.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Sir Wm. Van Horne in a speech delivered at a luncheon in Winnipeg during the Dominion Election, predicted that Canada's great metropolis in thirty years' time will be the city of Winnipeg.

As a result of prohibition in Kansas it is claimed that forty counties in the State are without a pauper, and the jails in thirty seven counties are without an inmate.

During a severe thunderstorm, which passed over the Soo last week, a Mr. Kennedy of Steelton a suburb of the Soo, was killed by lightning. Kennedy was riding a bicycle and was crossing the C. P. R. tracks.

Wheat is reported much damaged in the United States by recent storms, and the yield will be less than was expected a few weeks ago.

A man stepped up to the wicket of the post office the other day and asked if there was any mail. "What is your name?" asked postmistress.

The Grand Valley Star says:—That John Linklater is still in the land of the living, he owes perhaps to the fates. During the severe electrical storm recently, he took refuge under a hay cole at McIntyre's farm.

Widows in Japan—of whom there will soon unfortunately be a greatly increased number—cut their hair short and comb it back plainly without parting, unless indeed, they are prepared to accept fresh offers, in which case they give a broad flat of their inclinations by twisting their hair round a long shell hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head.

Representative Brownlow, Tennessee tells that once he was running a country paper during campaign times, and was printing "fighting" language every week. One day just after the paper was out, a big man armed with a club walked into the sanctum and fiercely enquired if the editor was in.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Farm Laborers Wanted FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS.

Will be run to stations on CAN-PAC., in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and North-west of Winnipeg as far as

MOOSE JAW ESTEVAN and YORKTON \$12

From all stations on C. P. R. Toronto City, Meafordville, Guelph City and north, and all stations on lines of G. T. R., Toronto to Sarnia and north, excepting north of Cardwell Junction, and north of Toronto on North Bay section on AUGUST 23RD.

Harvest Excursions

Table with columns for destination and price. Winnipeg \$80.00 Regina \$38.75. Mowbray Deloraine Souris Brandon Lyleton Lenmore Miniota Elgin Wawanessa Binscarth Moosomin Arcola Estevan Yorkton

Going Sept. 18th and 17th. Returning until Nov. 14th and 28th. For pamphlet and all particulars and tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent.

Cedardale.

During the violent storm which passed over the vicinity of Lakelet, a terrible accident was narrowly averted. The pleasure boat named Lady Alabama was on her usual excursion, having on board Captain Sheves and Seaman Frigham together with the Diver and The Toronto Star.

A Hastings county found a cigar in the pocket of his little boy on Monday last, and after whipping the lad for having it, smoked it himself. The cigar was loaded and it burnt the farmer's whiskers. By way of revenge he whipped the boy again. Was the boy unjustly treated?

Two strapping big Indians blew into Toronto last Thursday a week, blew out the gas, and came within a puff of themselves blowing out. They were Wesley Solomon and Earnest Lamontagne, of Warton, who lodged in the Commercial Hotel, on their way home from a trip to Niagara Falls.

Mildmay Market Report.

Table with columns for item and price. Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE: Fallwheat per bu..... 98 to 98 Oats..... 30 to 30 Peas..... 56 to 56 Barley..... 40 to 40

...SPECIAL...

August Sale . . .

—NOW ON AT—

THE CORNER STORE.

Bargains for Everybody.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

A. MOYER, J. O. HYMMEN, General Merchant, Manager.

The latest scientific wonder of the age is, wireless telegraphy, has already become a factor in human affairs.

Mr. Racy Parker, Cargill, sold a colt not two years old to Mr. Harrison of Walkerton for the neat sum of \$300. During the last ten days the temperance workers have been actively engaged in canvassing Clinton in favor of prohibition.

DR. L. DOERING DENTIST, MILDMAZ.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Graduate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

R. E. CLAPP, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

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

WESTERN FAIR London, Sept., 9th to 17th, 04. ENTRIES CLOSE 8th SEPTEMBER.

A NEW \$10,000 DAIRY BUILDING. Improvements all along the line. Exhibits unsurpassed.

Attractions THE BEST YET—Kitamura's celebrated Jap Troupe of 10 people, The Flying Banwards, and the best gymnasts, acrobats and other specialties.

"The Bombardment of Port Arthur."

A holiday outing none should miss. Special excursions over all the lines of travel. For all information, prize lists, etc., address.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that great consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

Property For Sale.

Conrad Sieling wishes to dispose of his property on Adam Street, Mildmay. The property contains six acres of land on which are erected a good bank barn, brick house, kitchen and woodshed.

Frost Wire Fence. Has no equal as General Purpose Farm Fence. It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request. FOR SALE BY C. LEISEMER, Mildmay.



**LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO.**

Receipts of live stock were moderate—68 carloads, composed of 926 cattle 880 sheep, and lambs 507 hogs and 68 calves.

With a few exceptions, the quality of fat cattle was common to medium. Trade was fair for best cattle, but slow for the common classes.

Prices were much the same as those paid at the close of last week, but not any better.

About nine loads of the above mentioned cattle came from the Junction market, eight loads not being for sale, but for export.

Exporters, of which these were only two or three loads, sold at from \$4.50 to 4.75 per cwt., but better cattle would no doubt have brought more money.

