

The Mildmay Gazette

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HONORARY Graduate of Toronto University. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office: 110 St. George Street, near the electric light plant. Office in the Drug Store, near to Merchants' Bank. MILD MAY.

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

HONORARY Graduate of Department of Dentistry, Toronto University. Graduate of Royal College of Dentists, Ontario. Office: 110 St. George Street, near the electric light plant. Office in the Drug Store, near to Merchants' Bank. MILD MAY.

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MILD MAY, - ONT.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fall wheat per bu.....	66 to 66
Oats.....	28 to 28
Peas.....	50 to 50
Barley.....	35 to 35
Potatoes per bushel.....	50 to 60
Smoked meat per lb, sides	9 to 9
" " shoulders	8 to 8
" " hams	16 to 10
Eggs per doz.....	11 to 11
Butter per lb.....	12 to 12
Dried apples	5 cents per lb.

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat.....	66 to 66 bus
Peas.....	50 to 50
Oats.....	28 to 28
Flour, Manitoba.....	\$2 25 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1.....	\$1 90 "
Family flour, No. 2.....	\$1 80 "
Low Grade.....	1 00 "
Brad.....	70c "
Shorts.....	80c "
Sergonings.....	70c "
Oat Chop.....	.95 to \$1.00
Corn chop.....	.85 to .90
Pea Chop.....	\$1.00 to 1.05
Cracked Wheat.....	\$1 00 "
Crushed Flour.....	\$1 00 "
Perina.....	\$2 25 "

How is Your Watch?

Does it stop occasionally, or is it always going but not to be relied on for correct time? Watch repairing is a prime feature with us. The work is well done and the Charges are moderate.

We keep in stock a fine assortment of Hamilton, Columbus, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss Ladies' & Gents' Watches. Also a fine selection of Jewelry, Ladies' Blouse Sets, Bangle Pins, Hair Pins, Belt Buckles, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Rings, R. P. Chains etc.

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

C. WENDT....

Mildmay and Wroxeter.

FORMOSA

Farmers are very busy at their fall wheat. Over half is already cut. Miss Emma Bruder is spending a couple of weeks with friends in Karlsruhe.

Get your photographs at W. S. Durrer's, Formosa. He makes them in natural colors.

There are so many people on the sick list that it is impossible to mention them all.

Miss Lizzie and Katie Seitz of Ambleside left for Michigan where they have been for years.

A load of young ladies from Walkerton gave our town a call last Saturday.

There was another party at Mr. Henry Montag's last week. A number of Mildmay's young people were there. This is the second one in two weeks.

Our town boys struck out in all directions last Sunday. Some of them went to Chepstow, Karlsruhe and other places.

The crops this year will be splendid if the weather continues fine.

A horse hitched to a sulky rake ran away on Jacob Brick's boy last Thursday and the little fellow was badly hurt.

The other day Ambrose Zettel and his son and hired man were trying to move a piece of timber and it fell and struck Mr. Zettel on the shoulder and face. He had a narrow escape from being killed.

THEY ALL GOT IN.

It appears that one idle day the frog, the duck, the lamb and the skunk started forth together to visit the show. Just what sort of show it was the chronicler doesn't state. Anyway, it was something that the queerly assorted quartet was anxious to attend, and they hopped and waddled and gambled and trotted toward the big canvas enclosure with delightful throbs of anticipation.

Finally they reached the doortender, the frog leading the line.

Well, the frog had a greenback and passed right in.

The duck had a bill and followed the frog.

The lamb had four quarters and followed the frog and the duck.

But the unfortunate skunk was left on the outside. He had only a scent, and that was bad. Naturally he turned away, feeling pretty blue. As he was slowly going back over the hill he met a hoop snake rolling along at a lively rate toward the show. The skunk greeted him, but the snake did not stop.

"Don't interrupt me," he cried over his shoulder. "I've got to do a turn, and I'm a little late," and he rolled along.

At the top of the hill the skunk noticed another old friend approaching. It was the sardine.

"Hello!" cried the sardine. "What's the matter?"

So the skunk told him.

"I can guess how you feel about it," said the sardine sympathetically. "I belong to the smelt family myself. But, say, old fellow, you come right back and go in with me—I've got a box."

And the skunk and the sardine went back together.

There is only one remedy known that has a combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the original kidney pill. This world famous kidney and liver cure has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States.

It is understood that the Parliamentary select committee on old age pensions will recommend a pension of five shillings a week to all persons attaining the age of 65 years who have never received parish relief. It is estimated that it will take \$50,000,000 per annum to pay this pension which will be divided by the Imperial Exchequer and local resources.

Public School Leaving Examination, 1899

Names of successful Candidates.

CHESLEY.	
1 John McDonald, 6th Eld. Sull.	920
2 Reed McNeel, Chesley	859
3 Cassie Pollock	848
4 Winifred Ferguson	837
5 Beulah Paulin	823
6 Wallace Thomson, 6th Eld. Sull.	823
7 Kate Thomson	820
8 Melville Stanley, Chesley	818
9 Fred Shoultice	811
10 Samuel Moore	798
11 Eliza Sutcliffe	795
12 George Bell	792
13 Jennie Steven	785
14 Nathan Bugg, 6th Eld. Sull.	785
15 Effie McGill, Vesta	779
16 Stanley Kaufman, Chesley	774
17 Grant Paulin	753
18 May Dobson	750
19 Emma Datterman, 3 Sullivan	729
20 Harvey Schweder, Chesley	712
21 Kate McGill, 2nd Elderslie	674
22 Stanley McCann, Dobbington	661
23 Clara Dandy, 12 Braut	662
24 Mary Walks, 2 Elderslie	641

WALKERTON.	
1 Maud McCoy, Cargill	846
2 John Clancy	789
3 William Berry, Mildmay	765
4 Otto Beaman, Cargill	713
5 William Chisholm, Dunkeld	711
6 Margaret Campbell, 1st Braut	703
7 Jean McGavin, Mildmay	685
8 Sadie Guinn, 2nd Braut	674
9 Lawrence Spitzig, Dunkeld	650

TARA.	
1 Lizzie Robertson, 9 Derby	810
2 Reginald Shannon, Tara	757
3 Percy Foster	748
4 John Dolphin, 9 Derby	744
5 Walter Barber, Tara	738
6 Blanche McDonald, Tara	701
7 Minnie Watson, 5 Arran	632

MISCELLANEOUS.	
1 James Wilson, Lions Head	794
2 Ernest Smith, Shallow Lake	763
3 Mary Hewitson, Allenford	737
4 Edwin Williams	735
5 Ernest Ferris, Shallow Lake	700
6 Norton Ferris	640

EXAMINATION NOTES.

The following are the places where the Entrance examinations were held, the number of Candidates who wrote, the number successful, and the average marks of all the successful candidates at each centre:—

Place	Wrote	Successful	Average
Walkerton	67	45	647
Wiarton	37	25	648
Chesley	32	21	640
Tara	16	10	610
Allenford	20	5	619
Hepworth	7	1	554
Lion's Head	9	4	585

The minimum marks required to pass were 550. Of the 113 successful candidates only 35 took under 600 marks; 76 candidates had over 50 marks to spare; 45 had over 100 marks to spare; 17 over 150 to spare; 5 over 200; the highest total was 340; the average total of all the successful candidates was 627.

The following is an extract from one of the regulations of the Education Department: "The examiners may also award pass standing to candidates who have not made a bad failure in any subject but who have made a high aggregate above the half required, or whose case on account of age or other circumstances demands special consideration." The Board passed several candidates under this authority, and also a few without a strong total when the failure was in the subjects of History or Physiology.

Public School Leaving examinations were held at the same places as Entrance. 57 candidates wrote and 46 were successful; 625 marks were necessary to pass; only 9 candidates took under 700 marks; 31 candidates had over 100 marks to spare; 19 over 150 to spare and 5 over 200; the highest total taken was 920; and 767 was the average total of all the successful candidates.

W. S. Clendening, Insp. East Bruce. Walkerton, July 22, 1899.

Additional Locals.

—William Berscht is spending the week with his parents in Wellesley.

—Mr. Wm. Dickison is the possessor of a calf 6 1/2 months old which weighs 703 pounds.

—Rev. Father Wey of Daemerton is spending his holidays at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que.

—Dr. Landerkin's name is mentioned as a probable senator in the place of the late Senator Sanford.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diebel of Berlin spent a few days with his parents his week. The whole family were some this week, and they had a very enjoyable re-union.

—Herrgott Bros. recently sold one of their famous Lion threshers to John Inshel and James Stanley of Huron township, who took the machine away last Friday.

—The Mildmay Athletic Association have engaged the Walkerton baseball club to play here on Labor Day. Who their opponents will be is not yet certain, but some strong team will be secured.

Soon Lee, a Chinese laundryman in Owen Sound, pays 50c each for skunks. He sries the grease out of the skunk and sends the oil over to China receiving a good price for it.

A San Francisco doctor performed a successful operation for appendicitis on a millionaire in that city. The doctor received a \$30,000 check for his services. One patient of that kind would be enough to satisfy the highest ambition of any medical man.

Col. Bob Ingersoll, the great infidel lecturer and writer, is dead. He died at his home near New York one day last week at the age of 65 years. He was perhaps the most finished orator in America, but his great talents were put to a very bad use.

The London strike is still on and the men refuse the offer of the company to settle the difficulties by partial arbitration. The men want all matters in dispute settled by a fair arbitration, and now, as neither party is willing to accept the methods of settlement by the other, the city council, which is an important factor in the street railway, is called upon to step in and demand that the matter be immediately submitted to arbitration.

Since their arrival in Napanee jail Pare and Holden are sullen and cross and brood over their recapture. Holden says he does not want to leave his pal, as Pare had helped him out of a tight place, but he has no intention of staying locked up. The new locks have been placed in position and a day and night guard have been added to the force. Small openings have been made in the wall opposite the corridors, so that the movements of the prisoners can be watched without their knowing anything about it.

The trial of Joseph M. White on a charge of having opened a post letter addressed to one Thos. Foster, an inmate of the House of Refuge, came up for hearing before Judge Barrett on Monday forenoon. Mr. White was defended by Mr. Alex. Shaw, while Mr. Thos. Dixon represented the crown.

Foster, on being put in the box, produced the letter which he claimed had been opened before delivery, and Mr. Blair, the clerk at the Post Office, was called to prove that this letter had gone through the mails. But he also stated that there was a box at the Post Office which had been rented by the Inspector for the use of the House of Refuge, and that all letters addressed to persons at the House of Refuge were invariably placed in this box. Mr. Shaw contended that once a letter addressed to an inmate of the House of Refuge was placed in this box, that it ceased to be a post letter, and that consequently no case had been made out. The Judge took a similar view of it, and the keeper was consequently discharged.

MONEY

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Young Folks.

THE PUSSY CAT

The Pussy Cat with eyes so green,
In nearly every house is seen,
Her fur is very soft and smooth,
But sharp is every claw and tooth.

Most all the day she's near the stove,
All nice warm places Pussies love,
But when the night comes, out she goes
And on the roof-top sings her woes.

Some people then get very cross,
All sorts of things at her they toss,
And try to hurt poor Pussy Cat;
But you and I would not do that.

But if you're kind and stroke her fur
The right way, she begins to purr;
Perhaps some wheels go round inside
To find that out I've often tried.

Our Pussy Cat is very clean,
No speck of dust is on her seen;
And mother says, we all should care
To take such pains with every hair.

A GIRL'S SCISSORS.

More than 200 years ago a little girl was born in Amsterdam, Holland, whose name was Joanne Koertren. She was a peculiar child in that she cared nothing whatever for play and sport, but found her greatest delight in making copies of things about her, imitating in wax every kind of fruit, and making on silk, with colored floss, exact copies of paintings which were thought wonderful.

But after she had become very accomplished in music, spinning and embroidery she abandoned all these for a still more extraordinary art—that of cutting. She executed landscapes, marine views, flowers, animals and portraits of people of such striking resemblance that she was for a time quite the wonder of Europe. She used white paper for her cuttings, placing them over a black surface so that many minute openings made by her scissors made the "light and shade."

The czar, Peter the Great, and others of high rank paid her honor. One man high in office vainly offered her a thousand florins for three small cuttings. The empress of Germany paid her 4,000 florins for a trophy she had cut, bearing the arms of Emperor Leopold, crowned with eagles, and surrounded with a garland of flowers. She also cut the Emperor's portrait, which can now be seen in the Royal Art Gallery in Vienna. A great many people went to see her, and she kept a book in which princes and princesses wrote their names.

After she died, which was when she had lived sixty-five years, her husband, Adrian Block, erected a monument to her memory, and had designed upon it her portraits of these titled visitors. Her cuttings were so correct in effect and so tasteful as to give both dignity and value to her work and constitute her an artist whose exquisite skill with the scissors has never before or since been equaled.

