

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 13.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904.

No. 22

**EVERY
DROP
OF
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT**



gives satisfaction. No paint can give more. No man can expect more. S. W. P. is a satisfaction-giving paint. The materials that enter into it, the care with which it is made, the men who make it, everything connected with it, are of the satisfaction-giving kind. It never disappoints. Always does the work it is expected to do. Costs least. Does most. Color cards free.

SOLD BY

C. Liesemer, Sole Agent

Great Bargains

— IN —

In Men's and Children's Underwear and Overcoats.

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

J. J. Stiegler

The Dillon Wire Fence,



Is the Fence for the Farmer.

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

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

Antony Kunkel, Mildmay

CARRICK COUNCIL.

Townhall, Mildmay, May 26th, 1904. Council met pursuant to adjournment. All members present, minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The Court of Revision was constituted. All the members being duly sworn. The Reeve in the chair.

COURT OF REVISION.

Wm Holtzmann, assessed too high, assessment reduced \$100. Francis Elliott not assessed as owner of Pt Park lot R, order to be assessed. John Wilton assessed too high, assessment sustained. Wm Johnston, should be assessed tenant lot 1, Abs N Clark Div., to be assessed. Anthony Schneider should be assessed tenant of pt lot 27 Con D, to be assessed to value of \$525. Trustees Sep. S. No. 14, that Joseph Steigler should be assessed as tenant of part lot 27, con. D. Assessment sustained. Peter Thomson, assessed too high, assessment reduced \$600. F. X. Hahn, should be assessed M F voter, granted. David Vogan, should be assessed part owner, lot 6 & 7 Con 3, granted. Wm Huck to have ditch struck off roll, granted. Alex Kramer that Hy Ruetz to be assessed owner lot 5 Abs N Hall's Div., granted. Alex Kramer that John Hamel be assessed tenant lot 15 Abs S, granted. Wm Holtzmann, that Nelson Holtzmann, be assessed M F voter, granted. L. A. Hunsperger to have dog struck off roll, granted. John Inglis to have dog struck off roll, granted. Mrs. Geo. A. Lobsinger, to be assessed tenant lot 49 Ellen N, and Separate S supporter granted.

Butchart—Schmidt—That Assessment Roll for 1904 be adopted as revised.—Carried.

The Finance Committee recommended the following accounts.

| | |
|--|-------|
| J Johnston, Printing etc., | 7 00 |
| Municipal Ward, assessment roll paper etc., | 1 20 |
| Good Roads Machinery Co, 2 edgers for road grader, | 18 00 |
| John Plummer, rebuilding culvert | 6 18 |
| Jas Johnston, Stationary etc., | 2 35 |
| John Handt, spikes, plank work recovering bridge | 15 77 |
| Members of Council 1 mtg each and 2 days R & B work, | 14 00 |

Lerch—Waack—That Finance report be adopted.—Carried.

Lerch—Schmidt—That the reeve and E. N. Butchart employ a man to look after township gravel pit in Mildmay.—Carried.

Butchart—Waack—That the sinking funds be invested in Mortgage on real estate to the extent of \$2,000 for five years the first opportunity.—Carried.

Filsinger—Waack—That the statute labor for 1904 for the Athletic Association property be remitted.—Carried.

By Law No. 10 amending by-laws 7 & 8 was read a first time.

Waack—Butchart—That by-law No. 10, be now read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.

Waack—Butchart—That this council recommend that all persons having the care of public buildings see that proper means of exit are provided in said buildings in case of fire.—Carried.

Lerch—Schmidt—That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday the 27th day of June next.—Carried.

James Johnston
Clerk.

BORN

STEFFLER—In Carrick, on May 28, to Mr. and Mrs. John Steffler, a son.

The state of health of an animal may be told by feeling its pulse. In the horse the pulse beats 40 times a minute; in the ox 50 to 55 times; in sheep and swine from 70 to 80 times. The pulse may be felt where ever an artery crosses the bone. In the horse this is along the lower jaw; in the sheep the heart may be felt beating on the side, in cattle, over the middle rib.

According to statistics from the department of justice there are nine convicts in Kingston penitentiary sentenced from Grey county. Bruce has only 2 convicts in the same institution. York heads the list with seventy-five and Kent follows second with twenty-five. The Bruce Herald remarks that there are two or three more people in Walkerton who should be there.

Communication.

Editor Gazette:

I desire to draw, through your valuable paper, the attention of the citizens of Mildmay and Formosa, to a matter of considerable importance as affecting the business interest of the two communities, viz—the lack of direct communication between them. The mail service as we have it at present is via Walkerton—making a mail distance of fourteen miles, and in the case of mail from Formosa to Mildmay requiring two days to reach its destination. That it should take two days to forward a letter six miles is too entirely absurd a condition of affairs for the business men of either place to put up with—stifling as does the trade between them, while bolstering up a trade with Walkerton at the expense of both. The afternoon train north bringing the daily papers and nine-tenths of the entire mail of each twenty-four hours, should transfer the Formosa mail here to be staged across instead of carrying it twenty-five minutes farther north and a mile further from its destination. The benefits of a stage service leaving Formosa, at, say 10 a. m. daily and returning immediately after the arrival of the afternoon train north at Mildmay would be obviously, many and well worth trying to attain. The Formosa people, who do all their shipping here, would receive the Toronto daily papers and all their south mail at least an hour earlier every day, would be enabled to get replies to any Mildmay correspondence the same day as despatched, when wishing to travel could come over to Mildmay in the morning and take either the afternoon train north or south, receive express parcels, freight, trunks, etc., the same day on which they arrived at Mildmay and at very small expense, and could send over for a mere trifle every morning any parcel north or south. Conjointly business would be greatly facilitated, and increased in both places.

Some person in either place, would get the mail contract, which should be worth two or three hundred a year at least. While postmasters in both places will be entitled to additional remuneration in compensation for increased mail service.

I interviewed Mr. Robb the Liberal candidate a week ago on this matter, and was assured that if a petition asking for additional stage service between Mildmay and Formosa was largely signed in both places he would do everything he could to have the government grant the request.

Sincerely yours
F. X. Hahn.

BELMORE.

Mrs. John Hall returned last week from her long visit at Detroit and again occupies her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Merkley have entirely moved and are fairly established in their new home in Wingham.

Rev. Mr. Stewart who has been pastor of the Presbyterian churches here and at McIntosh for the past 27 years, has resigned his charge and will take a six month rest. The Churches will shortly be declared vacant, and open for applicants. Until meeting of Presbytery to appoint a moderator, Mr. Stewart will look after the supply. Many from here will regret Mr. Stewart's leaving, as in his long pastorate many close friendships have grown up, and the younger men of the congregations looked on him as "a father in Israel."

Trade returns show that imports from Germany have largely fallen off since the surtax was imposed.

Robertson Bros., of Huron, have the contract to erect the new flax mill at Ripley to be completed by July 1st. The contract price is \$9,600.

A Quebec paper says that the wild pigeons which were once so abundant in Canada as to be a nuisance are beginning to return. They disappeared mysteriously, and there is just as much mystery about their re-appearance.

MILDMAY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Report for May. Names in order of Merit.

Room I
Senior Fourth:—Ada Schrank and Pearl Morrison, equal, Clara Schweitzer, William Murat.

Junior Fourth:—Vivian Butchart, Nelson Dahms, Lizzie Sieling and Doretta, Wondt, equal, Peter Hunstein, Robert Barton.

Room II

Sr. III:—Nellie Wicke, Luella Seemer, Lucy Liesemer, Christina Heimbecker, Lorena Hamel, Angeline Miller, Wesley Harron, George Nichol.

Jr. III:—Willie Miller, Mary Heberle, Edward Diebel, Fred Filsinger, Laura Diebel, Lorne Schnurr, Clayton Batchart, Elsie Roswell, Lillie Sieling, Charlie Pleisch, Ira Dahms.

Sr. II:—Emerson Berry, Iva Schweitzer, Ephraim Schwalm, Charlie Wendt, Willie Wendt, Erma Morrison and Orlie Simmons, equal, Clarence Jasper, Reggie Simmons, Percy Jasper.

Jr. II:—Doretta Wicke, Herbie Liesemer, Loana Hahn, Elmo Schnurr, Lila Butchart, Alethea Curle, Pauline Clapp, Pearl Hamel, Jessie Roswell, Sammie Miller.

Room III

Jr. II:—Adella Holtzmann, Gavin Nichol, Henry Murat, Alvin Miller, Emma Diebel, Adell Schnurr, John Hebele, Roy Schnurr, Ollie Liesemer, Harold Burton, Wellington Richards, Harry Voigt.

Pt II:—Minnie Miller, Gerlie Richards, Harvey Schweitzer, Willie Heimbecker, Clara Hamel, Hilda Roswell.

Class "C"—Wellington Murat, Elwood Butchart, Emma Eckel, Freda Liesemer, Roy Welsch, Esther Hahn, Orval Jasper, Ethel Weber, Wesley Holtzmann, Jack Schnurr, Howard Jasper.

Class "B"—Pearl Fink, Floyd Fink, equal, Eldon Liesemer, Myrtle Lambert, Minetta Schwalm, Nelson Simmons, Clarence Sieling, Mary Miller.

Class "A"—Charlie Nichol, Albert Heimbecker, Gerlie Roswell, Clara Howard, Olive Becker.

MILDMAY SEPARATE SCHOOL.

iv Form. Mary Godfrey, 899; Robert Dehler, 895; Edwin Spahr, 862; William Schmidt, 849; Mary Schneider, 841; Clarence Keelan, 795; May Zettel, 777; William Spahr, 760; Lious Kunkel 743; Anna Dietrich, 742; Menna Weiler 731; Olive Herringer, 721; Irene Keelan 647; Catharine Reinhardt, 592; Norman Ernewein, 585; William Hotten, 575; William Weiler, 537; Eugene Palm 390.

iii Form. Total 550. Alfred Schaefer 504; Eugene Weiler, 488; Rufina Dietrich, 452; George Brohmann, 430; Albert Schuett, 430; Joseph Lobsinger, 424; Cecilia Fortney, 423; Ida Roth, 416; Manuel Weber, 416; George Schaefer, 411; Helen Zettel, 402; Anthony Lorentz, 388; Maurice Stumpf, 380; Rose Hart, 370; Freddie Beitz, 366; Wilfred Herringer, 368.

Senior II. Cornelius Weber; Joseph Murphy, Edward Schneider, George Schaefer, Frank Schmidt.

Junior II. Doretta Sauer, Elisabeth Schmidt, Olive Ruetz, Mary Herrgott, Seraphine Illig.

John Kelly, the man who 11 years ago, was sentenced to Kingston penitentiary after having shot and wounded Police Magistrate Ball of Woodstock and attempted to rob his house is free. He was discharged from the penitentiary a few days and one of his first acts was to look up a lawyer to issue a writ against the government for alleged negligence by which Kelly broke both arms while at work in the prison. The case is in the hands of a Kingston lawyer.