The best butchers' sold as high as \$4.40 to \$4.60; that was for picked lots of choice quality. Common to medium cattle sold at quotations given below.

A few feeders and stockers sold at quotations.

The supply of milch cows and spring-cows was equal to the demand but there were few of choice quality. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$46 each.

Veal calves, of which there were about 70, sold at steady prices.

The run of sheep and lambs was not large, owing no doubt to the heavy deliveries of last week and the consequent slump in the values. Prices for lambs were firmer, while export ewes were easier.

Deliveries of hogs at the market were light, notwithstanding the advances in prices. William Harris bought 500 at \$5.75 for selects and \$5.50 for fats and lights.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of heavy shippers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85; medium exporters sold at from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Expert Bulls—Choice heavy export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt, and light export bulls sold \$3.50 at \$3.75 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers cattle equal in quality to the best of exporters weighing 1100 to 1175 are worth \$4.40 to \$4.60 loads of good sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium at \$3.75 to \$4.00; common \$3.00 to \$3.50 rough to inferior \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Feeders—Feeders, 1050 to 1150 lbs are worth to \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Stockers, 400 to 700 lbs each, of good quality are worth \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt, off colors, and those of poor quality but same weights at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—Milch and Springers sold at from \$25 to \$46 each.

Calves—Calves sold at from \$2 to \$10 each, or at from \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt for ewes, and bucks sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 250 lbs in weight are worth \$5.75 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$5.50 per cwt.

The T. Eaton Company, have purchased a large block of land in the heart of Winnipeg, and it is said will in the near future, erect a large departmental store there. The price paid is said to be \$1,250,000.

Two dollars a day and board is the general wage of farm laborers, according to the statement of a Luther farmer.

The Wingham turf club will hold their annual meet on Wednesday and Thursday August 17th and 18th. One thousand five hundred dollars will be distributed among the winners.

The Orangeville Paving Co. are now using a patent mixing machine, driven by a gasoline engine. It does the work of several men.

Edward Hill, a native of Toronto was arrested in St Thomas the other day on the charge of stealing a straw hat from a boy. He was allowed to go on suspended sentence, but for entering a residence and stealing 85 cents, he was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary.

A woman in Orangeville made some root beer and bottled it before it had fermented. A few nights later there was a popping noise in the cellar. Her husband believing there were burglars in the house, stealthily approached the cellar door. Just as he peeped in there was another report, and he was hit. He then poked the muzzle of six shooter into the crack, and turning the gun from side to side, fired a fusillade of bullets into the darkness. He was then out of ammunition, but the enemy kept firing and he retreated upstairs, where his wife was screaming for help. The neighbors arrived and found the man soaked in root beer.

**B. Goldberg,  
MILDMAY.**

**Buys**

**Scrap Iron, Steel,**

**Bones, Rags,**

**Rubbers, Etc., Etc.**

and pays the highest prices.

Gather up your old Rubbish and turn it into good money.

Wagons will make regular calls during the summer.

**B. Goldberg.**

**J. H. SCHEFLER**

Wishes to announce to the public that he has bought out the barbering business formerly owned by W. H. Huck, and will continue the business.

First-class workmanship Guaranteed.

**MILDMAY, - ONT.**

**A. H. MACKLIN; M.B.**

Graduate of the Toronto Medical College. Special work on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office and Residence—Peter Street.

Not long ago, an order was issued from Ottawa discontinuing the redemption of any mutilated silver coin, or coin worn smooth, or coin that had accidentally been injured. In Toronto the other day a man offered a silver half dollar with three letters stamped on one side, as legal tender, but even the departmental stores turned up their noses at it. There is no legislation for the redemption of silver coin. In England they make an appropriation when required for the redemption of worn coin, but when once it is issued in Canada it is the property of the public, and the government is not further responsible for it. Silver is only legal tender for \$10, and it is a felony to deface the coin, and a misdemeanor to circulate it when defaced. Anyone found doing so is liable to a fine and imprisonment. The only redress you can get is to have the person arrested who gave you the coin. If you try to pass it you are liable to prosecution. All paper money is redeemable, no matter how dirty or worn or tattered it may be as long as the number is on it.

While raking hay during the recent electrical storm, Geo. Dunning of Amaranth was struck unconscious by lightning. He fell off the rake and lay on the ground for some time. The horse ran away giving the rake a good shaking up. Mr. Dunning was about next day very little the worse for his mishap.

An authority on road construction makes these sensible observations. The greatest enemy of good roads is water. Drainage is the first requisite. In a large portion of the country it is surprising to know how many years in succession road work has been put on roads that still run through pools of water, with no outlet. Nothing is more important than keeping the surface of the road well rounded so that ruts and pot holes do not fill with standing water at every rain storm. Good surface drainage and well graded and well kept roadbeds will solve nine-tenths of the problem. Even in the spring of the year, when the going out of the frost seems to be responsible for impassable roads, half of the trouble results from the condition in which the roadbeds are allowed to go in the winter. In nine cases out of ten bad places in the spring were found where the roadbed was rutted flattened and hollowed out, and smashed down in the fall. A well graded and well smoothed roadbed in the fall is rarely if ever impassable in the

# Special Clearing Sale

OF ALL

Summer Goods, for the next 30 Days

Commencing July the 28th.

