

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898.

No. 3

Tried and Proven

To be the best preparation on the market for the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and for the purifying of the blood, is what hundreds are saying of

Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier. Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose.

Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package. Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

E. O. SWARTZ, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc.

MONEY to Loan. Office: Up-stairs in Montague Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

OTTO E. KLEIN, Barrister, Solicitor etc.

MONEY to loan at lowest current rates. Accounts collected. Office: Over Merchants' Bank WALKERTON ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon. GRADUATE, Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Absalom St., nearly opposite the Livery stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office: Front rooms over Moser's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating Rink. MILDMAY.

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

SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON. Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hagles & Lount, at the office always occupied by them in Walkerton.

Special attention will be given to Gold-Filling and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the painless extraction of Teeth.

W. H. HUCK, V. S.

MILDMAY, ONT. GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY REGISTRATION. Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Member of the Veterinary Medicine Society. Calls promptly attended to night or day.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon

GRADUATE of Ontario Veterinary College and registered member of Ontario Veterinary Association. Residence Next to Methodist Parsonage, ALBERT STREET, GORRIE, ONT.

Jos. Kunkel,

HORSESHOER AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH Headquarters for New Buggies, Carts and Wagons. BUGGIES REPAINTED Work Guaranteed

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

JOS. KUNKEL!

OPP GAZETTE OFFICE.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

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

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

The Cook Company, Windsor, Ontario.

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 80 standard
Oats..... 21 to 25
Peas..... 5) to 51
Barley.....
Potatoes..... 25
Smoked meat per lb..... 7 to 9
Eggs per doz..... 14 to 14
Butter per lb..... 14 to 14
Dressed pork..... \$5 50 to 6 00

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat..... 80 to 80c bus
Peas..... 50 to 51
Oats..... 24 to 25
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2 80 per cwt.
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 40
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 80
Low Grade..... 80c
Bran..... 50c
Shorts..... 60c
Screenings..... 65c
Chop Feed..... .85 90
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 40
Graham Flour..... \$2 40
Ferina..... \$2 50

The Leading Shoe Store.

is prepared this fall to give special value in

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...

We have bought them right direct from the makers at the lowest prices and are selling them at the

Lowest Cash Price

We never before were able to give better values in all lines. Our experience has taught us the needs of shoe wearers and we have been very careful in selections.

In men's long boots we have just what is wanted for this time of the year. All new, clean stock bought from firms making a specialty of these lines.

Call and be convinced

John Hunstein,

L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail

Harness & Top Works.

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

School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in School Bags, Scribblers, Pens, Stationery, Etc.

While we have added the above lines, we do not neglect our stock of

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES. Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.

MILDMAY Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

Huntingfield

A meeting will be held in Rentz's school house on Tuesday, February 1st, 1898, for the purpose of organizing a beef-riug. All interested will govern themselves accordingly. Meeting called for 7:30.

BELMORE

Mr. Duffy, of Carrick, Sundayed with his son John.

Alex. Terriff is visiting friends in the Alps at present.

Miss Berry, of Huntingfield, spent Sunday in our burg.

Miss Haist, of Brussels, paid Mr. Edwards a visit last week.

W. Chittick who has rented his father's shop is doing good work. Give him a trial.

Mrs. Spoals, formerly Miss H. Terriff, took her departure, to Teeswater last week. We wish her much joy.

The box social, which was a howling success, took the form of a dance and lasted until the wee small hours of the morning.

W. Davidson brought home his newly wedded bride. We admire Watt's choice and hope he may have many happy years before him.

The inhabitants of Belmore were thrown into a state of chaos last Thursday morning by the cry of fire. After investigation fire was seen to be making rapid headway in one of the rooms of Mr. D. M. McDonald's dwelling. The few who were on the scene worked like men and although the fire seemed to be beyond control, succeeded in staying its progress which no doubt would have been disastrous to the village. The fire did considerable damage inasmuch as it destroyed the contents of the one room. Cause of fire unknown.

Lakelet.

A Mr. Irvine, of Drayton, occupied the pulpit here on Sunday.

Mrs. Harvey, of Clifford, is out visiting among the parishioners this week.

Mr. Dulmage runs the two stores yet, and is doing a big business, especially in Gorrie.

Thos. Bennett, the ladder man, is living at "Yattam" at present. He is enjoying life with the "Maid of the Mist." There are many cattle and hog buyers in the country at present. Those two products of the farm bring a grand price at present.

Our I. O. G. T. meets every Tuesday night now. Mr. Garrat, music teacher, of Gorrie, has joined and is a great help to the program.

The weather is very fine these days and the farmers are moving around with logs and grain. This weather would put anyone in good humor.

Miss Ethel Scott and Messrs. R. Hamilton, W. Ferguson, Stanley and Hrebert Mahood are attending the Harriston High School and get home every Friday night.

Mr. Wm. Wade, of Ninga, Man., who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for some time, returned home to-day. Miss Libby Jacques accompanies him and will spend a year visiting her many relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nay, of Ninga, and Mrs. Robert Nay, of Souris, Man., left for Brussels on Tuesday, and will spend some weeks visiting relatives in Brussels, Gaderich and Seferth before returning to their home in Manitoba.