THOUGHTS ABOUT CATS.

There are a few things in this world that the average boy does not know. It may be only a few, and in all probability he himself does not know just what they are, but they are there for all that, and are to be found among the very things that he is most accustomed to in the daily routine of his life.

Now, for example, what does he really know about the cat, except that it is a cat, and that it occasionally affords him all kinds of roguish fun? After learning, however, what an old fellow the feline is, and how much revered by many people, this same boy will treat this pretty house pet with more tenderness.

Why, think of it, boys, over two thousand years ago the people that lived in the old countries carved out stories and histories of cats in stone and in a language known as Sanskrit. To those people and to the Egyptians the cat was a sacred animal, and was supposed to represent the god Isis, or the moon, and was, after death, embalmed after the same manner that human beings were. These mummies of cats are found to-day in the old Egyptian tombs.

Even in these early times the cat was a domestic animal, although there were wild cats, just as there are now. The wild species of the cat family is to be found all over the world, and is larger than the domestic animal. These wild cats are not so vicious as is generally supposed, for they will not attack any human being unless they are first molested, when they will spring at the offender with all their hair standing out straight in rage, just the same as tabby will do if snappy little Fido bothers her when she is lapping her milk.

A strange thing about the house cat is that if allowed to run wild in the country and get its food by killing rabbits, chickens and such live things, it will gradually but surely take the color and stripes of the regular wild-cat and act and live like one. Cats do not have the affection for their masters that dogs have, but they love their homes far more.

It is well known that when a cat has become accustomed to a certain house or locality she is hard to get rid of, if that be desired. Cover up her eyes and carry her off in a basket to a great distance and she will always come back, no matter how far it may

be. This is probably the most peculiar of the traits of the cat, and is one which has puzzled all the great men who make the study of animals their profession.

The only explanation that those men of science make is that at such times the cat's acute sense of smell is the same to it as eyesight is to man, and it remembers a scent as well as a boy remembers his way to school, which, by the way, he sometimes very wrongly forgets.

Now, it may be well to remember in connection with this little study of pussy that there are several distinct kinds of cats which are all different in their size and color and markings. The best known of all are the tabby, the tortoise shell, so called because it looks like mamma's tortoise shell hair comb, the Chartreuse or gray colored cat and the beautiful Angora. There is also a less known type of Chinese cat and a few others hardly ever heard of.

One of pussy's most useful habits is to catch mice and rats, and it is upon this trait that a little problem, which is of the easiest kind, presents itself. The patient little animal will sit by the hole which leads into Mr. Rat's house and watch until he shall poke his nose out, and then, quick as a flash, the annoying little rat is a prisoner. Kitty is a good rat catcher, and if given enough rats will play havoc with the whole rat family.

Now supposing there are an unlimited number of rats and say that three cats can catch three rats in three minutes—which is not hard to suppose, for they can work quite as fast as that—how many cats would it require to catch one hundred rats in one hundred minutes? Think it out for yourself, and if you solve it have a little fun with your classmates at school. It is a nice little problem and may be worked out by arithmetic.

THREE GOOD HABITS.

Be orderly. A disorderly, careless woman will never have a comfortable home. It is just as easy to return to the shelf the book you have been reading as to lay it down in a chair.

Be punctual. Some girls, and some women, too, are never at the beginning of anything. A little late at breakfast, a little late at church, a little late everywhere. Do not spend your life in trying to catch up.

Be cheerful. A bright, smiling face makes every one happy, and a sullen, fretful expression is just as likely to make others cross. Even when it rains out of doors let there be sunshine within.

LILLI LEHMANN AND VIVISECTION.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann is not only a great singer—she is also one of the most tender hearted of women. Few people are more interested in the prevention of cruelty to birds and animals than she. For this reason, among others, she became a vegetarian, and she says it is pleasant to take a meal without being reminded that an animal has been killed in order to provide part of it.

Naturally, Mme. Lehmann feels strongly on the subject of vivisection. Just before she sailed for Europe recently she addressed a strong protest against this practice. "I, Lilli Lehmann," she writes, "herewith call upon all who are interested in the rights of animals and in their protection to fully inform themselves regarding the horrors of vivisection. Most people do not know what it is. Ignorance, however, is no excuse against the approach of cruelty. I urge them to obtain clear information on this horrible practice."

"Under the cloak of science the most excruciating experiments are made upon animals, which, like ourselves, are God's creatures. Most terrible reports in medical works teach us how large a number of beings fall a sacrifice to the cruel experiments of these fanatic scientists."

"Vivisection, with its incidentals, is a disgrace to our century, and must be suppressed. It leads to the greatest errors, as hundreds of physicians of the highest rank themselves acknowledge verbally and in writing. It hardens the heart, and leads to other cruelties, of which, only those can form an idea who have looked into this subject. Every one should regard it as a duty to help in the great work of suppressing this horrible practice."

"The day will come when this disgrace will no longer rest upon civilization. But all must help, even the physicians themselves, who already now are beginning to weaken in their belief of its possible benefit to science. They must, however, acquire more than their belief. They must be convinced of its uselessness, and they must have the courage to pronounce against it. That would bring them more honor than the eternal holding back of their opinions, and their fear of their colleagues."

"Therefore, I call upon all people not to consider it too small a matter to strive to obtain for the animal the rights which God granted fluence, too poor in favor; every one has the right to stand up for the duties of humanity."

ENVELOPES PASSE.

Among the ultra fashionable, the maculated envelope has succumbed to sealing wax, wafers, and folded paper. This necessitates writing on a big sheet, and it also requires some dexterity in the folding of the paper. Of course, the manufacturers are always ahead of the styles, and for that reason the daintiest little wafers can be found to match the envelope—for that is the strictly correct point to be observed about the fad.

WILL BE BAD FOR BOERS

IF JOHN BULL AND OOM PAUL SHOULD GO TO WAR.

How Our Great Empire and the Little Republic Would Size Up in Strength—A Glance at History.

A clash between Great Britain and the Transvaal, or South African Republic, has been possible for some time. While it hardly seems likely that actual war is imminent, a glimpse at the relative fighting strength of the two nations makes an interesting comparison.

The enormous superiority of John Bull over Oom Paul clearly demonstrates that a battle between the two parties could have but one ending, and a very quick ending, at that. To be sure, in days of old, the young and slender David slew the giant Goliath with a single stone, but miracles of this kind don't seem to happen in our nineteenth century.

The latest returns of the fighting strength of Great Britain give the effective army at home and abroad as 231,000 officers and men. These constitute the regular army, but there are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary, forces—the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the army reserve force. The total home and colonial forces of these classes amount to 669,259. England, of course, would have no need to draw upon her fighting resources outside of her regular army.

In the British navy are 106,300 officers and men, and these man fifty-two battle ships, eighteen armored cruisers, ninety-five protected cruisers, sixteen unprotected cruisers, fifteen coast vessels thirty-five torpedo vessels and fifty torpedo destroyers. This makes a total of 281 war ships, while ninety additional ones are being constructed. In addition there are ninety-eight torpedo boats.

To oppose this stupendous force President Kruger has no standing army, with the exception of a small force of horse artillery of thirty-two officers, seventy-nine non-commissioned officers and 280 men. Then there are three foot and six mounted volunteer corps, numbering about two thousand men, which are subsidized by the government. All able bodied citizens, however, can be called out in case of war. But a late estimate of these places the number as not exceeding thirty thousand.

WAR MEANS DESTRUCTION.

War, therefore, between the Boers and the English would seem to be ridiculous and out of the question, but as the Boer is noted for pluck, obstinacy and dense ignorance, there is no telling what may happen. Upon two noted occasions the Boers have defeated bodies of Englishmen, and this has given to many of them an overweening confidence and a mistaken idea that they could lick all the forces that Great Britain could send against them. To understand the present difficulty between Great Britain and the South African Republic a few words must be said concerning the history of the latter.

The South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally founded by part of the Boers who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that colony on its annexation to the British Crown. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognized by the British government, and the constitution of the State is based on the "Thirty-three Articles," passed in 1858, and the "Grundwet," or fundamental law, passed in February, 1858.

On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British government, against which, in December, 1880, the Boers took up arms, and after defeating the English a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention ratified by the Volksraad, October 26, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvaal as far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs reserved to the government of Great Britain as suzerain. Another convention with the government of Great Britain was signed and ratified in 1884, by which the States was to be known as the South African Republic and the British sovereignty restricted to the control of foreign relations.

The constitution was frequently amended down to January, 1897, and restrictions enforced against the Uitlanders, or foreign residents. They are mostly English, and a number of them have appealed to England for a redress of their wrongs. Their side of the case is that, although they own more than half the land and at least nine-tenths of the property of the State, yet in all matters affecting their lives, liberties and properties they have absolutely no voice. They desire an equitable franchise and fair representation for all residents in the Transvaal, together with other administrative reforms.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

A radical difference of opinion exists between Her Majesty's Ministers and Oom Paul as to the meaning of the convention of 1884. The former maintain that the suzerainty provided in the convention of 1881 was not abolished or waived in the convention of 1884, and is in full force to-day. The Boer government, on the other hand, maintain that the 1884 convention drops the suzerainty entirely; that all

reference to it was deleted by Lord Derby, and that the South African Republic is to-day an independent State, subject in no sense and under no circumstances either in its domestic or foreign relations to the Crown of Great Britain.

Since the status of the British settlers in the Transvaal is intimately affected by the question of the suzerainty, the English refuse to yield the point, and if a definite understanding with President Kruger is not soon reached, England will probably announce her own definition of the suzerain power, and proceed to force the government of Pretoria to accept and act upon that definition.

The difficulties in the way of a peaceful settlement are very great. Racial feeling has been excited to such a pitch that it is almost compulsory for every man in South Africa to take sides. In all the colonial towns, wherever the rival races are represented, there is a state of agitation and ferment in connection with the recent incident at Johannesburg.

At the recent conference with Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, President Kruger made these franchise proposals as concessions to Great Britain and the demands of the Uitlanders:—That aliens resident in the Transvaal before 1890 might naturalize and have the franchise in two years; second, that the bulk of the Uitlanders could be naturalized within two years and receive the franchise five years after. The Uitlanders would thus have to abandon their present nationality and would not have the rights of nationality in the Transvaal for several years. There would be no change whatever for two years. Great Britain rejected these proposals.

Oom Paul says he cannot grant more than these proposals, which have been ratified by the Raad, conditional to their acceptance by the people. He says he does not want war, but that to grant further concessions would be to sacrifice the independence of the Boers.

President Kruger is fully alive to the danger of the situation. The Uitlander population is unarmed for the most part, and he does not fear them, but though no successful rising within the country is now probable the President knows that a collision between Great Britain and the South African Republic could have but one ending.

The Boers have won in some skirmishes with the British in the Transvaal, but this is quite another matter from fighting the whole power of England. From the relative fighting strength of the two nations which has been adduced, the folly of such combat on the part of the Boers can be readily seen. The question is, Can Oom Paul avoid what seems now like an impending conflict? He has offered arbitration, but England refuses to arbitrate. However, Oom Paul is a clever diplomatist; perhaps he has a card up his sleeve that he has not played as yet. Meantime the eyes of the world are fixed upon him with interest.

WHAT MONARCHS GET.

Head of a Nation Generally Rather Lucrative Employment.

The Czar of Russia receives over \$5,000,000 every year from the none too fat purse of his vast empire. Next after him follows the Sultan of Turkey, with a grant of over \$3,500,000; then the Emperor of Germany, with \$2,500,000. Even poor Italy, which has not the inducements to disburse huge sums of money that Turkey has in its absolute monarchy, and Germany in its great wealth manages to allow its King \$3,000,000, and Spain bankrupt for years though it has been, has to grant for the household of King Alfonso more than \$1,000,000.

Emperor Franz Josef receives from his dual monarchy \$4,500,000 per annum, half of which is paid by Austria and half by Hungary. His income from private property is said to be very considerable, but there are so many versions as to its exact amount that we must be excused from attempting to decide which appears most feasible. The total income, however, cannot well be less than \$6,000,000.

Holland is a small country, with a population about the same as that of Greater London, and cannot, consequently, be expected to pay its monarch any fabulous sum. The young Queen receives the comparatively small sum of \$250,000. Happily, however, the Queen is possessed of very considerable private means, and she could probably get along without any difficulty were the grant entirely withdrawn.

ALL KEEP SENTINELS.

From Men to Insects No Animals Are Left Unguarded.

It is well known that many animals appoint one or more of their number to act as sentinels to guard against surprise while the rest are asleep or feeding or at play, but few people realize just how far in the animal kingdom this instinct extends. There is scarcely a class of living, breathing beings that does not in the same way provide for surprise.