A hurricane wrecked the Fair building and other structures at Brandon doing damage of about \$15,000.

For expressing the opinion that the Kaiser might have stepped off a train at a stopping place to show himself, a German soldier was drummed out of the army and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

About the ...House

HINTS FOR HOME LIFE.

A pinch of soda stirred into milk that is to be boiled will keep it from curdling.

To remove grease from wall paper cover the spots with blotting paper and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To keep tins bright, wash well with strong hot soda and water; when dry polish with a cloth and a little powdered whiting.

Before boiling milk rinse out the saucepan with a little hot water; it will prevent the milk sticking to the bottom of the pan.

The juice of the pineapple is an active digestive agent. A little of the fruit taken at the end of a meal is a valuable preventive of dyspepsia.

To make silk that has been washed look like new, put a teaspoonful of methylated spirits to a pint in the rinsing water and iron while damp.

A little soda put into the water in which dried beans are soaked will expedite the process wonderfully without influencing the flavor of the beans.

Parsley may be kept fresh and a good color for several days if put in a covered earthen jar in a cool place. It will last much longer than if kept in water.

For a starch polish, make a good thick solution with gum arabic. Add a tablespoonful of this to the hot starch. If cold starch is required, dissolve a tablespoonful of gum in one pint of water, and use it when cold for mixing the starch.

Keep a flour barrel elevated at least two inches from the floor on a rack, to allow a current of fresh air to pass under it and prevent dampness collecting at the bottom. Do not allow any groceries or provisions with a strong odor near the flour barrel.

To make paperhanger's paste mix one pound of flour and one teaspoonful of powdered alum to a smooth paste with cold water, then pour on to this enough fast-boiling water to turn and thicken it. It should be stirred briskly while the water is being poured on.

Varnished wallpaper should be washed with a whitewash brush and a warm, soapy lather. The brush should be squeezed slightly after being dipped in the lather, and the work should be performed from the ceiling downwards. One patch must be finished all the way down before beginning the next.

A hydropathic treatment of a cold in the head is more reliable than any other. It is as follows:—In the morning after rising and at night before retiring, wash the feet and legs as high up as the knees in cold water, then rub them with a rough towel and massage them until the skin is red and glowing.

Ink stains are often very troublesome to remove from wood, but the following treatment will be found most effectual. Touch the spot with a camel-hair brush or feather dipped in spirits of nitre, and when the ink begins to disappear rub the spot over as quickly as possible with a rag which has been dipped into cold water.

Sufferers from asthma and bronchitis should take a teaspoonful of this remedy three times a day, or one dose at night will greatly relieve wheezing and irritation. One tablespoonful of ipecacuanha wine, two tablespoonfuls of honey, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. First melt the honey, then add the other ingredients.

WHY YEAST RAISES DOUGH.
How many good housewives know

Kidney Disease, Bad Circulation.

A License Commissioner, Who Suffered Dreadfully From These Ailments, Entirely Cured by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Bad circulation of the blood, the usual cause of the extremely painful and dangerous diseases, arises from defective action of the kidneys.

The blood cannot possibly be pure and in a fit condition to nourish the body when the kidneys are diseased and fail to filter from it the poisonous waste matter.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their direct and healthful action on the kidneys, not only overcome diseases of the kidneys, but by doing so ensure a purifying of the blood.

Mr. William B. Best, License Commissioner for the County of Haldimand, and who lives in Cayuga, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with cramps in my legs. I would awake from sleep in keen distress. The pain would seize me at the ankle and work up the leg almost to the body.

just why yeast causes their bread to rise, and when their dough fails to rise, how many can tell just why? The cause of success or failure is due to the action of yeast. Yeast is a plant, a cell so small that only under the microscope is it visible. It is estimated that the individual yeast plant is not more than 1-2800 of an inch in diameter. The yeast exists in three states; the resting state, as when the good housewife gets it in her yeast cake; the growing state and the spore-bearing state.

It is with the growing state that the housewife has to do in making her bread. When a little yeast is placed in a solution which contains proper material for food, it begins to grow by a method called budding; that is, each individual plant puts out a whole lot of little plants from itself. Thus, when it is put into the dough, the plants find food in the sugar, to which some of the starch has been changed. The yeast feeding on the materials in the dough ferments the sugar, producing carbon dioxide and alcohol. The carbon dioxide accumulated as a gas in small bubbles, and the dough being sticky and heavy, it is not possible for these bubbles to rise up to the surface as in ordinary fermented liquids. The gas, therefore, simply collects as small bubbles in the midst of the dough, causing the whole mass to swell. The heat of baking drives off the small amount of alcohol and thus expands the bubbles of the gas, causing the dough to rise still more. This makes the bread light and porous. It also makes it more digestible.

Yeast plants grow readily in warm temperatures, and best if kept between 75 and 90 degrees. If above 90 degrees, bacteria are apt to grow, giving the bread undesirable flavors. Thus dough which has been kept too long is apt to sour. Sour bread is due to the development during fermentation of certain acids in the dough, which come not from the action of yeast, but from the growth of bacteria, present either in the yeast or in the flour.

Bearing these facts in mind, the housewife who desires good bread should see that fresh yeast only is employed, a good quality of flour used, and that the dough is mixed in clean utensils. After mixing, the dough should be placed in a clean dish at a temperature of 75 degrees in winter, so that the bread will rise in about eight hours. Following these simple rules, little difficulty will be encountered.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Breakfast Stew.—Chop fine whatever cold meats remain on hand; add a pint or more of good soup stock; season with salt, pepper, and a small pinch of ground cloves. Thicken with browned flour, and pour boiling hot over little squares of nicely toasted bread. Garnish with slices of lemon, and serve at once.

Coffee Rolls.—Work into a quart of bread dough a rounded tablespoonful of butter and half a teacup of white sugar; add some dried currants (well washed and dried in the oven), sift some flour and sugar over them, work into the dough thoroughly, make into small, long rolls, dip them into melted butter, place in the pan, let it rise a short time and bake.

Fig Pudding.—One-fourth pound figs shopped fine, two cups bread crumbs, one cup brown sugar, one-fourth pound suet, chopped fine, two eggs, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, one desert spoonful of molasses, one-half grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful flour. Steam three hours and serve with boiled sauce, flavored with lemon.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Warm a pint of molasses and one of milk, stir well together, beat four eggs and stir gradually into molasses and milk; add a pound of suet chopped fine, Indian meal to make a thick batter; a teaspoonful cinnamon, nutmeg, and a little grated lemon-peel, and stir all together thoroughly; dip cloth into boiling water, shake, flour

a little, turn in the mixture, tie up, leaving room for the pudding to swell, and boil three hours; serve not with sauce.

Suet Pudding.—To one teacupful of suet, minced down very fine, add four teacupfuls of flour, half a pound of raisins, one teacupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of cream baking powder and a scant teacupful of milk with a little salt and cinnamon to flavor. Boil for nearly three hours, and serve with sauce. The baking powder should be mixed with the flour when dry.

FRUIT SHORTCAKES.

Instead of eternally making pie, why not try making fruit shortcakes for a change? Most every one regards a strawberry shortcake as one of the luxuries of the strawberry season, but this fruit, delicious as it is, is not "the only pebble on the beach."

Let me tell you that stewed pieplant—pieplant stewed in the fashion the household has recommended—makes a delicious shortcake. (Pieplant and tapioca make as good a combination as do peaches and tapioca.)

Canned peaches, sliced thinly; dried apricots or nectarines, and prunes, stewed slowly after long soaking, pineapple and oranges, all these make delicious shortcakes. And the trouble of making is no greater than the making of the everlasting pie.

To make the crust for a good shortcake, take a quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Sift twice, then rub in four tablespoonfuls of shortening—butter is best—and wet with a cup and a half of sweet milk. Butter three pie plates, divide the dough in six parts, roll to fit the tins, put two on each plate, after spreading the lower with soft butter. Bake in a rather hot oven—one that will bake the crust in about ten or twelve minutes. Separate the cakes, put the fruit between and on top, and send to the table hot.

You want about a pint of fruit for each double cake. Serve with cream. Fresh fruit should be sugared an hour before using.

Try a canned-peach shortcake some day when you require something quick and good for an emergency dessert.

FOR ALL CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets is a medicine good for all children, from the feeblest infant whose life seems to hang by a thread, to the sturdy boy whose digestive apparatus occasionally gets out of order. The Tablets instantly relieve and promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the minor ailments of little ones. Thousands of mothers have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. Robt. Morton, Deerwood, Man., who says "Baby's Own Tablets have helped my baby more than anything I ever gave him. I can conscientiously recommend the Tablets to all mothers." We give you a solemn assurance that the Tablets do not contain one particle of opiate or harmful drug. They do good—they never can do harm, and all children take them as readily as candy. Sold by medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IRELAND'S FAMOUS SON

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S PERSUASIVE ELOQUENCE.

His Later Speeches Became Full of the Most Bitter Epithets.

It is a strange omission that an adequate biography of Daniel O'Connell was not written long ago, says a reviewer of Macdonagh's "Life of Daniel O'Connell," in the London Spectator. Whatever we may think of the "Member for Ireland" we cannot deny that his career deserves a record. In a higher degree than any politician of his time, he displayed the histrionic gift; he knew precisely how to capture the public attention and keep it; and he appeals to our sense of drama, apart from the views which he held so pertinaciously and advocated with such rancorous eloquence.

Daniel O'Connell was born in Kerry in 1775, the son, to use his own words, of a "grazier, or gentleman farmer." But he has a characteristic pride in his birth. When he was described by a journalist as of humble origin, "The vagabond, he lies," exclaimed O'Connell, "when he says I'm of humble origin. My father's family was very ancient, and my mother was a lady of the first rank." The boast reminds us of Barry Lyndon. But however distinguished was O'Connell's ancestry his grandfather and father were cattle dealers in comfortable circumstances, and Daniel himself was adopted and educated by his uncle Maurice. The boy was educated abroad, as was the custom of Roman Catholics, and learnt what Latin and Greek he could acquire at the College of St. Omer, whence he was transferred to Douai; and he left France on the day that Louis XVI. was executed, full of hatred for the Revolution and all its works. Indeed, it is said that as the English packet sailed out of Calais harbor he tore the tricolor, which prudence had forced him to wear, from his hat and

flung it into the sea. Nor, three years later, did he display any sympathy with the French invasion of Ireland.

LIBERTY DANGEROUS.