Mr. Isaac Wade who lives west of here has a sale to-day, (Tuesday). Mr. Wade has a lot of stuff to dispose of. He has bought out Mr. Donaghy, of Fordwich, and is going to run a store for a time. Mr. Willie Corbett has rented the farm for a term of years.

Agricultural Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Carrick Branch Agricultural Society was held in the town hall on Wednesday January 12th at one o'clock p. m. John M. Fischer president, acted as chairman. The minutes of the last annual meet-

ing were read and adopted.

The Treasurers report also Auditor's report were read and on motion of Wm. Huck and A. Murat were adopted.

Moved by Andrew Schmidt and Geo. Webber that John M. Fischer be President for 1898.—Carried

Moved by Alex. Murat and James Scott that Wm. Huck be Vice-President.—Carried.

The following are the list of directors for 1898:—Fred Klagus, Neustadt; Geo. Webber, Ambleside; George Riley, Walkerton; George Reinhart, Mildmay; Andrew Schnurr, Formosa; Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; F. X. Beingsinner, Ambleside; Moses Bilger, Walkerton and J. D. Kinzie, Mildmay.

Moved by Wm. Huck and Andrew Schmidt that R. J. Barton be one of Auditors for 1898.

The president John M. Fischer appointed Alex Murat as the other auditor for 1898.

Moved by Wm. Huck and George Webber that Wm. Liesemer be Secy-Treas.

John M. Fischer W. G. Liesemer President. Secy-Treas.

The Directors of The Carrick Branch Agricultural Society held a meeting immediately after the annual meeting.

President, John M. Fischer in the chair.

Directors present:—Wm. Huck, Geo. Reinhart, George Webber, Andrew Schmidt and J. D. Kinzie.

Moved by Wm. Huck & J. D. Kinzie that we hold our annual Fall Show on Thursday September 29.—Carried

Moved by Andrew Schmidt and J. D. Kinzie that the President and Vice-president look after parties not having paid their notes and collect same.—Carried.

Moved by A. Murat and J. D. Kinzie that we give the Secretary-Treasurer a vote of thanks for his services in the year 1897.—Carried.

Moved an adjournment to meet again at the call of the president.—Carried.

Carrick Council

The members of the Council for the year 1898 are as follows:—R. E. Clapp Reeve; John Lints, 1st Deputy Reeve; Martin Schuett, 2nd Deputy Reeve; Moses Filsinger and Conrad Hill, Councilors. All met in the town hall pursuant to notice, and having made their declarations of office and of qualification. The reeve took the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The standing committees for the year are:—

On Roads & Bridges—Clapp, Lints, Schuett, on schools—Lints, Filsinger, Hill, salary—Clapp, Lints, Hill, Finance—Clapp, Filsinger, Hill, Property—Lints, Schuett, Filsinger.

Lints—Schuett—That this council adjourn, and that the salary committee act and fix the salaries for the current year.—Carried.

Report of salary committee received and read, and being as follows:—For Clerk (exclusive that provided for by Statute.....\$150.00

Treasurer.....	90.00
Assessor.....	100.00
Collector of Taxes No 1.....	50.00
" " 2.....	40.00
Auditors each.....	5.00
Deputy Returning officers per day.....	3.00
Poll clerks.....	1.50
Constable per day.....	1.00
Members of B. of Health.....	2.00
Selectors of jurors.....	3.00
Members of Council per day.....	2.00
Road commissioners.....	2.00
Polling booths.....	3.00
Caretaker of Hall and Tp. grounds.....	9.00
and in addition to the above \$9.00 the caretaker is to have the privilege to collect for himself 50 cents for every meeting held in the town hall from any person or party who may use the hall, except for meetings of council, the Agricultural Society, and for the administration of justice.	

Filsinger—Schuett—That the report of the salary committee as now read be adopted.—Carried.

Schuett—Filsinger—That the use of the hall be \$2.00 per meeting to outsiders, and \$1.00 to township's residents, and that the reeve oversee the renting extra fee 50c for caretaker.—Carried.

Schuett—Filsinger, That J. A. Wilson be Medical Health Officer of the Township for the year 1898.—Carried.

Filsinger—Lints,—That the Treasurer E. Siegner, be re-appointed Township treasurer for the year 1898.—Carried.

Filsinger—Hill,—That Jno. O. Miller be re-appointed caretaker for 1898, and and at same salary as last year.—Carried.

Schuett—Lints,—That John O. Miller be authorized to procure 4 cords green wood for Township hall.—Carried.

Schuett—Lints—That Wm. Liesemer be one of the Auditors for the current year.—Carried.

The Reeve then appointed E. O. Swartz as the other auditor.

FINANCE REPORT

The following accounts were recommended to be paid:—

Account of C. Schurter election expenses.....	\$88 20
Mrs Wm. Miller, charity.....	4 00
Jno. Ries 20 8-inch tiles in 1897 10 00	
Fly. Hauck keeping tramp overnight on order of James Johnston.....	50
Con Liesemer, coal oil &c for hall 1 95	
John Schneider hire of horse and cutter.....	75
L A Findlay, printing.....	12 00
R J Barton, paper &c.....	50

By-Law No 1 A D 1898 to pay township officers. By-Law No 2 A D 1898 to appoint Auditors. By-Law No 3 A D 1898 to appoint members of Board of Health, and By-Law No 4 to appoint Township Engineer were read 3 times and finally passed.

