

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898

No. 12

Tried and Proven
To be the best preparation on the market for the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and for the purifying of the blood, is what hundreds are saying of
Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.
It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier. Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose. Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package. Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

E. O. SWARTZ,
Barrister, Solicitor,
Conveyancer, Etc.
MONEY to Loan.
Office: Up stairs in Montague's Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

OTTO E. KLEIN,
Barrister, Solicitor etc.
MONEY to loan at lowest current rates
Accounts collected
Office: Over Merchants' Bank
WALKERTON ONT.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Abolom St., nearly opposite the Livery stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Esq. rooms over Meyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating rink. MILDMAY.

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

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

W. H. HUCK, V. S.
MILDMAY, ONT.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medical Society.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

James Johnston
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Conveyancer
MONEY TO LOAN
On Mortgages on Farm Property
From 5% up
Insurance Agent.
Township Clerk's Office.
MILDMAY, - ONT.

The Best Place
FOR
Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Window Shades and Curtain Poles is at
A. Murat's
FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING STORE
MILDMAY
Also a full line of Picture Frames, Express Wagons, Baby Carriages, Cradles and Child's Rockers all at bottom prices to suit the times.
Also one of the best selected stocks of Wall Paper, very cheap.

Mildmay Market Report.
Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 82 standard
Oats..... 27 to 27
Peas..... 54 to 54
Barley..... 40
Potatoes..... 8 to 10
Smoked meat per lb..... 9 to 9
Eggs per doz..... 14 to 14
Butter per lb..... \$5 50 to 6 00
Dressed pork.....

Glebe & Sealing's Market.
Wheat..... 82 to 82c bus
Peas..... 54 to 54
Oats..... 27 to 27
Flour, Manitoba..... \$3 00 per cwt.
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 50
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 60
Low Grade..... 80c
Bran..... 50c
Shorts..... 60c
Screenings..... 65c
Chop Feed..... .90 1.10
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 40
Graham Flour..... \$2 40
Perina..... \$3 00

The Leading Shoe Store.
is prepared this fall to give special value in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...
We have bought them right direct from the makers at the lowest prices and are selling them at the
Lowest Cash Price
We never before were able to give better values in all lines. Our experience has taught us the needs of shoe wearers and we have been very careful in selections.
In men's long boots we have just what is wanted for this time of the year. All new, clean stock bought from firms making a specialty of these lines.

Call and be convinced
John Hunstein,
L. A. Hinsperger.
Wholesale & Retail
Harness & Top Works.
Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00
Duster: 30c 40c 50c upwards
Best binder whips 40c
Axle grease 10c a box
Machine oil 10c a bottle
Just received several cases blankets rugs and Robes
Blankets 50c upwards
Plush rugs all prices
Goat robes \$5 upwards
Saskatchewan buffola robes \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16
Come and get Prices. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.

School Opening
Our stock of School Books for both
PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is complete.
We have also on hand full lines in
School Bags,
Scribblers,
Inks,
Stationery, Etc.,
While we have added the above lines, we do not neglect our stock of
DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.
Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.
MILDMAY
Drug and Book Store
R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

BELMORE
Since you last heard from me, A. has taken his departure and B. is rushing business now.
J. Davidson of Wingham spent a few days with friends here last week.
J. Haist's brother who was so seriously injured in a mill in Brussels is mending as fast as can be looked for, and John is back to work again.
Miss M. Teskey of your village Sundayed with friends here.
Mrs. Sproals is spending a few days in her old home at present.
C. Yohon bought a valuable young driver from J. Hoovey last week.
Jonathan has not seen anything swift enough to catch his eye yet.
R. Lane is building a kitchen to his house.
H. Lawrence has purchased a house and lot recently owned by P. Terriff.
Where is Huntingfield correspondent? we hope he is not dead.

Lakelet.
Alex. M. Hamilton who worked in the Hazelwood flour mill all winter, has secured a good position in a mill at Elmwood.
Mr. J. W. Gowdy bought two nice steers of Mr. Adam Scott on Saturday. A few months grazing will make them nice ones.
Many of the farmers started to plow and some say the land was all right. We do not think that the horses will find very solid walking yet.
Wat. Pomeroy recently purchased a nice driver from the Porterfield Bros. He bought a Brohman cart on Saturday so that now he is in good shape for the roads.
Mr. Padfield, assessor, paid his annual visit to our burg on Thursday. It is a responsible job, but when a man remains at it year after year it is not such a difficult matter.
Mr. Jno. M. Fischer from near your town passed through here on Saturday. He is on the road in connection with the Formosa Fire Ins. Company, and reports doing a good business.
Mr. Wat. Pomeroy of Huntingfield is doing a lot of buying of hogs and cattle in this vicinity. Wat. says the porkers do not sell very well in Toronto at present, the warm weather being against the sale.
There has been quite a lot of maple syrup made in this vicinity already. We hear Mr. John Gregg, who tapped 450 trees, has made about 50 gallons. These dull days though are not congenial to sap running, and perhaps after all, the less sap running weather we have, the better for the country.
Mr. John Halliday of Harriston purchased 17 head of cattle from Mr. Jas. Ritchie, 13 from Hugh Halliday and 7 from John Gowdy, all at good figures. They were delivered in Gorrie last Thursday and were a fine lot. From what we learn it was necessary to run the two loads through to Montreal as the buyer could not make his own out of them in Toronto.
The lightning was very vivid and close here on Saturday evening. During the progress of the storm, the lightning struck and sent into atoms, a pole used as part of a swing at Mr. J. McKinney's door, and the concussion smashed some 16 window panes, and came near finishing Mr. and Mrs. McKinney who were the only inmates of the house at the time. However everything escaped very serious injury.
Another sad death occurred west of the hamlet this morning. The departed this time is Mrs. Geo. Saunders, a young woman of sterling qualities and held in high repute by her neighbors and all with whom she came in contact. The deceased was sick about a week, and no pains were spared to bring about a recovery, but all was of no avail. She leaves behind her a young husband, and three small children who will keenly feel the loss of a kind mother. However much affected we are at such sudden bereavements, we must bow to the divine decree.

Carrick Council
Monday, March 21st, 98,
Council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last regular and special meetings were read and adopted.
FINANCE REPORT
Geo. Ernevine, making coffin for Mary Kunkel, \$14.00. Recommended that this account be filed.
Application of Wm Dieter for council to rent him a house or pay arrears of rent where he is living. No action was taken in the matter.
Claim of August Kleist for damage to cart while going crossing on Elora road at Jacob Palm's 2 90
Claim was recommended to be filed.
The following accounts were recommended to be paid:—
Wm G Liesemer, auditor..... 5 00
John A Johnston, printing..... 13 50
Wm Polfuss, repairing culvert and 400 ft lumber used at culvert 6 50
Application for assistance to Mrs Linean by A. Weiler, to be expended by John Hundt 10 00
Mrs Weiler, care and attendance 10 00
Mrs Wm Miller, assistance..... 2 00
Mrs Engel, assistance 3 00
E. Siegner Tp Treasurer, preparing financial statement 1897 ... 2 00
Ball of one year's salary \$40.00
Postage etc 45c 40 45
C Schurter, pencils and case.... 1 10
All of which is respectfully submitted.
R. E. Clapp, Chairman.
Lintz—Filsinger—That Finance Report as read be adopted.—Carried.

ROAD & BRIDGE REPORT.
Application of Adam Eicholz and others for a grant to assist in repairing Blind line in rear of lot 46 and 47, con. C. Recommended grant of \$30.00 on condition that 30 days gratis labor is given, work to be done under the superintendence of A. Eicholz, and grant to cover repairs to culverts.
Application of E. N. Butchart for tiles to put in drain on Elora road from Village lot 18 to Schuett's corner.
Recommended that six-inch tiles be furnished.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
R. E. Clapp, Chairman.
Schuett—Lintz—That R. & B. report be adopted as read.—Carried.
By-law No. 7 appointing poundkeepers and fenceviewers was read a first time.
Schuett—Lintz—That by-law No. 7 be read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.
By-law No. 8 appointing pathmasters was read a first time.
Filsinger—Hill—That bylaw No. 8 be now read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.
By-law No. 9 defining duties of Pathmasters was read a first time.
Lintz—Hill—That bylaw No. 9 be now read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.
Schuett—Hill—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Thursday, the 26th of May as a Court of Revision and for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Township Clerk.
The following are the names of poundkeepers appointed, viz: Joseph G. Harringer, Basile Oberle, Peter Bingham, John J. Schmidt, Peter Hackney, Louis Schwartz, Peter Kuhrie and John Hundt.
Fence Viewers are Nicholas Miller, Peter Kreitz, Thomas Inglis, James Thompson, Jabez Woods, Joseph S. Schwartz, John Bieman and John Haines sr.
Pathmasters are James Fleming jr., Hy I. Kroetsch, Charles Doerr, Joseph Moyer, Bernard Koehler, Charles Ulrich, Alois Baumann, James Hamilton, Adam Darling, Frank Beingsner, Nicholas Alt, Henry Strauss, Franz Michael, Anthony Miller, Joseph Dentinger, John M. Fischer, Anton Berberich, Anton Schneider, John Schweizer, Ignatz Bitschie, Con. Schmidt, Henry Keelan, Fred Kutz, Peter Thompson, Herbert Whyte, Geo. McCulloch, Henry Kaufmann, James Dixon, Edward Johnson, Alex. St. Marie sr., Joseph

Lorenz, John Clyne, John Gross, Chris Waak, A. Rehkopf, Nicholas Grupp, Adam Eicholz, John Coutts, Jacob Lerch, Wm. Borth, Wm Harper, Antony Diemert, Charles Wagner, Jno. Reinhart, George Vollick, George Vollick, George Holtzmann, Philip Strauss, August Wilke, Herman Gutzke, John A. Haines, Charles Titmus, Joseph Koehler, Joseph Schwartz, Fred Wolfe, Henry Klein, Peter Kunkel, Henry Eickmeier, Geo. N Schmidt, Conrad Hammer, Henry Diebel, Adam Weltz, Charles Dickson, Wm Wedow, Charles Plackmeier, Henry Russworm, John Witter, Wm Witter, John Polfuss, Sohn Hundt, David Bell, George Pfohl, Jacob Diebold, John Russworm, Leonhart Fischer, Fred Weiler, Peter Diemert, John Bohnert, John Spielmacher, John Kloefer, Conrad Sieling.

Huntingfield
Mrs. S. Wheasy of Elma returned home last Thursday after a couple of weeks stay with friends in this part.
Mr. William Marsh starts this Wednesday for Manitoba where he has secured a lucrative position on the C. P. R.
Mr. Fred. Wilkie had a wood bee on Thursday of last week and a hop at night.
The week before last the neighbors gathered and cut about 20 cords of wood for Mrs. J. Harkness.
A new man in town. Mr. Martin Haskins has moved on to Queen Ann street on Mr. Davis' farm.
Why does John wear such a broad smile these days. The cause is a boy Miss Martha Haskins spent a few days last week in Belmore with her sister, Mrs. J. Duffy.
Mr. David Vogan spent Sunday in Fordwick.
Mr. Wat. Pomeroy shipped a carload of stock to Toronto last Wednesday.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.
There died on Sunday last at Woodstock, Elijah Brown, probably the oldest man in Ontario. Mr. Brown was a negro and had in his possession papers showing that he had reached the age of 112 years. He had lived in Woodstock for about forty years, and for some time past had been living on the charity of the town. He was a slave before the war, and was born in Virginia.
Last week Mr. Archie Young of Brant sold a fat cow to Mr. Clancey and agreed to deliver her at Eden Grove station. On the way to the station he tied the cow to Mr. Wier's gate while he called at the house. Some dogs frightened the animal and she broke loose. She took her course towards the river, went out on the ice, came to a place where the ice had been taken off and went down. This was the last seen of her.
Three small boys of Wingham, Frank McKenzie, Oscar Parker and a boy by the name of Irvin stowed themselves away among the baggage of the party going to Manitoba Tuesday. It was found out shortly before they left and a search was made for them, but as there were several cars of goods the car they were in could not be determined. They were carried as far as Clinton where they were hunted up and routed out and brought back to town on the evening train.
—I hereby certify that I was a great sufferer of Rheumatism for more than four years. A terrible pain in my back and joints often made it impossible for me to do my work and at intervals was confined to the bed. I had also pimples and blotches on the head. I had taken a lot of different medicines but of no avail. I finally tried "five drops" and after taking about one half of a large bottle I am completely cured. I can conscientiously recommend "five drops" to all who are similarly afflicted.
Dated the 7th of February 1898
Peter Eckel Mildmay P. O.
"5 Drops", so highly recommended in this issue are for sale by H. E. Schwalm.

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YOUNG FOLKS

WHICH LOVED BEST.

"I love you, mother," said little John. Then, forgetting work his cap went on.

And he was off to the garden swing. Leaving his mother the wood to bring.

"I love you mother," said rosy Nell; "I love you better than tongue can tell."

Then she teased and pouted full half a day. Till her mother rejoiced when she went to play.

"I love you mother," said little Fan; "To-day I'll help you all I can; How glad I am that school doesn't keep."

So she rocked the baby till it fell asleep.

Then, stepping softly, she took the broom. And swept the floor and dusted the room;

Busy and happy all day was she, Helpful and cheerful as child could be.

"I love you mother," again they said— Three little children going to bed; How do you think that mother guessed Which of them really loved her best?

THE OLD HAIR TRUNK.