All Black Muslins, regular 25, 30 and 40 for ..... 20cts  
Fancy Muslins, regular 25 35 and 40 for ..... 20cts  
Light Colored Ducks, regular 15 for ..... 11cts  
Black Canvass Cloth, regular 60 for ..... 40cts  
Fancy Waistings, regular 28 for ..... 18cts  
Fancy Waistings, regular 20 for ..... 15cts  
Light Colored Prints, regular 12 1/2 ..... 10cts  
Light Colored Prints, regular 10 ..... 8cts

Ginghams, Striped and Checks, regular 12 1/2 for ..... 10cts  
Ginghams, Striped and Checks, regular 10 for ..... 8cts  
Black and Colored Muslins, regular 10 & 12 1/2 for ..... 7cts  
White Shirt Waists, regular 1.25 to 2.00 for ..... \$1.00  
Colored Shirt Waists, regular 65 75 to 1.00 for ..... 50cts  
Ladies' Vests, regular 10 and 12 1/2 ..... 8cts  
Men's Straw Hats, regular 10 and 12 1/2 for ..... 15cts  
Boys' Straw Hats, regular 25 for ..... 15cts  
Men's White Vests, regular 1.50 for ..... \$1.00

We have just received 50 mill ends of Wrapperettes from 7 to 20 yds each, regular price 12 1/2 to 14 each, sale price 10cts

Don't forget that our groceries are as low as anywhere. Call and get prices before buying elsewhere and be convinced that we can save you money.

WOOL BUTTER and EGGS taken in exchange.

## JOHN SPAHR.

When a man is in the right he can afford to remain silent.

Advice from Detroit state that a new automobile record for a 1,000-mile run has just been established by Charles Schmidt in a Packard car. The average speed was 34 miles an hour.

Fifty years ago Japan was unknown. Except upon the map of the civilized world it had sixty-four clans, who warred with each other, but only with swords, bows and arrows. In 1872 it opened its first eighteen miles of railroad. Now it has 4,273 miles in operation, eighty-four thousand miles of telegraph and more miles of telephone wire. In place of ancient junkies are 5,415 vessels, carrying a tonnage upon all seas, of 222,000. Besides this, the Japanese navy has proved itself a power to be reckoned with, among the navies of the world.

"New Goods To Hand"



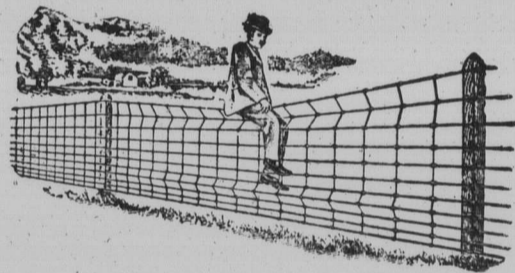
In Chinaware Novelties, Butter & Cheese Dishes, Vases, Match holders, Holy Water Fountains, Cups and Saucers, Jardineers, Slippers, Centre Pieces, etc.

Gents and Ladies, Watches a large assortment of Waltham Watches, for \$6.00, Ladies 25 year Waltham price only \$12.00, 10 year G F watch only \$6.50, Nickel S W only \$1.75, \$2 G F Rings for \$1.50, \$2 Solid Gold rings for \$1.50, R P Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Guards, Gents Chains, Cuff Links, at low prices. Call before the best goods are picked up.

**CHAS. WENDT'S,**

Mildmay.

### The Dillon Wire Fence,



Is the Fence for the Farmer.

The Dillon Wire Fence is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most serviceable and durable fence on the market. Miles of it in Carrick is giving the very best satisfaction. It is the best all round fence made in this country.

Antony Kunkel, the local agent, takes contracts and puts up the Dillon Fence. All work is done well and on short notice. Large and small gates always on hand.

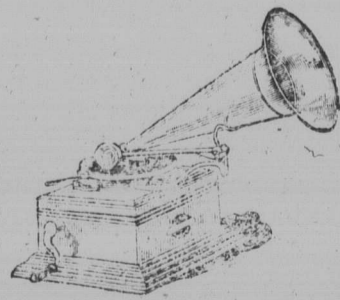
**Antony Kunkel, Mildmay.**

### The Zon-o-phone

ON THE

FARM.

The Zonophone brightens the monotony of farm life. It entertains callers. It will furnish music for a whole party. Its sacred music will keep bright the long Sunday afternoons. It will keep the boys at home. Too many farm homes lack the cheering influence of music. The Zonophone will remedy that. Call at the Star Grocery and hear it.



A large number of records and needles always on hand. These records and needles can be used on any style of disc talking machine.

**J. N. Schefter, Agent**



# The Price of Liberty

## OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

### CHAPTER V.

Steel swallowed a hasty breakfast and hurried off towards. He had £1,000 packed away in his cigar-case, and the sooner he was free from Beckstein the better he would be pleased. He came at length to the offices of Messrs. Mossa and Mack, whose brass-plate bore the legend that the genry in question were solicitors, and that they also had a business in London. As David strode into the offices of the senior partner that individual looked up with a shade of anxiety in his deep, Oriental eyes.