Schuett—Hill—That the Clerk advertise for applications for office of township Clerk, Assessor and Collectors, said applications to be disposed of at next meeting of Council. Carried.

Schuett—Filsinger,—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday the 14th day of February next to receive and dispose of the applications for the office of Clerk, Assessor, and Collectors, and to transact general business.—Carried

CHAS SCHURTER, Clerk

Mildmay, December 15th, 1897.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Grand Valley is incorporated.

At Brantford, William Steves, a lad of eighteen years, pleaded guilty to uttering one dollar notes raised to ten dollars and was sent to Kingston Penitentiary for three years.

Mr. Adolphe Mueller of the Berlin High School staff was found dead in his room at the hotel there on Saturday. He was sitting in his chair when found, a book he was reading having fallen on his lap. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

A bad wreck occurred Monday to the combined mail and freight train of the Grand Trunk which resulted in the wreck of four cars. As they were approaching Kincardine and when about 4 miles out the locomotive and first car became disconnected. The engineer went a considerable distance before he saw what had happened, when he slowed up and returned to take up the detached part. He did not reckon on the down grade and as he was passing over the crossing of Huron Terrace road the engine and detached train came together, telescoping two cars and smashing things in general. The passengers in the coach received a bad scare, but nothing worse. The auxiliary arrived at 9 o'clock and about 11.30 had all the debris removed from the track, allowing the late train to pass. The crew has been suspended, awaiting investigation.—Kincardine Review.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Cornwall's new hospital was formally opened on Wednesday.

Brantford is to have a free postal delivery in a few days.

Fire has destroyed one of the C. P. R. steamers on Kootenay Lake.

Burglars stole 12,000 cigars from Clarke's Mountain Hotel on Wednesday night.

William Moore was found dead in his bed at his home in Welland on Tuesday.

The C. P. R.'s half yearly dividend to be paid in February may reach 2-1/2 per cent.

Hamilton fishermen have been granted the privilege of spearing fish in the bay this winter.

The Hamilton Acetylene Gas Machine Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$45,000.

John Hall, private banker of Holland near Winnipeg, has assigned, with liabilities at \$32,000.

Frank Ross, an Italian was sentenced to seven months imprisonment for forgery at Cornwall on Wednesday.

Mr. James Ward a Saltfleet farmer, was thrown from his wagon on Sunday, near his farm gate and killed.

It is reported at Halifax that a new company is about establishing a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool.

Bishop DuMoulin has been advised by his physician to refrain from preaching for a time, owing to the condition of his health.

H. H. Harding, the American forger, arrested at Regina, consents to be taken back. He said he had \$81, but police found upon him \$8,000.

Chas. Moore, a Westminister farmer, has been sent for trial on the charge of setting fire to a vacant building, owned by M. Nemo.

The called reports of the seizure of Hai Naa Island by the French and the requisition of the C.P.R. steamers by the British Admiralty are denied.

Gideon Deguire and Joseph LaLonde have been committed for trial at Montreal on the charge of murdering an Italian in a fight at Coteau du Lac.

Robert McGee, of Guelph township, who was recently released from Toronto asylum, has again been arrested as he has been annoying the neighbors.

Police Magistrate Jelfs of Hamilton has taken proceedings against The Herald and Mrs. John Billings for criticizing his decision in a case of cruelty to animals.

John Gaynor has been given one month's imprisonment and fined \$50, at Carberry, Man., on a charge of sandalizing and robbing himself with intent to defraud his creditors.

Number of models have been received at the Public Works Department, Ottawa, for statues to Queen Victoria and the late Alexander MacKenzie on Parliament square.

Judgment has been given at Hamilton dismissing the Canada Life's appeal against income assessment on its policy-holders' profits; also reducing the assessment of the Street Railway and Gas Companies.

A number of boot and shoe merchants of Hamilton have been summoned to answer charges of violating a city by-law by keeping their places of business open after 7 o'clock in the evening during Christmas week.

John Scott of Owen Sound, is suing a number of citizens for damages for malicious libel in burning his effigy. The defendants had been celebrating the acquittal of a bank clerk whom Mr. Scott unsuccessfully charged with forgery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fire in Norfolk, Eng., on Monday caused \$500,000 damage. Thirteen buildings were destroyed.

Lord Salisbury has written to United States Ambassador Hay in response to America's latest proposals that Great Britain should enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia and Japan to stop sealing, declining to enter into such an agreement.

UNITED STATES.

The Merchants' and Trades' Bank of Brunswick, Ga., has closed its doors.

Col. W. D. Hagar, one of the managers of the Brown's show, is dead at Wauseon, Ohio.

Rev. William Corby, head of the Order of Holy Cross in America, is dead at South Bend, Ind.