The old hair trunk stands up in grandma's garret. It is such a funny thing, covered with brown and white hair like my pony, with leather bands on it all nailed down with brass-headed nails. It smells of camphor and is always fast locked. There is a story about it that grandma sometimes tells us. It happened when she was a little girl like me. There were twelve children in the family, some quite big boys, and down like a pair of steps to the twins. The twins were five years old—a little girl and boy so much alike that if they had the same clothes on no one could tell them apart.

Of course they were the pets of the house, and they were the funniest little creatures, always playing jokes on their elders.

One of their favorite tricks was to hide themselves where no one could find them; in the queerest nooks and corners, under tables with clothes on them, on closet shelves, in amongst the hay in the barn. Once they got right down into a great bush and stayed there for hours. After a while the family stopped being frightened about them when they were missing, and one day when about ten o'clock in the morning some one said that Arthur and Edith had hidden themselves again, even their mother only laughed.

"They'll find themselves at dinner time," she said. But dinner time came and they did not appear. People went all about the house and garden calling "Edie! Artie! Come to dinner! Succotash, apple dumplings! Come, children!" But there was no answer.

The twins were so fond of these dishes that the family knew that they would not stay away if they heard they were on the table. So every one began to be frightened, and ran out into the fields and out into the woods, calling and calling, and some went to the neighbors' houses, and their father put a ladder into the eastern and went down to look. They poked the hay over, they looked in the horses' stalls; they were sure that something dreadful had happened to the poor little twins at last. If they had only got lost, that was bad enough; even grown folks were afraid of being lost in the thick, lonely woods, but besides there was a dangerous place by the river, and there was an old cistern. There were lost of dangerous places when they began to think, and now they were nearly frightened to death.

Before night all the neighbors were out looking for the lost twins, beating down into cisterns. Lanterns shone all over the fields and meadows, but still the children were not found. And, oh! to think of it! Night passed and the sun arose again, and not a trace of them could be found.

Their poor mother, who had been running about all night, now gave up hope; she fainted away, and the doctor was called and said she was very ill.

All the girls were crying, and some of the little boys. Grandma said she never saw anyone look so white as her father did, and she herself was trembling all over. She had to stay with the poor, sick mother. But she could not help thinking that if she could go out and look for the lost twins she would find them dead or alive.

No one thought of looking for her there—and she died and even her bones were not found for years and years.

It seemed to my grandma that the words were really sung in her ear, and with them came the thought of the old hair trunk. One day she had seen the twins get into it; perhaps that was where they would be found. In a minute she had caught up the candle and rushed up the garret stairs. She was so weak that she fell down twice, but she got to the place where the hair trunk stood, and with all her strength forced the cover up and looked in, and there were the children, and she thought that they were dead. But when she stooped down to lift them up, oh, joy! joy! they stirred, and Artie said in a weak voice, "Oh, Sissy Jane is blekfus weady! We is so hungry!"

Then grandma got strength enough to scream so that some one heard her, and the children were carried down stairs. If the old hair trunk had not had so many cracks and holes in it the little ones would have smothered long before. As it was they were nearly starved and Edith was too weak to speak, but a little feeding and nursing made them all right and the sight of them cured their mother, and all over the neighborhood they blew the trumpets and rang bells and hurrahed because the twins were found, and after that the big hair trunk was always kept fast locked.

ENGLAND'S QUEER VILLAGES.

One Town in Which There is Neither Church, Chapel nor Schoolhouse.

Scattered throughout the area of Great Britain are numerous towns and villages of a curious character. One large village actually consists of old railway carriages, even the little mission chapel being built out of four large-horse car trucks. Another village, with a population of 1,100 and a rateable value of £8,000, has neither church, chapel nor school, the only public edifice being a pillar letter box.

Villages with a single inhabitant are not unknown. At Skiddaw, in Cumberland, there is a solitary householder, who cannot vote because there is no overseer to prepare a voters' list, and no church or other public building on which to publish one; while the only ratepayer in a certain rural Northumberland parish has recently declined to bear the expense of repairing a road because he considers it quite good enough for himself.

In the Isle of Ely there is a little parish which has been somewhat contemptuously described as "a portion of land with three or four houses, and, perhaps, twelve inhabitants." This place has no roads at all, and is consequently put to no expense in keeping them in repair. As a matter of fact, there are no expenses of any kind, and no rates.

One of the most remarkable villages in this country is Kempton, near Bedford, which is seven miles long, and extremely straggling. To walk from one end of the village to the other occupies two hours.

Sometimes whole villages will practically disappear. A little Shropshire village has gradually sunk until now it is almost out of sight. It is built on a disused coal pit, and the sinking goes on steadily every year. Now and then a tottering house is propped up to keep it standing, but in spite of all precautions buildings are constantly falling to the ground, and in course of time doubtless nothing will be left but a few bricks to mark the spot where a village once stood.

There are plenty of deserted villages throughout the country. A diversion of trade into other channels is sometimes sufficient to produce this effect. Not many years ago the proprietors of an iron works at a townlet near Sheffield, being unable to obtain certain concessions from a railway company, removed their works. Shortly afterward that the place was to let, and the windows of many of the houses were boarded up.

THE MOUSE IN THE PIANO.

It Ran Out at the Sound of Classical Music, but Not for Two Steps.

"Speaking of mice," said Mr. Biffleby, "a friend of mine that owns an old-fashioned piano tells me that when it was being played upon the other day a mouse ran out of it and scurried around on the top, and then ran down a curtain whose folds touch the piano at one end. The mouse had done this twice in a single day."

"Search was made in the interior of the instrument for a mouse's nest, but none was found. Perhaps the mouse had only just selected this place and had not yet begun building when it was first started by the sound of the strings. However, that may be, it still comes back, and it comes out and runs away only when classical music is played, and not for two steps and that sort of thing."

"As to the accuracy of these facts there can, of course, be no doubt. The only question is my own mind is as to whether the mouse's failure to come out when the two steps and so on are played really indicates a preference for the lighter forms of music, or that error—the mouse isn't there."

WHAT SHE LEARNED.

Mamma—Well, Elsie, what did you learn at school to-day?
Elsie—Aged 6—Learned to spell.
Mamma—Now, what did you learn to spell?
Elsie—Man.
Mamma—And how do you spell man?
Elsie, promptly—M-a-n, man.
Mamma—Now how do you spell boy?
Elsie, after a few moments' reflection—The same way only in littler letters.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

London's total fire loss for the year was \$58,122.65.

Brantford's total loss by fire last year was \$55,427.25.

Knox church, Stratford, will be improved \$6,500 worth.

Stratford's new Y. M. C. A. building is nearly completed.

Galt will spend several thousand dollars in cement walks this year.

Burglars got thirty cents in a raid on the Brantford Soap Company's office.

Hamilton workmen are protesting against the employment of outsiders by the city.

A syndicate of dairymen near Kingston will build and operate a cheese factory.

J. C. Whitney, of Detroit, has leased the new Grand Opera House in St. Thomas.

Three London girls found guilty of vagrancy have been sentenced to a year each.

Klondike teas are the latest church fad in rural districts. Boiled icicles are a feature.

Nell McEwan, of Vancouver, died from the effects of being knocked down by a tram car.

Mrs. Dr. Bingham of Hamilton died in the Galt Hospital after an illness of two years.

Fort William sports are revelling in anticipations of a new race track and a summer meet.

Rossland now licenses saloons for \$950 for six months and hotels for \$150 for the same period.

It is proposed that Brantford adopt a scheme for the uniform treatment of all its industries.

Woodstock has two damage cases on her hands, arising from people falling on slippery sidewalks.

Kingston's new elevator is being rushed to completion. It will have a capacity of 800,000 bushels.

Willie Jones, a ten-year-old boy, had three fingers jerked off by a pulley in Hunter's lively stable, London.

Detective W. K. Davis, of Toronto, was in Kingston looking for a man the other day. The man saw him first.

The Standard Oil Company has bought 9,000,000 feet of lumber from the Booth Co. on the Ottawa river.

Eighteen oil wells have been sunk along the London road to the west of Sarnia, and all are producing well.

Brantford Ministerial Alliance is taking steps to stop the distribution of theatre tickets among school children.

The work of erecting a new light-house on Snake Island will not be proceeded with. The reason given is lack of ice.

The Woman's Hospital Aid of Brantford has set aside two-thirds of its funds for the establishment of an isolation hospital.

George H. Dewitt, who was sent to the penitentiary from Guelph in the spring of 1896, has been released owing to ill-health.

Fred Rentschler, a Guelph cabinet-maker, lost the tip of his thumb and two fingers through trying to operate a circular saw.

Brantford street railway during the past four months carried 12,000 more passengers than during a corresponding period last year.

Lord Dufferin has been offered the honorary colonelcy of the Dufferin Rifles of Brantford. He has hitherto been patron of the corps.

The 13th Battalion has decided to remain in Hamilton on May 24th. The Fourteenth Rifles of Kingston, may visit the Ambitious City on that date.

The last big snowstorm cost Montreal \$52,000 for the removal of snow from the city streets. Two hundred thousand sleigh loads of snow were removed.

London City and County Councils are considering plans for a new hospital. The county will likely take a fifth interest if it does not cost more than \$15,000.

Two Charlottetown, P. E. I. boys, 11 years and 14 years respectively, have been sent to the penitentiary for terms of two and five years for stealing \$82.

Nellie McGraw, the London girl acquitted last fall of a charge of murdering her child, is again in the hands of the police, this time on a charge of vagrancy.

By a personal canvass Dr. Clark of Hannah street Methodist church, Hamilton, has succeeded in lifting a floating debt of \$2,200 off the church in two weeks.

John Dalton, of Glanford, is the proud possessor of a cow that gave birth to twins on Thursday. When an hour old the twins weighed 142 pounds. They appear to be thriving.

A poultry expert has recommended to the Brantford Council that all fowl brought to the market must have the heads on in order that the health of the birds may be determined.

A Woodstock young woman started out with a purse containing \$100 in

ills to buy her trousseau, and lost the purse. It fell into honest hands, and there is joy in one Woodstock home.

Grand Forks, B.C., owing to certain irregularities in the municipal election, must do it all over a fair and then petition the legislative assembly to allow the chosen council to take their seats.

The Carpenters' Union of Hamilton has passed a resolution, expressing appreciation of the provision made by the City Council for the payment of current wages as set by the trades in city contracts.

A belt two feet in width broke in Burr Bros. furniture factory at Guelph the other day. Beyond smashing various articles of furniture and frightening the employees nearly to death, no harm was done.

On the authority of Capt. G. Johnston, chief engineer of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., it is learned that the company has withdrawn the suit against Belleville relating to the small pox affair of last summer.

CELEBRATED CROWNS.

MANY AND VARIOUS KINDS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Roumania's Is Made of Gun Metal—Portugal's Is Worth \$5,000,000—The "Iron Crown"—England Possesses Two Crowns.

"Who would not risk his life for a crown?" one of the French conspirators was reported to have exclaimed to Napoleon, when that mighty man shrank back from the coup d'etat which would either place him upon the throne of France or submerge him in overwhelming disaster. If the question were asked to-day, the ordinary man would reply that it depended much upon the crown, for of late years many of the lesser diadems of Europe have actually gone a-begging. Considered merely from the standpoint of intrinsic value there are many and various kinds of crowns extant in the world at the present time. For instance, the crown of Roumania, is composed of gun metal, made in fact out of a bit of old cannon captured at Plovna; that of Portugal has gems in it which have caused it to be valued at \$5,000,000.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy, which by the way, is the oldest diadem in Europe, is only six inches in diameter. The question usually asked by those who behold it for the first time is, Where is the iron? for to all appearances the crown consists of a broad circle of gold ornamented by an enamelling of flowers. This however, is but the outward case; within the coronet rests the iron itself. It is fashioned out of one of the nails by which Christ was fastened to the cross. The crown now rests in the Cathedral of Monza, Italy, and is under the care of the monks of the establishment. These holy men call attention to the fact that while no attempt has ever been made to clean the baser metal, still there is no sign of rust upon it—a fact which conclusively proves

ITS SACRED ORIGIN.

England possesses but two crowns which are ever used. One of these is the British state crown, the other the crown of England. The former is reserved for important occasions, while the latter is used at times demanding less magnificence. The state crown, the one used by Queen Victoria when ascending the throne, was made especially for that purpose, and weighs but thirty-nine ounces. It is valued at \$1,800,000. The jewels with which it is studded were supplied mostly from older diadems of the realm, and include nearly 8,000 stones. The cap is of crimson velvet, lined with white silk, and has an ermine border. To some of the gems blazing in this insignia of royal power gruesome and romantic legends are attached. For instance, the famous ruby given by Pedro the Cruel to the Black Prince is said to have come into the former's hands by foul means. The story runs that Pedro invited the Red King of Granada to his palace and murdered his guest for the sake of the wonderful gem. Perhaps the sinister influence which might attach itself to this jewel is counteracted by its companion, the immense sapphire which is famed to have come from the ring of Edward the Confessor. So great were the virtues it was supposed to have gained through its contact with this holy man that it was generally believed that the stone endowed its possessor with power over various diseases. In connection with the diadems of England might be mentioned the ancient crown of Scotland, which still may be seen in Edinburgh Castle. It was made in the fourteenth century, and of course was used at the coronation of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The Russian imperial crown is a wonderful piece of workmanship. The Czardine being regarded by his people as to a great extent a religious as well as a temporal lord, it is not surprising to find the badge of sovereignty modelled after the patriarchal mitre. Five beautiful diamonds resting on a

MAGNIFICENT RUBY.

form the cross which composes its summit. Diamonds and pearls of the utmost perfection and a sapphire which it is claimed, has no rival, render this diadem one unsurpassed in magnificence.