The arrival of a hostile fleet in Bantry Bay did not elate him. "I love," he wrote, "from my heart, I love, liberty. Liberty is in my bosom less a principle than a passion, but I know that the victories of the French would be attended with bad consequences. The Irish are not yet sufficiently enlightened to bear the sun of freedom. Freedom would soon dwindle into licentiousness. They would rob, they would murder." We may regret that O'Connell did not always preserve this attitude of moderation; but he was a politician who grew in violence as he grew in years, and the conflict of his thought and speech. He chose the bar for his profession, was called in 1798, and seems to have succeeded from the very first. He was not a great lawyer, but there can be no doubt that he was a most persuasive advocate.

NOT BEST OF IRISHMEN.

It would not be difficult to find a hundred greater Irishmen than O'Connell, but it is enough to mention two—Burke and Grattan—superior to him in intelligence, patriotism and true eloquence. We would even assert that Parnell was, in many respects, a greater and a more unselfish agitator than O'Connell. O'Connell's acceptance of the famous money tribute has never been wholly justified. Mr. Macdonagh is content to say that it was an "income worthily earned and generously paid." But even an agitator may live on less than £13,000 a year, and it is difficult to respect a man who flattered his own extravagance often at the expense of a famine stricken country. Disraeli's reply to him in 1835 was too bitter, but it had in it an element of justice.

DISRAELI'S SARCASM.

"With regard to your taunts as to my want of success in my election contests," Disraeli wrote, "permit me to remind you that I had nothing to appeal to but the good sense of the people. No threatening skeletons canvassed for me. A death's head and crossbones was not blazoned on my banners. My Pecuniary resources, too, were limited. I am not one of those public beggars that we see swarming with their obtrusive boxes in the chapels of your creed; nor am I in possession of a princely revenue arising from a starving race of fanatical slaves." The words are hard, as we have said, but compare them with O'Connell's attack and you will have no doubt which was the better hand at invective, which had the better case. The truth is, that the vituperation upon which O'Connell prided himself, is his most wearisome quality. His language was habitually so violent that the worst insult which fell from his lips soon ceased to have either sting or meaning; and clearly the habit of abuse was far more reprehensible in one sworn by remorse never again to fight a duel.

BITTER LANGUAGE.

But in his words Wellington is "a stunted corporal," Alvanley "a bloated buffoon," Lyndhurst "a lying miscreant and a contumelious cur," Sir Henry Hardinge "a one-armed ruffian." But perhaps his most elegant effort was a description of the House of Lords. "They are the snaped pigs of society," said he, "the real swinish multitude, as obstinate and as ignorant and as brutish as their prototypes." Though the words were then greeted with "great laughter and cheering," they appear monstrous to-day. An orator who uses a mere mass of scurrilous words is like a tired man gasping for breath. Nevertheless, O'Connell had the useful faculty of compelling others to look at him and listen to him; he also had a rare talent for attaching his people to his person. But after reading his biography we are in still greater difficulty to find an answer to the question asked by Mr. Lecky, "Whether his life was a blessing or a curse to Ireland?"

DISINFECTED DITTIES.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating curds and whey,
When along came a doctor,
Who said—how he shocker her!—
"They've germs in them; throw them away."

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie,
The microbes he got
Laid him low on the spot,
And little Jack never knew why.

Jack and Jill
Went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jill drank a glass,
Unhooled, alas!
And so the microbes caught her.

Don't get gay. It is easier to keep the lid on than it is to put it back on again.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower, Heals the ulcers, clears the sin passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blowers free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

THE POPE'S DOCTOR.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF A FAMOUS CHARACTER.

How He Differs From His Canadian Colleagues—An Example Worthy of Being Followed.

Dr. Lapponi, the famous physician to the Vatican, whose name has recently come so greatly to the front on account of his unremitting attention to His Holiness the late Pope, Leo XIII., and the high esteem with which he is regarded by the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is a man of commanding genius. But he is something more than that. He is more than a mere man of science.

He is a man of original and independent mind. He stands out among medical men of all nations, themselves the flower of the world's intellect, by reason of his fine independent personality. He has had differences with his fellow scientists. But no one has ever disputed for an instant the remarkable nature of his professional attainments or the unflinching integrity of his personal character. He is afraid of no man. But he has a higher courage still. He is not afraid of the bugbear of professional etiquette, which frightens even some of the greatest doctors.

As an example of this may be mentioned one very interesting respect in which he has differed from the medical men of this country. The latter are trammelled by medical etiquette. No one disputes their scientific skill or their unselfish devotion to their work. But they are limited in their labors by one remarkable scruple. They will prescribe and experiment with drugs of all kinds sanctioned by the Pharmacopoeia or newly introduced; but when it is a life-work of a regular practising physician, is recommended to the general public by a manufacturer, professional etiquette steps in and frightens them. No matter how overwhelming the evidence of what such a discovery when sold as a proprietary medicine, has accomplished, they look coldly upon it and will rarely admit that they have used it with success. It would be "unprofessional" to do so! Dr. Lapponi is troubled by no such scruples.

For instance, the numerous remarkable cures which have been proved by newspaper reports, independently investigated, to have been accomplished by the medicine sold in Canada under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, must be well known to all Canadian doctors. They have been published far and wide. There can be no doubt of their accuracy. The names and addresses of the men and women cured are freely published. Their statements have been investigated by some of the most important newspapers in this country and abroad. No one has ever attempted to dispute the facts. But Canadian doctors have never cared to admit publicly that they have availed themselves of this discovery. Dr. Lapponi, however, has availed himself of Dr. Williams' discovery, and has, in his own fearless way, had no hesitation in making the fact publicly known.

The following letter, with his signature, freely avows the facts and endorses the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with an authority no one will venture to question.

TRANSLATION.

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like.

(Signed) Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi.

Via dei Gracchi 332, Rome. The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls, whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases in which anaemia and other diseases of the blood as well as the nervous diseases referred to by Dr. Lapponi, have been cured by these pills, which, it need hardly be mentioned, owe their efficacy to their power of making new blood, and thus acting directly on the digestive and nervous system.

In all cases of anaemia, threatened consumption, decline, indigestion, kidney disease and all affections of the nerves, as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, they are commended to the confidence of the public, and now that they have received the emphatic endorsement of so high a professional authority as Dr. Lapponi, the trusted physician of the Vatican, they will be accepted by the medical and scientific world at their true value.

Husband—"You say this is venison?"
Wife—"Well, the butcher said it was cheap, and—"
Husband—"If he had told you it wasn't deer, he would have been nearer the truth."

The Newly-married Housewife (suspiciously)—"This milk tastes very thin."
The Milk Dealer (who has had experience)—"Yes, m. Of course, m. Comes from a thin cow, you know."

A Girl's Caprice

OR, THE RESULT OF A FANCY DRESS BALL

CHAPTER II.

"I say, can't you hurry up a bit, you two girls?" cries Mr. Clifford from the hall below. "It's a quarter to ten already, and there are five miles to drive."

"Coming! Coming!" calls Mrs. Clifford in a muffled tone from above.

It is plain to her husband that she has something in her mouth. Can it be hairpins? If so, experience has taught him that another good half-hour will not see her downstairs. She has elected to dress in Hilary's room tonight, which is large and lofty, so that he cannot be sure of her progress toward perfection. As a rule he is a long-suffering man, but now his feelings overcome him. He springs up the stairs three steps at a time, and having beaten a lively tattoo on Hilary's door bursts in unceremoniously open.

"If you think," begins he, "that you'll be there before 'God Save the Queen,' you—"

"Oh, there you are, Jim," cries his wife thankfully, dropping pearls, like the angelic girl of old, out of her mouth. "Come here and set this thing on my head, and this brooch in at the side. Hilary is in such a hurry! Her cap had to be done all over again." She pauses to give him the brooch, and then says anxiously: "How am I looking, Jim?"

"Right down lovely!" says Jim, who is a delightful husband; so delighted indeed that his wife has never fully realized how very much more comfortable she might be if Providence had only given him a little more money.

"Oh, nonsense!" says his wife, coloring and making a would-be indignant little grimace at him. "Am I passable—that's all I ask?"

But in truth she is looking all he had said—a charming Marie Antoinette—in a gown made by her own clever fingers out of some old gowns that had belonged to some of the dead and gone Clifford dames when the fortune of their house was at its height. Diana has the fingers of a ready worker, and has got herself up to perfection, with very little expense. Great outlay being impossible with her and her husband at any time, she has yet managed, so far, to keep herself in touch with the world around her—on a very limited income. A difficult matter always, but not impossible, when one is acknowledged good birth in one's own country, and has common sense and cleverness.

Hilary has helped her a good deal, though not in any pecuniary sense, having a bare pittance of her own, sufficient only to dress her. But she has given much time and love to the three children, and has been a source of comfort in many ways. She had come to the Cliffords on the death of her mother—that had left her entirely orphaned—and had lived very happily with them, a calm, uneventful existence, until three months ago, when a strange chance fell into her life.

An old aunt had died and had left her enormous fortune to be equally divided between Hilary and a nephew (a cousin unknown to Hilary), on the condition that they should marry each other. This odd will had lifted the girl suddenly to a high plane, in spite of the insecurity of the whole thing, and the hateful condition.

"The 'hateful condition' in all probability will be at this ball tonight."

It is growing late. The flowers are beginning to droop a little. The music is growing lower—more tender; the ball has come to that point where every one can safely declare that the evening has been a great success. The stewards have been indefatigable. They had looked after everybody. Even Miss Boring, that old-established wallflower, has had one quadrille. Somebody had basely manoeuvred Peter Kinsella into the position of her partner, much to the indignation of his aunt, old Miss Kinsella, who, like Satan, has been going to and fro all the evening, making herself most fearfully unpleasant. She has made a point of going into all the sittings-out places under pretence of seeing that the lamp-shades are not taking fire—reality to turn them up, and spoil all the pretty flirtations. Miss Kinsella is the village Tyrant—the Terror of the country. Closed doors and barred windows do not keep her out, and her tongue is as a sharp sword.

She has a fine, strong Irish brogue that "you could hang your hat on," as Jim said in a moment of exasperation—and one great affection.

Peter is the affection, and to see him dancing with Miss Boring, that distracted old maid, as I regret to say she calls poor Miss Boring, has filled her withered breast with rage. "Peather," flung out in splendid equipments as a red-haired Romeo, was surely worthy of a bet-

ter fate! That he fled precipitately at the end of the quadrille gave his aunt some small consolation.

Supper is over. So are the supper dances. The usual programme has been again restored to its place. The fiddlers are in great form now, having been let loose one by one, to go into a room behind them, where an ample supper has been arranged by the committee for these most principal components of the evening's joys. Once more they are all in their places, prouder of mien when they left, and eager to begin upon their instruments once more.

Sweeter, wilder, shriller ring the notes. They seem to carry all before them. The dancing is indeed at its height when Diana Clifford, entering the ball-room with old General Weekes, is accosted at the doorway by a small, very much be-powdered and bedizened Amazon, whose petticoats are as nearly up to her knees as the laws of the land permit. She is quite a young woman and very pretty, and smiles at Diana out of two handsome dancing eyes, thickly blackened about the lids, and with two lips as red as vermilion can make them. She is followed by a bevy of young men, very tall and dark, who is looking rather intently at Mrs. Clifford. This young man is in plain clothes.