"If you have come to offer terms," he said, nasally, "I am sorry—"  
"To hear that I have come to pay in full," David said, grimly, "£974 16s. 4d. up to yesterday, which I understand is every penny you can rightfully claim. Here it is. Count it."

He opened the cigar-case and took the notes therefrom. Mr. Mossa counted them very carefully indeed. The shade of disappointment was still upon his aquiline features. He had hoped to put in execution to-day and sell David up. In that way quite £200 might have been added to his legitimate earnings.

"It appears to be all correct," Mossa said, dismally.  
"So I imagined, sir. You will be so good as to endorse the receipt on the back of the writ. Of course you are delighted to find that I am not putting you to painful extremities. Any other firm of solicitors would have given me time to pay this. But I am like the man who journeyed from Jericho to Jerusalem—"

"And fell amongst thieves! You dare to call me a thief? You dare—"  
"I didn't," David said, drily.  
"That fine, discriminating mind of yours saved me the trouble. I have met some tolerably slimy scoundrels in my time, but never any one of them more despicable than yourself. Faith! the mere sight of you sickens me. Let me get out of the place so that I can breathe."

David strode out of the office with the remains of his small fortune rammed into his pocket. In the wild, unreasoning rage that came over him he had forgotten his cigar-case. And it was some little time before Mr. Mossa was calm enough to see the diamonds twinkling at him.  
"Our friend is in funds," he muttered.  
"Well, he shall have a dance for his cigar-case. I'll send it up to the police-station and say that some gentleman or other left it here by accident. And if that Steel comes back we can say that there is no cigar-case here. And if Steel does not see the police advertisement he will lose his pretty toy, and serve him right. Yes, that is the way to serve him out."

Mr. Mossa proceeded to put his scheme into execution whilst David was strolling along the sea front. He was too excited for work, though he felt easier in his mind than he had done for months. He turned mechanically on to the Palace Pier, at the head of which an Eastbourne steamer was blaring and panting. The trip appealed to David in his present frame of mind. Like most of his class, he was given to acting on the spur of the moment. It was getting dark as David let himself into Downend Terrace with his latch-key.

How good it was to be back again! The eye of the artist rested fondly upon the beautiful things around. And but for the sport of chance, the whim of fate, these had all passed from him by this time. It was good to look across the dining-table over Venetian glass, to see the pools of light cast by the shaded electric, to note the feathery fall of flowers, and to see that placid, gentle face in its frame of white hair opposite him. Mrs. Steel's simple, unaffected pride in her son was not the least gratifying part of David's success.

"You have not suffered from the shock, mother?" he asked.  
"Well, no," Mrs. Steel confessed, placidly. "You see, I never had what people call nerves, my dear. And, after all, I saw nothing. Still I am very, very sorry for that poor young man, and I have sent to inquire after him several times."  
"He is no worse or I should have heard of it."  
"No, and no better. And Inspector Marley has been here to see you twice to-day."

David pitied himself as much as a man could pity himself considering his surroundings. It was rather annoying that this should have happened at a time when he was so busy. And Marley would have all sorts of questions to ask at all sorts of inconvenient seasons.

Steel passed into his study presently and lighted a cigarette. Despite his determination to put the events of yesterday from his mind, he found himself constantly returning to them. What a splendid dramatic story they would make! And what a fascinating mystery could be worked round that gun-metal cigar-case!

By the way, where was the cigar-case? On the whole it would be just as well to lock the case away till he could discover some reasonable excuse for its possession. His mother would be pretty sure to ask where it came from, and David could not prevaricate so far as she was concerned. But the cigar-case was not to be found, and David was forced to the conclusion that he had left it in Mossa's office.

A little annoyed with himself he took up the evening 'Argus.' There was half a column devoted to the strange case at Downend Terrace, and just over it a late advertisement to the effect that a gun-metal cigar case had been found and was in the hands of the police awaiting an owner.

David slipped from the house and caught a 'bus in St. George's Road. At the police-station he learnt that Inspector Marley was still on the premises. Marley came forward gravely. He had a few questions to ask, but nothing to tell.

"And now perhaps you can give me some information?" David said.  
"You are advertising in to-night's 'Argus' a gun-metal cigar-case set with diamonds."  
"Ah," Marley said, eagerly. "Can you tell us anything about it?"  
"Nothing beyond the fact that I hope to satisfy you that the case is mine."

Marley stared open-mouthed at David for a moment, and then relaxed into his sapless official manner. He might have been a detective cross-examining a suspected criminal.  
"Why this mystery?" David asked.  
"I have lost a gun-metal cigar-case set with diamonds, and I see a similar article is noted as found by the police. I lost it this morning, and I shrewdly suspect that I left it behind me at the office of Mr. Mossa."  
"The case was sent here by Mr. Mossa, himself," Marley admitted.

"Then, of course, it is mine. I had to give Mr. Mossa my opinion of him this morning and by way of spitting me sent that case here, hoping, perhaps, that I should not recover it. You know the case, Marley—it was lying on the floor of my conservatory last night."

"I did notice a gun-metal case there," Marley said, cautiously.  
"As a matter of fact, you called my attention to it and asked if it was mine."  
"And you said at first that it wasn't, sir."  
"Well, you must make allowances for my then frame of mind," David laughed. "I rather gather from your manner that somebody else has been after the case; if that is so, you are right to be reticent. Still, it is in your hands to settle the matter on the spot. All you have to do is to open the case, and if you fail to find my initials, D. S., scratched in the left-hand top corner, then have lost my property and the other fellow has found his."