The crown possessed by the German Emperor is of peculiar shape. The cap rests upon eight shields, four ornamented with diamond crosses and the

others with the figure of the imperial eagle, while above the four hood-sparking with diamonds support a globe surmounted by a golden cross.

Singularly beautiful, both in shape and ornamentation, is the crown of the Emperor of Austria. From the coronet there arise eight jewelled ornaments, each topped by a superb pearl. The hoop of the cap is surmounted by an enormous sapphire. The lining is of ruby colored velvet. The Emperor is also the possessor of the sacred crown of Hungary. This is, in fact, two crowns, which have been welded together. The first is a golden diadem ornamented with pearls and precious stones, the other a Byzantine coronet. At the back of the Byzantine coronet is an enormous sapphire surrounded by four oblong green stones of some unknown kind. Lapidaries disagree as to what these remarkable gems may be. This crown has been the subject of many extraordinary adventures. In 1848 it fell into the hands of Kossuth and mysteriously disappeared. Rumor had it that Kossuth had carried it off, broken it up, and sold the jewels in Turkey. Others declared that it had been taken to London. A Government commission was appointed to inquire into the mystery, but discovered nothing until 1853, when a countryman offered to disclose the secret of its hiding place, and led the searchers to a tree near Orsova, in the roots of which Kossuth had caused it to be buried.

One of the most beautiful crowns in Europe is that of the King of Denmark. This while comparatively simple in design is of the most artistic workmanship. The leaves by which the circlet is surmounted are curved and veined by precious stones, and each leaf is ornamented in turn by a

MAGNIFICENT JEWEL.

The King of the Belgians is an uncrowned monarch. There is no coronation function in the exact sense of the word. The feature of the ceremony consists in the King's swearing to preserve the constitution and laws of the country.

Spain had in early times no royal diadem nor does its crown to-day figure in the coronation services, the sovereign taking an oath similar to that which forms the chief feature of the Belgian installation.

The Vatican treasures contain a variety of papal tiaras, some of enormous value, with from the beautiful workmanship and precious stones that adorn them, are rendered priceless. Among this collection is one presented to Pius IX. by Queen Isabella of Spain. It is valued at more than \$1,000,000 and weighs over three pounds. Another treasure is the papal tiara presented by Napoleon to Pius VII. One of its gems is the largest emerald known.

The Sultan possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey. In place of this is substituted the investiture of the monarch with the sword of Othman. The sabre is girt around the new Sultan with the words: "Take it with faith, for ye have received it from God."

Outside of Europe the crown becomes a rarity. The crown of the Shah of Persia, if such it may be called, is of an altogether exceptional shape and size. Indeed, it is most frequently described by those who have seen it as a bonnet. It is composed of cloth of gold, adorned with strings of hanging precious stones with here and there tufts of feathers ornamented by diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls.

LETTER THAT NORA DICTATED.

Was the Servant Girl Ignorant or Was she Very Clever.

A young housekeeper had an amusing experience with her first cook, an excellent woman from the Emerald Isle, who after a few weeks of employment in her service asked her mistress to write a letter for her to the folks across the sea.

"I do be mindin' the pots an' pans so much that I can't spell me words straight, an' as for writin' I nivir was a master hand at the pen. If it's the same to you, ma'am, I'll be after sayin' some few secrets an' it would oblige me if so as you'd be closin' your ears."

"All right, Nora. You can say anything you please and I won't listen to a word."

"Thankee, ma'am. Thin you might begin wid a fine sentiment about not forgettin' them as is left behind. An' tell them there's money here just for the workin' for 't an' as fine things to ate an' drink an' wear as needs be, an' this is lettin' them know that I've found a good place, barrin' the truth, but the missis doesn't have any sense, she being young and inexperienced like."

"But, Nora—"

"I'm not through yet, ma'am. She do be that foolish about taking care of her house that childer 3-years old could learn her, an' she gives me orders that would turn the heads of the blessed saints themselves, an' can't cook no more nor the pig in the pen at home, an' hasn't the patience to learn. But I learn an' here's wishin' meself good luck in the undertakin'."

"Is that all, Nora?" asked her mistress meekly, as the cook waited for inspiration.

"Put in my love and duty to the old folks an' the byes an' tell them when they write to direct to me here, for though I nivir tackled a bigger or a harder job I'm thinkin' I'll stay by the missis till she gets a fitchen education."

Nora stayed and is well satisfied both with her place and her mistress, but the latter often wonders whether the contents of that letter were dictated by a spirit of much knowledge or real ignorance. In either case the scheme worked to the advantage of the courageous Nora.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

Clocks and the Sun Do Not Always Agree in Marking the Hour.

There are few questions more frequently put than "What time is it?" "Can you tell me the true time?" A stickler for exactitude might reply: "What kind of time do you mean? Apparent time or mean time? Local time or standard time?" There are all these kinds of time, not to speak of others. It is only within the last two generations, within indeed, the reign of our sovereign, Queen Victoria, that the subject of the differences of most of these kinds of time has become of pressing importance to any but theorists. In one of the public gardens of Paris a little cannon is set up with a burning-glass attached to it in such a manner that the sun itself fires the cannon as it reaches the meridian. This of course, is the time of Paris noon—apparent noon; but it would be exceedingly imprudent of any traveler through Paris, who wished, say, to catch the 1 o'clock express, to set his watch by the gun. For if it happened to be in February he would find when he reached the railway station that the station clock was faster than the gun by nearly a full quarter of an hour, and that his train had gone; whilst towards the end of October or the beginning of November, he would find himself as much too soon. Until machines for accurately measuring time were invented, apparent time—time, that is to say, given by the sun itself, as by a sun dial—was the only time about which men knew or cared. But when reasonably good clocks and watches were made, it was very soon seen that at different times in the year there was a marked difference between the sun dial time and that shown by the clock—the reason being simply that the apparent rate of motion of the sun across the sky was not always quite the same, whilst the movement of the clock was, of course, as regular as it could be made.

A SERIOUS EXPERIENCE

PASSED THROUGH BY ONE OF BROCKVILLE'S BEST KNOWN MEN.

His Legs Gave Out and When He Sat Down He Had No Control Over Them—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Activity.

From the Brockville Recorder.

There are few men in Brockville or vicinity better known to the general public, and there is certainly no one held in greater esteem by his friends than Mr. L. deCarle, sr. Mr. deCarle came from England to Canada forty-four years ago, locating in the county of Glengarry. Eight years later he removed to Brockville and has made his home here ever since. He established the large marble business still carried on by his sons here, and is himself one of the most expert stonecutters in the Dominion of Canada. He is also well known as an artist in other lines and as a draughtsman has few equals and no superiors. Ample evidence of this is afforded in the fact that when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was begun, Sir Sanford Fleming, chief engineer of the great trans-continental road, requested him to join his staff. Mr. deCarle accepted the position at Sir Sanford's request and remained with the company for nine years, during which time he drew nearly all the profiles of the road and the plans of the bridges between Ottawa and Thunder Bay. His work was commended as the best done by any draughtsman in the company's employ. Since leaving the company's service Mr. deCarle has lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned competence at his cosy home in the west end of the town. Mr. deCarle is possessed of a rugged constitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fall of 1896. Then he was stricken with an affection of the limbs which much alarmed him. Speaking with a Recorder representative the other day, the conversation happened to turn upon this event, and the circumstances connected therewith can best be told in his own words. "Last fall," said he, "my legs became in such a condition that when I sat down I had no power over them. I could not move them one way or the other, and was naturally much alarmed. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had read of their curing cases similar to mine and so I decided to give them a trial. I purchased a supply of the Pills and commenced taking them according to directions. I had only taken them a short time when I found that I was regaining the use of my legs and could raise one up and cross the other without much difficulty. I also remarked to my wife that the pills were doing me much good and she was both surprised and delighted when I showed her with what ease I could move my limbs. I continued taking the pills for about a month and by that time I had as full control of my legs as I ever had—in fact was completely cured. I had never had a symptom of my trouble since and am now as well as ever I was. I attribute my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In fact it must have been the pills for I took nothing else in the way of medicine and I cannot too strongly recommend them to anyone afflicted as I was."

CARNATIONS.

The woman who loves flowers but whose income is such that she can not always gratify her taste will be glad to know that carnations are high in favor. They are the most satisfying flower in existence and are inexpensive enough to be bought frequently. The flaming red carnations are just the things to brighten a dull room. The pink are charming to wear with an evening gown. The shaded carnation is a delight to the eye, and the pure white are cool, restful and refreshing with their spicy odor. Is it any wonder the carnation is fashionable when one adds to its other charms its lasting quality?

March April May

Are the months

In which to purify

Your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The system is now

In need of such

A medicine and

Is most susceptible

To the benefits

To be derived

From it. Hood's

Sarsaparilla is

Superior to all

Other preparations

As a spring medicine

Because it is

Unequaled for

Making pure,

Rich, red blood.

THE POPE'S SEAL.

The seal worn by the Pope, and used by him on official documents to which his signature is attached, has on it the engraving of a fish, with the cipher of the wearer. Since the thirteenth century every Pope has worn a ring of this character, and it is shattered with a hammer when the wearer dies, to prevent its use on a forged document.

Western Assurance COMPANY.

The annual meeting of Shareholders was held at the Company's offices in this city yesterday. The President, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair.

The following Annual Report of the Directors, with accompanying Financial Statement, was then read by the Secretary, and, on motion, adopted, viz:—

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit herewith a statement of the results of the transactions of the Company for the year 1897, together with the Assets and Liabilities at the 31st December last, and the Auditors' report thereon.

The balance at the credit of Revenue Account is \$149,845.05, and there has been a gain of \$18,381.16 in the value of securities, as compared with their market price a year ago.

Two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, have been declared out of the year's earnings, and \$68,226.21, added to the Reserve Fund.

The amount of the estimated liability upon risks now on the Company's books is \$75,661.51, and a net surplus is shown over capital and all liabilities of \$379,472.91.

GEO. A. COX,
President.
Toronto, 18th February, 1898.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total cash income	\$2,283,632.48
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment	2,133,787.43
Balance	\$149,845.05
Appreciation in value of securities	18,381.16
Profit for the year	\$168,226.21

Dividends on stock	\$100,000.00
Total assets	2,415,086.41
Reserve fund	1,155,134.42
Cash capital	1,000,000.00
Subscribed capital	1,000,000.00
Security to policy-holders	3,155,134.42

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the following gentlemen, viz:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Messrs. Robt. Beatty, G. R. R. Cockburn, Geo. McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne, and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

BITING THE NAILS.

A simple and very effective way to cure children of the bad habit of biting their nails is to wet the fingers with quassa tea and allow them to dry. When tasted it will be a bitter reminder to cease the practice. If there are no sure places on the finger tips, a very little collynth powder, which is intensely bitter, may be dusted over them. When however, dipping the finger ends in some bitter tincture such as it sometimes will, each finger and ought to be inserted in a stall until the propensity is eradicated.

Skin Sores

CELERY KING PURIFIES THE BLOOD
And never fails to heal and cure skin diseases—Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a large package. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

It Tells Its Own Story.....

LUDELLA

Try a package, and satisfy yourself. In Lead Packages. From Leading grocers.

THE PRUDENT COURSE.

Updyke is an exceedingly quick-witted chap.

So? Yes. For instance, last night, at Jammier's party, he unfortunately stepped on Miss Quickfire's dress and ripped in the neighborhood of three miles of ruffle off it.

I see. He immediately mollified her by some exceedingly witty apology.

Not much! He immediately disappeared.

MRS. HUGHES' CASE.

The Lady Writes Another Letter to The Dodds Medicine Co.

Five Doctors and a Specialist Said She Had Rheumatism—They Could Not Help Her—Her Trouble Was Kidney Disease—Cured! By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Morley, Ont.—Interest in the wonderful recovery of Mrs. T. Hughes is still unabated here, and the case is the principal topic of conversation. Mrs. Hughes has received a letter from The Dodds Medicine Co., Toronto, asking what name her doctors gave her disease. Replying, Mrs. Hughes writes thus:

"In reply to yours of the 7th inst. would say that the doctors said I had Rheumatism. They said that my age, 48 years, went against my recovery, that I would be better when I got over the change of life, and that nothing but time would cure me.

"I believe I had kidney and bladder disease. I grew worse and worse daily; could eat nothing but cornstarch, or soup, until I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. When I was ill I weighed 147 pounds; now I weigh 112 pounds—my normal weight. I beg to state again that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life. Anyone wishing further information may write to me, and I'll gladly give it."

"Mrs. T. Hughes." In the face of the emphatic evidence that is coming to light daily, no man can say that Dodd's Kidney Pills won't cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Diseases of Women, and all other Kidney Diseases.

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

Cure Yourself of Rheumatism.

The application of Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—which possesses such marvelous power over all nerve pain, has proved a remarkable success in rheumatism and neuralgia. Nerviline acts on the nerves, soothes them, drives pain out and so gives relief. Try it and be convinced.

A Conscientious Woman.—Norah had been told to say at the front door that her mistress was not at home when certain callers appeared upon the scene. It evidently went much against the grain for her to make herself responsible for even so small a white lie, but she promised to do so, and with certain modifications, she kept her word. Is Mrs. Blank at home? queries the caller. For this, what toime, Mrs. Smithers, she ain't! said the maid; but Hivin help her if yez ask me again! I'll not loic twice for annybody livin', upon me sow!