"Haven't been able to get a word with you all the evening," says Mrs. Dyson-Moore, in her excited, fast way, and with a great deal of action. "Where have you been hiding yourself, and with whom? Better not ask that, I suppose. I want to introduce a friend to you." She gives a rapid glance over all her attendant swains, so rapid that Diana fails to know which among the crowd is the particular friend in question. "He's staying with me, you know. Says he wants to meet you. Mutual acquaintances, I suppose?"

Here she mutters hurriedly, "Mr. Dyson-Moore, in her excited, fast way, and with a great deal of action. "Where have you been hiding yourself, and with whom? Better not ask that, I suppose. I want to introduce a friend to you." She gives a rapid glance over all her attendant swains, so rapid that Diana fails to know which among the crowd is the particular friend in question. "He's staying with me, you know. Says he wants to meet you. Mutual acquaintances, I suppose?"

This defection on the elderly warrior's part leaves Diana alone, gazing blankly into the face of the tall young man in plain clothes, who is looking not a little amused.

"My name is Ker," says he pleasantly, "Frederic Ker. We are cousins, I think."

Diana makes a little movement. The bolt has fallen then! This is the unwelcome suitor. This is Hilary's fate.

A second later she has sufficiently recovered herself to acknowledge that, so far as appearance goes, Hilary's fate is by no means to be despised. Frederic Ker, if not exactly an Adonis, is uncommonly good-looking. He is a smart, well-set-up young man, of about twenty-eight, with dark gray eyes and a very handsome head.

"I only arrived five minutes ago," says Ker, still looking rather amused. "I had wired to Mrs. Dyson-Moore to tell her not to trouble about me, but to go on to her dance, and that, if I had the energy, I would follow her there. I knew I should have the energy. You will understand why."

"You wanted to see my sister?" says Diana, regarding him closely.

"Yes. The energy all lay in that. You can imagine I had some curiosity."

Mrs. Clifford would have answered this leading question naturally enough, but that the light, almost quizzical character of his tone annoys her.

"She feels curiosity too," says she, a little coldly.

"Ah! But not so strong as mine. I am here—looking for her. But she—"

"She certainly is not looking for you," says Mrs. Clifford, dropping gracefully into the seat behind her.

"Don't be angry with me," says Ker, taking a modest corner of the lounge, and looking at her with beseeching eyes. "I would, believe me, be well out of all this."

"You mean—?"

"That," with extraordinary courage, but the most perfect air—an air to disarm any one—"it is detestable to me to seek marriage with—"

He hesitates. His eyes, however, are perfectly frank. Diana is conscious of the fact that she admires honest about him.

"Go on," says she. "I know. With a woman you do not love."

"With a woman who does not love me!" That makes a stronger case.

"I don't know that. But," says Diana anxiously, "if there is no love on either side—for any outsider—any third person—"

She breaks off and looks at him earnestly. "You are heart-whole?" asks she.

Ker laughs. His laughter, at all events, sounds heart-whole and very reassuring.

"There is nothing—nothing!" says he, with a little suggestive move-

ment of his hand. "But your sister—that is more important."

"Oh, no! The man is always the more important. If he loves—"

"Well? If he does?"

He seems always a little amused, as if the whole thing is of no real consequence—treating it as a mere entr'acte as it were.

"It wouldn't do," says Diana. "If you had an affection elsewhere, and were still bent on this marriage with—my sister, you would always revenge the loss of your love on her."

"That sounds very tragical," says Ker. "However, there will be no revenge—because there is no 'prior attachment.' That's the right name for it, isn't it?"

He picks up the fan that is lying on her knees and opens it. "Your sister is here to-night?"

"Ye-es. Not exactly here, but—somewhere." She looks eagerly round, as if to see Hilary, and colors warmly. "Of course, you would like to be introduced to her. It is only natural. But—"

"Well, I should," says the young man frankly. "But if you think it better to wait, if it would annoy her—"

"You see, you came so late, and we shall be going directly, and—"

"If you would even point her out to me."

"I shall, of course, when I see her," says Diana. "But even if I don't there is plenty of time before us. Have you an engagement for to-morrow, or will you come and lunch with us?"

"Delighted," says Ker. "I don't think Mrs. Dyson-Moore has anything on for to-morrow."

"Have you told her anything about this extraordinary will?" asks Mrs. Clifford anxiously.

He shakes his head.

"I have not spoken of it to any one. Why should I? I expect it will come to nothing—my sister will give me my conge without delay."

"You are hoping for that?" says Mrs. Clifford sadly.

"I am not, indeed. But the whole thing is so absurd, so impossible."

"And yet," regretfully, "it is such a great deal of money. It seems a pity to let it go."

"It does!" He seems made of frankness, Mrs. Clifford tells herself. He looks at her—"That's why I've come here."

"To see," with a rather offended glance, "if you would like Hilary?"

"That's a horrid way of putting it. To see if she would like me. But now that I have seen you—"

"Seen me?"

"I feel she will be too good for me." He pauses. "Is she—like you?"

At this moment it occurs to Diana that her new cousin seems distinctly inclined to enter into a mild flirtation with her. This annoys her utter absence of earnestness about this affair with Hilary.

"There were never two sisters so unlike," says she coldly. "As you will acknowledge when you see Hilary. And now if you know nobody here, can't I get you a partner? That young lady over there, the Swiss peasant, doesn't seem to be attached—"

At this moment, the Swiss peasant under view comes quickly up to Mrs. Clifford's side, and drops heavily on to the seat beside her.

"Oh, Mrs. Clifford, I feel so faint—so ill," says she, and indeed the pallor of her lips and cheeks speak for the truth of her assertion.

Diana turns hurriedly to Ker.

"Will you run downstairs, and bring me a glass of water? At once!"

"In a moment!" says Ker. He gets quickly through the people who throng the doorway, and so downstairs.

(To be Continued.)

CHURCH OF VEGETARIANS

PHILADELPHIA IS THE CENTRE OF THIS CULT

Congregation is Said to be a Healthy-Looking Lot of People.

Vegetarianism is the banner under which hundreds of Philadelphians are marching now-a-days. A sudden wave of popularity has risen in the erstwhile calm course of its followers, and many new organizations have lately sprung up to help foster this "religion," says the Philadelphia North American.

Philadelphia is the world's great centre of this cult. Churches, mission homes, restaurants and boarding houses all tend to strengthen the believers in the doctrine and help to make fresh converts.

"Man's food becomes his mind," might be considered the creed of this cult, whose followers are so impressed with the benefits derived from a diet without meat that they have banded themselves together, founded a church, the only one of its kind in the United States, and sought to convert others to their way of thinking and living.

The church, with its vegetarian pastor, vegetarian congregation and vegetarian choir, is called the First Bible Christian Church of Philadelphia.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

The Rev. Henry S. Clubb, the pastor, is hale and hearty, and his parishioners from year's end to year's end touch no meat. For some time Dr. Clubb has preached to Philadelphians the value both to the moral

and physical man of disciplining the appetites for flesh food, and for more than seventy years he has followed the doctrine of the vegetarian church.

The Philadelphia church was founded some years ago, and its congregation has gradually grown from a mere handful of people to the flourishing body, new members now being constantly gained.

The forms of their service are few, and are very simple, but impressive. The golden rule is the basis of their creed, and a spirit of peace pervades their place of worship.

Another noticeable feature, and one which instantly impresses the visitor to the Christian Church, is the health and vigor of the congregation. The men appear alert and muscular, the women fresh and blooming. Old age seems to come with flagging footsteps and the marks of time are light.

There are few stooped shoulders, no hollow faces, and scarcely a shaking hand among the entire flock.

Dr. Clubb, although having celebrated his 76th birthday, is as active as a man many years younger, and all this he ascribes wholly to his abstinence not merely on his own part, but on the part of several past generations of his family.

CHEAP LODGING.

Equally as active as Dr. Clubb's church is a vegetarian mission, which makes its home in the lower part of the city, at 210 North Second street. A huge sign in front proclaims "The Gospel Help Mission," and here, in the cheapest hotel in the world, the abstainers from meat draw converts to their ranks by feeding and lodging them at wonderfully low rates.

Its establishment was the work of an active vegetarian, Dr. W. L. Winner, and since its start several other members of the cult have taken an interest in its progress.

In its short life it has served 70,000 guests with lodging and 460,000 meals, and despite its cheapness it is almost self-supporting.

Here a week's lodging, with three meals a day and the use of a bath, a shaving set and the laundry, costs \$1.12. The lodging is clean, the bath is of porcelain, the shaving set better than the average barber's, and the laundry well equipped.

They who avail themselves of all these comforts are not of an exalted social station; in fact, most of them are of the worst class, and the mission therefore specially prides itself on the fact that it has a number of penitents and converts to the "course."

When the mission started a few years ago there were twenty beds and a few miscellaneous pieces of furniture in the house, and the first night three men slept and breakfasted there. The second there were twenty men, and fifty the third, for the mission was a welcome charity, and its first pensioners praised its name loudly and widely.

At the beginning men slept, when beds ran out, on the floor, but they are permitted to do this no longer. For cleanliness and order are hard enough to maintain when the place is but moderately full. When it is overcrowded such maintenance is impossible.

HIGH PRICED MEALS.

For the more fastidious there are other, more expensive, vegetarian restaurants in Philadelphia, which cater to the delicate tastes of their patrons and not to their purses.

Some of the most active vegetarians in the city belong to the smart set, and right in their midst, where fashionable club houses and cafes abound, in Walnut street, near Tenth a pretty little place, the daintiness of whose service would satisfy the most fastidious taste, is well patronized.

Many dainties that would tempt the most sanguinary person to become a vegetarian are here set forth to take the place of flesh, fish and fowl.

For instance, a most attractive looking "chicken" is brought in, and proves to be a delicious concoction with much the taste of real fowl, and having ground peanuts as its base.

CONVERT MEAT EATERS.

The conductors of this establishment and of the other vegetarian restaurants are wise in their day and generation, for they recognize the truth of the saying that "one's heart (or mind) may be reached through his stomach."

All of these establishments, though managed by different persons, are really carried on by the combined efforts of influential members of the vegetarian cult all over the city.

Quite recently a vegetarian sanitarium has been opened in the heart of the fashionable section. This establishment aims to accomplish among a quite different class of people, those who are wealthy, or at least well to do, the same object as the mission down town, namely, the conversion of meat eaters to the doctrine of vegetarianism, and the restoration to health of those who have indulged too freely in the fleshpots of Egypt. So far it has met with wonderful success.

SHE GOT THE MONEY.

"Harry," she said, "I want twenty dollars."