Stenographers employed by the defense in the Lutger murder trial at Chicago have gone on strike.

The will of Charles Condit, of New York, leaves \$1,500,000 to charitable institutions and foreign missions.

It is reported at Washington that great distress exists in Cuba, and the American Department of State is taking steps to distribute relief as it is subscribed in the United States.

Under the new act of the United States Congress sealings and articles made therefrom are not allowed to enter the country unless taken at the Pribiloff Islands.

Gustav Thelan, president of the Stock Exchange Bank at El Reno, Okla., and two of the directors have been arrested charged with receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent.

It is reported that H. M. Kersey, of New York, American agent of the White Star Line, has resigned to join

a syndicate of American and British capitalists in a Klondike scheme.

The United States Government's suits against the Armour's of Chicago, for \$1,700,000 in damages for violations of the dairy laws in distributing oleo margarine throughout various States, will be dropped.

GENERAL.

The plague has broken out again in the district of Bombay.

Port au Prince, Hayti, has been partly destroyed by fire. Over 800 houses were burned.

The estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, at Paris, France, amounts to four million dollars. His brother, who gets ten thousand dollars, will protest the will.

The representatives of the powers have refused to permit the Turkish Government to replace 4,500 time-expired troops on the Island of Crete.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, commander of the Royal Irish Regiment in the frontier of India, is reported missing. His horse was found strangled and shot.

The Italian Minister of Finance recommends his Government to establish a bank in New York, to protect his countrymen from being robbed by absconding bankers.

Four of the deputies and others accused of participating in the Panama canal infriugess have been acquitted at Paris and four found guilty. They have not yet been sentenced.

CLOSE AND MEAN.

Being the Story of a Man Who Had His Own Way of Teaching Economy

The patient was doing even better than could be expected, and as the physician noted his pulse, and the clearness of his eye he shoved his chair back with a satisfied expression, and began to talk about something cheerful.

"It's a funny world we live in, when we aren't sick," he said with a smile, at the patient, "and I had a touch of it on my way here. I have a patient at a house where I had one last winter, and I stopped in to see how he was getting along. He is a lad of 17, not very bright, and still quite shrewd as persons of his mental caliber often are, and the man with whom he lives, who is his step-uncle, I believe, is about the closest and meanest old fellow I ever heard of. One day last winter, and it was a cold day, too, I happened to be passing back of the house where he lived, going to see a poor woman in the alley, when I noticed this boy standing in the yard blue with cold. He was stamping his feet and blowing on his fingers, but there was small comfort in that, and I called to him through the alley gate. "What are you doing out here?" I asked.

"I'm economizing," he shivered and smiled as though there was a joke in his mind somewhere.

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I built up a good big fire in the house when Uncle John was away, and when he came back and saw how much coal I had burnt up he got mad and sent me out here to economize for an hour or two. He said he guessed I'd learn how to be more careful of my heat if I got a real good chill clean through."

"Of course," concluded the physician, "I put an end to that sort of economizing in very short order, but I didn't do it soon enough, for the boy was taken down a day or so later and he was sick in bed for three weeks."

SWINDLED THE JEWS.

A German with a Genius for Operation Does Sharp Work in England.

A fraud resembling somewhat the gold brick swindle perpetrated on certain Calgary gentlemen has just been practiced on the pawnbrokers of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and the large cities of England. The presiding demon in the case was a German with a genius for observation. He had noticed that in testing watches the pawnbrokers used their acid only on the stem. So he set to work and had some thousands of watches constructed with gold stems, but otherwise valueless. These he palmed off on the unsuspecting Isaacs and Jacobs and Israels in the second-hand jewellery trade with enormous profits. The prophets in fact, fell into his hands, and they are not likely to forget it. The London detectives are now on the German's tracks.

THE RUSTING OF PAINTED IRON.

It is known that iron, even when carefully covered with a coating of paint, still shows a tendency to rust. This has usually been attributed to minute cracks in the paint caused by the action of cold and heat under whose influence the iron and paint do not expand and contract equally. But experiments in Germany have led to the conclusion that there is another cause at work, namely, that paint when swollen by moisture is pervious to both water and gases. Under such circumstances oxidation can take place beneath it. Paint that contains the largest possible quantity of oil is the best for protecting iron.

EAGLE WEARS A VEIL.

The eagle is able to look at the sun without blinking by means of a thin, semitransparent veil, which the bird can draw instantaneously over its eye. It does not obstruct the

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

THE BEGINNING OF TRADE IN THE FAR NORTH.

Conflicts With the North West Company - End of the Struggle and Amalgamation - Present Status of the Company.

The Hudson Bay Company first came into existence about 1620, though it did not receive royal incorporation under the name it has since been known by till 1670. In that year Prince Rupert, the cousin of the King of England, Charles II., together with certain specified associates, was granted a charter investing the "Hudson Bay Company" with the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined country which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the vast region that poured its waters into Hudson Bay on the straits leading thereto.