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH OF THE CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN UNGRATEFUL PATIENT.
The Medical Record tells of a man who was cured of blindness by a surgeon remarkable for his unprepossessing appearance. When vision was fully restored, the patient looked at his benefactor and said: "Lucky for you, young man, I did not see you before you operated, or I would never have given my consent."

Built in One Grade Only—And that the BEST.
The BEST is the one that is CORRECT in every point.

Goodrich Res-Flex TIRES

are constructed of the finest materials and skilled workmanship, and are free from faults.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE TUBES.
Not expensive because they are the BEST. Send for "T" catalogue, it will interest you.

Dealers quoted. AMERICAN TIRE CO., Limited, 164 and 166 King St. W., TORONTO.

CEYLON TEA.
From Leading grocers.

ZOLA'S MOTTO.

Over Zola's study is the motto, "No day without something accomplished." which rule he has followed all his life. He does not believe in the work that is dashed off, but his method of composition is painstaking in the extreme. When he has to describe a place he always visits it first.

A Query Answered.

Anxious questioners ask, "Is there no sure cure for corns?" We are glad to be able to tell these sufferers that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will relieve them in a day, and extract corns without pain. It never fails.

IRISH SHIPBUILDERS.

Irish shipbuilders have been benefited by the English engineering strike, as while the Clyde output showed a falling off last year of 80,000 tons, one Belfast firm turned out 84,000 tons or more than any other individual firm in the three kingdoms.

Dr. Henry Levers, Quebec, writes:—"One of my children sprained her ankle; which became much swollen and discoloured. Some 'Quickcure' was spread on linen, and applied; the pain ceased at once, the swelling was gone the next day, and on the fourth day she walked to school as usual."

CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN.

It is said that a good Chinese laundryman can clear \$25 a week, although he pays for \$14 to \$25 a month rent, and sometimes as high as \$40, and hires two or three men at wages ranging from \$6 to \$10 a week. When their very economical habits of living are considered it is probable that they save a large share of their earnings.

W P C 910

DR. RANSOM'S

HIVE SYRUP

COUGHS, COLDS

Bronchial and Lung Affections.

Contains Honey, Hops, Skunk Cabbage Root, Lobelia, and other most effective ingredients. Pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by Children, and is magically effective in Croup & Whooping Cough.

MUSIC Agents wanted to introduce our Catalogue and terms. We will mail prepaid "Hot Time in Old Town" with music, for 5 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 35 cents, 40 cents, 45 cents, 50 cents, 55 cents, 60 cents, 65 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents, 80 cents, 85 cents, 90 cents, 95 cents, 1 dollar.

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

GOLD RINGS FREE!
We will give one half-ounce Ring, 18k Gold, to every customer who writes for our new and improved Catalogue. We will mail you the Ring FREE OF CHARGE. Write for it now!

Send for our new and improved Catalogue. We will mail you the Ring FREE OF CHARGE. Write for it now!

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

P. S. See our "ad" in the next issue.

TIRE

For the average person, riding the average distance, over the average roads,

HARTFORD and VIM Tires are perfection and stand for comfort, safety, durability and longevity. We repair every pair of our road tires FREE OF CHARGE.

Write for Catalogues. Montreal, Windsor Hotel Block. } **TORONTO TIRE CO.,**
Winnipeg, Winnipeg Rubber Co. } LIMITED,
Halifax, Office opens 1st April. } 9 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO

WINTER RESORT.

Florida of the North—Rest from snow and the Cold North.

Hotel Traymore,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Modern and Complete in Every Detail.

Rates the Very Lowest Consistent With First Class Service.

The TRAYMORE is one of the longest established beach front hotels in Atlantic City. Homelike and cheerful and enjoys the continued patronage of a quiet and refined class of visitors. Write for all information.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner & Proprietor.

ALLOW US to be your guide in buying tea—

MONSOON
INDO-CEYLON TEA
Is recommended as the best.
25, 30, 40, 50 and 65c. per pound.

SHIP YOUR PRODUCE,

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit, &c., to THE HAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, Cor. of West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

Have You Seen It!!! Can You Do It!!!!
The New O. K. Puzzle!!!!
The most fascinating puzzle of the day, KLONDYKI HOW TO REACH
Sold everywhere. Agents wanted. Send 20c for sample. T. SONNE,
103 Commissioners St., - Montreal, Que.

Dominion Line Steamships.

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

Highest Market Value PAID FOR RAW FURS and SKINS, Bees' Wax, Ginseng, etc. Consignments wanted. Express paid. Klondike Moss, Moccasins, Fur Coats, Robes and Snow Shoes a specialty.

H. JOHNSON, Wholesale Furrier, 484 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

WINTER RESORT.

ST. CHARLES,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
FINEST HOTEL ON THE COAST.

Sun parlor 300 feet long overlooking ocean and beach esplanade. Vacuum steam heating system. Elevator to street level. Hot and cold, fresh and salt water in all baths. Rooms en suite, baths attached.

JAMES B. REILLY, Owner and Prop.

Photographs of Fences.

If you don't know, but wish to see how Page fence looks in actual use, and get some good pictures of fence, let us send you some of our illustrated advertising matter containing engravings made direct from photographs of Page fence on Canadian farms. You will not regret it. If there is a Page dealer near you, apply to him. If not apply to us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY,

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

P. S. See our "ad" in the next issue.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

JOHN A. JOHNSTON

FOREIGN NEWS.

Muskogee, I. T., March 21.—The house of Edward Chalmers, a negro, who recently married a white woman, was attacked at Wybark, five miles from here, last night by six white men, who had evidently determined to murder both the negro and his wife, both of whom had been threatened by white men who disliked the union. The door of their cabin was broken in, and both the negro and his wife were shot down, but not before Chalmers had made a fight against his assailants. The woman was killed outright, and though Chalmers succeeded in driving off the attacking party, they left him mortally wounded, and he died before daylight. This morning the body of one Matthews, an aged white man, was found near the Chalmers cabin, pierced with a bullet.

Bloomington, Mich., March 21.—Mr. E. G. Veeley of Bloomington has been very ill, and his doctor told him he could live but a few days at most. Then Veeley said: "You are sure I can't live, are you?" On being answered in the affirmative, the man said: "Then I have a confession to make." The confession was as follows: "Thirty years ago myself and another man, whose name I will not reveal, killed a man at Scott's Mill, south of Bloomington, for his money. We got only \$39 for our trouble, and buried the money and have never used a cent of it. After that we took the body of the man and put it in the furnace of the mill and burned it up." A change of doctors has helped him, and now he has been told for a fact that he would recover. There is quite a bit of excitement over these facts. He lives about four miles east of this place.

The women of England according to a London paper have taken to smoking and drinking at a wonderful rate during the past year. It is not unusual says this paper to see a lady smoking a brier root pipe. If this kind of thing continues men will in disgust cast their pipes away for smoking is looked upon as a masculine habit not to be tolerated in the fair sex.

Guelph Herald: Over a week ago Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Township of Amaranth, saw a large wild cat near the barn. Mr. Hamilton being away, she ran for their neighbor, Mr. Gray, who came with a gun, but could not see the cat as it had taken itself off in the evening. Some time after he left, Mrs. Hamilton took a light and went to the barn to see if it was around. Not seeing it she went to the sheep pen where she saw the wild cat. She went back to the stables, got a fork, marched bravely back into the pen where the cat was. The brave woman stuck the fork through the animal's neck and held it there until she got it killed. How many men would have the courage to face a wild cat, their only weapon being a pitch fork?

It will be good news to many, to learn that the reports of the floods in London Ont., were, in some cases, exaggerated. While the facts were bad enough, still they were not so bad as printed. The London Advertiser, referring to these exaggerated reports, and especially to one that found its way into a Detroit paper, which said that 1,500 people were homeless, says: "We in London know how absolutely untrue this statement is. Neither 1,500 nor 15 people were rendered homeless, and not one bridge or building was swept away. The overflow never reached alarming proportions, though it inundated cellars and rendered it wise for a few families to move out of their homes on the flats for a brief period. The impression these false statements are calculated to give outsiders is that London is in a hole, and at the mercy of every flood that comes down the Thames. But the fact is that the site of almost the entire city is high and dry, with a soil that dries up almost as soon as rain falls or snow melts."



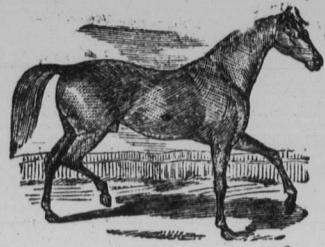
Watches
Clocks...

Jewelry, Spectacles...
Fancy Glassware...
Fancy Goods...
Silverware...

.....LOWEST PRICES.....

C. Wendt, Mildmay &
Wroxeter.

MASTIFF 1722.



PEDIGREE—Mastiff 6 b. h. foaled 1887, by Administrator 357, by Alacrity by Harold 413; g. d. Juliet, the dam of Mambrino Pilot by Pilot jr. 12; g. d. by Whip, bred by R. Steele, Philadelphia, Pa. owned by Col. H. S. Russel, Milton, Mass., passed to P. W. Anderson, Columbus, Mo., then to Dygert Bros., Springdale, N. Y.

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

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

A. R. & JNO. DAVIS, Props.
MILD MAY.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R-I-P-A-N-S

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

KARL'S GLOVER ROOT CURE

GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN

CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.

RED FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

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

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

DR. CHASE'S
Catarrh Cure



CURES CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ROSE FEVER, AND RHEUMATISM.
HEAD COLDS... GIVE ONE BLOW WITH THE BLOWER AND THE POWDER IS DIFFUSED, MAKING A SURE AND PERMANENT CURE.

PRICE WITH BLOWER 25 CENTS

A Claim
AND
An Offer

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

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

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for the loan of copies of their book "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$3.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Diseases and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars. Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE. Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

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HORSESHOER AND
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New Buggies, Carts and Wagons.

BUGGIES REPAINTED
Work Guaranteed

Having secured the services of August Missere, I am now prepared to turn out anything in the working line.

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WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.

Five Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if you get some worthless medicine in place of this, include price in letter, and we will send by return mail, a Free, one package, \$1.00, 5c. One will please, either cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Mildmay and everywhere by all druggists.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.
Don't Spend a Dollar
for
Medicine
until you have tried

RIPANS
TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons
Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of
Ripans Tabules
At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 16 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is the only safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in the hour and time of need.

Is prepared in two degrees of strength.
No. 1 for ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known—sold by druggists, one Dollar per box.
No. 2 for special cases—10 degrees stronger—sold by druggists. One box, Three Dollars; two boxes, Five Dollars.
No. 1, or No. 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps.

The Cook Company,
Windsor, Ontario.

Sold in Mildmay and everywhere in Canada by all responsible druggists.

Julmage

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE, ASK FOR!

- Carpets, Stair Carpets, Window Carpets, Lace Curtains, 40c. to \$5 per set.
- Art Maslin, broached and colored.
- Table Linen, Cretonnes, Salisbury Cloth, Verano Corda, Printed Challies, Wool Delaines, Pink and cream Cashmere and every other shade.
- Nuns' Veilings, Not Veilings, Navy and b/k Dress Serges, Lawn Victorias, Lawn checks, House stripes, Flannellets—17 patterns, Shaker Flannel, Carpet warp, Weaving warp, Black Dress Silk, Black Satena, Verets and Flashes, Brown Holland, Valises, Lunch Baskets, Churns, Butter Trays and Ladles, Washtubs, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Patent Medicines, Top Onions, Potato Onions, Dutch sets, Gardening seeds, Brushes, all kinds, Washing Soda, Whiting, Raw Oil, Lye, Turpentine, Castor Oil, by the lb, Stone Crocks, Earthenware Crocks, Milk Pans, Milk Pails, Wash Boilers, Tea Bettle, do copper, Dish Pans, Felt Hats, just to hand, Straw Hats for 500 heads, Lace Frillings, Ties and Collars, Top Shirts, Dress Shirts, Belts, Suspenders, Canned Goods, Flow Lines, Bed Corda, Marbles, Wire Clotheslines, Baby Carriages, Trunks, Spices.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING, AND SELL CHEAP.

Lakelet.

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PISO'S CURE FOR
GIVES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

FACE
BLOTCHES

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

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

A Boy's Life Saved

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

SCOTT'S
SARSAPARILLA

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

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO.

Although there were more cattle offered to-day prices were steady. Receipts were 41 cars, including 180 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs, 20 calves and 16 cows.

Export Cattle—There are some American buyers going the the north-western part of the Province buying cattle to ship in bond through the United States with American cattle to Britain. They can afford to pay more than Canadian drovers, and it had the effect of making our farmers hold their cattle. This demand from United States buyers is likely to last only a couple of weeks. Cables to dealers here report cattle selling at 5 1/2. A letter from Mr. A. J. Thompson in Buenos Ayers to Mr. Sheridan says that there are 700,000 cattle and 25,000 sheep there to be shipped to the old country in the next three months, all of which will compete directly with the shipments from Canada. One bunch of cattle here, averaging 1,740 lbs, sold at 4 1/2. This is the best price paid this winter and is no criterion, because the cattle were exceptionally choice. The ruling prices are 4c to 4 1/2c.

Butchers' cattle—Trade was quiet and prices did not advance, the range being from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c for good to choice and a few fancy brought 4c. Common cattle sold at 2 1/2c and medium at 3 1/2c. There were a few left unsold.