"But, my dear," he protested, "that's nearly all the cash I have on hand at the present moment, and I had planned to use it to take up a bill."

"Oh, well," she returned, carelessly, "if you think the man who holds the bill can make things any hotter for you than I can, why, go ahead!"

That it happened that she got the money.

TO KEEP HUSBANDS GOOD

A FEW HINTS FOR THE YOUNG WIFE.

It Behoves Her in Every Way to Preserve and Increase Her Husband's Esteem.

First catch your good husband; that is the main thing. Having caught him, the next and most important thing is, to keep him good; and the only way to effectually bring that about is for a wife to be good herself.

Always remember one thing: never use a lover ill whom you design to make your husband, lest he should still, return it in kind—afterwards.

Repress every inclination to play the tyrant; men may be led, but they most certainly will not be driven. Gently and persuasively ruled, you may do almost anything with them; treat them haughtily and dictatorially, and you will have yourself to thank for the natural result.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, any suspicion even of managing your husband. Never seek to deceive him, even ever so innocently, or attempt to impose on his understanding.

Some injudicious wives succeed in trying a husband's temper by giving him unnecessary uneasiness. He has tion, and your respect, a right to your sincerity, your affection.

IF HE DESERVES IT.

To be over sanguine before marriage, or to promise yourself absolutely unalloyed felicity, is a mistake, for in the present condition of things social, it is unwise to expect too much of even a good man. He is just a man, not an angel, and if, in the course of time, you discover about the husband of your choice anything not quite according to sample, use a little tactful forbearance; be, in fact, a little blind, and pass it over as being, after all, only human. Smooth your brow, compose your temper, put on a clean bib and tucker, and trust to cheerfulness and good nature to carry you through.

Never, on any account, dispute with a man, no matter how great the temptation. Not only will he, in nine cases out of ten, be sure to get the best of it, but the trivial satisfaction of having your own way will be but a poor equivalent for the quarrelling and heart-burning of which it is even impossible to see the end.

A woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's love and esteem; which, consequently, it behoves her in every possible way to preserve and increase.

Study his temper, therefore, and command your own, for even a good husband has his terrible irritable moments, which a good wife will respect, and deal gently with.

MAKE A MAN "COMFY."

and you can do almost anything with him, but you must do it all without any undue obtrusiveness of hand or method. He likes it, but he does not care about his liking to be noticed or commented upon.

Fortunately for the majority of married men, women are, as a rule, only too well fitted for the true wife position, and the hints we are giving are chiefly designed for those whose youth and inexperience render the matrimonial issue a matter of anxiety, doubt and uncertainty.

This is an age of early marriages, and the girl who enters upon wedded life before she is well free of her girlish irresponsibility, needs a few words of advice in and warning with regard to the ordering of herself in the eyes of her husband.

Man, to the average girl in her late teens, is a human enigma. So much of his life is necessarily passed away from his home, that his habits, thoughts, his entire personality cannot but be unfamiliar, somewhat in the nature of a riddle indeed, to one whose world, from childhood, has been limited to her domestic hearth.

Such a girl may get a good husband, but her ability to keep him in that desirable condition may not be equal to her endeavors, however praiseworthy, it is then "safe bind" that has a far deeper and more important significance than "safe find"—matrimonially considered.

LITTLE MOSLEM'S START.

A little Moslem when she was 4 years 4 months old goes through the "Name-of-God" or Bismillah, ceremony—which begins her real life. She is dressed in cloth of gold, with a veil and wreath of flowers, and friends are invited to salute the little queen. She sits on a gold cushion, which must be borrowed if she hasn't one, and all the rest sit on the floor. Then an old mullah recites very slowly a certain verse from the Korean, which is also written in saffron on a silver plate Bibi held in her hand. She runs her fingers over the words and stammers them after him. "Say it now, Bibi, be a good girl, then you shall see your presents." Soon they all cry "Shahash! Shahash! Wah! Wah!" and the ceremony of the little girl's first lesson in reading, writing and religion is over. She salams mamma, then shows her presents to her schoolis (girl friends).

"You can't get something for nothing," said Jones. "No," answered Tomkins; "I can't. But the people with whom I do business seem to manage it every now and then."

THE MILD MAY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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| One column..... | \$40 | \$25 | \$15 |
| Half column..... | 20 | 12 | 7 |
| Quarter column..... | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Eighth column..... | 5 | 3 | 2 |

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, Proprietor

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Bruce has two convicts in the Kingston penitentiary. Grey, nine, and York seventy-five.

The county of Huron has decreased 1822 in population within two years. Huron is helping to populate the west at the expense of Old Ontario.

During the first week of navigation three thousand five hundred tons of merchandise was despatched westward from Owen Sound.

Mt. Forest had another incendiary blaze last week. Mr. Troy's livery stables, including three horses, buggies and all belongings, were reduced to ashes. No insurance covers the loss.

Girls now that the June weddings are on will you kindly remember us—we mean for your wedding invitations. We will put you up the best job ever seen in this section.

The little town of Chatsworth in this county, north east of Durham had a real live elopement recently. Mrs. Thos. Givens, wife of an industrious sober carpenter, hiked away with what the local paper designates as her "star boarder," named Fred. Meavis. The fond and foolish husband is almost distracted at the loss of his unfaithful and degenerate wife.

The Italians who were misled coming out here to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific now number 7,000. The representatives of the Italian colony in Montreal are asking government aid for their countrymen and have petitioned the Minister of the interior for such aid. Mr. Sifton suggested that the government assist them out west and put them on land. This suggestion did not suit the emigrants.

Messrs. Geo. B. Smith, John Hartman and P. G. Doersam of this village and Mr. John Harris of Neustadt drove to Arthur on the 24th to take part in the two day's tournament being held in that village on that and the following day. Our boys held their own pretty well considering that they were up against some of the best men in the Province. Mr. Smith got into the money second place, and was only six birds short in a two day's shoot.—Ayrton Advance.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN.

Women drift into a condition of helplessness without knowing what ails them; languor, exhaustion, aching back, limb pains, indigestion, headache, ANTI-PILL will lift these burdens. Any woman can prove this by writing Willson-Pills Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for a free trial bottle. This announcement is particularly addressed to women, because of the peculiar adaption of ANTI-PILL to help sick and ailing women, who feel that they are gradually losing strength and vitality. The use of ANTI-PILL never fails to arouse energy to search out and overcome the ailing cause. It's a revelation in medicine that brings relief to the distressed, and brightens the depondent. It doctors but don't drug—is purely vegetable and can be used with perfect safety by delicate women at any stage of life. Its gentle and effective.

Captain Bernier, is at last in a fair way of testing his ability to find the North Pole. For years this enthusiastic French Canadian has been before the country, appealing for means to enable him to put his theory into execution. Captain Bernier contends that all those who, from the days of Franklin to the present, have preceded him in an effort to discover the pole, have proceeded along the wrong lines. He thinks he knows just where they failed and how to avoid their mistakes. At last the Ottawa Government have concluded to give him a chance, and have purchased a boat for him, named the Gaus. He will practice pole hunting on the amateur basis for a year or two before assuming the roll of a professional. It would be a great feather in our cap if Bernier should actually succeed in doing what so many have tried to do in vain.

"New Goods just to hand"

AT WENDT'S Store, Mildmay.



Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Berry Spoons, Meat Forks, Soup Ladles, Fruit Knives, Pickle Cruets, Butter Dishes, Tea Spoons, Table Knives, Fancy Chinaware, Centre Pieces, Japanese China Plates Vases, Jardineers, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Bats, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Cuff Links, Chains, Gold Rings, Locketts Ladies' Hair Combs, Pins, etc., at lowest prices.

Charles Wendt's MILD MAY & WROXETER

WANTED.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Room 610 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

She was a gushing young thing, given to spring curious queries on unsuspecting people. He was a plain, blunt man who hated gush and gushing. She suddenly flashed her thoughtful eyes upon him, and said "Don't you think poor Adam must have had a great deal on his mind when he wandered alone in the garden of Eden?" He cautiously replied: "Well from the accounts I've read of the party you mention, I should say that whatever he did have on must have been on his mind, that's the naked truth for you." The bare idea was horrible, and she was going to faint when she thought of her new dress and saw him clutch the pitcher of water. They speak no more.

Every member of Meaford council was unseated for borrowing beyond the statutory limit for general municipal and school expenses. No doubt other councils could be unseated on the same ground if ratepayers would go to the bother of making complaints to the courts.

The severe winter, experienced in Ontario this year had a disastrous effect among the herds of deer in the forests of Muskoka district and northern Ontario. Mr. Kelley, a lumberman, who recently came through these sections states he saw fully one thousand deer lying dead in the bush, his reason is, that owing to the great depth of snow in the woods, the animals could make but little progress and when the fodder near the natural runways gave out, they would die of starvation.

The New Zon-o-phone.

As A Home Entertainer.



The Zon-o-phone takes its place as the ideal.

Great artists sing for you. Great musicians play for you. Sacred lyrics alternate with coon songs; rag-time melodies with operatic music.

The funniest men in the world make you laugh. The most celebrated band play for you.

Eminent soloists give you the result of year's of practice upon a single composition.

Each is reproduced by the Zon-o-phone with a fidelity of which art knows no equal.

Must be heard to be appreciated.

For Sale by J. N. Scheffer.

Highest Prices for Farm Produce.

The Corner Store

MILD MAY.

Extra Values in Lace Curtains.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

Boys' Clothing

\$5.00 AND \$5.50 SUITS FOR

\$3.75.

We just received a case of Boys' Clothing that should have been delivered two months ago. Owing to the late delivery we got quite a concession from the manufacturers, and we will pass them out to our customers at above sacrifice. Read the particulars.

24 only Boys' 3 piece Suits, Coats, Vests and Short Pants, made of all wool Black and Navy Serges, English and Canadian Tweeds, sizes 28 to 33, to fit boys from 10 to 15 years old. Coats are lined with good strong Farmers Satin, Vests with good silesia, Pants lined throughout. The styles and patterns are all the newest, made for this season's trade. The regular values are \$5 and \$5.50.

SPECIAL \$3.75 SUIT.

Fresh Groceries at Moderate Prices.

A. MOYER, General Merchant.

J. O. HYMMEN, Manager.

We close at 7 p. m. excepting Saturday.

Many a woman has played a practical joke on a man by marrying him.

The methods by which testimonials are sometimes obtained were made known on Wednesday when a well-dressed, middle-aged man was brought to the Toronto detective department and given a chance to leave town. The man's plan was to pick up girls on the street, get them to go to a photographer's, where they would have their pictures taken. If they consented to sign a testimonial prepared by the man they were allowed in return one dollar and a dozen photographs. There was a provision to each testimonial permitting the company whose drugs were supposed to have been taken to use the photograph and statement for all time without restriction. Detectives Cuddy and Black have the names of half a dozen girls who gave testimonial to the man who is believed to belong to New York State.