In the same reticent fashion Marley proceeded to unlock a safe in the corner, and from thence he produced what appeared to be the identical cause of all this talk. He pulled the electric table lamp over to him and proceeded to examine the inside carefully.

"You are quite right," he said, at length. "Your initials are here."  
"Not strange, seeing that I scratched them there last night," said David, drily. "When? Oh, it was after you left my house last night."  
"And it has been some time in your possession, sir?"  
"Oh, confined it, no. It was well it was a present from a friend for a little service rendered. So far as I understand, it was purchased at Lockhart's, in North Street. No, I'll be hanged if I answer any more of your questions, Marley. I'll be your Aunt Sally so far as you are officially concerned. But as to your case, your queries are distinctly impertinent."

Marley shook his head gravely, as one might over a promising and headstrong boy.  
"Do I understand that you decline to account for the case?" he asked.  
"Certainly I do. It is connected with some friends of mine to whom I rendered a service a little time back. The whole thing is and must remain an absolute secret."  
"You are placing yourself in a very delicate position, Mr. Steel."

David started at the gravity of the tone. That something was radically wrong came upon him like a shock. And he could see pretty clearly that, without betraying confidence, he could not logically account for the possession of the cigar-case. In any case it was too much to expect that the stolid police officer would listen to so extravagant a tale for a moment.

"What on earth do you mean, man?" he cried.  
"Well, it is this way, sir," Marley proceeded to explain. "When I pointed out the case to you lying on the floor of your conservatory last night you said it wasn't yours. You looked at it with the eyes of a stranger, and then you said you were mis-

taken. From information given me last night I have been making inquiries about the cigar-case. You took it to Mr. Mossa's, and from it you produced notes to the value of nearly £1,000 to pay off a debt. Within eight-and-forty hours you had no more prospect of paying that debt than I have at this moment. Of course, you will be able to account for those notes. You can, of course?"

Marley looked eagerly at his visitor. A cold chill was playing up and down Steel's spine. Not to save his life could he account for those notes.

"We will discuss that when the proper time comes," he said, with the fine indifference.  
"As you please, sir. From information also received I took the case to Walsen's, in West Street, and asked Mr. Walsen if he had seen the case before. Pressed to identify it, he handed me a glass and asked me to find the figures (say) '1771.x.3,' in tiny characters on the edge. I did so by the aid of the glass, and Mr. Walsen further proceeded to show me an entry in his purchasing ledger which proved that a cigar-case in gun-metal and diamonds bearing that legend had been added to the stock quite recently—a few weeks ago, in fact."

"Well, what of that?" David asked, impatiently. "For all I know, the case might have come from Walsen's. I said it came from a friend who must needs be nameless for services equally nameless. I am not going to deny that Walsen was right."

"I have not quite finished," Marley said, quietly. "Pressed as to when the case had been sold, Mr. Walsen, without hesitation, said: 'Yesterday, for £72 15s.' The purchaser was a stranger, whom Mr. Walsen is prepared to identify. Asked if a formal receipt had been given, Walsen said that it had. And now I come to the gist of the whole matter. You saw Dr. Cross hand me a mass of papers, etc., taken from the person of the gentleman who was nearly killed in your house?"

David nodded. His breath was coming a little faster. His quick mind had run on ahead; he saw the gulf looming before him.  
"Go on," said he, hoarsely, "go on. You mean to say that—"  
"That amongst the papers found in the pocket of the unfortunate stranger was a receipt bill for the very cigar-case that lies here on the table before you?"

### CHAPTER VI.

Steel dropped into a chair and gazed at Inspector Marley with mild surprise. At the same time he was not in the least alarmed. Not that he failed to recognise the gravity of the situation, only it appeared in the first instance to the professional side of his character.

"Walsen is quite sure?" he asked.  
"No possible doubt about that, eh?"  
"Not in the least. You see, he recognised his private mark at once, and Brighton is not so prosperous a place that a man could sell a £70 cigar-case and forget all about it—that is, a second case, I mean. It's most extraordinary."  
"Rather! Make a magnificent story, Marley."

"Very," Marley responded, drily. "It would take all your well-known ingenuity to get your hero out of this trouble."  
Steel nodded gravely. This personal twist brought him to the earth again. He could clearly see the place into which he had placed himself. There before him lay the cigar-case which he had positively identified as his own inside, his initials bore testimony to the fact. And yet the same case had been identified beyond question as one sold by a highly respectable local tradesman to the mysterious individual now lying in the Sussex County Hospital.

"May I smoke a cigarette?" David asked.  
"You may smoke a score if they will be of any assistance to you, sir," Marley replied. "I don't want to ask you any questions and I don't want you—well, to commit yourself. But really, sir, you must admit—"  
The inspector paused significantly. David nodded again.