Stockers and Feeders—Buffalo men were on the market to-day in large numbers and the demand for light stockers was better at \$3 35 to \$3 50 per cwt. Half-fat feeders were 10c per cwt off, distillery men paying \$3 55 to \$3 65 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Butchers' and export ewes were steady at \$3 20 to \$3 40 per cwt. Lambs were quiet at \$5 to \$5 40 per cwt. Bucks were steady at \$2 75 to \$3 per cwt.

Calves—Choice veals sold well enough, but poor calves were dull. The prices ranged from \$2 to \$8 each.

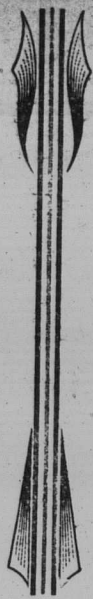
Milk Cows and Springers—The market was firm at \$25 to \$40 each.

Hogs—The market was rather quiet. Prices unchanged at \$4 90 for singers, light \$4 02 1/2, thick fat \$4 50, sows \$3 to \$3 25 and stags \$2.

Seattle, Wash., March 21.—W. G. Wallace, of Saginaw, Mich., arrived here yesterday from Dawson City, which place he left February 15. Concerning matters at Dawson, Mr. Wallace says that stampedes to the several creeks are frequent. Work done this winter is all turning out well. There is no reason, said he, why the country west of the Yukon should not prove to be as rich as that on the east side. The west is practically an unexplored district. Discoveries have been made on the Swedish Crew that promise well. There has been several quartz ledges located and the indications are that the Upper Yukon will be the field of operations in quartz work. There need be no anxiety about the food supply. The companies that are operating boats will furnish ample supplies, besides, nearly every one who goes in over the passes carries on carrying a year's supply with him. Mr. Wallace is credited with having brought out \$45,000 in drafts with him.

It is not wise to jump hastily to a conclusion, but this reflection generally comes after one has jumped. A man who was sitting at the dining table in the long saloon of a Mississippi River steambot, waiting for the fried chicken he had ordered, suddenly took a note-book out of his pocket, wrote something in it, and showed it to his wife, sitting in the next seat. The wife read it, smiled, and he replaced the note-book in his pocket. On looking up, he was surprised that a bald-headed man, who sat on the other side of the table, directly opposite, was regarding him with a scowl. He was still more surprised when this bald-headed passenger sought him out on the hurricane deck of the steamer an hour later and said, in a tone of indignation: "I know what you were writing in that pass-book a while ago. You were directing that lady's attention to this right eye of mine. I want you to understand, sir, that while it may look peculiar, it is not a glass eye, sir!" "My dear sir," replied the other, in astonishment, "you never were more mistaken in your life. That lady is my wife. She happens to be deaf. I was asking her if she didn't think the cock was waiting for that spring chicken to grow a little bigger before he killed it. Now that I notice your eye, however, I can see that it does look very much like a glass eye."

100 BOYS' SUITS TO BE CLEARED . . .



We have decided to go out of . . .

BOYS' READY MADE SUITS . . .

And will clear them at and below Cost for the next two weeks.

Note the following reduced Prices . . .

Boys' 2 pieced suit, reg. price 2.25, reduced to 1.50			
" 2	"	2.75,	" 1.98
" 2	"	2.90	" 2.00
" 3	"	5.00	" 3.90
" 3	"	4.50	" 3.40
" 3	"	3.75	" 2.90
" 3	"	3.00	" 2.00

Inspect the Goods. Compare the prices.



And you must admit that we are offering the opportunity of the season . . .

J. D. MILLER.

OUR MOTTO.—We always lead, we never follow.

A pair of wild geese were seen flying around here. They were so tame that they came into people's barnyards. This is a sign of cold weather.

Stick Out YOUR TONGUE!

What for? Because it may save your life! How? It is the barometer that indicates the state of your health by its shapes, coatings and colors. For example? Well, a pointed tongue indicates irritation and disorder in the stomach and bowels.

The full broad tongue shows want of proper digestive action.

The dry, pinched tongue is the tongue of acute disease.

The fissure tongue proves inflammatory action of the kidneys.

A dry tongue is evidence that the stomach and intestines cannot do much digestive work.

Coating of the tongue is the result of imtemperate eating and drinking. The Liver is deranged.

The broad, pallid tongue shows a want of alkaline elements in the blood. It is a danger signal.

The deep red tongue, generally dry, shows acid.

Dryness always indicates nervousness, and diseases of the nerve centres.

Extremé moisture shows the reverse.

Be your own doctor. Examine your tongue. It will show you whether or not you are in condition to stand spring weather changes.

If you are not almost any disease may strike you down. Get in condition at once by using the latest and best spring medicine

SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

Look Out For Bargains . . .

AT THE

Corner Store, Mildmay

E. N. BUTCHART is in the city this week

. . . Picking up Snaps

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT . . .

Under the management of **MISS WALFORD.**

A. MOYER.

OUR MOTTO.—We will not be undersold.

UNDER THE LILAC TREE.

CHAPTER XII.

"Lurline is my wife now and I will not say one word against her. I will not even say that I could do so. She was certainly the most beautiful, the most fascinating woman I had ever seen. She looked so young that it was almost impossible to believe that she had been a wife and was a widow; but I knew afterward that she was at least ten years older than we thought her. I will not describe her to you; you will see her and judge for yourself. "Nellie," continued Mark, "there is as great a difference between you and Lurline as between a simple natural lily of the valley and as gaudy artificial camelia. I saw it afterward; but at first she took my senses captive, and held them in thrall. I remember how she puzzled me, how I watched her. One of the first things that struck me was the subtle odor of sweet violets that seemed to envelop her. Everything belonging to her—her sables, shawls, books, fans, gloves—everything had the same sweet odor of fresh violets. That charmed me. Oh, Nellie, I was a rash, foolish coward, but I never thought of loving her, and I never dreamed of marrying any one but you! Every man on board was in love with her, but she favored me and I was weak enough, young and foolish enough, to be flattered by this preference; to feel proud and delighted when the little court of admirers had to make way for me; when she turned from them all with a smile for me; when she laid that white-gloved hand of hers on my arm, dismissing the rest with a little nod of the head, saying, 'I will accompany you, Lord Severne. I should like a quiet promenade.' "I pleased me to mark how angry jealousy in other men's eyes; it pleased me to note how they envied every mark of preference which this beautiful woman showered on me. Still, Nellie, I never dreamed of being false to you. "At first I was attracted by her great beauty, her fascination, her low, sweet voice, her nameless charm of dress and manner, then by her decided preference for me, shown at all times, and in all places. "I never thought that rank, title, or money had anything to do with it; I believed it was myself alone that she cared for. Ah, Nellie, perhaps even a stronger man than myself might have succumbed. I shall never forget the nights on the ocean, with the stars like golden meteors in the sky, the sea dark, silent, mysterious, and solemn. Such nights as they were—the sea and sky so calm, and that beautiful face looking into mine! Ah, Nellie, you taught me love, and it will never die; she taught me passion and it is dead. "I began to forget you my darling. I must tell you the whole truth. The memory of the sweet true face under the lilacs grew fainter; the passionate beautiful face of the woman who showed me preference for me a time. "There can be no excuse for me, Nellie—I offer none. But remember that for the first time in my life I was flattered by all the subtle flatteries that a clever and beautiful woman could use. The balance of my reason was gone. She had aroused passion that yet was not love in my heart. I was driven onward by the anger of those whom she slighted for me, and one night—on a fatal night, when the moon was shining brilliantly, and the sea was calm as a lake, we stood together at the end of the vessel. Her fair white hands stole into mine; her beautiful face was raised to mine, pale with emotion, her eyes glistening with tears. I forgot you, Nellie, I forgot honor, truth and loyalty. I bent down to kiss her, and—well, I cannot tell you how it happened. I am speaking the truth, Nellie. I would not hide one thought from you. I feel sure that when I bent my head to kiss her I had no thought of asking her to be my wife; but before another half hour had passed I had promised to marry her, and—Nellie, love, listen—from that moment to this I have never had one single happy moment—not one. There could be no drawing back—no hesitation even. For I found the next day that the whole of the passengers knew that Lord Severne and the beautiful Mrs. Nagent were engaged. "Weak, cowardly, disloyal—ah, yes, I know I was all that! But I have suffered horribly. From that hour to this I have been a miserable man, for I found out that it was you I had loved after all, and that the love of the man there were times when I resolved on telling her, but it would have been useless. She had decided on marrying me, and I knew that my intentions were quite secondary to hers. When it was too late, my heart went back to its first allegiance. I found my engagement to this woman of the world a very business-like matter. There was no romance, no delay. We were married three weeks after the 'Queen of the Seas' reached London. "Ah, Nellie, you have suffered, but my pain has been greater. My conscience gave me no rest. Night and day your image was with me, night and day my folly and cowardice were ever before me. I longed, yet dreaded to see you. If I had known that your mother was dead, and that you were waiting for me in the old home alone I should have gone to you, no matter what had happened, but your letter did not reach me." "I was returned to me," I inter-

"As soon as my affairs were settled," he continued, "I went abroad. Lurline preferred it. She said she never cared to live in England, and in truth I was indifferent on the subject, knowing that no place could ever be the same to me again. At Mentone we met the Yorkes, and I liked them very much. I was a miserable, haunted, gloomy man. My wealth brought me no happiness, because I had lost you. I found rest in talking to Lady Yorke. She seemed to think that I had some great sorrow in my life. (I do not suppose I should have returned to England at least for some years had not imperative business compelled me to go to Severne Court a few weeks ago. Oh, Nellie, there are some disappointments too bitter, too great for words! I shall return to Italy; I cannot live in England.") "Why?" I asked. His face clouded, an angry gleam came into the eyes which had been full of pain and despair. "I cannot tell you why, Nellie, but my life is blighted. I cannot stay anywhere for long." "Shall you ever live at Severne Court?" I asked. "Never," was the gloomy reply. "The punishment of my folly is that I shall be a wanderer on the face of the earth." "But why, Mark—why?" I cried, beginning to forget my own trouble in his. "There are some things that a man cannot speak of," he replied, "cannot even think of or lay bare to his own heart. This sorrow of mine is one of them." "Then, Mark," I could not help saying as I looked sadly at him, "you have ruined all the happiness of my life without securing your own." "That is just what I have done, Nellie. Between the remorse I feel at the loss of you and the sorrow of my secret, I am the most miserable man in the world." "Ah, Mark, my lover, I read in your face that your folly had cost you dear! We sat in silence for some time, the wind stirring the lilac branches and bearing to us sweet gusts of perfume. We had not been there an hour, and already it seemed to me an eternity. I knew that we must part. Time was the full force of my misery rushed over me like a lava tide. How could I ever take up the duties of life again? My heart and soul had no strength, no life. Where should I turn for help or comfort? For, alas! I had given my whole heart to a man who had married another and had forgotten me! "Mark, what shall I do with the rest of my life?" I asked, wearily. "I cannot die just because I wish to die. I am like a ship without a rudder. Love of you, whether living or dead, has hitherto filled my life. What am I to do?" "I cannot tell, Nellie," he replied. "Are you happy here with Lady Yorke?" "Yes—as happy as I could be anywhere without you," I replied. "Then do not go away. We will do that, not you. We will remain for a few days; then I shall say that I am summoned to the Court on business. Nellie, forgive me for what I am going to say. All I have in the world ought to have been yours—and I have such abundant wealth; let me give you what will keep you in comfort and affluence." "I could not be angry; his eyes were full of tears and his lips quivered. "No," I replied, gently, "you must not do that, Mark. I do not care for money. I would rather have had one true word of love from your lips than all the money you possess." "I should be so much happier, Nellie, if you would let me do this. Let me buy for you a pretty little home. In the midst of my misery, let me have the one gleam of comfort that you have no worldly cares." "No!" I cried, with quick, impatient scorn. "Gather, you not understand that I would rather—a thousand times rather—die of hunger by the roadside than accept even one crumb of bread from your hands?" "Will you ever forgive me?" he said. "In the years to come, when you remember that I am—ah—a thousand times more unhappy than you, and when you remember that I can find no comfort because it is my fault, will you not try to forgive me? Think of me as you did; forget this interval of folly and falsehood. Think of me only as Mark, with his honest hair's love; forget Mark, the man who failed you—will you, Nellie?" "I could not help it—doubtless it was very undignified, but when I saw the pain on the honest face, the humble sorrow in the dear eyes, when I saw Mark distressed, grieved with the misery of a lifetime on his face, I forgot my wounded love for one short moment. How could I refuse him anything to whom I had never said 'no'?" How could I refuse his pardon when he asked it with tears in his eyes? He had married my life, ruined my happiness, made every hope bankrupt, but I loved him still. I held my hands to him; I tried to smile, although the raining tears blinded me. "I will forgive you, Mark," I said. "Ah, my dear, I could not, if I would, be angry with you! We must never meet again, Mark. The wide world must ever be between us two who were once to be always together; a deep grave lies between us, and in it I must bury my love, but I forgive you, as I hope to be forgiven." He held my hand in his for one moment, and then he said with tears that did not shame his manhood: "My dear lost love, farewell!" "I knew what he meant. It would be better for him, better for me, that we should meet as strangers. He would be leaving in a few days, and we should see each other no more. Better so!" Trembling, fainting, dazed by my own misery, I dared not go back to the house just then lest one meeting me

should ask what ailed me. I had a strange, vague idea that I had changed my own identity, and that the sorrow-stricken woman walking by herself under the summer trees could not be Nellie Chester.