The company promptly went to work to establish itself solidly and securely in its territories. Substantial forts and trading posts were built on the Rupert and Nelson Rivers, and a Governor was sent out from England to take charge of them. In these operations the company was greatly assisted by adventurers from New York and Massachusetts, who were already well acquainted with all the details of the fur trade. A very profitable trade was soon established, and within the first twelve years three other fortified posts were established, and the scope of the company's operations correspondingly extended.

All this while Canada, or at least that portion of it now, approximately, comprised of the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, was in the possession of France, and the jealousy of the French traders was naturally aroused by the lucrative traffic being done by an English company in the north. England claimed the Hudson Bay district by right of discovery and possession, but in 1632 the French Governor of Canada, Le Barre, countermanded an expedition fitted out by La Chesnaye against the Hudson Bay Company posts. This expedition captured and burned Fort Nelson, established rival trading posts at different points, and almost wholly ruined the Hudson Bay Company's business for that season. In the following year, however, the French were driven out of the bay and the company's forts made stronger than ever.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUED.

But the struggle continued on the sea, and under the pretext that the company was unlawfully trading in Hudson Bay, Le Barre caused the seizure of one of its ships, laden with a cargo of valuable furs, while on its way homeward through the straits. The vessel was brought as a prize to Quebec, where the crew was kept prisoners for eleven months and afterwards sent as slaves to Martinique, in the West Indies, so as to prevent the news being carried to England. The mate of the vessel, however, managed to escape, reached England, and acquainted the officers of the company with the loss of the vessel.

Le Barre's recall did not end the company's misfortunes at this period. De Bonnaville, his successor in the Government of Quebec, revived the supposed French claims on Hudson Bay, and sent a strong naval force into its waters, which, after a good deal of hard fighting, captured three of the company's forts, three of its ships, and a large quantity of provisions, stores, and merchandise. Fifty non-combatants—men, women and children—were sent to sea in a small vessel, to get to England or elsewhere as best they could, and the remainder were detained as prisoners.

Such were some of the early troubles of the Hudson Bay Company of which history tells. Of their struggles with the Indians and against the hardships of a pioneer life in a land so far removed from the outside world we have as yet no written account.

FIGHT WITH THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY.

One of the most interesting epochs in the history of the Hudson Bay Company was its fight for supremacy with the "Northwest Company," a fight which developed into an open warfare as barbarous as any ever waged by hostile savage tribes. The Northwest Company was formed in 1783, with Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher and Simon McTavish, all Scotchmen, at its head. It re-established the old lines of travel by way of the Ottawa river to Mackinaw, and thence by Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg, and at once commenced to reap a rich harvest of furs. In 1787 the Northwest Company had in its employ 60 clerks, 81 interpreters, 1230 canoe men, and 40 guides.

The principal post of the Northwest Company was at Fort William, on Lake Superior, and from that point all its active operations were directed. There all its grand business parliaments were held; and on occasions of special importance as many as 1200 persons connected with the company, composed of its principal chiefs, its clerks, its factors, and others who also shared in its profits, as well as its mere servants, the voyagers, trappers and canoe men, have assembled to hold high council and to determine on future operations. The heads of this company travelled upward from Montreal in feudal state, attended by a retinue of boatmen and servants.

From Fort William the operations of the company spread out like a fan over

all the North-West. In 1789 one of its agents, Alexander Mackenzie, after-ward knighted for his discoveries, travelled down the noble river that now bears his name, from its source, in Great Slave Lake, to the Arctic Sea; and four years afterward was the first white man to cross the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Range to the Pacific Ocean.

The rivalry between the Hudson Bay Company and the North-West Company was, as may be imagined, exceedingly keen, but so long as the rivalry consisted simply in exertions to obtain the largest quantity of furs, only benefit to the country at large resulted. Unfortunately, the struggle soon assumed a far graver aspect.

A COLONY IS FORMED.

In 1810 Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, a philanthropist, who felt deep compassion for the poverty of his countrymen, established, with the aid of the Hudson Bay Company, in which he was himself largely interested, a colony of Scotch cotters in the North-West-Territories. Ten million acres of land in the neighborhood of the Red River were set aside by the company for the cotters, and all the expenses connected with the settlement were borne by Selkirk. Kildonan was the name given to the village built for the new settlers, and on its site the present City of Winnipeg now stands. Fort Douglas was built to give it protection, and armed with a few light guns.

The new colony was planted in a district which the officials of the North-West Company considered as particularly well adapted for its own sphere of influence, and, notwithstanding that the colonists were their own countrymen, they at once prepared to break the colony up. The Indians were repeatedly urged to assault it, but without success. The red men were more compassionate to the poor settlers than were their own brethren. Then the Governor of the new colony, Miles Macdonell, was arrested on a trumped up charge of having taken a quantity of provisions belonging to the North-West Company, and sent to Montreal for trial.

The infant colony was subjected to the most wanton outrages on the part of the North-West Company's officials and Metis, or half-breeds, whom they instigated to attack the new-comers. The latter were openly fired upon and shot down, houses were broken open and pillaged, the workmen in the fields made prisoners, and their horses and cattle stolen. Finally, the colonists were ordered to abandon their homes or remain there at the peril of their lives. Many fled, and those who remained, to the number of 134, were taken prisoners by clerks and retainers of the North-West Company, who afterward burned down every building in the settlement.