Frost Wire Fence

Has no equal as General Purpose Farm Fence

It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.

FOR SALE BY
C. LEISEMER, Mildmay.

To Consumptives.
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

Property For Sale.
Conrad Sieling wishes to dispose of his property on Adam Street, Mildmay. The property contains six acres of land on which are erected a good bank barn, brick house, kitchen and woodshed. Hard and soft water inside, and good orchard. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. Sieling, Mildmay.

New Photographer

Having purchased the photographing business in Mildmay from W. S. Durrer, I beg to inform the public that I am prepared to turn out the best work in every line of photography. Long and varied experience in Canadian and American cities enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Prices moderate, all work guaranteed.

Call and see samples of work.
J. P. Forney.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

The quality of fat cattle taken in bulk was not as good as on some market days of late. But there were a few loads of good to choice shipping, as well as butchers offered.

Trade early in the morning was brisk with prices 10c to 15c per cwt higher than on Friday last, for all classes but later in the day, butchers cattle closed at about Friday's quotations, while exporters remained firmer at the advance.

Exporters—Prices ranged all the way from \$4.80 to \$5.40 per cwt., the latter price being paid in one instance only for an extra well finished load, brought in by E. Pearson, a farmer from North Oxford. The bulk of shipping cattle sold from \$5.15 to \$5.30 per cwt.

Butchers—The demand was good, as many buyers were on the market from outside points, which caused the market to be firm, as will be seen by quotations given below.

Feeders and stockers—There was a steady demand for feeders of good quality, and prices remained firm.

Milch Cows—The demand for choice cows was excellent but there were few of this class on the market, but the bulk being of the common to medium kinds.

Veal Calves—Deliveries not being as large prices were a little firmer.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts were not large but yearling lambs were quoted as being easier while spring lambs of good quality were firm.

Hogs—Deliveries of hogs amounted to about 1800. Prices were firm at the advance at \$5.25 for selects, and light at \$5 and fats at \$5.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of heavy shippers sold at \$5.00 to \$5.35; medium exporters sold at from \$4.80 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Choice heavy export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt, and light export bulls sold \$3.50 at \$3.60 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers cattle equal in quality to the best of exporters weighing 1100 to 1175 are worth \$4.80 to \$4.75 loads of good sold at \$4.50 to \$4.60; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; common \$3.50 to \$4.00 rough to inferior \$4 to \$4.25.

Feeders—Feeders, 1050 to 1150 lbs are worth to \$4.50 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Stockers—Stockers, 400 to 700 lbs each, of good quality are worth \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt, off colors and those of poor quality but same weights at \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Milch Cows—Milch and Springers sold at from \$30 to \$62 each.

Calves—Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 each, or at from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices \$4.00 to \$4.35 per cwt for ewes, and bucks sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs in weight are worth \$5.25 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$5.00 per cwt.

The drink bill of the United States for coffee, tea and cocoa amounted last year to \$208,990,261, but not satisfied with this amount of liquid nor the degree of stimulants contained, there was used also about \$1,250,000,000 worth of alcoholic drinks, or that is about was spent for that kind of drinks. Verily it is a dry nation if it takes that much liquid to keep the whistle wet.

A coroner's inquest was held in Philadelphia one day last week to investigate the death of ten-year-old William Black, who on Sunday smoked his first cigar. The lad's father said that Willie came home late Sunday afternoon and complained of a severe pain in the stomach. Two physicians from the Children's Hospital found the boy in convulsions. An emetic resulted in bringing up the stump of cigar. The boy recovered shortly before he died, and said he had tried to smoke his first cigar.

The latest swindling game in western Michigan. In the first act of this new style stragedy, a stranger appears on the road near a farm house diligently searching for a "lost diamond ring." As he does not find it he offers \$100 reward for its recovery. He goes away without finding the ring and shortly afterwards a tramp comes along and picks up the ring. The farmer who is to be the victim offers the tramp \$25 for the ring expecting to get the reward. The tramp hesitates but finally accepts it and leaves. As the farmer could not find the stranger he grows suspicious and takes the ring to a jeweler and had it examined and finds it \$60 be worth about 15c

**B. Goldberg,
MILDMAY.**

Buys
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Bones, Rags,
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and pays the highest prices.

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

Wagons will make regular calls during the summer.

B. Goldberg.

The Ontario government made a grant of \$7,000 towards deepening the channel of Mud River, in the Townships of Culross and Greenock, to prevent the river overflowing its banks in the vicinity of Riversdale during the spring freshets. Engineer Warren estimates the total cost of dredging the river to be \$12,449.70. The townships of Culross and Greenock will not make a grant towards the dredging scheme, and in their despair those interested in the inundated lands will apply to the County Council at the June session for a grant. The deputation will consist of R. E. Truax, M. P. P., Hugh Clark, M. P. P., Dr. Gillies, Andrew McLean, and Alex. Symon. It is usual for charity to begin at home and if the townships interested will not make a grant towards this scheme, we cannot see what good and sufficient reasons the deputation can give, why that good old milch cow, the county treasury, should yield her strippings to benefit a few who might take advantage of the Drainage Act.

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of the Guelph Agricultural College, whose series of articles on the destruction caused by lightning, a year or two ago attracted wide attention is at present collecting data concerning the amount of destruction by lightning in the rural parts of the province, the object being to establish the relation of the lightning stroke and the surroundings. If this could be determined, the first step would have been taken in providing a remedy against the destruction of the property by lightning. This is a matter in which the farmers are especially interested, and Prof. Reynolds asks for their co-operation in the task he has undertaken. He would like the full particulars of every fire which takes place, the result of lightning.

J. H. SCHEFTER

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

First-class workmanship
Guaranteed.
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Special Bargains in Millinery. We are giving 25 per cent off for balance season.

Call and See

Our stock of Crepe di chene, canvass cloth muslins, linens, waistings for hot weather. We have a large stock on hand. And at prices from 10 to 50 per yard.

ALSO

In men's straw, linen and felt hats, suits, shirts and underwear, all at special low prices.

We still have some colored shirt waists left. Regular price, 65, 75, & \$1.00 reduced to 50cts.

A First Class Dress Maker Over Our Store.

WOOD AND FARM PRODUCE TAKEN.

JOHN SPAHR.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Fall wheat per bu..... | 90 to 90 |
| Oats..... | 80 to 81 |
| Peas..... | 56 to 56 |
| Barley..... | 40 to 40 |
| Smoked meat per lb, sides | 9 to 9 |
| " " " shoulders | 8 to 8 |
| " " " hams | 10 to 10 |
| Eggs per doz..... | 14 to 14 |
| Butter per lb..... | 13 to 13 |
| Dried apples | 4 cents per lb |

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DENTIST, MILDMAY.**

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The Gazette

MILDMAY, ONT.

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DONE.

H. W. PLETSCHE

JAPANESE WARSHIP SUNK

Lose Two of Their Best Vessels and 600 Men Drown.

STRUCK A MINE.

The Japanese fleet has suffered a serious loss, says a Tokio despatch. While removing mines and covering the landing troops near Dalny on Monday the battleship Hatsuse, the largest warship in the Japanese navy, and one of the most powerful in the world, struck a Russian mine and sank. Of the 741 men on board, less than one-half were saved, the vessel sinking in two minutes. The same day the cruiser Yoshino was rammed by the Kasuga, and also sank, only 60 of the crew of 300 escaping. The loss in men was 681, as follows:—

| Saved. | Drowned. |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Yoshino (cruiser) 60 | 240 |
| Hatsuse (battleship) 300 | 441 |
| | 360 |
| | 681 |

Giving details of the disaster, Vice-Admiral Togo reports:—

"At fourteen minutes past one in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots south-east of the harbor entrance. She signaled for help, and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Yoshino was a protected cruiser of 4,180 tons, with 15,750 horsepower, 350 feet long. Her armament consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and twenty-three 6-pounders. Her speed was 23 knots, and her crew numbered 300 men. The Kasuga, with which it collided, was one of the two fast protected cruisers which Japan bought from Chile just before the war commenced.

The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons, and of the latest model. She was only completed in Great Britain in 1900, was 400 feet long and was heavily armored. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, and eight 3-pounders, and four 24-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes, estimated speed 19.11 knots, and her crew numbered 741 men.

TOGO SENDS HIS REPORT.

Vice-Admiral Togo's full report is as follows:—

"It is regrettable to have to report a double misfortune. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning I received a wireless message from Rear-Admiral Dewa, saying that on that day at five in the morning, while returning from the work of blocking Port Arthur, he encountered a dense fog north of the Shan Tung promontory. The Kasuga collided with the port stern of the Yoshino, which was sunk. Boats from the Kasuga saved 90 of her crew. The dense fog still continues.

"This has been a most unfortunate day for our navy. While the fleet was watching the enemy off Port Arthur the Hatsuse struck one of the enemy's mines and her rudder was damaged. She sent a message for a ship to tow her, which was being sent when another message brought the lamentable report that the Hatsuse had struck another mine and immediately began to sink. The Hatsuse then was ten knots off Liao-Tung promontory. No enemy was in sight. It must have been a mine or a submarine boat. Three hundred of the officers and crew were saved. The Hatsuse sank in thirty minutes. While sinking, sixteen of the enemy's torpedo craft appeared and were driven off.

"Our fleet report is somewhat vague on account of the fact that some of the messages were received by wireless telegraphy."

KUROKI NOT REPULSED.

So far as can be judged from the news thus far received at London, the St. Petersburg rumor of the repulse of Gen. Kuroki with great loss, is untrue, and is based on the engagement of May 18, reported by Gen. Kourapatkin, which was little more than a skirmish. The fact seems to be that no important information is more likely to be available now than hitherto, either from the Russian or Japanese side, until the commanders have had the final say. Two or three special correspondents with the Russians send colorless messages, which throw no light on the situation. The Harbin correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the Russians only allow telegrams to be sent in the Russian language. They refuse to permit the correspondents at Harbin to leave at present.

The Mukden correspondent of the London Daily Mail refers to the coming battle, which has for so long been declared to be imminent. He reiterates the report that the Japanese are advancing in Liao-Yang from the east, and adds that the removal of the uncertainty regarding the direction of the Japanese line of

attack removes one of the greatest Russian difficulties. Now that the Japanese have revealed their plan, the Russians know where and how to offer resistance. The previous uncertainty involved much superfluous precaution.

Of the operations on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and in the neighborhood of New-Chwang, there is nothing new. All the despatches from these districts deal with past events.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED.

Among the professions of calmness over the late disasters there are indications of a belief that somebody has blundered or failed in watchfulness, says a Tokio despatch. Some of the newspapers add to their earnest comments the hope that the disasters will lead to increased prudence and care. There is acute recognition of the fact that the lost ships cannot be replaced during the war. The public mourning is general. Flags everywhere are half-masted, and many of the theatres are closed. It is recalled that the public sympathy when Admiral Makaroff was lost was similarly, if less generally, shown.