CHAPTER XIII.

That evening Lady Yorke came to my room. She was always kind and considerate to me. "You have not been well to-day, Miss Chester. Masham tells me that you have had one of your bad headaches. Are you better? You look very pale and changed in some way. (I came to ask you if you would bring your music to the drawing-room this evening. It would be a great help to me.) "I thought for a few moments before I answered her. I could crush down my own pain and anguish, for I had plenty of self-control; and I longed to see Mark's wife. How the words pierced my heart—"Mark's wife!" I kissed the white jeweled hand laid so kindly on my shoulder, and said what was true—that I would do anything to please Lady Yorke. "If you feel tired," she said, "do not join us for a little while; come later on. And Miss Chester, make yourself look nice. We must not let Lady Severne think herself the handsomest woman in the world. Bring some of your best songs. Lord Severne is very fond of music." I knew that had I not sung to him a hundred times by the river and in the woods? That evening it seemed to me that I was about to rival Mark's wife. Was it foolish or wicked that I went to my box for the long plain blue silk dress that Mark liked, and that I made the most of my golden hair, that I found some white roses for it, and that I tried to look bright and happy while my heart was dead? I need not speak of the other guests. My story deals only with Mark and Mark's wife, Lady Yorke introduced me to all her visitors. I had gone to the drawing-room before the gentlemen had left the dining-room. I could not have entered with Mark looking at me. I remember no names, no faces; my whole soul seemed waiting until we reached Mark's wife—the most beautiful, brilliant, dazzling woman I had ever beheld. She had the vivid bloom of a carnation, a face of exquisite Grecian type, a wide low brow, straight dark eyes, a broad, lovely mouth, though the lines and curves were rather proud than tender, a beautiful chin with a delicious dimple. As I thought of Mark kissing those lovely lips, the pain in my heart was more bitter than death. A superb woman, with dark blue eyes and dark hair, she was dressed in white velvet, relieved by a rich bordering of purple heart's ease, a diamond necklace clasped the white firm throat, a diamond cross lay on her white breast, and the very moment I stood before her I noticed the sweet odor of vio-

lets. She had been talking, and went to one of the great bay windows. The May sun had set, and the light was dead in the sky. Lady Yorke's voice broke the spell. She was asking for her favorite, and the words came readily to me—Virginia Gabriel's beautiful song, "Ruby" To be Continued.

WORLD'S DRINK STATISTICS.

English Are Greater Beer Drinkers Than the Germans. The country owes thanks to Sir Courtenay Boyle, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Most blue-books are dry, and but few of us care to master their contents. Sir Courtenay Boyle has succeeded, however, in producing one that might almost be described as fascinating—the drink statistics of the civilized world, or, to give it its official and rather long-winded title, "The Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages," wine, beer, spirits. A study of the paper leads to one conclusion, namely—that not only will people drink as long as they can afford to pay for it, but that they will drink. France produces ten times as much wine as Germany; it also exports ten times as much, and yet more German wine is imported into the United States than French wine. The answer is obvious: There are in the states many successful German settlers and they, having the money, will have the hook of the fatherland, no matter what they pay for it. Thus also in prosperous Belgium people put scarcely any limit on themselves in the matter of drink, and whether it be beer or spirits, Belgium stands head in the matter of consumption per head, while even as regards wine, although it is not a wine-producing country, the inhabitants consume as much as do the Germans, whose country is wine producing. One point that is brought out very clearly in these tables is the fact that the drink trade is almost everywhere a HOME INDUSTRY, i.e., that by far the greater proportion of the drink consumed is made in the country consuming it. We in England import so much wine and brandy from the continent that we are perhaps not altogether in a position to realize the fact, and yet even in England by far the greater portion of the drink consumed is home-made. This is proved by the relative proportions of the customs receipts from imported and the excise receipts from home-made liquors. The customs receipts amount to five and a half millions sterling, and the excise receipts to twenty-seven millions, or in the proportion of 17 per cent. to 83 per cent. in favor of the home-made. Perhaps very few realize to how great an extent France is the great wine-producing and also the great wine-consuming country of the world. The statement that the quantity of wine annually drunk in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, which taken together, have a population of 150,000,000 souls barely exceeds a tenth part of what is consumed in France with its 38,000,000 of inhabitants enables us more fully to recognize the fact. Many, moreover, will be surprised to find that the consumption per head of beer in this country exceeds that of Germany, for while the German drinks twenty-five gallons per annum, the Englishman drinks thirty gallons. In both countries the consumption of beer is distinctly on the increase. The following is an interesting fact taken at hazard. Seventy-seven gallons of beer are consumed in this country for every gallon of wine that is drunk; could any clearer proof be wanting that it is the masses who drink not the classes? Scarcely the seventh part of a bottle of champagne per head is drunk per annum by the inhabitants of this country; in the United States scarcely the twentieth part.

THE SWAN AND THE PIKE.

The following accident was described to me by a friend who heard it from the lips of a man who saw it, says a writer in London Spectator. My friend's informant, a laboring man, passed on his way to work every morning a pond on which were swans. One morning he saw a swan with its head under water—no unusual thing, so he thought nothing of it. The next morning it was in exactly the same place and position. Still, that was not remarkable, and he passed on. On the third morning, seeing the swan in precisely the same position, he called the attention of the keeper to it. The keeper proceeded to examine and found that the swan's head had been swallowed by a large pike. Both, of course were dead.

IN A SLEEPING BAG.

Peter Carroll, of Pictou, N.S., who is the possessor of a Klondike sleeping bag, boasted of his ability to spend the night on the ice in the harbor, and the talk resulted in a wager as to the utility of the bag in an emergency. To make the test Carroll travelled out on the ice some distance, and, tying the bag about him lay down to sleep. He was not seen again till daylight next morning, when he turned up at the hotel so hoarse that he was barely able to ask for something to warm him up. In the meantime the commercial man with whom he made the bet had taken the early train out of town, and as no money had been put up the laugh was very much on Carroll.

THE PAY OF PARLIAMENTS.

Boers Get Largest Salaries, but Our Senators Have Valuable Perquisites. So far as payments in hard cash go, the brawny burghers of the transvaal are decidedly the best off. Quite recently the boer parliament increased the salary of its members to \$6,000 a year for each individual, as they can easily afford to do, when one remembers the big tax rolls which the unfranchised Ulanders are compelled to pay. But in actual emoluments the United States senator probably receives a better reward. He gets mileage and numerous minor fees and privileges, which swell his annual income materially over its nominal \$5,000. Great Britain, as every student knows, gives her members of parliament no salaries, although government officials for the time being are royally paid. The first lord of the treasury receives \$25,000, as also do the foreign, home, colonial, Indian and war secretaries. The lord chancellor receives \$50,000 per annum. But for the M. P. who does not hold office there is naught save honor. Even the old privilege of not being liable to arrest for debt while an M.P. has been abolished. The British colonies, however, do not follow the example of the Mother country. New South Wales and Victoria allow their M.P.'s \$1,500 per annum, Canada and South Australia \$1,000, with an additional mileage rate for the former, and Queensland \$750, with mileage. New Zealand representatives get \$1,200. France gives its senators and deputies \$1,800, but there is a "string" to this salary which might be tried elsewhere, in Vienna, for instance, with good effect. Any member who is twice called to order during a sitting forfeits half his salary for two weeks. Cases exist where certain FIERY FRENCH DEPUTIES have lost their entire year's allowances in this manner. Belgium grants members of the representatives' chamber \$800 a year and passes on the railroads, but, curiously enough, makes its senators work for nothing and pay their own travelling expenses. In the realms of the little Queen of Holland, members of the upper house are paid a sum equal to about \$4.18 per diem for each session, but since they meet only on thirty or thirty-two days in the year they cannot be said to clear much. In the second chamber \$830 per annum, with a travelling grant of 27 cents for every hour spent on the railroad are the allowances. Absentee Dutch lawgivers forfeit their salaries whether their absence be caused by illness or not. The new Japanese parliamentary constitution compels each member of the national parliament to draw annually from the treasury about \$665. Any member of the aristocratic classes refusing to accept this salary, through pride or other reasons, is subject to fine and dismissal, by the parliamentary rules of 1890. Portugal is niggardly with its representatives, giving them only \$329, and Norway pays members from \$350 to \$400, according to the length of the session. In Sweden members of the upper house serve absolutely for patriotism and the lower chamber members get only \$335. Moreover, \$2.75 per diem is deducted for non-attendance. Even the unpaid upper house is fined for absenteeism, although its members get nothing, not even train fares. The Greek lawgiver is a \$360 per annum man, with additions for overtime work (such as in the recent war). It was suggested recently that these salaries should be "docked" slightly, so as to help pay the Turkish indemnity, but the idea was condemned promptly. Switzerland gives her councillors something less than \$5 a week, with 6 cents a day for travelling expenses.

SHE LIKED SAILING.

The following true tale is a most curious instance of living well on nothing a year without breaking the laws of the land. About twenty years ago a steam packet company of Liverpool wished to buy a piece of land which was owned by a "stay-at-home spinster," as her neighbors described her. She sold her land at a very low price, but insisted upon a clause being inserted in the agreement giving her the right, at any time during her life, to travel with a companion in any of the company's vessels. When the agreement was closed she sold her furniture and went on board the first out-going ship belonging to the packet company. For years this wise spinster lived nearly all the time upon one ship or another, frequently accompanied by a companion, according to the agreement. This was always a person who otherwise would have been a regular passenger, but who purchased her ticket at reduced rates by paying the spinster instead of the packet company. The company offered her more than twice the value of the land if she would give up her privileges; but this she would not do. Her reply was, "You got the land cheap, and I like sailing; so we ought both to be satisfied."

APPRECIATIVE LISTENER.

I enjoyed your lecture last night on 'The Operatic Anthology of the Year' very much, said the fussy little man, with enthusiasm. By the way, professor, he asked, what is the meaning of the term operatic anthology?

AN EASIER WAY.

You don't mean to say, Bumply, that you paid \$150 for that suit. Well, I should say not. I had it charged.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Commercial failures in Canada last week number 27 against 51 a year ago.

Sir Sanford Fleming has been re-elected Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston.

The City Council of Victoria, B.C., is urging the Dominion Government to improve the harbor of that city.

Manitoba provincial elections will likely take place shortly after this month's session of the Legislature.

Jacquet LePage, of Ste. Barnabe, Rimouski county, has just had his 23rd child baptised. The father is 84 years old.

Sunday night's C.P.R. train for Toronto was detained in Hamilton for a time by a landslide near the city cemetery.

Gen. Gascoigne, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada, is visiting Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Gascoigne.

The infant daughter of Thomas Bord, of Hartney, Man., died there on Friday from the effects of swallowing morphine pellets.

The Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, has closed a contract with the Minister of Railways for the construction of several engines for the Intercolonial Railway.

There are now only 723,068 bushels of wheat in elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, where there were over 3,000,000 bushels a year ago.

General Manager Hays of the G.T.R. heads a syndicate applying to the Government at Ottawa, for the right to bridge the Detroit River between Windsor and Detroit.

C.P.R. land sales for February aggregate 21,000 acres, for which \$66,000 was realized, a sum three times as large as that received during the same month last year.

Mr. Mackintosh is still the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. He tendered his resignation, to take effect on January 1 last, but it has not yet been accepted.

The Minister of Public Works states that the liability incurred in connection with the improvement of Toronto harbor during the year ending January 1, 1898, was \$16,936.

Geological Survey reports show the production of coal for the year 1897 to have been \$7,336,000; gold, \$6,190,000; silver, \$3,322,000; nickel, \$1,400,000; lead, \$1,096,000; copper, \$1,501,000.

The Klondike rush is having a good effect on the customs receipts, and collections at Vancouver last month reached \$45,884, an increase of \$15,380, as compared with February, 1897.

Alfred Gareau, a lumberman has disappeared from one of the camps on the Upper Gatineau. He has not been seen since the big snow storm and it is feared he has perished. He belonged to the Lower Town, Ottawa.

Mr. G. C. Jones, Superintendent, and a number of Grand Trunk despatchers and other officials were transferred from London to St. Thomas on account of the Washburn securing running powers over the Air Line.

A plebiscite was taken in Vancouver upon the question whether a liquor license should be issued to the Music Hall. Eight hundred and eighty-one votes were polled against the proposal and only four hundred and five in favor of it.

Hon. P. O'Reilly has been retired from the position of Indian Reserve Commissioner at Victoria, B.C., and the office has been united with that of the Indian Superintendent. Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, will henceforth hold both offices without increased remuneration.

Major-General Perry of the Yukon Mounted Police, who raised the British flag at Summit Lake, claimed as American territory, declared at Vancouver on Friday that the summits of the passes define the boundary line and that Summit Lake is on the Canadian side of the summit.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the laborers' grievances on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway are at Wardner, B. C. They have found few causes for complaint, except that some of the employment agents misrepresented the cost of transportation, and there is an absence of medical attendance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been suffering from a slight attack of influenza, is now recovering.

The original of "Reuten Dale," one of the principal characters in Maria Corelli's book, "The Mighty Atom," has just died at Combe Martin, near Hiramcombe, Devon. He was sexton at the parish church, his real name being James Norman.

The question of Canada's new Governor-General is being discussed in official circles in London, and the Reformers are urging that the choice be made from the inner circle of young men without handles to their names. Hon. Mr. Curzon and Hon. Mr. Lowther are mentioned.