Among the animals—using the word in its widest sense—that are thus prudent, may be named the following: Wasps, ants, chamois and other antelopes, prairie dogs, wild horses, rooks, swans, Australian cockatoos, zebras, quails, certain monkeys, flamingoes, New Zealand silver eyes, shags and other birds, marmots, moulton and other sheep, seals, African wild cattle, huancos, elephants, etc. Of these, man is perhaps the only one in which negligence is not invariably punished with death.

INTRRESTING ITEMS.

A Few Paragraphs Which Will Be Found Well Worth Reading.

Ten per cent. of the natives of Hawaii are lepers.

The cost of running a first class hotel in New York city averages about \$18,000 a week.

Gray veils, it is said, keep the face from tanning more effectively than those of any other tint.

The ordinary beer glass is regulated by law in Bavaria, and must hold exactly half a litre, or nearly nine-tenths of a pint.

A California insurance company is managed by a lady, and she receives the largest salary paid to any woman in the United States—\$10,000 a year.

Chicken shooting is not allowed in the Philippines, and the American soldiers have a hard time in capturing the fowls there. The chickens fly until their wings are tired, and then they run until their wings are rested.

Barbers in Missouri, before receiving a license, must have served two years as apprentices, pass an examination before a board of barbers appointed by the Governor, and show that they possess a knowledge of skin diseases.

Editors in Serbia have reason to keep mum regarding governmental affairs. One paper there, during the past two years, has had sixteen editors, and fifteen of them are in jail for commenting too freely on legislative enactments.

At Japanese auctions each bidder writes his name and the amount of his bid upon a slip of paper. The various slips are deposited in a box. They are examined when the bidding for each article is over, and the name of the highest bidder is announced.

At a spirited football match near Glasgow the game became so exciting that several spectators leaped into the arena to take part. The police tried to restore peace, but were so determinedly opposed that nineteen policemen were severely maimed and had to be sent to the hospital.

Nearly 200 relatives attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Brandt, who died in St. Thomas, Pa., at the age of eighty-eight. She left nine living children, sixty-seven grandchildren, one hundred and thirty great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. Only eleven of them were absent from the funeral.

The smallest salary received by the head of a civilized government is that of the President of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees. His pay amounts to only \$15 a year. He is the chief magistrate of 12,000 people, and the territory he rules comprises an area of 150 square miles. The little State has been independent since the year 790.

Frank V. Balling, of Blue Island, Ill., was troubled with a suffering of the ankle joint and his physicians tried to ascertain the cause by subjecting the limb to the X-rays. The intense light caused the flesh to decompose, and three amputations of the leg were necessary. He sued his doctors, and the jury awarded him \$10,000.

A fondness for animals led Charles Wagner, of Frackville, Pa., to caress a pet goat and tickle the animal's nose with a ten-dollar bill. The goat snapped the bill from the man's hand and swallowed it. The money-eater was promptly cut open, and the pieces were found in his stomach. They will be sent to Washington for redemption.

A hunchback, Giovanni Catetta, stepped carefully down the gangplank of the French line steamship Bretagne on her arrival at the port of New York. A tender hearted custom house inspector thought he could straighten the poor cripple's back. He did so by cutting open the hunch, and in it found three hundred and eighty-three pieces of smuggled jewelry.

A Chicago millionaire, Parker R. Mason, just before his death, summoned the quartet that had been engaged to sing at his funeral, and made them practice the hymns they intended to give. Then the clergyman who was to officiate, the Rev. John Hoke, rehearsed the funeral sermon in his presence. All the melancholy arrangements having been satisfactorily made, Mr. Mason closed his eyes and died.

At a meeting of the Sorosis Society in Chicago, while Mrs. Ursula Harrison was addressing the ladies present a loud shriek from the rear of the room interrupted her remarks. It was a feminine shriek, and was followed by several more from other terrified females. They were caused by the sudden appearance of several large rats in the room. The rats were as much frightened as the ladies, who nimbly slipped from the floor to the chairs and tables.

In La Grand Chartreuse, the famous monastery of France, a liqueur noted all over the world has been made by the monks since the year 1804. An ingenious system of adulteration has been discovered. A hole is bored in the flat bottoms of the sealed bottles and some of the genuine Chartreuse is withdrawn. After an inferior stimulant has been substituted, the hole is filled by the introduction of a glass plug which is then melted by means of a blow pipe.

A Cincinnati gentleman advertised his desire to sell a valuable secret for fifty cents. He stated that he would tell how he was cured of drinking, smoking, swearing, staying out at night, going to the races, gambling and how he gained twenty pounds in weight in two years. Several persons sent him fifty cents each, and here is the secret they received: "Just cured of all the bad habits named by an enforced residence, for two years, in the Ohio State prison."

BRITISH POSTOFFICE SYSTEM.

Great Britain makes \$20,000,000 a year profit out of its postoffices.

Diamond Cut Diamond

OR,
THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Geoffrey was taking the new horse he had bought for his wife in London for a gallop across the Downs; she intended to ride him for the first time to-morrow, and he was taking advantage of an off-day to give him a trial of speed.

Truth to say, he was not over well pleased with his purchase. There was something about the horse which he did not like, and he had not been so absorbed with other things that day in London, that he would have bought him.

The Moor was undeniably a handsome horse, big boned, with good shoulders, and absolutely sound in wind and limb, a horse up to weight, too, and yet he had bought him at a comparatively low figure. Sometimes this is only a stroke of good luck, but sometimes again it points to an unknown and hidden defect, which the owner has been clever enough to conceal, and which the buyer only finds out afterwards to his cost.

The Moor might have been taken for a black horse, but for a slight indication of tan about the muzzle, nevertheless there was not a single white hair upon him from nose to tail. Now this, the knowing ones tell us, is a sure sign of temper; and it was of temper that Geoffrey suspected him, and yet he could not actually find it out, nor, indeed, could he lay his finger upon any specific blemish. He had now given him a pretty good trial, for upwards of an hour upon the hills. The Moor swung his head from side to side as he galloped, chucking it up occasionally in an uncomfortable fashion, but this might only be a trick. Again, he pulled a bit, but then he was very fresh—and he also had that sidelong uncertain glance out of the corner of his eye, which is reckoned as an untrustworthy sign both in man and beast. More than that Geoffrey found it impossible to accuse him of; he went with long easy swinging strides, that carried him swiftly over the ground; took a considerable fence or two in cold blood and without an instant's hesitation, and altogether comported himself on the whole in a satisfactory manner.

Nevertheless, Geoffrey had a vague sensation of mistrust about the animal, and he wished that he might persuade Angel not to ride him to hounds on the morrow; but her little mare being temporarily laid up with a thorn in her fetlock, he feared he should be unable to convince her of the necessity of giving up a day's hunting for so shadowy a reason as his own intangible and altogether groundless sensations of doubt.

So absorbed was he in the interest of his mount, and so intently was he on the look-out for the smallest sign of any of those evil things which he more than half expected to discover in his new purchase, that it was not until he was close upon her, that looking suddenly before him, he perceived the solitary figure of a woman in mourning garments, standing with a startled face and hands clasped convulsively together, straight before him, right in his very path.

The sight of her was a shock to him, the blood rushed tumultuously to his brain, he pulled up his animal with a jerk that nearly sent him on to his haunches, and then stood stock-still, looking at her.

It was Rose who came forward and spoke to him. "Geoffrey!" she spoke his name softly with a certain tremulous eagerness which she was unable to hide, and she held out her hand to him.

In an instant he had alighted from his horse and was beside her, his hand grasping hers, but he could not speak.

"What in the name of fortune brings you here?" she asked with a smile.

"What are you doing here? and how do you come to be riding on the Downs? Oh, I see, you must be staying at Codfisham with your father?"

"I am living here," he answered, regaining his self-control, and his voice at the sight of her quiet face and at the sound of her tranquil and natural questions.

"You are living here?" she repeated, wonderingly.

"Yes, at Hidden House. Did you not know it? My Uncle bought it, he wished me to live in the country, part of the year; he has restored the house, changed it completely."

"I had not heard it," she said quietly and somewhat gravely. "If I had known—"

"If you had known," he interrupted, rather harshly and bitterly, "you would not perhaps have come so near me?"

"Possibly not, Geoffrey, why do you speak so bitterly? Of course, I am sorry that we have met; such a meeting can do no good, can it? It would have been better not. But since this accident has happened, at least let us speak to each other as old friends who say a few sad words ere they part again, probably for ever."

He bowed his head, humbly, touched by the gentle sadness of her words.

"You are always right, and I am wrong! Forgive me, but, oh, Rose, it is terrible to me to be with you!"

There was a world of pain in his eyes, she could not bear to meet them.

He answered her only with a groan. These were things that he felt that he could never speak about to her; away from her he was able to force his thoughts from the past, but in her presence he only knew once more that she was the love of his life, who had driven him from her presence for ever, and that in that outer darkness where she was not there could be no peace for him for ever.

Perhaps she read his thoughts, in the pathetic reproach of the sad eyes bent upon her, for she answered him not according to his words, but according to that instinct of absolute comprehension which is the strongest and subtlest tie that can bind a man and a woman to each other.

"Life seems very hard, Geoffrey. Do I not know it, too? You have heard, perhaps, of my trouble and my loss? Yet, for us both, if we only look for it, there is enough left, is there not, to bring to us a fresh spring of purpose and of hope? You have the love of your young wife."

"I have not got it," he said quickly, and a little brokenly. "She does not love me."

"Then teach her to love you, Geoffrey. It will not be a hard lesson, believe me, for her to learn," and she smiled a little pale, wan smile up into his face. "She is your wife, remember! bound to you by the holiest ties, ties that are strengthened by the same interests and hopes and the same mutual dependence. Believe me, a husband can always win a young wife's heart if he chooses. Think how entirely her life is in your hands, to spoil or to render happy, just as you see fit; teach her to love you, and love her yourself!"

"And you—you tell me this!" he said with a strange emotion. "You set me this, task, Rose?"

"Ah, yes, dear friend. Is it not the best counsel I can give you, the best thing my love can still do for you?" He stood still suddenly and caught both her hands in his, pressing them with a passionate gesture against his breast, and looking down into her beautiful face with hungry eyes, and pale lips, set into hard lines, that told of his soul's keen suffering.

"You know," he said, hoarsely, "that whilst you are alive, I shall never love another woman."

Her eyes shrank away from his, she could not bear to see the stricken agony in the face she loved so dearly. Vaguely, almost blindly, they wandered out across the glorious breadth of landscape beneath, across the great sweep of the curving hills, across the tender grey of the plains beyond, that melted softly in the far distance into the faint line of the sky. Just at the first she saw it all indistinctly and unsteadily, conscious of nothing, save of the pain at her heart and of the hot burning tears that welled up slowly into her eyes, so that they blotted out all save the knowledge of her great sorrow; but presently something else awoke in her—a dull, dim comprehension of the why and the wherefore of life's martyrdoms, a half-numbed sense of the greatness of this beautiful world, and of the utter smallness and nothingness of man's poor little hopes and dreams; and as it dawned more and more upon her soul, there came with it, as well, a strange, mysterious presence of something so infinitely grander and greater than the present passing moments, a something that enveloped her in a sudden calm, stillness, as though she had been lifted up above this mean material earth to a world that was better and more than the passion-tossed whirlwind of human suffering.

Then she spoke to him again, and her voice was sad, yet very sweet and tender.

"Geoffrey, I think you are right. The best thing I could do now for you is to cease to live."

"Ah, Rose!" she was a cry of pain wrung from his very soul.

She held up her hand with a gesture of deprecation.

"Hush! hear me out. It might be that it would be the best thing, and yet it is not always that we in our ignorance can judge what is the best. Yet, dear love, whom I have loved so well, something tells me that never in this world shall you and I stand thus face to face alone again together. Never shall we speak heart to heart as we are speaking now; so hear me, dear one, and, in the days that are to come, remember these last words that I have been given me to speak to you."

He bent his head with a murmur of submission to her will.

"Geoffrey! had God willed it otherwise, we might perhaps have been very happy together; we thought it our eyes with that wilful blindness to the many danger-signs that raised their warning arms in our path. Then, at length, the flood of our destiny swept remorselessly between us and divided us for ever. Yet, if I were to live for a century, I could never regret the poor love that I gave you, for the past sweetness was worth all the present pain! And you, you will never be sorry, will you?—that you once loved me? It can never do us any harm that we have loved each other truly. In this cruel world men's hearts are so much often prone to burn with hatred and anger, than with the pure steady glow of the fire that is, after all, of Divine origin."