"Pray proceed," he said; "speak from the brief you have before you."  
"Well, you see it this way," Marley said, not without hesitation. "You call us up to your house, saying that a murder has been committed there; we find a stranger almost to his last gasp in your conservatory with every sign of a struggle having taken place. You tell us that the injured man is a stranger to you; you go on to say that he must have found his way into your house during a nocturnal ramble of yours. Well, that sounds like common sense on the face of it. The criminal has studied your habits and has taken advantage of them. Then I ask you are in the habit of taking these midnight strolls, and with some signs never done such a thing before. Charles Dickens was very fond of that kind of thing, and I naturally imagined that you had the same fancy. But you had never done it before. And, the only time, a man is nearly murdered in your house."

"Perfectly correct," David murmured. "Gaboriau could not have put it better. You might have been a pupil of my remarkable acquaintance, Fatherly Bell."  
"I am a pupil of Mr. Bell's," Marley said, quietly. "Seven years ago he induced me to leave the Huddersfield police to go into his office, where I stayed until Mr. Bell gave up business, when I applied for and gained my present position. Curious

you should mention Mr. Bell's name, seeing that he was here so recently as this afternoon."  
"Staying in Brighton?" Steel asked, eagerly. "What is his address?"  
"No. 219, Brunswick Square."  
It took all the nerve that David possessed to crush the cry that rose to his lips. It was more than strange that the man he most desired to see at this juncture should be staying in the very house where the novelist had his great adventure. And in the mere fact might be the key to the problem to the cigar-case.

"I'll certainly see Bell," he muttered. "Go on, Marley."  
"Yes, sir. We now proceed to the cigar-case that lies before you. It was also lying on the floor of your conservatory on the night in question. I suggested that here we might have found a clue, taking the precaution at the same time to ask if the article in question was your property. You looked at the case as one does who examines an object for the first time, proceeded to declare that it was not yours. I am quite prepared to admit that you instantly corrected yourself. But I ask, is it a usual thing for a man to forget the ownership of a £70 cigar-case?"

"A nice point, and I congratulate you upon it," David said.  
"Then we will take the matter a little farther. A day or two ago you were in dire need of something like £1,000. Temporarily, at any rate, you were practically at the end of your resources. If this money were not forthcoming in a few hours you were a ruined man. In vulgar parlance, you would have been in their grip, and they were determined to make all they could out of you. The morning following the outrage at your house you call upon Mr. Mossa and produce the cigar-case lying on the table before you. From that case you produce notes sufficient to discharge your debt—Bank of England notes, the numbers of which I need hardly say, are in my possession. The money is produced from the case, yonder, which case we know was sold to the injured man by Mr. Walsen."

Marley made a long and significant pause. Steel nodded.  
(To be Continued.)

### THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

Corrects Some Very Erroneous Impressions.

"It's a common idea, I know," said the retired burglar, "that the burglary business must be tremendously profitable because whatever you make in it is all clear gain; but there couldn't be a greater mistake. It ain't the percentage of profit that counts so much, my son; it's the volume of business you do. You might have a business that was all profit and yet lose money at it. Let me illustrate."

"I knew a man once that was dead stuck on the drug store business. He wasn't a drug man himself, but he had the same idea about the drug business that many people have about the liquor business—that you can't fail to make money in it. He said to himself:

"Why, here, there's 90 per cent. profit on drugs; it's pooty much all profit. You pay 10 cents a pound for stuff and sell it for 30 cents an ounce; and if I can gather in two or three small drug stores, why, I've got easy money."  
"And he did buy one drug store, and he got his 90 per cent. profit, all right; but he only sold about two dollars and a half's worth of stuff a day; and the total receipts wasn't enough to pay the store rent, to say nothing of leaving anything for him; and he could and never bought any more."

"It takes something more than a big percentage of profit in any business, you see, my son, to make a business pay. As I was saying a minute ago, a business may be all profit and yet not be profitable; and that's the way it is in the burglary business."

"All is not gold that glitters. I've been into houses that looked most promising and found 'em only plated; and I've been into plenty of houses where they had the stuff put away in such shape that I couldn't get at it; and then I've been into plenty of houses where what I got really wouldn't pay my expenses for the day."

"And consider the days, or the nights, rather, when you can't do any business at all; bright moon can't go abroad. Some men on such nights do go to pieces where the buildings are close together and so keep busy; but there's more men that lose by the moon a certain number of nights every month, when their expenses, of course, are going on just the same, but with nothing whatever coming in."

"No, sir. The popular notion about the burglary business is all wrong. To begin with, it's only the in any other, that really make anything and money and persistence; the cuttable and hard and steady workers. The rest of 'em like the majority of men in any line of business barely make a living at it, if they do that."

"Truly, whatever a man does get, if he gets anything, is all clear profit; but the profits are no good unless you get enough off them. It's like the drug business; the profits are all right, but you've got to do a business to make it pay."

### LIFE IN A JAPAN PRISON

THE SYSTEM IS MORE HUMANE THAN OURS.

Ordinary Food is Rice—Horse Flesh is Given for Good Behaviour.

In Public Opinion is found a picture of the Japanese prison which seems to be far in advance of anything we have in this country. In place of forbidding walls you see a large country house with a series of *Suqa joshi* *usqad* *sq'zuppinqano* completely open, while the wooden bars at the windows have nothing of the forbidding aspect of our iron gratings.