UNITED STATES.

A number of United States Senators and Congressmen have gone to Cuba. Business failures in the United States last week number 243, against 262 a year ago.

More than 500 striking employes of the York Corporation, Hiddford, Me., have gone to Canada.

The Chicago Press Club has adopted

resolutions of sympathy for Emile Zola and M. Perreux.

The United States Government relief expedition to the Yukon has been abandoned as unnecessary.

A special from Norfolk, Va., reports the loss of the powerful tug Underwriter of Boston, in a storm off Hatteras.

Lorenzo Barnes was hanged at East Cambridge, Mass., on Friday for the murder of John Dean, an aged farmer, on December 17.

The Gloucester fishing schooner with her crew have been given up for lost. She left Gloucester for Newfoundland on December 9 and was last reported on December 16.

Cyrus F. Breder, former cashier of the First National bank of Bethlehem, Pa., who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of over \$20,000 from the bank, has been sentenced to seven years in prison.

Twelve Englishmen from London have arrived at New York en route to the Yukon, with 50 tons of supplies, including a large steel river boat, which can also be used as a sledge.

United States nail manufacturers have combined and formed the American Steel and Wire Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and headquarters at New York.

The remains of George W. Ferris, builder of the Ferris wheel at the Chicago World's Fair, are still held at the crematory in Pittsburg for the unpaid funeral expenses, contracted over a year ago.

Chris. Keenan and Frank Shane, night watchmen, employed by merchants of Menominee, Mich., fought a duel with revolvers there on Tuesday. Keenan was wounded in the wrist. Shane gave himself up to the officers.

A fire in a four-story tenement house, 171 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, damaged property to the extent of \$30,000 and made seventy families temporarily homeless. Several smaller tenement houses were destroyed. A number of persons were slightly injured by falling walls.

The entire system of Government inspection of meat which has been established in the packing house of the United States has been declared to be unconstitutional, ineffective and void in an opinion handed down in the United States District Court, Kansas City, by Judge John Rogers.

GENERAL.

The Czarina, ill at Vienna, is improving.

Spain has reduced the duties on wheat and flour.

The deadlock in the Newfoundland Parliament over railway legislation continues.

Emperor William has sent a message of congratulation to Prince Hohenzollern, upon his diplomatic success in China.

The Carlists have issued a manifesto announcing their intention to take part in the coming elections in Spain.

The Prince of Wales, while on his way to the Riviera, called on President Faure at Paris, and the latter returned the Prince's visit.

In view of the warlike preparations being made by Chili the Argentine Government has decided to purchase three warships and arms for 150,000 men.

There is an appalling scarcity of food in many Provinces of Spain. The price of wheat is high, and bread riots are of daily occurrence at Salamanca, where it is feared that material law will be proclaimed.

The condition of the Crown Princess Stephanie, of Austria, grows worse. She is suffering from inflammation of the lungs, a result of an attack of influenza, and it is spreading to an extent which makes her condition critical.

Baron Von Gautsch, the Austrian Premier and Minister of the Interior, has reported to Emperor Francis Joseph that the Socialist movement among the Hungarian peasantry has so far abated that the danger may be considered past.

MURDER AT SING SING.

Mrs. Braun Goes to See Her Husband, a Convict, and is Struck to Death in Sight of a Guard.

A despatch from New York says:—Adrian Braun, a convict in Sing Sing prison, murdered his wife, who was paying him a visit at the prison on Saturday afternoon. Braun is a German 35 years of age, and a cigar-maker. He was sentenced on August 31st of last year to serve a two-year sentence for assault in the second degree, and was received at Sing Sing on September 1st. He was convicted of having beaten his wife, but, notwithstanding this, Mrs. Braun forgave her husband and expressed great sorrow because of his imprisonment. Mrs. Braun decided to visit her husband Friday afternoon, and arrived at the prison at 3.20. When the two met they kissed each other and were very friendly. They sat for half an hour conversing only a few feet away from the desk of Detective Jackson, who was present. Finally Detective Jackson informed Braun that his time was up, but Braun pleaded for a little longer, saying, "Can't we have a few minutes more?" Because of the trouble Mrs. Braun had taken to pay her husband a visit the plea was granted. Suddenly Braun raised his arm and the detective saw the glitter of a long, thin knife. Braun brought it down with fearful force against the left side of his wife's neck. One cut severed the great blood-vessel, and almost instantly the woman was dead. Detective Jackson sprang upon Braun, but the convict had time to gash the woman's head several times more. Two other convicts who were in the corridor came to the detective's assistance and the murderer was subdued.

A.—I'm thinking of dabbling a little in stocks. What's a good thing to put your money in? B.—Your inside pocket.

WILL IT YET END IN WAR?

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH MAY FIGHT OVER SOKOTO.

Is the Old Feud Growing Out of West African Rivalry Soon to Reach a Crisis?

Is it true that two French expeditions have advanced toward Sokoto, in Western Africa, and have thereby aroused the wrath of patriotic Englishmen, who claim that the British alone possess any jurisdiction over the Sokoto territory? M. Hanotiaux says that he has no knowledge of any such proceeding, and he even insists that the story cannot be true, for the reason that there are no French troops in that region.

The report, if true, is interesting, not only because it is a signal evidence of that persistent and far reaching policy pursued by the French since they first set foot on the dark continent, but also because it may be the prelude to a new and sensational Franco-British feud.

The story as it reaches us by cable is simple enough. The French, we are told, advanced toward Sokoto and met with no check until the Sultan of that country sent them word that they must halt within forty miles of the capital. The Sultan presumably relies on receiving assistance from the Royal Niger Company, of Great Britain, in case it should be necessary for him to use force against the French. On the other hand, some well informed persons in London think that the Sultan is not as sincere in his warlike intentions as he would have the British believe.

However this may be, the Royal Niger Company will certainly not countenance this alleged aggressive act on the part of the French. In Madagascar and other places, the French have had their own way, and to the average Englishman it is only too clear that they are now preparing to play the same game in West Africa. If so, they may find more obstacles in their path than they now look for.

AN OLD QUARREL.

After all, this is but the latest stage in a quarrel which is now nearly thirty years old. There were frontier difficulties between France and Great Britain as far back as 1868. In 1870 negotiations were opened for the settlement of the respective frontiers of the two countries in Western Africa on the basis of a mutual exchange of territories, the principal being that French influence and authority should be confined to the north of a certain line, while Great Britain should have a free hand south of the same line. As a result four agreements were made within the next ten years.

One of these dealt partially with Sierra Leone; the second with various disputed points in Gambia, Sierra Leone, the gold coast and Legos; the third with the Niger region, and the fourth with the interior, frontier of Sierra Leone. By the third agreement the Kingdom of Sokoto was assigned to the British, and by the fourth the Hinterland was assigned to the French.

In spite of these agreements, however, there has been constant friction between the two countries, mainly owing to the inability of the Boundary Commissioners to agree on many disputed points, and to the absence of any boundary line to the southwest of Say. Serious trouble came in the autumn of 1894. The French, apparently intent on establishing a great African empire, extending from Algeria to the basins of the Congo and the Upper Nile, had despatched Comandant Decocour to Nikki, the capital of Borgu, with instructions to negotiate a treaty. The Royal Niger Company, however, was not to be fooled in this way. Promptly it instructed Captain Lugard to go to Nikki with all speed and to negotiate a treaty with its ruler. He did so and carried off his treaty three weeks before M. Decocour arrived there.

A SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT.

That Sokoto is within the British sphere of influence seems fully proved. The first treaty of the Royal Niger Company was dated at Wurru June 1, 1885, and was confirmed by a second treaty, dated April 15, 1890. This second treaty was again confirmed by a third treaty, which was negotiated on June 26, 1894, with Abdu, the successor of Umoru. The sixth clause of this treaty reads as follows:—"I recognize that the company receives its power from the Queen of Great Britain, and that they are Her Majesty's representatives to me. I will not recognize any other white action, because the company is my help."

If these treaties are not sufficient proof, study the following passage from a letter which the Grand Vizier of Sokoto wrote to the company in April, 1894, a few months before the last treaty was signed:—"We saw your paper with the messenger. We saw and we understood it. They say in it that we have made a treaty with Montell, a Frenchman. On account of that we write you this letter to tell you that we have made a treaty with you. All that Montell may have said was a lie. We will make no treaty with any one coming from your parts. We will make no treaty with any other from the white men's country except with the Royal Niger Company. They are the friends of the treaty." These words sound very plausible, but

there is other evidence to show that the Sultan of Sokoto is rather an accomplished Talleyrand in his way. Consider his position a moment. He holds toward the Mohammedan States of Nigeria the position held in the last century by the Great Mogul toward the Mohammedan States of India. Naturally, therefore, when the British chastised his rebellious vassals in the Nupi campaign of last year, he felt somewhat humiliated at the knowledge that he was more or less dependent on a foreign Power.

A WILY POTENTATE.

Three courses were open to him. He could either make friends with the rebel Rabeah and bid defiance to Great Britain and France alike, or he could listen to the advances of France and obtain through French influence a supply of arms and ammunition, which would enable him to rally the subsidiary Nigerian states in a revolt against England, or finally, he could reaffirm the peaceful relations which had previously existed between him and the Royal Niger Company.

At first his policy was that of stubborn resistance. After some correspondence of an unsatisfactory nature with the company he declared that he could not sanction the British policy during the late revolt, and he declined to receive the annual instalment of the subsidy of £3,000 which the company had by treaty agreed to pay him. At the same time he sent messages to the chiefs of the subsidiary states, calling upon them to throw off the company's rule.

Most of these chiefs were at loggerheads with the Sultan, and they at once forwarded his messages to the company. Of the others some might have been dangerous had the Sultan taken the field, but such a thought never seems to have entered his head. Anyhow, it soon became apparent that there was no danger of a revolt. The Sultan himself saw, after a few months, that the British were too strongly entrenched to be lightly disturbed, and he again announced his intention of adhering firmly to the British alliance. At the same time he stated that he had refused overtures made to him by the French, and that he would never again attempt to stir up Mohammedan fanaticism against the British.

The question now is, Has the Sultan, after all these specious promises, allied himself with the French, or is he favoring their aggressive policy in the hope that he may thereby be enabled to free himself and his country from British domination?

ITALY'S JUBILEE.

King Humbert Reviews the Troops and Then Makes a Speech to the Assembled Officials.

A despatch from Rome, says:—The jubilee anniversary of the Italian constitution was celebrated on Friday with general rejoicings. The city was filled with visitors, who thronged the handsomely decorated streets. At 8 o'clock the great bell at the Capitol signalled the opening of the fetes, and an hour later King Humbert on horseback, accompanied by the Count of Turin and the foreign military attaches and the Minister of War, attended by a brilliant suite, rode to the San Marco esplanade, where he reviewed 8,000 troops of the garrison. The Queen viewed the march past of the troops, and their Majesties met with an enthusiastic reception from the crowds present. King Humbert made a speech from the throne to the Senators, Deputies and Mayors in the capital, during which his Majesty said:—"From the summit of the hill, consecrated by immortal glory, my first thought ascends to my magnanimous ancestor, Victor Emmanuel, father of his country, for his labors achieved in the national resurrection. Our faith in resuscitated Italy led us to Rome, and will guide us to still loftier destinies. I salute those generous men who consecrated their lives to the fatherland. I wished you to meet here, at the Capitol, from which you can admire the magnificence of the Eternal City, which has spread its light throughout the entire world. Let us continue to look to God, who wills the unity of Italy in order that the fatherland might be great and prosperous." King Humbert concluded, saying:—"As at the dawn of our resurrection all classes of citizens were welded together to secure the country's freedom, so to-day they are united and mutually aiding one another. The indissoluble union of my house with the destinies of the people, based on concord of ideas and strengthened by past misfortunes and glories, will be the most secure bulwark of the Italian fatherland." These concluding allusions to the dynasty were greeted with prolonged cheering and shouts of "Long live the King." The scene was most imposing. The great hall of the Capitol was splendidly decorated, and all the Ministers, leading authorities and diplomats were present. A reception followed the King's speech. His Majesty met with the most enthusiastic greetings from the people while on his way from the Quirinal to the Capitol through the troop-lined streets.

PLAYING WITH A FUSE.

Cautious Sailors Imperil a British Cruiser—Fire in the Shell-Room.

A despatch from Portsmouth, says:—The British first-class armoured cruiser *Australia*, twelve guns, 5,600 tons, had a narrow escape on Wednesday. Two seamen were playing with a fuse in the shell-room, when they set fire to some stores. The flames were extinguished by the prompt flooding of the apartment.

Ziggaby—There goes a fellow who whistles at danger. Perksby—Ah, he must be a brave fellow! Who is he? Ziggaby—A locomotive driver.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

FOUND DEAD WITH \$160,000 IN GOLD ON THEIR BODIES.

Turning Klondikers Laden With Fortune, Frozen to Death—The Horrors of Skaguay—Fifteen Dead Men Daily.

3rd edition.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—It is said by passengers on the steamer *Islander*, just arrived here from Alaska, that several days ago two Canadian Mounted Police came into Skaguay with two sleds in tow, over which were strapped two dead men. The attention of the Mounted Police at Tagish was attracted by the dismal howls of a dog. After a short search they found the bodies of two men. They had been frozen to death. It is said they were returning Klondikers, and had in their possession \$160,000 in paper and gold dust. Their names are not known.

FLAG AT SUMMIT LAKE.