THE GREEN PLAGUE.

A new disease, called the green plague, has broken out amongst the Russians quartered in Chinese houses in Mukden. Their eyesight is first affected, after which green spots appear on the body. The disease is highly contagious. A majority of cases are fatal. The doctors are baffled. The Chinese seem to be immune.

JAPS BEAT A RETREAT.

The reports of the Japanese retreat to Feng-Wang-Cheng are officially confirmed says a New Chwang despatch.

The Japanese, numbering 20,000 men, came upon 32,000 Russians in a strong position on Monday, sixty miles west of Feng-Wang-Cheng. It being unwise to risk a battle the Japanese retreated in good order and with great rapidity.

An unofficial Russian authority says a pitched battle was not fought, but rumor says there was considerable loss on both sides during the clashes, with the Cossacks harassing the flanks of the Japanese. This division presumably was executing a reconnaissance. The pursuit was checked when the main body of the Japanese was rejoined.

This news apparently accounts for the withdrawal to an unknown destination of warships and transports from Tower Hill, ten miles north of Kai-Chou, Liao-Tung peninsula, and of renewed defensive activity at New Chwang.

BOMBARDED THE COAST.

A Tokio despatch says: Admiral Hosoya, commanding the third squadron, reports that with the third squadron, consisting of the Fuso, Hei Yen, Tsukushi, Sai Yen and other vessels, he protected the landing of the troops at a new unnamed place, probably Taku Shan, on Thursday, bombarded the coast, and landed a party of blue jackets, who occupied a point of land and raised the Japanese flag at 8 o'clock on Friday morning. The landing of troops immediately commenced and was accomplished very quickly.

RUSSIANS WERE REPULSED.

The following official statement has just been issued at Tokio:— "A section of infantry of the Liao Tung forces went in the direction of Shen Chusan to reconnoitre and met two sections of Russian infantry. The Russians were repulsed in thirty minutes. Our casualties were one officer and four men killed, and one officer and eight men wounded. The Russian casualties were one officer and forty to fifty men killed.

"The landing of Japanese troops at Taku Shan began on Thursday."

NUMBER UNKNOWN.

The loss of life incurred by the sinking of the cruiser Yoshino, included Captain Sayeki, Commander Hirowateri, three first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, five midshipmen, a paymaster, surgeon, three engineers, cadets and eight boatswain mates. Of the crew the number of those lost is unknown.

Those who went down with the battleship Hatsuse when she foundered were Commander Tsukamoto, Commander Viscount Nire, Commander Arimori, five second lieutenants, five sub-engineers, two surgeons, six midshipmen, four cadet engineers and ten non-commissioned officers.

It is not known yet in this case how many of the men perished. The Hatsuse was surely sunk by coming in contact with a submerged mine, and not by the attack of a submarine boat.

The report that the battleship Shikishima was damaged and the battleship Fuji sank is denied at Tokio.

A BRISK FIGHT.

An official report has been received at St. Petersburg to the effect that General Rennenkampf's Cossacks fell on the Japanese column advancing on Fengwang-cheng on Wednesday and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat for a distance of twelve miles.

The Russians have evacuated Kai-Ping (or Kai-Chou), about 85 miles south of New-Chwang, without a fight.

CRUISER ON ROCKS.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says:— "The Russian cruiser Bogatyr grounded during a fog on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostok. Her position is critical. Her crew was saved."

COREA IS TOTTERING.

Corean independence is tottering, says a Seoul despatch. The court is shaky and reeks with intrigues that surpass even the worst periods of the last ten years. A weak Emperor is appointing, and removing, a faction-torn Cabinet, and is concentrating in himself whatever semblance of government the country still possesses. Yet he is a complete prey to the witches and fortune-tellers who are infesting the palace, and the victim of two scheming women, who enjoy Japanese support.

CRUISER WAS DESTROYED.

A despatch to the St. James' Gazette, London, from Kobe, Japan, dated Saturday, after confirming the report of the stranding of the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostok, adds that the Bogatyr subsequently was blown up by the Russians to prevent her falling into the hands of the Japanese.

JAPS CALM UNDER LOSS.

The loss of the warships at Port Arthur is received by the Japanese with profound regret, but courageously. They do not consider that it was due to carelessness. Earlier in the war, they say, the loss would have been serious, but now it will not affect the result. Japan's position at Port Arthur, Dalny and Kin-Chau might have cost half the fleet. The Jiji considers that the clearing of the sea at Kin-Chau so facilitates Japanese movements that the fall of Port Arthur may be expected soon.

JAPS WIN NEAR TAKUSHAN.

The Japanese force which landed at Takushan had an engagement with a body of Russian cavalry, about a squadron strong, at 7 o'clock Friday evening, near Wanchitun seven miles north of Takushan. The Japanese surrounded and routed the Russians, who lost many killed and wounded. A Russian captain was taken prisoner. No Japanese casualties.

LOSSES AT YALU FIGHT.

Gen. Kuroki reports that the Japanese losses at the battle of Chiu-Tien-Cheng (May 1) were:— Killed, five officers and 218 men. Wounded, 33 officers and 783 men. Thirteen hundred and sixty-three Russian dead were buried and 18 officers and 595 men were made prisoners. The Japanese captured 21 quick-firing guns, 19 ammunition wagons, 1,417 shells, eight machine guns, and 37,300 rounds of ammunition for these guns; 1,031 rigs and 350 good rounds of ammunition; 63 horses, 10 wagons and 1,244 coats and 541 tents. The Japanese captured 357 shells for mountain guns, 188,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1,720 coats, 400,000 loaves of bread and other supplies, together with a quantity of tools and telegraph stores.

CROPS LOOK WELL.

Wheat in Farmers' Hands Has Been Underestimated.

A Montreal despatch says: G. C. Hastings, the well known miller, of Winnipeg, who is in the city, says that the crops in the West are looking exceedingly well, though, of course, it is yet too early to judge of how matters will turn out. As in the East, the season is about two weeks late, but in spite of this everything is looking up, including the blades of wheat.

In speaking of wheat available in the West, Mr. Hastings is of the opinion that the Montreal Board of Trade has been inclined to underestimate the amount. He states that there are still two million bushels in farmers' hands outside of elevators, and that the old wheat, which will be exported during the set season, will be a good amount above the usual estimate, which was 2,500,000 bushels. The acreage increase over last year he estimates at about ten per cent., which would mean 400,000 acres more land under cultivation than there was a year ago.

CZAR REVIEWS TROOPS.

Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome at Kharkoff.

A Kharkoff despatch says: Emperor Nicholas was enthusiastically received on his arrival here on Wednesday by a large crowd of people. His Majesty reviewed the troops under orders to go to the front. During his stay here the Emperor received deputations from the Jewish and other communities, who presented loyal addresses, to which his Majesty made gracious responses. The Emperor left here for Poltava.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, May 23.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 94 to 95c on low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 90 to 91c east, and goose at 81 to 82c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged; No. 1 Northern, 92c; Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern, at 89c, and No. 1 Northern at 87c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 93c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 31½ to 32c west, and at 33½c middle freights. No. 1 white, 33½ to 34c east, and No. 2 at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 40 to 40½c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas quoted at 61 to 62c west or east.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow quoted at 60c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 58 to 59c. Canadian corn is scarce, with sound marketable stuff quoted at 44 to 45c west.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices nominal at 57 to 58c outside. Buckwheat—The market continues quiet, with demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 49 to 50c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged at \$3.65 in buyers' bags, for export, middle freights. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady, No. 1 patents, \$4.80; No. 2 patents \$4.50, and strong bakers', \$4.40 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50 and shorts at \$16 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50 and shorts at \$16.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$17, and shorts at \$19 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.25 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Maple syrup—The market is quiet at \$1 per imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady. Choice cars are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag, on track here, and jobbing lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Poultry—Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is dull, with supplies of medium and inferior qualities very large. They are hard to sell. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13 to 14c; ordinary large rolls, 11 to 12½c; medium and low grades, 10c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—The market continues quiet and firm, with receipts light. Case lots sell at 15c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Old quoted at 9 to 9½c per lb., and new at 7½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork \$17; do., short cut, \$18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; ro's, 9 to 9½c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13½c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal May 23.—The market for oats was steady to-day, and there was apparently little doing for local consumption, though some sales were being made for outside points, through shipment. Prices for these were said to be rather more favorable for sellers. Quotations are generally 37½ to 38c for No. 1 and 38½ to 39c for No. 2; a few carloads of Peterboro' oats were sold at 38½c track to-day; peas were about steady at 71c afloat May; No. 2 barley, 70c; and No. 3 extra, 49c; No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—The market was steady; Manitoba patents, \$4.90 to \$4.95; strong bakers', \$4.60 to \$4.65; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$5.10; straight rollers, \$4.65 to \$4.85; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Feed—The market was quiet; Manitoba bran in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; moullie, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Rolled oats—The market is firm; dealers are asking \$2.32½ for bags, and \$4.90 in barrels on track.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 7½ to 8c; Canadian lard, 7 to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 13 to 13½c; fresh killed

abattoir hogs, \$7.35 to \$7.50; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Eggs—New laid, 15 to 15½c. Butter—New made 15 to 16c; Western dairy, 12 to 13c; rolls, 12 to 13c. Cheese—New foder Ontario, 7½c; best Quebec, 6½ to 7c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 23.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring, no Duluth wheat here, and No. 2 hard winter about cleaned up; No. 1 Northern, Buffalo inspection, \$1.18. Corn—Strong for good grades; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 56½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

Milwaukee, May 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98½c; No. 2 do. 96½ to 97c; old July, 87½ to 87½c asked. Rye—No. 2, 77 to 77½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 32 to 60c. Corn No. 3, 50 to 53c; July, 47½ to 48c asked.

Minneapolis, May 23.—Wheat—May, 94½c; July, 92½ to 93c; September, 81 to 81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97½c; No. 1 Northern, 96c. Flour—First patents, \$5 to \$5.10; second do., \$4.90 to \$5; first clears, \$3.50 to \$3.60; second do., \$2.50. Bran—In bulk, \$16.50 to \$17.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 23.—The number of operators seeking butchers' cattle was large, and trade in the best grades was brisk. Values were firmly maintained, and some of the finest cattle sold at \$4.75 for straight loads. Picked lots sold in excess of that figure. Choice heifers, averaging about 1,000 lbs., were scarce, and wanted.

Short-keep feeders continued to be wanted, but the offerings were small, and several gentlemen who were prepared to buy went away without any cattle. The firm tone prevailing in the butchers' and exporters' lines had a tendency to stiffen values in these, and in stockers and feeders, which were offered pretty freely, but not in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. Stock calves of 400 lb. and upwards were in particular request, and hardly any were sold below \$3.50 per cwt.