Meanwhile, Selkirk, apprised of the hostility of the North-West Company toward his colony, had proceeded to Canada, and, aided by the Hudson Bay officials, a nucleus of a new Kildonan was collected. Fort Gibraltar, a North-West Company's post, near Kildonan, was captured by surprise and three field pieces and several stand of arms brought back to the new Fort Douglas.

THE RIVALS AT WAR.

This action was the signal for a direct and bitter war between the two rival trading companies. While descending the Qu'Appelle River with a boatload of furs and supplies, the servants of the Hudson Bay Company were suddenly attacked and made prisoners. A Hudson Bay Company post was also captured and destroyed, and preparations were made for another attack on the Red River settlement. A force of Metis and Canadians, under Cuthbert Grant, a Scotchman, suddenly made its appearance before Fort Douglas and demanded its surrender. Governor Semple, with twenty-seven men, left the fort to protect the outlying settlers, and was at once attacked by Grant and his party.

The action which ensued resulted in the slaughter of Semple and twenty of his men, several of whom were scalped and otherwise disfigured.

No quarter was given, and the wounded, among whom was Semple, were all, with the exception of two men, murdered. The surrender of the fort was demanded, with the threat that its feeble remaining garrison would be massacred if any resistance were made. For the second time, the unhappy settlers had to accept the inevitable, and abandon the humble homes they had made for themselves in the wilderness with so much toil and privation.

Selkirk, on learning the fate of his colonists, engaged the services of 100 soldiers of two Swiss regiments recently disbanded in Canada, and adding to the force from the Hudson Bay Company employes, proceeded to the Red River settlement, where he made prisoners of several North-West Company officials and sent them to Toronto for trial. Despite his efforts to secure their conviction, however, the latter were set free. But although the ruthless slayers of Semple and his Scotch cotters escaped punishment in the courts of Upper Canada, a higher court decreed that they should not go unpunished even in this world, for it is recorded in Ross's "History of the Red River settlement," that twenty-six of their number met violent deaths, and "the damning taint of their foul crime," says McMullen in his history of Canada, "clung to the North-West Company until it wholly disappeared from public view, and clings to its memories still."

THE FORTUNE OF THE COTTERS.

Although the Red River settlement was re-established for the third time by Selkirk, ill fortune still pursued the poor cotters. Late on an afternoon in the last week of July, 1818, the sun was suddenly obscured by a vast cloud of grasshoppers, which fell noiselessly upon the earth like a shower of snow; and in a single moment almost every-thing green had disappeared.

The strife between the Hudson Bay Company and the North-West Company was finally put an end to by the English Government. An amalgamation was enforced between the two, under the name of the older corporation, and the separate existence of the

North-West Company. As a result of the amalgamation the stock of the Hudson Bay Company once rose to a premium, and was freed from a disastrous depression, which had become exceedingly lucrative.

Once more the Hudson Bay Company became supreme in the lone north, and all the vast domains of the Canadian North-West, with the exception of the Assiniboia district, where a form of popular government was introduced, continued under the despotic, although paternal, rule of the company's officials. The company's pretensions to a monopoly from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been indorsed by the Imperial Government, and the company speedily set its face against immigration as being injurious to its own special interests. But little news of the North-West was allowed to reach the public ear, being forwarded to the officials in London, and there filed carefully away. The people of the North-West lived by the Hudson Bay Company, and that company was King.

The transfer of the colony in the Red River district to Canada in 1870, and its rapid settlement following the reports of the wonderful fertility of its soil, greatly reduced the prestige of the Hudson Bay Company in the immediate neighborhood of the present city of Winnipeg, but in the still vast tracts to the northward and east and west from ocean to ocean, the Hudson Bay Company is powerful. The head offices of the Company are still in London, and in Canada its representatives may be found in every large city of the Dominion. In its employ there are no fewer than 5,000 persons, while those who are less immediately dependent upon it, but whose business dealings are almost exclusively with this company, number many thousands more.

CARE OF THE PIANO.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that in every house there is a pianoforte, and it is not extravagant to say that only one person in five hundred can take the proper care of this instrument.

It should be placed in a dry room, quite away from possible drafts and not too near a fire. Heat not only tends to warp and crack the case, which, being highly inflammable, is apt to ignite, but any increase or decrease of temperature affects the strings and brings them out of tune, exactly as does excessive dryness or excessive moisture.

Pianofortes should never be kept open, either for dust is just as injurious as dampness, and, in fact, the air is always an enemy to the great mass of strings, the nerves of the instrument.

An upright pianoforte sounds better if placed about two inches from the wall, and sometimes it is an improvement if it is allowed to rest upon glass blocks.

A grand piano should stand with its curved side to the room, and its plain side next the wall. Nothing should be placed on the pianoforte.