"And then love is not all! thank God it is not all! It is, after all, but a small portion of that dreary road we call life, along which each of us must wend his way. It blossoms like the flowers by the roadside, but it is not the road itself. We can, if we choose, find out many other good things that are worth living for; duties to others, kindness and charity to those about

us; and above all that solemn trust, God's best and highest gift to the creatures made after His image, the brain and the intellect which He has given us. Is this sacred charge to be flung aside as nought, just because we are a little unhappy? Is this unspeakably precious thing to be hidden for ever, and buried in a napkin in the earth? Geoffrey, love may be to men the greatest of earth's blessings; if its highest dream is realised it becomes the most God-like thing in the universe; but if across its pages the sad word "Never" chance to be inscribed, then let us not waste the residue of a life that is given us for better things in tears and vain repinings, otherwise it will but drag us down, and its very memory become a curse. Look!" and like a prophetess, she pointed suddenly across the plain, whilst her beautiful face glowed and shone with an almost unearthly enthusiasm. "Look! how great and how wonderful is this World of ours in which we, poor pigmies, make our feeble moan. Will the unchanging course of nature, of winter and of summer, of day and of night, be altered, do you think, for all our cries and prayers? Will the grand sweep of earth and sky, of hill and valley, be changed for our foolish repinings, or will the Potter pay heed to the pots, which in the grand scheme of universal order are destined to be crushed into powder? Learn Nature's highest lesson from her teachings, Geoffrey! Rise above your destiny, do not sink and grovel beneath it; take your place in the battle of the world and fight the fight of life for the good of others; not for that small contemptible thing that is called happiness and pleasure. Work for others, and not for yourself! Oh! that men would but learn how much greater is sacrificial nobility and more blessed it is to die for others than to live for self!"

Her eyes, Heaven-inspired, were raised to the heavens above, and a fitful gleam of win or sunshine breaking suddenly through a rift in the clouds illumined her beautiful face with an almost superhuman brightness. Till the day of his death, Geoffrey Dane never forgot her as she was at that moment, with the glow of a glorious enthusiasm in her kindling eyes, with the light of the sun-god in a golden flood upon her loveliness—the spirit within shining through every feature, and the inspiration of her pure beauty that seemed to be above and beyond that of the daughters of men.

It went through his mind at that moment to marvel how such a one as he could have dared to love such a woman as this, for surely the "cleansing fires" of suffering had purified this great heart into the refiner's most unsullied gold.

Passionately, brokenly, he spoke to her, with the impetuosity of a deep and fervent adoration, such as men have felt for the Holy Virgin; such as they rarely feel towards an earthly woman.

"You are the noblest woman on earth! Always your influence has been with me for good, never for evil. If, indeed, as you say, we never to see one another again, then to my dying day I will bless the God who has having known and loved you, and for the love you have given to me. All that is good in me comes from you; all the highest sources of my soul have been fed and nourished by your beautiful nature, and by your good and gracious mind. I have obeyed you always, obey you, now, always, to the death. As I swore to you long ago, I will be your true knight, and will do that which you desire me to do. I will try and make myself what you wish. I will so live, that in the other world—where, perhaps, without sin you may meet and love again—you will not be ashamed to own me and greet me."

And so they parted, all had been spoken between them; just a clasp of lingering hands; just a tear-laden look into one another's eyes, and all was over. The man flung himself on to his horse and rode madly away. The slight figure before the breeze, and with bowed head and tear-blinded eyes was hurrying back across to the grassy upland slopes.

And ever as she went, the same words rang in her ear, over and over again, with a terrible reiteration: "Whilst you are alive, never! Whilst you are alive, never!"

"Oh, God!" she cried out aloud in her anguish, casting up her desolate face to the heavens above her. "If God be faithful indeed, and prayer indeed be true, then grant me this, only this,—that I may die, so that he may live to forget me!"

It was the last and greatest effort of the human sacrifice of self.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Meanwhile, in the drawing-room at Hidden House, Dulcie Halliday sat crouched upon the ground at her sister's side, holding both her hands in hers and listening to the story of her mistakes and misadventures.

"Oh, my poor, foolish Angel!" she was saying. "What could make you believe that I loved Horace Lester? Had you no eyes to see that, indeed, I almost grew to hate him for having won your heart, and that the offer of marriage he made me before he went away only annoyed and distressed me unspcakably?"

"If I had known it!" sighed Angel, miserably.

"You mean, that you would not have married Geoffrey? Well, Angel, then I am glad that you did not know it, and that things are as they are. Geoffrey, at least, is a good man—Captain Lester is nothing but a weathercock, and an evilly inclined weathercock, too!"

Then Angel began to cry softly.

"Oh, Dulcie! think of the shame and horror of it, that a man who has passed a girl by, as long as she was free and offered for him, should insult her by an offer of love, as soon as she is the wife of another man and beyond his reach!" Dulcie smiled grimly.

"That, my dear, is no uncommon thing in man. It seems to me, that 'thou shalt not covet' should have been addressed to the male sex only. They always want what they haven't got, and despise that which is their own property."

Angel, who was used to her sister's cynical remarks, and was never very quick at a repartee, took no notice of this axiom, but sat nursing her knees, with the tears running down her cheeks, a very picture of wretchedness. Dulcie flung her arms about her, all the old maternal instinct awaking again within her.

"Oh, my darling! what is it that troubles you? Surely you can afford to forget this wretch, this vile commonplace creature—he will never trouble you again. Did you not say he had gone away?—is it not all over now?—then why not tell Geoffrey and get it off your mind?"

"Tell Geoffrey! Oh, Dulcie, I dare not!" and then she fell to weeping again. "If Geoffrey loved me, it would be different, but he does not love me, there is that other woman—his own sister told me so—that married woman, he has always loved! What chance have I?"

But Dulcie only laughed.

HOW QUEENS ARE GREETED.

When Queen Victoria drives through the streets of London, spectators crowd the sidewalks to see her pass by. When the royal liveries are described in the distance, there is a loud outburst of cheering with a deep undertone of loyal affection. As the carriage draws near, a few hats may be raised and handkerchiefs are waved, but the voices are hushed and the queen is received in silence.

The queen smiles graciously, turning first to one side and then to the other, and bowing to her subjects. They in their turn stare at her intently and are voiceless, while the crowds a long way in advance are shouting themselves hoarse. That is the English way of greeting a queen.

In Italy there is neither cheering nor shouting when the queen approaches, but when she bows first to the right and then to the left, the salutation is returned. The crowds are silent: when the carriage with the scarlet liveries is seen, but when she bends her head in recognition of her subjects, every man, woman and child seems to regard it as a personal compliment and returns it by bowing low.

This is the popular practice in Rome, whether the queen drives in procession with King Humbert under military escort on a state occasion, or passes through the Corso for an afternoon's outing in the pleasure-grounds of the Pincian. The spectators await in decorous silence her greeting, and when it is offered it is returned with that grave air of ceremony which is peculiar to the Latin races.

An Englishman in Rome, failing to hear the loud acclaim of popular welcome which is associated with a royal progress in London, would ordinarily think the silent welcome a cold one, and be inclined to laugh at the motley Italian throng bending low and returning the sovereign's greeting.

An Italian in London, on the other hand, would regard an English crowd so unmanly in the presence of a royal personage as being a great upstart and ends with little more than a stolid stare, leaving, as it seems to him, the queen's salutation virtually unacknowledged.

Every European capital has its own point of view in its relations with royalty and dignitaries of state. Even the crowds of street-loungers in London or Rome, Berlin or Paris, have their own notions of etiquette and propriety.

BEAUTIFUL STATIONERY.

It is useless for the malcontent to urge that the art of letter-writing is becoming extinct, for, while Patience no longer indites endless epistles to Prudence filled with homilies and inward reflections, she nevertheless, speeds her messages upon such exquisite paper that it is a real pleasure to receive one's mail.

Nothing is so characteristic or individual as cards and stationery, and the newest whims show ideal coloring and handsomely shaped envelopes—mostly square, and often finished with a white edge. This may be simply flat, or slightly raised, having an appearance of our swell summer gowns.

A leading dealer has great success with an artistic shade known as "Wedgewood," and identical with the tender, grayish green of that ware. The edges of both paper and envelopes are white—a tiny little cord effect, not more than a sixteenth of an inch in width, the monogram or crest appears at the middle of the top of the first sheet, and the address is in full upon the flap of the envelope, in white, silver, bright blue, gold or black. The address is, like the monogram, usually embossed, but is also seen in simple block type, a size or so larger than used for the visiting card. Block type, by the way, is almost universal for cards now, especially in long or difficult names.

Parma violet, so called, but really a delicate pinkish purple shade, blue gray, pale steel and a café au lait gaudy red and showy blue papers are not countenanced by good taste, and the envelope is quite in keeping with the general good forms, being almost square, only slightly oblong, and of only medium size, nothing bizarre or extravagant, and in papers at least, never was so marked an era of exquisite suitability.

Blood Poisoning.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF A PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY FARMER.

Hospital Treatment Failed to Benefit Him and His Life Was Despaired Of—Again Well and Strong.

From the Belleville Sun.

A reporter of the Belleville Sun recently had an opportunity to investigate a cure made through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which is little short of miraculous. The subject of the cure is Mr. William H. Conklin, a well known farmer who lives in Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county. When the reporter drove over to see Mr. Conklin he was under the impression, from what he had heard of the case, that he would find a partial invalid, but to his surprise found a stalwart, robust man of six feet, actively engaged unloading logs from a sleigh. On making known the object of his visit the reporter was invited into the house and Mr. Conklin gave his story as follows:—

You can see for yourself that my condition is now one of good health, and yet I have been near death's door. A year ago last summer I injured my hand, with the result that blood poisoning set in. A doctor was called in and the usual treatment given and I started to work. It soon turned out, however, that the poison had not been entirely got rid of—and it spread through my whole system. The doctor was again called in, but looking upon my case as critical, advised me to go to the hospital at Belleville. This I did and remained there throughout the month of October, 1897. My condition was desperate, and as I was not making any progress toward recovery, I may frankly say that I gave my case up as hopeless. Believing that I could not recover, I asked to be taken home. I then tried various treatments with no better results. I could not walk without help, and I was doubled up like a jack-knife. At this stage I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and sent for half a dozen boxes. After using the first half dozen my appetite returned and night sweats which had been the bane of my sleeping hours deserted me. Knowing that the pills were helping me I sent for a further supply. Meantime a swelling came in my hip, which finally broke, and from that time my progress was more rapid and I am again as sound as ever, and able to do a day's work with any one. I can only add that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought me to my present state of good health and so long as I live I shall praise the remedy that brought me back from the verge of the grave.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FEMININE NECKWEAR.

The affectation of things masculine in wearing apparel by women has many and very curious fluctuations. This is especially notable in the matter of neckwear. During the entire winter a year ago the up to date and altogether correct young woman wore a white ascot tie with her tailor made suit. The last season has been quite different. Not an ascot has been seen, but instead, the daintiest, much be-trimmed and essentially feminine stocks and ties. The linen collar has given place to little turned down muslin affairs embroidered or hemstitched and lace edged, and the whole effect has seemed quite elaborate and fussy. The chances are that these generally becoming articles of neck gear will hold their own through the early spring and my lady's shirt waist continue to be trimmed past recognition, but fashion's finger indicates that plain effects are not forgotten, and the dainty maid will return to her fresh and severely plain shirt and ascot as soon as summer comes.

ONE FOR THE JUDGE.

Lord Esher had many amusing stories to tell of his experience on the bench, says St. James' Gazette. Once a well-known lady litigant described the late Master of the Rolls as "a perfect darling." A short time before he retired Lord Esher told a troublesome applicant that her case had been sent to be tried by a certain learned judge without a jury, adding, He is a capital lawyer, you know, and will try your case very nicely. But she demurred, and pressing her request for a jury, said: Oh, yes, my lord, Mr. Justice is all very well as to law; but, my lord—and in this respect I am all in a difficulty in your lordship's court—my case requires so much common sense. Lord Esher was so delighted with this that he persuaded the court to dismiss the lady's application without costs.

AN ADMIRAL'S SOUVENIRS SOLD.

Four gold caskets, presented, with the freedom of their town, to Admiral Lord Rodney, after his victory over the Spanish fleet by the cities of London, Edinburgh and Cork and the borough of Huntingdon, were sold at auction in London recently. The London casket brought \$1,500, Edinburgh casket \$1,250, the Cork casket \$600 and the Huntingdon one \$295. Each contained the diploma conferring the freedom.

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 Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The High Joint Commission will not meet in August on account of British and American diplomats failing to agree on a basis of arbitration to deal with the Alaskan Boundary question. Sir Charles Tupper on Saturday gave a resume of the whole question and in a clear dispassionate manner related all the facts and theories bearing on the discussion and earnestly advised the Government and the House of Commons to at once take the steps necessary to protect the rights and property of the Dominion in the Yukon Territory. The first thing to do was to shut out United States miners from the gold mining districts. The Hon. gentleman claimed that while the United States had passed a law giving Canadian miners the right to share equally with the American miners in Alaskan gold mining, the law had been rendered inoperative by their system of granting rights of mining in fee simple instead of licensing as we do in Canada. So while apparently giving the same privileges as the United States miners enjoy in Canadian gold fields, there is really no reciprocal advantage given to the Canadian miner in the Alaskan gold fields.