The food given the prisoners is in proportion to their conduct and industry, the prisoners who do not conduct themselves as they should receiving a cake of rice which must last for seven days, while in the case of the orderly prisoners the same cake lasts for only four days. The prisoners who conduct themselves properly receive also a little horse meat, with potato or pea sauce with their meals.

The labor in the greatest of the Japanese at Ichigoji is forced, but the buildings in which the work is performed, are clean and perfectly ventilated, and, in fact, are model workmen would appear all that could possibly be desired. Some prisoners are employed in hard work, such as the threshing of rice in primitive mills, but only the most robust are made to perform such service.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The hours for the hard labor are from seven to eight per day, the less strong inmates of the penitentiary being employed in weaving clothing for the prisoners out of a coarse, rose colored linen, while old people and the sick are seen on all sides calmly sorting out various kinds of paper. All of the prisoners receive a portion of the profit derived from their labor, although this to a European would not be much.

The discipline which has been established in the various prisons is entirely military, and it should be stated that a prisoner is not considered a fallen creature or one to be excluded from society because of the fact that he has served his time. From a mortal and material standpoint there is no difference between a prisoner and a free man, and in the prisons every effort is made to elevate the inmates, all of the youths less than nineteen years of age passing less than two hours per day at school.

RETAINED AFTER SENTENCE.

In many cases prisoners when they have finished their sentences, remain in the prisons as domestics; there is also a curious legal provision which states that they can only leave the prison when surety is provided by parents or friends. Thus it may happen that a student of twenty-three years of age condemned to the prison for sixty days for the theft of a book, because of the fact that he has no one to go his security and thus he is responsible for his release, remains buried for life in the prison. The idea of the law is not unjust, however, much it may appear so, the purpose of the regulation being to assure the prisoner of a solid base on which to re-enter society. In order to remedy this condition little by little there have been formed societies which take in hand the cases of unprotected prisoners.

### HOW IT HAPPENED.

He was in doubt. On this particular evening he made up his mind that he would reach the point where doubt ends or know the reason why.

Thus it happened that he got a little closer to her than usual when he found that they were sitting side by side on the sofa.  
"Do you ever think about marriage?" he asked.

"No," she replied.  
Of course, that was a fib. Of course, he knew that it was a fib and she knew that he knew it. Consequently she wished that she hadn't answered so hastily, but that is so customary in a woman that it should attract no attention.

"If I were a woman like you," he said, reproachfully, "I would think of it."  
"Would you?" she inquired, carelessly.  
"Yes, I would," he asserted, aggressively.

"Perhaps," she suggested, tantalizingly, "you wouldn't mind telling me just what course your thoughts would take—if you were a woman like me."  
"I don't know that I can give the exact course of reasoning," he answered, fearful that he might be getting beyond his depth, "but if I were a woman like you I feel pretty reasonably sure that I would marry a man like—er—like me."  
"You do?" she said, coloring a little, but still speaking in the same tantalizing tone.  
"Yes, I do," he returned, doggedly.

"Well, if I were a man like you," she asserted, "I wouldn't expect a woman like me to do anything of the sort until a man like you had asked her to."  
It is no trick at all to hold to the course of true love after the manner once gets his bearings so long as the signal lights continue to burn, and thus it happened that their baroque sped merrily on its way.



## BRITISH RAIL RECORDS

NON-STOP RUN FROM LONDON TO PLYMOUTH.

English Railways' Rivalry in Time Reduction — Mail Train's Speed.

A new record in railroad travel has been established by the Great Western Railroad of Great Britain. On July 1 a regular non-stop daily train service was established between the London terminus at Paddington and Plymouth. The distance is 246 miles, and the "Cornishman Limited Express" is scheduled to cover the journey in each direction in 265 minutes without a single stop. This supplies an average speed of 55.69 miles for the journey. This, therefore, constitutes the longest non-stop railroad run in the world.

### LONG HELD RECORD.

Ever since the year 1896 this railroad has retained such a non-stop record, for in that year the railroad company initiated a through non-stop train from London to Exeter, 194 miles, covered in 3 hours 40 minutes. During the subsequent years, however, this run has been increased to 3 hours 30 minutes, equal to an average speed of 51.7 miles per hour. In the recently inaugurated run, however, the time between these two points has been still further reduced by 5 minutes, increasing thereby the average speed to 56.7 miles per hour. Hitherto this railroad has not been able to make the journey a non-stop one beyond Exeter, owing to the absence of the water troughs between the tracks from which to replenish the engine's water supply. Now, however, a trough has been laid down at Starcross, between Exeter and Plymouth. Furthermore, the coal capacity of the engine has been considerably increased, and larger lubricating boxes have been supplied, so that the oil boxes can contain a sufficient supply for the entire journey.

### NOT YET AT LIMIT.

Meritorious though this run of 246 miles in 265 minutes is, yet, if the necessity arises, the speed can be considerably accelerated. This fact was demonstrated on May 9th last, with the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. On this occasion the train covered the distance of 216½ miles from the dock at Plymouth to Paddington in the remarkably short time of 3 hours 46 minutes. The run, however, was not a non-stop, as a mail van was detached and engines changed at Bristol, necessitating a halt of 3 minutes 43 seconds, which stop, however, was included in the time of the run. On the occasion of the trial run of the "Cornishman Limited Express," a new record was made between London and Bath, the 107 miles being completed in 102 minutes.