Passengers on the *Islander* confirm the report that the Canadian flag has been raised at Summit Lake; also, that the Canadians will establish a Customs house at Crater Lake. Martial law has been declared at Skaguay, and the United States troops who went up on the Queen are enforcing law.

The attempt to float the steamer *Corona* has so far been a failure. Captain Goodall, who has been conducting the wrecking operations, has gone with divers to make an examination of the Cottage City.

TERRIBLE PLAGUE.

The death rate at Skaguay averages 15 daily, one of the latest victims being the postmaster. It is also stated by passengers on the steamer *Islander* that the *Dyea* trail is strewn with dead mules.

Capt. O'Brien, of the steamer *Rosalie*, reports that there are about 12,000 people in Skaguay and camped along the White trail for a distance of six miles from the town. Many are going over the passes, but a far greater number are arriving daily. En route down the *Rosalie* passed twenty-nine vessels bound for Skaguay and Dyea. There is little or no abatement of the epidemic of spinal meningitis at Skaguay.

TROUBLE FEARED.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—Five steamers arrived from Alaska on Thursday, the *Utopia*, *Hueneme*, *Del Norte*, *Protection* and *Queen*. The *Queen* brought the latest news, having left Skaguay last Sunday. The most important news was a confirmation of previous reports that a Canadian official had raised the British flag on what is regarded as American soil, and trouble at Skaguay with longshoremen, who objected to Indians unloading freight from steamers. The presence of United States troops alone prevented serious trouble. A compromise was made with the white men to perform the work at 50 cents per hour. It is feared that serious trouble will grow out of the Canadians attempting to collect duty on the summit of the White Pass and Chitcot Pass, and the Americans will resist the payment on what they consider American ground. Last summer, the boundary line was at Lake Bennett, then at Lindermann, and now, at the summit of the mountains, which is only twelve miles from salt water.

Two days before the *Queen* left Skaguay the wind, which had blown from the north constantly for seven weeks, shifted to and began to blow from the south-west, causing a general thaw to set in. The change in the weather caused hundreds of people who had been detained by the severe cold to start over these trails from both Skaguay and Dyea, and when the steamers left a general exodus from both towns was taking place. Both trails are reported in excellent condition.

On the trip down the *Queen* passed the Cottage City a short distance south of Wrangel Narrows. The latter ship evidently had trouble, as her bow was smashed in and covered with canvas to keep out the water.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Mr. Allison and Reeve Brown Brutally Assaulted Near Chatham.

A despatch from Chatham says:—Richard Allison, a respectable farmer residing on the fourth concession of Harwich, was driving along the town line between Harwich and Howard when he was attacked by four men, who pulled him out of his rig and beat him and kicked him almost into insensibility. The assault took place near Langford's farm between Kent Bridge and the river road. While Allison was being kicked and pounded, Reeve Brown drove along, and the men made off. Mr. Allison and Reeve Brown drove along the road a short distance when they were both attacked, two men tackling each. Mr. Brown was pulled out in the road and mercilessly belabored, his assailants yelling, "Kill the—dead." The noise of an approaching team scared the four scoundrels and they disappeared into the woods near by. Friday morning Allison came into the city and laid an information against three men, and a fourth person unknown, charging them with the assault. The case was placed in High Constable Coogan's hands and he effected the arrest of the accused. Both victims of the outrage suffered severe injury, but are glad they escaped with their lives. They declare that the actions of the attacking party made them think that it was their intention to kill them outright.

CHURCHES.

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

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabath School 9:30 a.m. J.H. Moore, Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner Pastor.

R.C. CHURCH. Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Halin. Services every Sunday, alternatively at 9:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

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

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

SOCIETIES.

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

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

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

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

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

K.O.T.M. Unity Tent No. 101, meets in Foresters Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McCULLOCH, Com. M. JASPER, R. K.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

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

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—J. H. Hoore was in Toronto a few days this week.

—Best selected stock of furniture at A. Murat, Mildmay.

—Miss Maggie Teskey is visiting friends near Wingham at present.

—Miss Mary McEwing of Palmerston is visiting at the residence of J. H. Moore.

—Rev. G. F. Haist of Gowans town was in town on Monday, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. C. S. Finkbeiner.

—The auditors' report of receipts and expenditures of the township of Carrick for 1897 has been completed and the printed copies are in the hands of the township clerk.

—It is reported of Dr. Caven, that when asked why some Presbyterian congregations used the "Amen" after the hymns, replied that he supposed it was to make "amen(d)s" for their bad singing.

—From a circular just issued from the Education Department we select the following items, which will be of use to teachers: The High School Entrance and Public School Leaving examination for 1898 will begin Tuesday, June 28, at 8:45 a.m. The course of study prescribed for the examination is that given in the Revised Regulations, except that physiology and temperance take the place of botany at public school leaving examinations. Any misunderstanding on the part of candidates regarding the requirements is to be dealt with by the local board in settling results. The Revised Regulations do not, as formerly, call for the presentation of book work in writing, drawing, etc., at either the High School Entrance or Public School Leaving exams. For the latter examination, book work, if presented by candidates, is to be taken into account, as last year, in view of the special provisions announced for 1898.

—It is our sad duty to record the death of Mrs. Mrs. C. S. Finkbeiner, beloved wife of the pastor of the Mildmay Evangelical Association congregation. Mrs. Finkbeiner was born in the Township of Carrick, and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the village and township. The deceased had been an invalid for years and had been confined to her bed for months previous to her death. During her long illness her christian patience and fortitude was very evident, and she died in the faith of the Gospel. The funeral of the deceased was largely attended by the members of the congregation and the many friends of the bereaved husband and family. Mrs. Finkbeiner was a daughter of the late Dr. Bechtel. Her mother survives her and was with her during her long sickness, giving her all the loving care and attention possible. Mr. Finkbeiner and family have the sincere sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement.

The "GAZETTE" to January 1st 1899 for 70 cents.

—Mr. E. N. Butchart left Tuesday morning on a business trip to Toronto.

—Mr. Thos. Jelly has had a drain dug from his cellar out to the road. His cellar suffered from the high water last week.

A meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the Tennis Club will be held in the Reading Room next Monday evening, March 23. All are invited.

—The G. T. R. station here is being re-shingled this week. Messrs. Graham, Donaldson, Minnie, McGladdery and Westgate are making the improvements.

—We clip the following from Saturday's Globe:

Dieb—Couliffe—Agnes J. Scott, seventh daughter of the late Arch'd Scott of Mildmay, and beloved wife of Percy Couliffe, died February 14th, at the Northwest.

Bell—Issabella J. Scott, third daughter of Arch'd Scott and beloved wife of Robert Bell, died on Feb. 27th, at her residence, Northwest Territory.

These two young ladies were well and favorably known in Mildmay and vicinity and their many friends here will learn of their deaths with much regret.

—Prize Competition at J. N. Scheffer's 1st prize, Chamber Set valued at \$3.00. 2nd prize, selection of crockery valued at \$2.00. Every purchaser of 25 cents worth of goods, for cash or trade, is entitled to a ticket. The two winning numbers have been selected by Mr. M. Wilber of Brantford and placed in a sealed envelope. Mr. Wilber guarantees that they are known to himself only. Sealed envelope will be opened and winning numbers made known as soon as 2000 tickets are disposed of. In addition to above prizes every bona fide holder of twenty-five tickets will receive a useful present.

—It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of Mr. Joseph Losch, con 11, Carrick, who died on Sunday last at the age of 64 years. He was born in Kloster-Lobentfeld, Germany, in 1833 and came to Canada in 1852. He was married on Sept. 30th, 1858. Deceased has been ailing for some time, but about a week ago he was seized with kidney trouble which carried him off. The funeral which took place on Wednesday at the Evangelical cemetery, con. 10, was attended by a large crowd who paid their last respects to a man highly esteemed and respected throughout the township. The family have the sincere sympathy of all in their sad loss.

—On Monday evening when Mr. and Mrs. E. Zinn were entertaining their visitors, Rev. and Mrs. T. Hauck, a party of about fifteen in number, consisting of the majority of Zinn children and a few others, were quite unexpectedly received into the house, and, without giving any notice of their intention, lined up in the room they had taken possession of and commenced singing. After the singing Mr. Geo. Schell of Richmond, Minn., one of the sons, read an address directed to the parents during which a handsome pair of easy chairs were presented to Mr. and Mrs. This was followed by appropriate remarks by Rev. J. P. Hauck, who was one of the party, and Rev. T. Hauck, and hearty replies from the parents. The whole party then sat down to a splendid supper, which, after being thoroughly tested, was pronounced good, after which all left for their homes well pleased with the evening they had spent.

—The enquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster has closed, and the report will shortly be laid before the President and Cabinet. There seems to be no doubt that the explosion was from the external and not from within the ship itself. It is expected that the President will at once claim indemnity from Spain on account of the destruction of the vessel in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation in time of peace. If the United States pursues this policy it is likely to precipitate war with Spain as the latter nation feels aggrieved at the tone of the American press and public men in regard to Cuba, and claims that the general conduct of the United States has made autonomy an impossibility in Cuba on account of the sympathy and help given to the rebels by the United States in various ways. Both nations are rushing matters in preparation for any emergency. While it is not safe to attach too much importance to press despatches, there seems to be a crisis approaching, and war may be declared any day by one or the other of the two nations. Fighting has begun again in Cuba.

—Cheap Refrigerators at A. Murat's, Mildmay.

—Rev. J. P. Hauck of Berlin conducted the quarterly services in the Evangelical church on Sunday last.

—Miss Annie Moyer of Walkerton is in town assisting in the store during the absence of Mr. E. N. Butchart.

—John Schweitzer had his smoke-stack raised to its place yesterday afternoon with the assistance of Mr. A. Schneider and a few others.

—A meeting of the Star football club was held in the Reading Room on Monday evening, which was well attended by the members and those interested in the team. After the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, the election of officers took place. The new officers are as follows:—Hon. President, Dr. R. E. Clapp; Hon. Vice-Pres., J. D. Miller; President, W. G. Liesemer; Vice-President, Dr. Macklin; Secretary, J. V. Berscht; Treasurer, Joha Hufner; Captain, J. W. Ward. Finance Com., Jno. Hufner, J. W. Ward, J. A. Johnston; Ground Com., P. Lenahan, J. Berry, S. Hinsperger. The Stars made a splendid record for themselves last season, winning every game except one, and it is expected that they will sustain their reputation during the coming summer. A junior football club will also be organized in the near future.

—Real property is booming in Mildmay. At the sale on the 18th inst. of the woollen mill and dwelling houses there was a good deal of hesitation on the part of the bidders but after vainly trying to sell by auction the assignee and inspectors managed to sell the mill and the Gissler dwelling for a little over the reserve bids and the most encouraging feature of the sales was that the parties who bought could have made a nice little profit out of their venture. Mr. S. B. McKelvie was the purchaser of the woollen mill at the price of \$2,100, and we heard that he was offered \$200 on his bargain the next morning. Sam is a hustler and if any man can make money out of the property he can do it. The house was sold to Joseph Schmetz for \$500, and he is proud of his bargain. It will take a much higher figure to get it from him now. The same thing happened in the sale of the Clark house and lot on Monday to Henry Schultheis. The house was no sooner sold than there were others enquiring after it. It looks as if people were on the lookout for snags and the result is that the man that hesitates too long gets left. Our village will soon have all the empty houses filled again and a new era of prosperity is surely dawning upon us. Keep the ball rolling until Mildmay takes its place as the most enterprising village north of Guelph.

Mildmay Fire Department.

A meeting of the Mildmay Fire Department was held in the town hall on the evening of Thursday, March 17th. A. Murat occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and on motion—by G. E. Liesemer and L. Buhlman, were adopted.

The treasurer then gave his report which showed a balance on hand of \$67.48.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Chief—Geo. E. Liesemer; Assistant-Chief L. Buhlman; Capt. Hose reel, Geo. H. Liesemer; Assis. Captain, J. V. Berscht; Capt. of engine, Thos. Godfrey; Assis. Captain, R. J. Barton; Captain Hook and Ladder Co., L. A. Hinsperger; 1st engineer, Jno. M. McGavin; Assistant engineer, M. Jasper; W. G. Liesemer, secretary; N. Schwalm, coal steward.

Godfrey—Hinsperger—That we elect a special treasurer to pay the firemen and hosemen 10 cents at each practice and to impose a fine of 5 cents on each member when absent, and in case of a fire to pay each man one dollar, but if fire should last longer than one day, to pay the firemen at the rate of one dollar per day.—Carried.

Meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chief.

W. G. LIESEMER,
Secretary.

The liabilities of the Walkerton Chair Manufacturing Company are figured at \$15,049.43. Of this amount \$2,128.08 is in notes to different parties; the town holds a mortgage for \$0,000, and the Merchants Bank has a claim for \$3,000. Wages to the amount of \$850 are unpaid, not including the manager's salary, which is in arrears \$478.80.

New Harness Shop

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

Repairing Promptly Attended To.
Prices Moderate

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

G. Lindenschmidt.

THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE
MILDMAV.

If You Require

SPECTACLES . . .

Talk to those who have Purchased from

DR. A. H. MACKLIN.

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.

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

W. C. KEOCH.

For sale by all dealers or address . . .

The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton.

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

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

Berry's Patent Horse Controller.

Running Away, Kicking, Shying or Lugging on the Bit

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

Price 50 Cents.

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

Richard Berry, Patentee. Mildmay, Ont.