Then Sir Charles urged the Government to take to itself the power to build a railway from Kitimat Harbor to the water system of the Yukon, and whenever the issue might be in the way of settlement of the disputed boundary Canada would have access to the Yukon territory over Canadian soil.

The Premier was pleased with the tone of Sir Charles Tupper's speech and with his frank acknowledgement that in a former speech he had spoken in a way that he would not repeat now, when he was in full possession of the position taken by the Canadian members of the Joint High Commission on the Alaskan boundary question. Sir Wilfrid Laurier still hoped that a way would be found to a friendly settlement of the boundary question by arbitration and he did not propose to prejudice in any way Canada's chances in the meantime by unfriendly legislation. If the Senate had not thrown out the Yukon Railway bill we would now be in a better condition concerning Yukon affairs.

Ottawa, July 26—In the Senate Hon. David Mills brought up the West Huron inquiry, and said that nothing had been proved before the Commons committee to show that there had been any fraud in that election. The ballots used in that election had, he said, been printed in the office of the Goderich Signal. The printers had begun to print the ballots on thin paper. This accounted for the difference in the paper on which the ballots were printed.

Senator Baker proceeded to draw attention to the fact that fourteen ballots in one polling division differed in quality of paper from the stubs from which they were supposed to have been torn. They differed in size from the regular ballots given out. They were differently marked by the deputy returning officer, and were initialed in ink, while all the other ballots at that poll were initialed in pencil. There was evidence from the printing that they were printed on a different press from the other ballots, and they were all marked for the one candidate, the Liberal.

Hon. David Mills, in reply, remarked that it was a fact that at other polls in the same constituency ballots had been found marked for the Conservative candidate which were exactly similar to those which had been referred to, and Mr. Dan McGillicuddy, the printer, had given an account of the change in the quality of the paper used in the printing of the ballots.

BORN

LANE—In Belmore, on Friday, July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Lane, a daughter.

Voters' List 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE
 Township of Carrick.
 IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 8 and 9 of The Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, and at Municipal Elections, and said List was first posted up in my office at Mildmay on Saturday, the 22nd day of July, 1899, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected, according to law. Dated at Mildmay this 22nd day of July, 1899.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
 Clerk of the Municipality of Carrick.

Only 40 Cents
 For The Gazette To Jan 1900

The Stratford police have been supplied with a new baton which is rather unique in its construction. By touching a spring it is transformed into a lark lantern. It will spot a man as quick as lightning and throw a good light twenty yards. The lantern is worked by electricity and is charged for about 8,000 flashes.

Manitoba is suffering from a "girl famine." Servants apparently cannot be hired. The young woman who acts as general servant in a private house can easily secure \$16.00 per month at Winnipeg; the parlor maid \$18.00, the cook \$25 and the laundress \$15 to \$20. A number of Scotch lassies were brought to the province last spring and already over 70 per cent. of them are married.

BRAIN FAG

Is the result of Overwork and an Exhausted Nervous System. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food creates New Brain and Nerve Tissue.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired out that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

One-fifth of all the blood in the human body is found in the brain, and unless the blood is pure and rich the brain becomes exhausted for want of proper nourishment.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Blood Food creates new brain and nerve tissue, and produces rich red blood, "the vital fluid" of the body.

All brain workers quickly recognize the merits of this great food cure, and after a few doses enter on their work with new energy and ambition.

Brain fag is unknown to persons whose brain and nerve have been invigorated by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which is for sale by all dealers at 50c. a box.

Dr. Chase's New Book, "The Ills of Life and How To Cure Them," sent free to your address. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Doctors said Incurable

But the Notary, Mr. Lemire, was cured of Kidney Disease in two months by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is only when thoroughly convinced of the superior merit of a remedy that public men will give their sanction.

Mr. E. H. Lemire, Notary Public, 1592 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, tells of his remarkable recovery from a severe attack of kidney disease. When doctors had failed, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills saved his life. He writes: "I give this statement, first because it is only just that the merit of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills should be made known, and again in order that others may profit by my experience. For years I suffered with kidney disease which doctors pronounced incurable. Thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have used for two months, I am completely cured. They helped me from the first, and the cure is now perfect."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys, and through their combined influence on the kidneys and liver, cure the most complicated diseases of these delicate organs. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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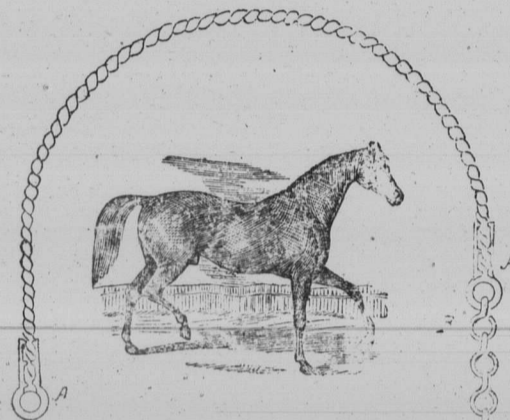


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Berry's Patent Horse Controller.



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

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

By using this attachment the small child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease. Parties wishing to procure one of these attachments can do so by sending 50 cents. Upon receipt of this amount, the attachment will be sent to their address by return mail.

Price 50 Cents.

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

Richard Berry, Patentee - Mildmay, Ont.

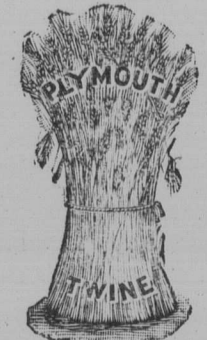
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"The Tourist Route of America,"

THE MODERN VESTIBULE COACHES, PULLMAN AND DINING CAR SERVICE ARE

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Vestibule trains daily between Hamilton, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago, and the best service is also via this route to Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, etc. A great variety of tours, embracing the charming Muskoka, Midland and Nipissing Lakes, Georgian Bay, Mackinac, Duluth, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, Seacoast Resorts, Europe, etc.

Any further particulars relating to rates accommodation, etc. from

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RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES

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THERE IS NO CASE OF RHEUMATISM BUT CAN BE CURED FOR 50C

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Effect a permanent cure where all other remedies fail to afford the slightest relief.

They make the old folks young again
 And make the cripples leap;
 And give you comfort while awake
 And comfort while you sleep.

Rustic Rheumatic Insoles are made to fit all sizes of shoes and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50c. A positive cure guaranteed in every case of rheumatism or money refunded. Advice furnished free on application. General agents wanted everywhere. Do not suffer any more but send at once for a pair of Rustic Rheumatic Insoles that will give you everlasting relief and happiness. Address, THE DR. HARSCHAND CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

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Is prepared to conduct sales of Farm Stock, Real Estate, Etc. to the satisfaction of his patrons. Orders left at this office will be promptly attended.

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

DEEMERTON, P. O.

GEO. A. BEIRNES.



Partridge Cochins, B. P. Rocks Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Red Pile Games, English Banty

Setting eggs for sale at \$1.00 per setting.

Mildmay, P. O., Ont.

WOOL WANTED

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

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

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

Gall and see for yourself...

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

McKELVIE & HEMPHILL

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

The run of live stock at the Cattle market was an average one—65 carloads composed of 1,000 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs and 60 calves. The quality of fat cattle was fair, considering the fact that in many parts of the country pastures are failing for want of rain.

Trade fair, with prices for export cattle from 15c to 20c cwt. lower than last week, while butchers' cattle of good quality remained steady, selling fairly well at \$4 13 1/4 to \$4 40 for good loads of heifers and steers of choice quality.

Export cattle—Choice heavy exporters at \$4 75 to \$5 10 per cwt and light exporters at \$4 50 to \$4 65.

Export bulls—Bulls for export are scarce with prices firm at \$3 80 to \$4 50 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to best exporters, weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs each, sold at \$4 37 1/2 to \$4 50 per cwt.

Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at \$3 90 to \$4 25 and medium butchers, mixed cows, heifers and steers, \$3 55 to \$3 90 per cwt.

Common butchers' cattle at \$3 40 to \$3 65, and inferior at \$3 12 1/2 to \$3 35 per cwt.

Very inferior rough cows and bulls for butchers' purposes sold at \$2 50 to \$2 75 per cwt.

Loads of good butchers' and exporters, mixed, were easier, and sold at \$4 12 1/2 to \$4 37 1/2 per cwt.

Stockers—The market for Buffalo stockers seems to be unsettled, with a downward tendency, and prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$2 75 for heifers and common steers, while well-bred steers sell at about \$3 per cwt, with \$3 25 for picked lots.

Feeders—There is very little demand for either light or heavy feeders; those weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs. are worth about \$3 60 per cwt., with a few extra lots at \$3 75 to \$3 80, but we did not see any sold at the latter price.

Milch cows—About 16 cows sold at \$25 to \$47 each, while one of extra quality brought a little over \$50.

Calves—Only about 60 calves were offered, which sold at \$4 to \$8 each, with market slow.

Sheep—Deliveries large and prices firm at \$5 50 to \$3 70 for ewes, and bucks at \$2 50 to \$3.

Lambs—Prices firm at \$3 25 to \$4 25 each, or \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.

Hogs—Deliveries large, 1,300. Prices firmer, or \$5 12 1/2 per cwt for select bacon hogs of good quality, not less than 160 nor more than 200 lbs each, unted and unwatered, off-ears, with thick fats and lights at \$4 37 1/2 per cwt.

Paul Kreuger has backed down and war is averted in the Transvaal. Britain demanded that the property holders there, by a residence of five years, be given the franchise so that they would have a voice in the government of the country. This was refused, and the refusal persisted in until war was on the point of being declared, when Kreuger offered a compromise which was accepted. The residential qualification has been agreed upon at seven years, and is retrospective as well as prospective.

Washington, July, 25.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting the main topic discussed was the Alaskan boundary line dispute. Secretary Hay explained the status of the direct negotiations now in progress between himself and Mr. Mower, the British Charge, and said that he was not without hope that this vexed problem would be solved by direct negotiations. Great Britain now seems willing to consider the proposal of the United States to give Canada the privilege of a port of entry in the Dominion, while retaining absolute sovereignty over the Lynn Canal, and it is around this sort of a proposition that the hope of a settlement now hovers. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper came up incidentally, but no serious attention was given them.

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

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Has had several new features added, has all the news of the week in concise form, and keeps its readers in close touch with every part of the world, and more especially our own country.

Subscription rates and full particulars can be had at the office of this paper, any newsdealer or postmaster, or send direct to THE GLOBE, Toronto, Canada.

Snow Ball, No. 1077.



Imported Chester White Swine purchased from the prize winning stock of Ontario. Stock for sale at all times reasonable prices. Visitors welcome. H. P. DOUGLAS, Huntingfield P. O., Ontario.

We have

Decided to clear out the balance of our Light Summer Goods at COST.

Millinery and Straw Hats at less than Half Price . . .

... SPECIAL ...

Organda Muslins at 15 cents, worth 25c.
Twill Flannelettes at 8 " 10c.
Men's Light Smocks at 40c, worth 50c.

SMIRT WAISTS AT COST.

Our stock all through is complete and prices will compare with all.

All farm produce taken in exchange.

SPAHR BROS.

Corner Store, Mildmay

Another large shipment of Dry Goods Boots & Shoes just to hand.

Special bargains in Cretonnes, Art Muslins and Fancy Prints

Men's Overalls at 30c per pair
Towelling from 2 1/2c per yard and up
Flannelettes, from 3c per yard up

Carpets-- We have a large stock of wool, union and Tapestry always on hand.

Men and Ladies' blk cotton hose 5c per pair up
Fancy Hkfs--20 doz will be sold at 1c each
Lace Curtains--50 pair at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$2 per pair.

Millinery-- The balance still on hand at half price.

Terms Cash or Produce.

Fresh groceries always on hand.

A. MOYER, Proprietor. E. N. BUTCHART, Manager

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

TICKET OF LEAVE MEN.