No musical people ever put vases and ornaments and books upon this shrine of music, for they rattle, absorb the sound, deaden the tone, and worry the performer. The case and the key-board should be kept free from dust. To make the polish shine, rub the wood with an old soft silk handkerchief, and to clean a pianoforte use warm water, soap, and a flannel rag. Wet the latter, rub it on the soap, and apply it to the pianoforte, a small portion of the surface at a time. Wet a second piece of flannel and wipe off the soap thoroughly, and with a piece of chamois skin rub the place perfectly dry. Wipe the keys off with a damp cloth, followed quickly with a dry one, and if the ivory has become yellow with age or usage, this may be whitened by a good rubbing with fine sandpaper or moist powdered pumice stone.

Persons who grumble at the expense of a pianoforte ought to know that the instrument is a most complicated piece of workmanship. A grand pianoforte, which appears to be a solid mass, is composed of tiny strips of wood laid together—sometimes twenty layers—like a jelly cake, glued together and then veneered. The wood has to be carefully selected and seasoned for many months and every part is finished separately, numbered, and then put together. When the materials are at hand, six months are occupied to make a good instrument. The softly padded hammers of felt generally come from Paris, and are, with all the rest of the mechanism, very expensive. Another fact which adds to the costliness is that no machinery is employed in a piano factory, for everything must be done by a skilled eye, a trained mind and careful fingers. The few hints given above will contribute greatly toward keeping this representative of labor and money in good condition.

LIMBLESS FROM BIRTH.

A strange sight was witnessed yesterday in the Southwestern Police Court, London, Eng. An elderly man, armless and legless was carried into the witness box by a policeman, who held him as though he were a baby, while he made an application to the Magistrate for an extension of time under an ejectment order from the Court. Mr. Marsham asked him how he came to be so afflicted, to which the helpless man replied that he was born so. He got his living by making beaded ornaments with his mouth. His Worship allowed him a few additional days to find fresh accommodations.

TESTING STEEL BULLETS.

A new method of testing steel bullets has been devised in Germany. The balls are dropped from a fixed height on to a glass plate set at an angle. If properly tempered they rebound into one receptacle; if they are too soft they drop into another.

Endurance.

BLESSILY CRIPPLED RHEUMATISM.

Neither Hand or Foot and
Dressed—The Doctor
Cure Was Impossible,
He Attends to His Business To-Day.
From the Milbrook Reporter.

Rheumatism has claimed many victims and has probably caused more pain than any other ill affecting mankind. Among those who have been its victims few have suffered more than Mr. G. W. Coon, now proprietor of a flourishing bakery in Hampton, but for a number of years a resident of Pontypool, when his severe illness occurred. To a reporter who interviewed him Mr. Coon gave the following particulars of his great suffering and ultimate cure: "Some seven or eight years ago," said Mr. Coon, "I felt a touch of rheumatism. At first I did not pay much attention to it, but as it was steadily growing worse I began to doctor for it, but to no effect. The trouble went from bad to worse, until three years after the first symptoms had manifested themselves I became utterly helpless, and could do no more for myself than a young child. I could not lift my hands from my side, and my wife was obliged to cut my food and feed me when I felt like eating, which was not often considering the torture I was undergoing. My hands were swollen out of shape, and for weeks were tightly bandaged. My legs and feet were also swollen, and I could not lift my foot two inches from the floor. I could not change my clothes and my wife had to dress and wash me. I grew so thin that I looked more like a skeleton than anything else. The pain I suffered was almost past endurance and I got no rest either day or night. I doctored with many doctors, but they did me no good, and some of them told me it was not possible for me to get better. I believe I took besides almost everything that was recommended for rheumatism, but instead of getting better I was constantly getting worse, and I wished many a time that death would end my sufferings. One day Mr. Perrin, storekeeper at Pontypool gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. I did so somewhat reluctantly, as I did not think any medicine could help me. However, I used the pills, then I got another box and before they were gone I felt a trifling relief. Before a third box was finished there was no longer any doubt of the improvement they were making in my condition, and by the time I had used three boxes more I began to feel, in view of my former condition, that I was growing quite strong, and the pain was rapidly subsiding. From that out, there was a steady improvement, and for the first time in long weary years, I was free from pain and once more able to take my place among the world's workers. I have not now the slightest pain and feel better than I felt for seven years previous to taking the pills. I thank God that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in my way, as I believe they saved my life, and there is no doubt whatever that they rescued me from years of torture.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. (In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good.")

CROWDING THE MOURNERS.

Mr. Konset—Don't you think husbands are terribly aggravating at times?

Mrs. Konset—Oh, very; especially when they ask whom you think you would have married if you hadn't married them.

HIS THEORY.

First Footpad—This is a dandy watch of mine. Did yer notice me monygram?

Second Footpad—Yes. Did you an' the feller that used to own the watch have the same initials?

"A Man's a Man for a' That."

Even if he has horns on both feet. But he is a stronger, happier and wiser man if he uses Putnam's Painless Corn Extra-tor and gets rid of the unsightly corns, painlessly and at once.

NOT WHAT HE SEEMED TO BE.

My poor man, I have nothing for you. Why don't you—
"Poor notion! I've got dollars to your cents! I'm, just back from the Klondike, and I'm lookin' for my sister. Are you the slim-legged little whippersnapper she married?"

THAT NEEDS AN EXPLANATION.

Trivet—I believe in giving the devil his due.
Dicer—But why do you make him a preferred creditor?