The road, although not so level as that between Camden and Atlantic City, is yet comparatively easy, but after leaving Exeter the road becomes more difficult. Especially so is the last 52 miles into Plymouth, the track abounding in stiff gradients of 1 in 40, with numerous sharp curves, which militate considerably against fast travelling.

### SOME NOTABLE RUNS.

There is strenuous friendly rivalry at present existing among the various English railroad companies to establish non-stop records. The London and North-western Railroad is contemplating the establishment of a through non-stop service between London and Carlisle, a distance of 299½ miles. They have already made such a run with a "special," which covered the journey in 5 hours and 43 minutes, an average speed of 51 miles per hour. With their latest type of engines, however, this railroad company could considerably increase this speed if desired. On the occasion of the Postal Congress at Glasgow last year, the train containing the delegates, and representing a weight of 450 tons, was hauled over the 401½ miles between the two cities, both on the outward and return journeys, without a stop, in 6 hours and 6 minutes 5 minutes respectively, at average speeds of 66.9 miles and 66 miles per hour.

### MAIL TRAINS' SPEED.

Already the boat trains running from Liverpool to London in connection with the incoming American mails, three of four times a week, cover the 192 miles in 3 hours 45 minutes, an average speed of 51 miles per hour. Other notable long-distance non-stop runs on this system include Wigan to Williscam, 188½ miles, in 3 hours 41 minutes, average speed 51.1 miles per hour; London to Stockport, 183 miles, in 3 hours 18 minutes, speed 55.4 miles per hour; London to Chester, 179 miles, in 3 hours 33 minutes, speed 50.4 miles per hour.

The Midland Railroad also have inaugurated several noteworthy long non-stop runs. The record is that recently instituted between London and Leeds, 198 miles, in 3 hours 15 minutes, speed 52.8 miles per hour.

The Great Northern Railroad, which for many years has been considered the crack fast railroad of Great Britain, but which has since lost its reputation in this respect, is also completing arrangements whereby it will be able to regain its lost

## CURE THE MOST EXTREME CASE

STONE IN THE KIDNEYS CANNOT STAND BEFORE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently Cured After Suffering by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15—(Special)—While all Canada knows Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints, they may surprise some people to learn that they cure such extreme cases as Stone in the Kidneys. Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man who is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalf street, in an interview he says: "My friends all know that I have been a sufferer from Stone in the Kidneys for many years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city and trying every medicine I could think of, I was unable to get better."

"Sometime ago a friend told me of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I tried them as a last resort. I tried them and they have cured me."

"I could not imagine more suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the kidney from the kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

prestige. Several of the northern expresses cover the journey every day between Grantham and London, 105 miles, without a stop. Their present longest non-stop run is between Wakefield and London, 115 miles, in 3 hours 10 minutes, an average speed of 55.5 miles per hour. Owing to the institution by the Great Northern of a through express between London and Leeds, the latter town, which also serves a similar service, the 185½ miles to be covered in 195 minutes—an average speed of 57.07 miles per hour.

### POWERFUL ENGINES.

The Great Northern Railroad proposes considerable acceleration in connection with the East Coast expresses. For this purpose mammoth powerful engines have been constructed. These are designed by a railroad engineer, are of the compound "Atlantic" class, and represent the limit of the dimensions of a locomotive of the normal type in Great Britain. They have been specially designed to work the East Coast route express trains at a speed varying from 55 to 60 miles per hour with loads of from 380 to 400 tons behind the tender.

The special feature of this type of engine is the length and circumference of the boiler. The inside diameter of the boiler is 5 feet 6 inches and the length of the tubes, representing the distance between the smoke-box and the fire-box, 16 feet 6 inches. The heating surface furnished by the tubes aggregates 22,000 square feet, while that of the boiler supplies about another 10,000 square feet. The working steam pressure is about 185 pounds per square inch. The two outside cylinders measure 18 inches in diameter by 18 inch stroke, and the diameter of the four driving coupled wheels is 38 inches. The length of the engine and tender is 58 feet over all, and their combined weight in working order is 110 tons.

### MALAY SUPERSTITION

Believe the Crocodile Is a Spirit of the Water.

Along the Malacca Straits the Malays still believe that many of the black rivers are sacred, and they are particularly impressed with the belief that the crocodile is a spirit of the water. Therefore, these ugly monsters are not only extremely plentiful but they are so daring that they make most of the waterways dangerous even for persons in boats. The Englishmen who dwell in part of the country declare that hardly a week passes without the killing of a native by a crocodile. The brute swims slowly along the bank, flimsy canoes and sampans used there and suddenly swipes its terrible tail around in such a way as to sweep the man out of the boat into the water.

Here and there along the banks of the black rivers will be seen a piece of white cloth and basket of fruit and rice, attached to the water's edge. These are offerings made by the natives to some crocodile that has hidden just under the bank.

Now and then, however, a crocodile becomes so ferocious and kills many persons that even the superstitious natives feel it necessary to dispatch him. Then they employ a ingenious and curious method. They make a small bamboo cage three feet square, and to it they attach a long rope, made of pleated cotton. At the end of the rope is a huge hook, to the shank of which they tie a live chicken.

They set the chicken on the bank and shove it out into the

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# Wool! wool! Wool!

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