In the Senate the Hon. David Mills moved the second reading of the bill providing for the conditional liberation of prisoners. He pointed out that the bill proposed to introduce the English system of ticket of leave and that the bill was based on the English statutes. The licenses were issued subject to reporting to the sheriff, but if the holder was found idling or otherwise misbehaving himself he would be sent back to serve out his time. The system had been found to work well in England and in the United States where the system had been introduced. He believed the measure would be advantageous in bringing about the reformation of youthful offenders. In his opinion it was much more likely that one to whom a ticket of leave was granted would reform than if kept in the penitentiary. Old offenders and those who were offenders for the first time were thrown together in the penitentiary and the opportunities for reform were very few indeed. In England it had been found that the criminal classes were those who had least physical life and that training had induced improvement as much as moral culture. He believed the bill would be an advantageous one. The bill was read a second time.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, proposed a resolution expressing approval of the declaration of policy contained in the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which he said, commenting on the negotiations for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, that should it be decided that the Lynn Canal did not belong to Canada the policy of the government would be to gain access to Yukon by building a way down to what was indisputably Canadian territory, to Observatory Inlet through the Cassiar, Atlin and Yukon districts. The resolution also reaffirms the motion adopted by the Senate last session, to the effect that it is necessary that an all Canadian route from the Pacific coast to Yukon should be opened up without delay in order to secure for the Dominion as much of the trade of that district as possible.

LAIID ON THE SHELVE.

In reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that none of the officials of the Kingston Penitentiary have been recommended for superannuation, but twelve have been retired with gratuities on the ground of physical incapacity.

FARMERS PAY UP.

During the discussion in committee upon the bill to further amend the Dominion lands act, Mr. Sifton, in reply to Mr. Foster, said that the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest have pretty well paid up their indebtedness upon school lands.

CANNOT BE SPARED.

Col. Prior, Victoria, B. C., quoted a statement in the Victoria "Colonist" from the Vancouver "World," to the effect, that the Rev. Geo. R. Maxwell, member for Burrard, is to be appointed postmaster of Vancouver. He asked whether the statement was well founded, and whether Mr. Maxwell was voting with this promise of an appointment in his pocket.

The Prime Minister was happy to be able to say that Mr. Maxwell had no commission in his pocket and so far as he was aware there had been no suggestion of his appointment. The House would be very sorry to lose his services.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

The House passed on to consideration of the government's insurance bill. On the clause of this measure which provides a set of securities in which insurance companies may invest, Mr. Foster expressed the opinion that these were a trifle broader than they should be, and the Minister of Finance stated that he would have the clause stand over, as he was sincerely desirous of meeting the views of the Opposition, and would consider any suggestion which Mr. Foster might have to make. The bill accordingly stands over.

SCRIP FOR HALFBREDS.

A bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act added a discussion in connection with the issue of scrip to certain half-breeds in the North-West Territories which is contemplated in this measure. The people who will profit thereby are those who have not been settled with in connection with the relinquishing of the aboriginal title to the land, the policy of the British Government being in all cases to take no land without affording in return some compensation. In the North-West the claims of both the Indians and the half-breeds have been dealt with alike. The half-breeds gained each scrip for 240 acres of land. About 3,000 half-breeds have yet to be settled with. Heretofore the unfortunate half-breeds have fallen in many cases into the hands of brokers, who cashed the scrip at exorbitant discounts. The Minister of the Interior explained that most of these people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The bill was reported.

OTHER GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Mr. Sifton secured the passage of two bills giving the government power to throw open a number of town sites in the North-West which are no longer needed as such, and another extending the close season for buffalo from 1900 to 1902.

The Minister of Customs had a bill put through extending the time for correcting errors in entries within ten days from entry or arrival. Another clause is inserted at the request of game associations in Quebec giving the governor-in-council power to permit the export of deer shot by sportsmen under provincial license.

THE USUARY BILL.

The Committee of Banking and Commerce of the Senate, a couple of weeks ago, threw out Senator Dandura's usuary bill. The Senate referred the report of the committee back for further consideration. The result was that at a meeting of the committee the bill was adopted.

The only important change is that the operations of the bill will be confined to amounts loaned under \$1,000 on which the interest shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum. The bill will not apply to the Yukon territory.

Mr. Walker, General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, spoke against the bill and showed how it would operate against a farmer who, owing to bad crops and difficulty in obtaining good security, would have to pay heavy interest to save the foreclosing of his mortgage. This argument did not appear to have very much weight with the committee, but when the question of exempting the British Columbia prospector from the operations of the bill came in, it was decided to consider that matter when the bill came before the House.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

A vote was reached on the second reading of the Redistribution Bill, which was carried by 77 for 41 against; majority for Government 36.

YUKON CHARGES AGAIN.

The House once again discussed the Yukon charges. Mr. Davin moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the articles in the London Times. He read an article in reference to the Government's refusal to appoint a judicial commission for the investigation of Sir Hibbert Tupper's charges, and denounced the Government for voting down the motion to appoint the commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the motion to adjourn was an unwarranted abuse of the privileges of the House. There was no urgency in this matter and the House could adjourn only upon a question of urgency. With regard to Mr. Ogilvie's report the Premier declared that if it was not satisfactory another investigation would be ordered.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

In accordance with his notice, Mr. Borden of Halifax, introduced a motion for the production of the papers in the West Huron and Brockville elections.

In reply, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Borden had brought up one of the most important matters that could engage the attention of the House. The purity of elections must be guarded at all costs and hazards. He was free to say at once that if Mr. Borden could substantiate his statement before the committee, a prima facie case had been made out against West Huron. Without hesitation this matter must go before the committee.

SAD END TO WEDDING TOUR.

Toronto Man Fell Between Moving Cars and Lost a Leg.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Mr. J. J. Walsh, a well-known real estate man in the city, whose office is at 39 Victoria street, and who lives at 63 Gloucester street, met with a serious accident last night at Strathroy. He alighted from the Pacific express for a moment to take a drink of water at the station, and in the act of jumping aboard again swung himself between the cars, which were then in motion, and fell, the wheels passing over one of his legs, crushing the ankle, necessitating amputation below the knee. The patient was taken to the Queen's Hotel by the medical attendants, and is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Walsh was doubtless returning from his wedding tour, as his marriage to Miss Katharine Coffee was celebrated at Our Lady of Lourdes on the 19th of last month.

DROWNED HIMSELF LIKE A DOG.

Tied Weights to His Neck, Then Jumped into the Canal.

A despatch from Thorold says:—The remains of Nelson Shaver were found in the new canal by lock 24 on Monday evening. The man had been missing from his home, which was with some relatives named Daboll, also residents of Thorold, since Saturday, when he went out to the rear of the house. As he did not return it was feared something was wrong, and a search was made, the result being the finding of a note stating that he intended to commit suicide. The search had been kept up actively since Saturday, and on Monday night his remains were found in the new canal. Around his neck was hanging a heavy steel dog chain to which was attached some heavy iron weights, the unfortunate fellow evidently having made up his mind that he was going to finish the deed without any chance of rescue.

CUT DOWN THE LICENSES.

Owners May be Given Some Allowance as a Matter of Grace.

A despatch from London, says:—The English Royal Licensing Commission's report recommends a great reduction in the number of houses licensed for the sale of liquors as of the first importance. It says that while, according to strict justice, no claim for compensation can be urged by those losing their licenses, some allowance might be made as a matter of grace.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, July 11.—The receipts at the western cattle yards here to-day were close on to sixty loads, including 1,500 hogs, 600 sheep and lambs, 70 calves, and a couple of dozen milkers. The market throughout was quotably unchanged.

Shipping cattle is steady and in fair demand at from \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt., and for choice selections a little better price was paid.

Light shippers are worth from \$4.80 to \$4.65 per cwt.

Good butchers' cattle is a ready sale at from \$4 to \$4.45 per cwt. For medium and especially for common cattle, the enquiry is light, and prices continue weak; sales dragged this morning, especially at the opening; medium cattle is worth from \$3.50 to \$3.30 per cwt.

Stoekers are worth from \$3 to \$3.30 per cwt., with a slow enquiry.

Export bulls, feeders and milkers are unchanged.

Sheep are easy at from \$3 to 3.50 per cwt. We had too many in to-day. Spring lambs are worth from \$3 to \$4.50 each; and for anything good to choice there is a steady demand.

Good to choice veal calves are wanted.

Bucks are unchanged at from \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Light and heavy hogs too plentiful, and prices weak. Prime hogs steady, "Singers," scaling from 150 to 200 lbs., 5c per lb. was paid; for light fat, 4-8c; and for heavy fat the price is 4-1-4 per lb.

Sows are worth not more than 3c per lb. Stags sell at 2c per lb. Store hogs are not wanted.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.00
Butcher, choice, do.	4.00 4.50
Butcher, medium to good.	3.50 3.75
Butcher, inferior.	3.00 3.30

Sheep and Lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Yearlings, per cwt.	4.00 4.00
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Spring lambs, each.	3.00 4.50

Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 6.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	4.75 5.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.25

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The following are the live stock returns of the week ending Wednesday, July 6, as compiled by Mr. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal:—

Cattle.	
June 30—Cervona, London.	253 261
July 1—Memnon, London.	300 180
July 2—Virg an, Liverpool.	664
June 29—Sedgemore, Liverpool.	634
July 1—Sardinian, Liverpool.	432
June 29—Monteagle, Bristol.	405 176
June 29—Salacia, Glasgow.	307 457
July 2—Alcides, Glasgow.	38
July 4—Pomeranian, Glasgow.	312
July 2—Lord Iveagh, Cardiff.	300 168
July 2—Man. City, Manchester.	565 597

Totals.	
	4,240 1,839

Montreal, July 10.—Special.—The grain market is quiet. Oats are quoted at 34c, peas at 76c, alfalfa, and buckwheat at 60c. Flour is quiet and steady. Winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight roller, \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.70; Manitoba patents, \$4.20 to \$4.30; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$3.90. The demand for rolled oats is slow, and the market is quiet; quotations are \$3.75 per bbl; and \$1.80 per bag. Feed is quiet; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$13.50 to \$14; and shorts, \$15, per ton; Manitoba bran, \$12 to \$12.50; shorts, \$1; moullie, \$18 to \$25 per ton, including bags. Hay is active and firm; choice No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6; and clover at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per ton; on track. Cheese is firm at 8 5-8 to 8 3-4c for Western, and 8 3-8 to 8 5-8c for Eastern. Butter is dull but firm at 17 1-2 to 17 3-4c; Western dairy, in boxes, is quoted at 15c; and in rolls at 14 to 14 1-2c. Eggs are steady; choice candled sold at 14c; ordinary at 12c; and No. 2 at 9 to 10c per dozen. Maple products are dull. Syrup, in wood, 5 3-4 to 6c per lb., and at 65 to 70c per tin. Sugar sold at 8 1-2 to 9c per lb. Honey is quiet, but prices are very firm; white clover comb, in one-pound sections, 9 to 10c; dark, 7 to 8c; white extracted, 8 to 8 1-2c; and dark at 4 to 5c. The demand for beans is only for small quantities, and prices are steady at 85c to \$1 per bush.

Buffalo, July 10.—Spring wheat—Nothing doing; steady; No. 1 Northern, 77 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 73 3-4c. Winter wheat—Offerings light; strong No. 2 red 77c; No. 1 white, 76 1-2c. Corn No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 4 yellow, 36 1-4c to 36 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 37 3-4c; No. 3 corn, 37 1-4 to 37 1-2c. Oats—Dull; offerings liberal; No. 2 white, 30 3-4c; No. 3 white, 29 1-2 to 29 3-4c; No. 4 white, 28 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 3 mixed, 27c. Canal freights—Steady. Flour—Steady.

Detroit, July 10.—Wheat—Closed.—No. 1 white, cash, 74c; No. 2 red, cash, and July, 74 1-2c; September, 76 3-4c. Deluth July 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75 1-2c; July, 75 5 8; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73c; July, 73 1-8c. September, 72 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 68 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 68c.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74 3-4 to 75c; No. 2 Northern, 72 3-4 to 73 1-2c. Oats—27 to 28c. Rye—No. 1, 59 to 60c. Barley—No. 2, 42c.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Flour—10c lower for patents; first patent, \$3.70 to \$3.80; second patent, \$3.50 to \$3.60; first clear, to \$2.70 to \$2.80. Bran—in bulk, \$10.75 to \$11.

Toledo, July 10.—Wheat—No. 2, cash and July, 73 1-2c; September, 75 3-8c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 25c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 58c. Nominal. Cloverseed—Prime, cash, new, \$3.97 1-2; October, \$4.67 1-2. Oil—Unchanged.

RIOTS IN LONDON, ONT.

Populace Stormed Street Cars, Stoned Police, and Redcoats Were Called Out to Preserve Peace.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—At the point of the bayonet the streets of London were cleared of a howling mob early this morning. The bitter feeling that had been brewing over the street car strike burst into a sudden flame on Saturday afternoon, and from three o'clock until after midnight the principal streets of the city were at the mercy of a crowd, which wrecked street cars, smashed windows, and stoned the police. Not until the sheriff and Mayor had called out the regulars of No. 1 Regiment was order restored.

MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

Mayor Wilson read the Riot Act from a shop window to an accompaniment of jeers and crashing of glass. The crowd had become reckless, and thought that nothing could be done to interrupt their mischief. Sheriff Cameron, Mayor Wilson and Crown Attorney Magee held a consultation and it was finally decided to have the sheriff order out the members of No. 1 Co., R.R.C.I. At midnight the soldiers were got under way, and under command of Col. Holmes, D.O.C., with Col. Buchan and Major Denison marching at the head, the little band of redcoats started out. Each man was supplied with 20 rounds of ball cartridge. Down town the fun was getting fast and furious. The police attempted to arrest a man, but they were surrounded and their prisoner rescued in a moment. The patrol wagon with four officers drove down, to be greeted with a volley of stones, which the officers received in silence. At one o'clock the regular tramp of the soldiers startled those on the outside of the crowd.

MILITARY MELTS THE MOB.

Mayor Wilson came forward and again read the Riot Act, and warned all to disperse. The infantry were drawn up across Richmond street in "company front," and when the Mayor had finished reading the Act, came the order "fix bayonets; by the left, quick march." Hardly 20 paces had they moved along Dundas street before the last straggler of the mob was running to cover. The police went in front of the soldiers, routing out the loiterers and sending them on their way. Three arrests were made of men who refused to wend their homeward way when ordered. Preceded by the chief of police and escorted by the soldiers with fixed bayonets, the four cars which had caused the trouble were escorted to the barn.

Manager Carr of the Street Railway Company says the riot was a bold attempt on the part of organized labour to take into their own hands the management of the railway, and says he will never submit to such a thing taking place.

THE ENGINEER WAS KILLED.

Grand Trunk Train Wrecked at Delhi by the Dropping of Machinery.

A despatch from Delhi, Ont., says:—Grand Trunk westbound train No. 89, engine No. 67, was wrecked at 1.45 this morning, about two miles east of this station. Driver Frank Bowen was instantly killed, his body being found lying between the engine and tender, covered with ticks. Firemen Perry and Brakesman Hickinson were badly hurt. Conductor Griffin and the other brakesman, who were in the back coach, escaped unhurt. The engine cab was completely demolished, and the remainder of the engine was hurled into the ditch upside down. The tender was turned completely over, and four cars were piled up in front of the engine and four behind, all being completely demolished. The track was torn to pieces and the ties were made into toothpicks.

The cause of the accident is unknown but it is supposed that some part of the engine dropped, causing the engine to be lifted clear off the track. The condition of the track shows that something had dragged for nearly half a mile. Bowen's body was brought to the Delhi station, where Undertaker Church was called. Bowen lived at Bridgeburg and leaves a widow and family to mourn his sad and horrible death. An inquest is not deemed necessary.

When the crew which was left unhurt found Fireman Perry, he exclaimed:—"Never mind me, find my mate!" Dr. R. B. Wells attended the wounded. He reports them as in a favourable condition.

The wrecking crew from St. Thomas was quickly at work clearing the track, and everything was cleared early in the afternoon.

KILLED, MOTHER AND BABY.

A despatch from Topeka, Kan., says:—Willie Porter, nine years old, of Coats, Kansas, was playing soldiers yesterday with a pistol he found in the hired man's room. "I'll shoot you," he said to his baby sister, who was in her mother's arms. Then he pulled the trigger, the bullet passing through both the baby and the mother, killing them instantly.

THE TOUR OF PARE AND HOLDEN.

Hard Experiences of the Pair of Thieves Who Wandered About With a Price on Their Heads.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The story of Pare and Holden's experiences since breaking jail at Napanee, as might be expected, shows that the men underwent considerable hardships in their wanderings, to evade recapture. On their way from Campbellton, N.B., in charge of Detective Greer, Pare talked a little of his recent doings.

THEY CLUNG TOGETHER.

It seems that in spite of some apparent ill-feeling between Pare and his companion, while in Napanee, the two had a regular system of communication with each other. Pare made known to Holden his plans for the escape.

After leaving the jail a consultation took place as to which direction they should take, Holden wishing to strike west to get into the United States as quickly as possible, Pare wishing to go east towards Quebec, thinking by this route the better to escape detection. The eastern route being decided upon, the first night and day after their escape they kept to the north side of the St. Lawrence, keeping under cover as much as possible, and finally reached Coteau Junction, where they crossed the St. Lawrence to Valleyfield. Following the south shore down, they crossed over again to Vaudreuil, and, carefully picking their steps, they worked their way through the Province of Quebec into the State of Maine.

TRAVELLED AS TRAMPS.

They were several weeks accomplishing this part of their journey, subsisting on the way as tramps. In Maine the men did not feel safe, and they kept to the woods as much as possible, until about two weeks ago, when they struck across to Nova Scotia and landed near Halifax. Wandering about for some days, they retraced their steps and struck St. John, N.B., a week ago last Sunday. From there they worked up the line of the Intercolonial to Campbellton, arriving there on Thursday in a box car, making from the car to a small hotel in the neighborhood.

THE MAN WHO GAINED THE REWARD.

It happened that the chief of police, an officer named Duncan, had received one of the circulars sent out describing the arrival of the tramps and his suspicions were aroused. He thereupon arrested them, but subsequently released them, thinking the matter over again, and consulting the photographs, he summoned assistance, and speedily re-arrested the pair. Pare took his arrest quietly, but Holden, who is a much more powerfully built man, made a fierce resistance, afterwards declaring it was lucky he had no firearms, or somebody would have been killed.

The men were carefully guarded until Inspector Greer's arrival. The party reached Montreal at six o'clock Tuesday evening. Speaking of his recapture, after reaching Montreal, Pare said it seemed too bad that it should end up in this way, but he supposed there was no use repining, and they would now have to make the best of the circumstances.

Holden said he would never have been recaptured and would have got off scot free out of the country by taking a sailing vessel, but Pare was suffering from a lame leg, and he did not wish to leave him in the lurch.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE WET.

Troops in the Philippines Are Suffering Great Discomfort.

A despatch from Manila, says:—It has been raining and storming almost constantly for two days, and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment - at Pasay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water. The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away, and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks, when preparing the meals, stand knee deep in water. Some of the roads leading to Pasay are simply impassable, and the rice fields on all sides are one great lake. A high wind blew over several tents of the Second Reserve hospital.

Manila bay is impossible of navigation by either launches or cascos, and no vessels are leaving the harbour. The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer. The River Pasig and all the other streams are swollen, and the city streets at all low points are covered with water.

MARRIED ON A STREET CAR.

A despatch from St. Joseph, says:—Rev. W. B. Alsbury, of St. Louis, and Miss Lizzie Hartley, of Stockton, Cal. county, Mo., were married while riding on a Union line street car, as it rounded the Krug park loop, this afternoon. The purpose of the young minister and his bride in being married in such a peculiar place was a desire for novelty. Both the bride and groom appeared to enjoy it as much as the spectators.

HORRIBLE PRACTICE.

Knife Duels Carry Off an Appreciable Number of Spaniards Annually.

The frequency of knife duels in the cities of Southern Spain is appalling to foreigners. Among the lower classes every man carries a murderous knife, the blade of which is usually 12 or 14 inches long and of razor-like sharpness. It is called a *facca*. The entire man and boy population carry whistles. These are for the purpose of announcing that a street fight with knives is about to begin. Everybody within hearing when a whistle blows rushes to the scene and is sure to witness the serious maiming if not the killing of one or both combatants. Statistics indicate that for every 100,000 inhabitants there is an average of one death per day resulting from these knife duels. These duels seldom end before at least one of the combatants is dead, as they are always tied to each other, either leg to leg or left arm to left arm. The onlooking crowd gets furiously excited as the fight goes on, and often small fortunes are won and lost on the success or failure of the fighters. The law does not interfere.

PROOF OF THE GERM THEORY.

Consumptives Turned a Healthful Community into Weaklings.

Forty years ago the inhabitants of Mentone and neighborhood were a healthy, happy race, of splendid physique, to whom consumption was absolutely unknown.

Then Mentone became the Mecca of the consumptive. The peasants left their farms and their healthy lives to wait on the invalids. Farmers' wives and daughters became washerwomen, constantly handling clothing impregnated with the germs of consumption. Thousands of consumptives died there, impregnating the soil and the water with the germs of their disease.

As the result, the earth, air and water of Mentone are infested with the tubercle bacillus, and the once healthy peasantry are consumptives almost to a man and a woman. No more complete or startling proof of the truth of the once derided germ theory of disease could well be imagined than this.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

All railway tourists are personally conducted.

Fools never rush in where theatrical angels fear to tread.

The cyclone can raise anything on a farm except the mortgage.

A diamond of the first water is one that has never been in "soak."

Nothing goes as far with a woman as a little masculine remorse.

It's a poor poultry yard that doesn't contain more than three feet.

Some men have such happy dispositions that they never amount to much.

It's a poor baseball player that doesn't make a change of base occasionally.

Advice is about the only thing you can offer some people that they won't take.

Two men trying to entertain one woman is a pretty good example of a silent majority.

About the only difference between a doctor and a physician is in the size of their bills.

Dinner in a prison is usually served in three courses—course bread, rice and coarse vegetables.

The wise man seeks a woman with an independent fortune rather than a fortune with an independent woman attached.

PINCHING FLOWERS.

A peculiar species of climbing plant from Brazil has lately been introduced in the south of England, where it grows freely in the open air. Its flowers are provided with flat, horny plates situated above the nectar cups in the centre of the blossom, and which are called "pinching-bodies." When an insect thrusts its proboscis into the nectar, the plates pinch it fast, and on its departure the insect must either bury off the pollen masses of the flower, or leave its proboscis behind. In the former case, the pollen is likely to reach and fertilize another flower; in the latter, the unfortunate insect, deprived of its proboscis, dies. Sometimes the legs, as well as the noses, of insects are found sticking in the flowers. Only the bumblebee appears to be strong enough always to escape amputation.

ADVICE.

Young man, said the veteran, learn to say—
I know what you are going to tell me, said the high-browed youth who wore a uniform; you are going to advise me to learn to say no.
Not at all. I was about to advise you to learn to say nothing.

PUNISHING A TRAITOR.

What is Dicky pounding his poor billy-goat so viciously for?
Well, Dicky stepped off the porch a minute, and the goat ate up all his flags and tin soldiers.

Success

In business comes when thorough satisfaction is given the public. That's why Nerviline sells so rapidly. Toothache is cured as if by magic. Pain, internal or external, finds a prompt antidote in Nerviline. Try it.

AS PANT'S THE HEART, ETC.

She felt the strong arm of the law, he said, speaking of a woman who had got into trouble.

How delightful! commented the demure young thing.

What is delightful? he demanded in surprise.

To feel a strong arm, she answered softly.

ONE WAS ENOUGH.

Agent—Do you think I could sell your father a lightning rod, little boy?

Boy—Nope; dad's already got one rod an' dat's got enough lightning in it to burn me an' der dawg up wid.

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

A wholesome, nourishing preparation which takes the place of tea and coffee cures indigestion, and all complaints caused by tea and coffee which are poisonous. "Rocko Health Drink" is absolutely pure and is used at your meals instead of coffee. At 10c. package will make 75 cups. Rocko also makes a delicious summer iced drink. For sale by grocers. Ask for it.

A GIFTED GIRL.

How is your new maid, Mrs. Pique? Unusually clever; she can tell a book agent from an old friend of the family every time.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE MODERN CIRCUS.

The origin of the modern circus dates back to about 1770, when Philip Astley, a discharged soldier, gave exhibitions of horsemanship in an improvised ring at Lambeth.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

WHAT DOES HE EVER DO?

Fuddy—You speak about Twigger's friends. Why, he hasn't a friend in the world.

Duddy—My! but isn't that awful? Whom does he get to borrow money from him?

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID MALT

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

A SUSPICIOUS SYMPTOM.

Mr. Bloomfield—Ma, I'm afraid there's something the matter with Rover.

Mrs. B.—Oh, I hope not. Dear, darling little Rover! It would break my heart to lose him. Why do you think there is anything wrong?

Mr. B.—After I had washed him, this morning, he didn't run out and roll in the dirt.

A VENGEFUL THOUGHT.

In some future year, said the citizen with a powerful imagination, "the human race will find the sun extinct. That once glowing orb will cease to shed its rays upon our world. Then what'll we do?"

What will we do? echoed the morose man, who was grinning for the first time in weeks. "That isn't the question. What'll the ice man do?"

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

GROWTH OF MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, now the seventh city of the British Empire, consisted at the time of Queen Victoria's accession of 13 huts.

Hotel Carlslake, European Plan Rooms from \$1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carlslake & Co., Props.

INDIA'S INCOME TAX.

The income tax in India is levied on all incomes of \$165 and upward, and then only one man in 70 comes within its scope.

Pharaoh 10c. Payne, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

ECONOMICAL.