Trade in sheep and lambs was good on account of the limited offerings thereof, and prices were about steady at Tuesday's quotations. Calves were in fair demand, and prices in the best kinds were pretty steady. The most of these sold about \$4.25 per cwt.

The range in exporters' was \$4.60 to \$5.17½ per cwt. The bulk of the cattle sold for less than \$5 per cwt. Quotations for butchers' cattle follow:—Choice butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.35; common to fair cows, \$3.50 to \$4.10; rough cows, \$3.25 per cwt.

The prices of feeders and stockers were firm. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,300 lb., at \$4.40 to \$4.90; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lb., \$4 to \$4.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, 350 to 800 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4.20; off-color and rough, same weight, \$3.25 up.

Sheep and lambs were unchanged. We quote:—Heavy ewes, \$4 to \$4.40; light sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; barmyard lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$5.50 each.

Calves brought \$2 to \$10 each, and 3½ to 5½c per lb.

Milch cows were steady at \$30 to \$60 each. The bulk of these sold below \$40 each.

Hogs—Quotations follow:—Selects, 150 to 200 lbs., of prime quality, off cars Toronto, \$4.90; fats, \$4.65; sows \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

FIRST CIGAR KILLED HIM.

Ten-Year-Old Boy's Life the Penalty of a Smoke.

A Philadelphia despatch says: A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday to investigate the death of ten-year-old William Black, who on Sunday smoked his first cigar. The lad's father, who lives at 107 South Eon-sall street, said that Willie came home late Sunday afternoon and complained of a severe pain in his stomach. Two physicians from the Children's Hospital found the boy in convulsions. An emetic resulted in bringing up the stump of a cigar. The boy recovered consciousness shortly before he died, and said that he had tried to smoke his first cigar.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN

Number During April Reached a Total of 197.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Labor has been notified of 197 accidents to workmen during April in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 59 lives, and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 138. Twenty-three were killed in railway service and eleven in running machinery. Compared with the month of March a decrease of 77 is shown in the total number of accidents to workmen, the number of deaths being the same.

DESTROYED 17 VILLAGES.

Armenian Insurgent Bands Cause Great Havoc.

A Constantinople despatch says: According to a despatch from the Vaili of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, seventeen villages have been destroyed by Armenian insurgents in the district of Sussam. More than 600 Armenian families have taken refuge in Mush, a town in Bitlis.



DAIRY FEEDING.

Feeds for milch cows for late winter and early spring use has more than usual significance this year, writes George A. Billings. This is due quite largely to the extremely late spring and the general scarcity of those foods, which because of their succulent nature contribute to the maintenance of the flow of milk. The cold, wet season of 1903 brought a poor return to the farmer of that crop which is his main dependence, namely, corn, and while a representative yield of hay was produced, the quality was more or less impaired by overripeness or poor curing, due to the season. With an empty silo a mow of poor quality hay and an almost empty corn crib it has become a serious question to some dairymen to produce milk giving a fair return for their labor and investment.

It is indeed fortunate if at this time one has a good mow of second cutting clover or mixed grasses. Corn silage is relatively cheap, greatly relished by cattle, and if the corn is allowed to mature in the field the greater part of the nutritive value of the crop is preserved. If fed in connection with more concentrated protein feeds, such as dried brewers' grains, gluten, oil and cottonseed meals, so as to be most economically balanced, there will be but little falling off of the milk flow. The cost of production per quart of milk will be comparatively reasonable, and a ration of 40 pounds corn silage, four pounds wheat bran, four pounds brewer's grains and two pounds cottonseed meal for a cow weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds in good flow of milk, will bring good returns.

Experiments at the New Jersey experiment station demonstrate the practicability of feeding home grown protein such as alfalfa or crimson clover hay, with silage, which means a great deal to the feeder. When a ration of 30 pounds corn silage and 13 pounds alfalfa hay was compared with 30 pounds silage, five pounds mixed hay, six pounds wheat bran and five pounds brewer's grains, the cost of production per 100 pounds milk was reduced from 83.9 cents to 59.9 cents. With 4 pounds crimson clover hay and 30 pounds silage the cost of production was reduced 18.3 cents per 100 when fed in comparison with the same feed ration. A ration of 36 pounds corn silage and 17 pounds cowpea hay, fed in comparison with 36 pounds silage, five pounds corn stalks, four pounds wheat bran, three pounds brewer's grains and two pounds cottonseed meal gave a slight advantage to the cowpea ration. These experiments show the necessity of more intelligent feeding in order to maintain the flow of milk and more economical selection of food nutrients to cheapen the cost of production. The farmer who is fortunate to have in the latter part of winter a good supply of silage with clover hay will note a decided gain in his returns from the dairy.

What shall we feed in place of corn silage until early soiling crops can be harvested? Wet brewer's grains would furnish a succulent ration to a large degree, yet hardly advisable, as it is almost impossible to get the material in a fresh condition to be depended upon, and which, if sour, would produce an objectionable quality of milk; but the dried grains have been freely used at this station, producing very satisfactory results. In the absence of silage good results have been obtained by wetting a quantity of the dry grains a few hours before feeding, using just enough water to make them soft without being sloppy.

The brewer's grains will furnish about the same bulk and weight as the silage, but much richer in protein, requiring a strongly carbohydrate feed. Such a ration can be balanced as follows: Twelve pounds hay, six pounds corn and cob meal, five pounds brewer's grains, two pounds bran and one pound cottonseed meal. Wet enough brewer's grains for 24 hours; mix 600 pounds corn meal, 200 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds cottonseed meal or a smaller amount in the same proportion and feed about nine pounds of the mixture with the wet grains, varying the amount to the weight of the cow and the flow of milk.

A new carbohydrate feed containing from 7 to 9 per cent. protein called dried molasses beet pulp, has recently been put upon the market, which, while being expensive for the amount of protein it contains may possibly be economical for the person who must purchase carbohydrates. The writer is conducting experiments with this and the dried, unsweetened product to ascertain its feeding value. The material is saturated with water some hours before feeding and the amount fed is equivalent in nutritive value to about 30 pounds silage. The results thus far look encouraging.

I wish to emphasize again the importance of considering the cost of feeds and the growing of leguminous crops to save the purchase of expensive concentrates. The farmer should aim to produce on the farm all the roughage and carbohydrates and to a large extent the protein feeds. For example, the college farm here in 1902 kept a herd of from 30, to 35

JUST SEEMED TO SUIT HIS CASE

WELLAND MERCHANT RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctors and Medicine Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded—Other Cases They Just Seem to Suit.

Welland, Ont., May 30.—(Special).—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant of this city, is telling his friends of his remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:—

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressed feeling in my head, little or no appetite and a feeling of languor. I became greatly reduced in weight.

"Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent when by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes the old trouble had gradually disappeared and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.

milch cows for the entire year at 12.83 cents per day per head. This was done in the six summer months by a rotation of soiling crops giving each cow 60 pounds per day of a variety of green fodders with a small feed ration and in the winter months 30 to 40 pounds corn silage with some hay and a more concentrated feed ration. At the prices of feeds and hay in March, 1904, in the absence of silage, purchasing all of the roughage, it cost 22 cents per day per head to keep the same herd, or an increase in the cost of production of milk of almost 50 per cent. By feeding alfalfa hay with corn silage, giving a value to each the exact cost of raising and harvesting according to our own record, that is silage at \$2.40 and alfalfa hay (average for three years) at \$6.36 per ton, the cost per cow per day would be but 8.97 cents. These figures are significant and well worth consideration.

SPRAYING POTATOES.

In general, commence spraying when the plants are 6 to 8 inches high, and repeat the treatment at intervals of ten to 14 days in order to keep the plants well covered with bordeaux throughout the season. During epidemics of blight it may be necessary to spray as often as once a week. Usually six applications will be required. The bordeaux should contain six pounds of copper sulphate to each 50 gallons water. Whenever bugs or flea beetles are plentiful add one pound paris green or two quarts white arsenic stock solution to the quantity of bordeaux required to spray an acre.

Thoroughness of application is to be desired at all times, but is specially important when flea beetles are numerous or the weather favorable to blight. Using the same quantity of bordeaux, frequent light applications are likely to be more effective than heavier applications made at long intervals. When a horse sprayer having but a single nozzle per row is used, it is better to go over the plants once a week than to make a double spraying once in two weeks.

Those who wish to get along with three sprayings should postpone the first one until there is danger of injury from bugs or flea beetles, and

WHAT THE KING EATS.

What's Fit for Him.

A Mass. lady who has been through the mill with the trials of the usual housekeeper and mother relates an interesting incident that occurred not long ago. She says:

"I can with all truthfulness say that Grape-Nuts is the most beneficial of all cereal foods in my family, young as well as old. It is food and medicine both to us. A few mornings ago at breakfast my little boy said:

"Mama, does the King eat Grape-Nuts every morning?"

"I smiled and told him I did not know but that I thought Grape-Nuts certainly made a delicious dish, fit for a King." (It's a fact that the King of England and the German Emperor both eat Grape-Nuts).

"I find that by the constant use of Grape-Nuts not only as a morning cereal, but also in puddings, salads, etc. made after the delicious recipes found in the little book in each package it is proving to be a great nerve food for me besides having completely cured a long standing case of indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is no doubt Grape-Nuts is the most scientific food in the world. Ten days' trial of this proper food in place of improper food will show in steady, stronger nerves, sharper brain and the power to "go" longer and further and accomplish more. There's a reason.

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

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Wool! Wool! Wool!

Wool Wanted at the

Leading Store

MILDMAY.

We will pay the highest market price for wool in trade at our store. We have a full stock of tweeds, flannels, sheetings, yarns, suitable for wool trade. We have also a full stock of dress goods, linings, trimmings, flannelette, muslins, lawns, shirtwaists, waist lengths, shirting and shirts, lace curtains, hats and caps, ready-made clothing, etc. We have about twenty-five suits which will be sold regardless of cost, call and get a bargain.

MILLINERY

We have still a good assortment of hats and trimmings etc.

Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Tallow, Ham Sides & Shoulders taken same as cash.

Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Motto:---We will not be undersold.

Butchart & Hunstein

When in need of

— ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF —

Sale Bills

Posters

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Bill Heads

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Or any other Advertising Matter, or Office Stationery. Call on the

MILDMAY GAZETTE

Our

25ct.

Tea.

It's as good as we say it is. Maybe better than you think it is.

Just one thing against it.

The price is too low.

It keeps people, who are tea particular, from trying it.

Our request: Will you be prudent and economical, and try this 25ct Tea of ours?

One little sip of the brewed beverage will do more arguing than a column of talk.

Our other Teas at other prices are also considered to be of more than average merit.

The Star Grocery.

Highest Price allowed for Farm Produce

J. N. Scheffter

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