The long lace ties that are so popular are very neat and airy for summer. The careless, graceful bow-knots at the ends are easily put on, and making the ties oneself considerably reduces the expense.

"I have an eloquence without wisdom and wisdom without eloquence," says Franklin, but combine them and they are like the purity, fragrance and strength of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

HARD ON HIM.

Something must be done with those boys of mine at college, exclaimed a staid old citizen. They're wilder than March hares and in hot water all the time.

Oh, well, they're young yet, and you must make allowances.

Make allowances, man? That's what's keeping me poor.

To Ladies.

The face receives the record of daily experience. Constant suffering from corns will mar your beauty. Do not look anxious and discontented, but use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which will extract that sore corn in a day without pain.

GUARDING FRENCH BABIES.

A law has been passed forbidding any one to give solid food of any kind to infants in France. Owing to its low and rapidly declining birth rate, France has awakened to the fact that she must take care of her babies. So low has the birth rate become that it means an annual loss of 20,000 in population.

ROYAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

"My Queen," exclaimed her adorer, timidly, "may I kiss the royal hand?"

"My faithful subject," replied the young woman, with an air of one gently chiding him, "what is the matter with the royal lips?"

LUBY'S

Sold by all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

MOST INTERESTING ANIMAL.

For students of psychology ants are considered the most interesting of animals. To a large number of treatises on them a new one has been added by E. Wasmann, Stuttgart, who shows that ants can be taught to give up instinctive actions by showing them a better way.

MINERAL WOOL.

This material being fire, frost and vermin proof is now being very largely used as a non-conductor of heat, cold and sound in cold storage, public buildings private residences, etc., also for covering steam, hot water, hot air, and cold water pipe. The Eureka Mineral Wool and Asbestos Co., Toronto, will be pleased to send descriptive pamphlet if you are interested.

COMPULSORY ART.

A Visitor—How fond your husband must be of having his portrait painted?

Doctor's Wife—No—he hates it; but those eleven pictures of him you see were made by grateful patients who couldn't pay their bills.

W P C 980

\$5 Tires

Double Tubes, give good service—Send in early—won't last long.

Headquarters for Goodrich Single Tubes, C. & J. Detachable, Morgan & Wright, Biocyte Sundries, Saddles, Tubes, &c.

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ONE NIGHT

Cor. Curie. Ask your druggist for Price 10c.

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The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan \$1.50 & up

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Ideal Leather Polish Will keep your shoes soft as velvet. MADE IN ALL COLORS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Catholic Prayer BOOKS, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Soapalms, Religious Pictures, Stationary, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SAILER & CO., MONTREAL.

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Wash with guard or comb for styling hair. Each Lady's Wash contains 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Berlin Silver Wash for selling 8 doz. Doilies in latest and prettiest design. They sell at 10c. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your wash free. Usual doilies returnable. LINDEN DAILY CO., Dept. 'Z', Toronto.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL. From Liverpool: 22 June..... LAURENTIAN 8 July. 29 June..... NUMIDIAN 15 July. 6 July..... CALIFORNIAN 22 July. 13 July..... FAIRFAX 27 July. 20 July..... PARISIENNE 3 August. The new Twin Screw S. S. Bavarian, 10,000 tons, will sail from Liverpool July 27, and from Montreal Aug. 11. Cabin Passage—\$50.00 and upwards. Second Cabin—\$30.00. Return \$80.00. Steerage—1st Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Quebec—\$23.50. For further information apply to H. BOUQUIER, 77 Yonge St., Toronto, or H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine most disordered stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Strength by Du Barry's Revalenta

which Saves Invalids and Children, and also Restores weakly Infants whose Aliments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests what all other Food is rejected, saves 25 times its cost in medicine.

50 Years Invariable Success, 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Phlegm, Diarrhoea, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Dependence.

Du Barry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castillon, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in this, E., S., W., & N. Send cartage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Bisquit in 1/2 lb. & 1 lb. tins. Agents for Canada: T. J. Green Co., Limited, Toronto.

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HEAVY MACHINE OILS.
ROPE AND PULLEYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A FIRST-CLASS JOB IN

Eavetroughing,
Wire-fencing &
Picture framing

P. S. Second Hand Bicycle
and Binder for Sale

GIVE US A CALL

GEORGE CURLE, CENTRAL HARDWARE

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. John D. Miller Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Meyer pastor.

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

R. C. CHURCH, Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Hahn. Services every Sunday, alternatively at 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

GERMAN LUTHERAN Pastor, P. Wintmeyer Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 6th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

METHODIST—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m. G. Curle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. R. KEEFER, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

C. M. B. A. No. 76—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. J. J. FIDGILL, Sec. A. IRISH ANN, Treas.

C. O. F.—Court Mildmay, No. 156, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGinnis, C. R. M. Fishinger, Secy.

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

A. O. U. W. 416, meets in the Foresters' Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. JOHN MCGAVIN, M. W. J. N. SCHEFFER, R. S.

I. O. F.—Meets on the last Wednesday of each month. J. W. WARR, C. R. W. J. JONES, Sec. Secy.

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

Going South	Going North
Ballin, 7:33	Mildmay, 1:15
Mildmay, 8:15	Ballin, 10:15

Local Affairs

Miss A. Meyer of Buffalo is visiting her parents here at present.

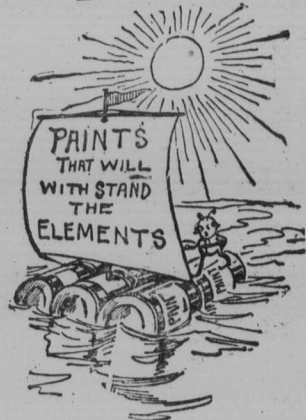
Miss Lavinia A. Meyer took in the occasion to Niagara Falls last Friday. They went a few days with friends in Buffalo.

The voters lists for the Town of Carleton have been printed and are now in the hands of the Clerk. There are 14 names on the list.

Mr. Butler, who for the past few years and a half has been working at J. Steigler's store, left on Wednesday morning for Winnipeg. He has secured a splendid situation with the firm of W. B. Preston & Co., dry goods merchants. John is a young man who can ill afford to lose, and his many friends wish him success.

—Jos. Scheerer of the End concession made a record for himself in the ditch digging line this week. He commenced on Monday morning at 7:15 to dig a ditch 49 rods in length and averaging three feet deep and had the tiles laid at 7:30 on Tuesday evening. There was several hours of rain on Tuesday which delayed the work, but the work was well done. Mr. Scheerer worked by the day, and we venture to say there are few men in the country could have done the job in a shorter time.

Sun Proof Paints



!! If the last paint you used blistered, don't blame the sun—the fault's in the paint. The sun don't hurt.

"Ark Brand" Weather and Waterproof Pure Liquid Paints, because they are made of pure and proper ingredients, properly mixed to cause them to dry hard and smooth. Weather and Waterproof Paints are guaranteed long life, greatest covering capacity and permanence of color.

One dealer in a town has exclusive agency. Manufactured only by THE FRANCIS-FROST CO., LIMITED Toronto, Canada

For Sale by

—Mr. Ezra F. Haist of Hamilton is spending a couple of weeks with friends here. He attends the Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

—John N. Scheffer's horse did a cake walk around the corner the other day, and John's wagon has been at the repair shop ever since.

—The Grand Trunk Company have given 1500 trackmen on their main lines an increase of 10 cents per day. The order took effect on Wednesday morning.

—Fred. Boetger brought his famous Sawyer & Massey traction engine to town yesterday, with two immense loads of wood attached. Fairly good time can be made with this engine.

—Geo. Herring sr., went on a business trip to Owen Sound last Saturday and returned on Tuesday. While there he saw James Cordigly, a former employee at the station here, and says he has fully recovered from the recent serious illness.

—We received this week a copy of the Berlin Telegraph, containing an account of a base ball match between Berlin and Waterloo in which John Englert figures prominently. John and George Englert are managing the Berlin club this year, and Jack heads the list in runs, hits, and errors. He is making a specialty of home runs this year.

—A terrible accident occurred at the farm of Jos. Weishaar, near Ambleside, last Saturday morning to Albert, the fourth son of Peter Diemert of Mildmay. The boy was driving along the road with a hayrake when he met a man on a bicycle, which scared the horse so badly that it ran away, smashing through Weishaar's gate, and ran down the lane to the barnyard. By this time the boy had lost the lines. On reaching the barnyard, the horse ran around a mower three times, when the shaft broke and stuck into the ground, throwing the rake against the fence. The boy still hung on to the seat, and the horse ran through another gate, smashing one wheel off the rake by coming in contact with a gate post, and throwing the boy into the wheel. His feet became fastened and with the weight of the heavy machine on his shoulder, he was dragged about four rods to a manure heap, where the horse became free from the rake. When help came it was found that the boy was unconscious, and they thought he was dead. A rake tooth made a terrible gash above his right eye, cutting right to the bone, and a piece of his scalp half the size of a man's hand torn from his head, laying bare the skull. Drs. Cairnes of Formosa and Clapp of Mildmay dressed the wounds, which required fifteen stitches. If the boy is not hurt internally, or brain fever does not set in, hopes are entertained for his recovery, although it is thought that he may lose the sight of his right eye.

—The game of baseball on Tuesday evening between the Mildmay and Formosa baseball clubs ended in a victory for Mildmay by a score of 9 to 1 and an innings to spare. A good number of spectators were present and everybody seemed well satisfied with the game. The Mildmay team had a strong infield and only one ball was sent to outfield and it was captured. The Formosa boys are good players but failed to connect with the ball. Only two errors were made by the boys and they were excusable. The umpire, J. B. Goetz of Formosa, was unacquainted with the grounds and made several bad decisions, and a little kicking was done. However, the game was free from foul language, and greatly enjoyed by all present. The following is the score:

—A good attendance greeted the lawn social at A. Meyer's last Thursday evening. The lawn was lighted up with Chinese lanterns, and everything was splendidly arranged for the entertainment of those present. The program consisted of songs, recitations, speeches etc. The Meyer quartette appeared several times and always brought forth loud applause. The proceeds amounted to \$20 which will be devoted to making repairs in the Methodist church.

A happy event took place last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Whyte, Elora road, when her daughter, Miss Margaret, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. John Drummond, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Towick. Mr. Alex. Drummond acted as best man, and Miss Annie Whyte assisted the bride through the ceremony which was performed by Rev. S. King of Clifford. A large number of friends of the contracting parties were present and the presents received were numerous and costly. We extend congratulations to the happy young couple.

—Through the handsome series of advertising literature that the Grand Trunk Railway have issued during the present season relating to the Muskoka Lakes District and other regions in the Highlands of Ontario, many applications are being received by the representatives of this progressive railway for further information and copies of the publications. A letter from a lady in Milan, Italy, states that she desires to know more of the beautiful country of Canada with a view to paying the Dominion a visit.

—Yesterday forenoon a team driven by George Nichol of the End, took freight at the train, and bolted down town at a terrible gait. The driver was seated upon an upturned box and was not in a position to pull the horses in. Dr. Wilson, who was waiting for the train to pass, saw the runaway approaching and turned his rig around and started up town to get out of the way, but before going far the wagon struck his rig, but very little damage was done. The team was stopped at Main street corner.

Bad boys. Formosa made no safe hits.

Frank Hoefling surprised himself and the spectators by making the longest drive of the day.

One to nine is better than nothing to nine.

SPECIAL AT STEIGLER'S STORE...

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, sizes 14 to 16, at 40 cents.

Men's all wool half hose, for 15 cents.

Clearing

Gents' ties, reg. 25c, for 15c.

Remnants of Carpets, at 10, 15, 20, 25, and 35cts yard. Reg. 12 1-2, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cts

Parasols will go at Less than Cost...

Just to hand, nice new Plaids in Silk and Wool, of 2 yds each for Waists.

at J. J. Steigler's

Out For Business

We do not intend to let any good thing pass us. When any unusual bargain comes along we gather it in. This not only shows our customers that we do give Bargaining beyond any doubt, but it gives the customer exceptional value.

We have many of these lines in our store, and in fact we distinctly refuse to buy any goods unless the value is A 1.

A few of our cheap lines

- Ladies' Dongola Slippers.....82 cents
- Womens' Fine Lace Shoes..... 95 cents
- Carpet Slippers..... 25 "
- Leather "..... 35 "
- Men's Dongola Congress..... \$1.65
- Bicycle shoes at \$1.25 per pair.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. Up-to-date repairing

Central Shoe Store J. V. BERSCHIT

The Star Grocery...

Is the place where you get...

The Best Ice Cream
Also Soda Water
Ice Cream Soda
Heather Bloom Soda..
Maple Cream Soda, &c.

Although we give special attention to the above, we do not neglect our Grocery business, a full stock of which is always kept on hand at prices to suit the times.

Butter and Eggs Taken.

The Star Grocery. J. N. SCHEFFER.