WELL SUPPLIED.

Tourist—Are there any distinguished citizens here?
Resident—Distinguished? Stranger, we've got the two champion checker players of Beeswax County right here in this town?

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is going to Africa to Try and Convert Heathen.

The average Prince is usually a gay young blade, but Prince Oscar of Sweden is a rare exception. Not only has he devoted the greater part of his life to evangelical work, but it is now announced that, accompanied by his equally pious wife, he will invade the jungles of Africa and spread the Gospel among the benighted heathen.

Prince Oscar, although the second son of the King and Queen of Sweden, is not a Prince at all. He sacrificed his title when, in 1888, he married Miss Ebba Munck.

Ebba Munck, who is of patrician birth, was chosen maid of honor to the Crown Princess, and, although three years older than Oscar, their meeting was almost a case of love at first sight. She was engaged to be married to Count Valdemar von Rosen, a young army officer, who was not altogether sympathetic with her religious views. Consequently released the Count, and Prince Oscar, a blonde giant, standing six feet and six inches in his stocking feet, began to pay her assiduous court. The King and Queen were strongly opposed to the match, and Miss Munck left the royal household, becoming a nurse in the Queen's Hospital.

Despite all opposition, the marriage took place, the Prince according to law, renouncing all the pomp which was his by right of birth. Since then Oscar and his wife have never been seen in royal circles.

Within the last year they have associated themselves with the Salvation Army, and have been conducting open air meetings in the streets of Stockholm.

And, now, according to recent cable despatches, this strange pair of religious enthusiasts purpose to go as missionaries to Africa.

Promotion of General Happiness.

Is secured by Nerviline—the great nerve-pain cure. The highly penetrating properties of Nerviline make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, lumbago, etc. We heartily commend it.

HIGHEST COST OF A CABLEGRAM.

Sixteen thousand dollars is the record price paid for a cablegram, that price having been paid for a message sent by Mr. Henniker Heaton to Australia in behalf of the British parliament. Reuters's account of the murderer Deeming's trial, 4,000 words, cost \$5,000. An 1,500-word dispatch from London to Argentina cost \$7,500. The most expensive private message so far is that sent by the King of Italy to the duke of Abruzzi at Rio Janeiro, informing him of the death of his father, the late Duke of Aosta, which cost \$2,670.

SOCIAL FAUX PASS.

Next time I'm going out to Beverly's I'm going to take a campstool with me.

What for?
Last time I went I sat down on a little thing that turned out to be a tea table.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS CORNEY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MEANS FOR PUNISHMENT.

Willie—That Bobby Brown is a reckless feller.
Tommy—What's he done?
Willie—Gave his mother a pair of slippers for Christmas.

W P C 901

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Apples, Poultry, Eggs, in good demand.

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GOLD RINGS FREE! We will give one half-round ring, 15K Rolled Gold plate a warrant, to anyone who will sell 1 doz. Indestructible Lamp Wicks (need no trimming) among friends & relatives, each. Write us and we will mail you the Wicks. You sell them and send us the money and we will mail you the Ring. STAR CHEMICAL CO., Box 578, Centerbrook, Conn.

THE FAMOUS ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE Most widely attended in America. For Illustrated Catalogue (9th year), ADDRESS—**ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.C.A., BELLEVILLE, - - - ONT.**

DR. GOODE'S PAINLESS PENNYROYAL PILLS A Specific for Female Complaints, are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of nature's effort. They at once ease the pain and restore natural and healthy action of the ovarian vessels. For young and developing womanhood they exert an remedy which can be used. They are compounded solely from the active principles of vegetable substances, and are perfectly safe and reliable. Ask your druggist for them, and if he does not keep them in stock he can procure them for you. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or 6 for \$5.00. Wholesale Agents, **The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, Toronto.**

Full Weight is Guaranteed in Every Packet of—

MONSOON Indo Ceylon Tea.

25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound, Black and Mixed. All Grocers.

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Intelligent ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with greatest and very PROFITABLE employment. Industry is the essential NECESSARY to secure GOOD REMUNERATION. Can give the address of representative who has just cleared \$10 in 21 DAYS. \$5 can be made right AT your own HOME.
J. L. NICHOLS & CO.,
33 Richmond West, Toronto.

Best watch on earth, \$1.25; our celebrated 20th century watch; American movement; warranted five years. Equal as timekeeper to any \$25.00 watch; nickel case, six in. wind, pendant set, finely finished dial, sunk second hand; received highest gold medal awards at American and European International Exposition; patented the world over; just a watch which sells anywhere for \$4 to \$5; agents make big money by selling it; one agent sold 22 in a single day; will send sample to any address on receipt of price: 5 for \$7, 12 for \$12; 6 or more sent C. O. D. if sent with order; for \$2 I will send watch and handsome rolled plate chain warranted to wear five years, and all money will be returned if you are not satisfied with your bargain. Fred M. Mason, box 123, Madison square, New York city.

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A PIG WITH TWO TAILS?
— IF SO, WRITE —
**W. C. HARRIS, METAL
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Ingredient.**

**Makes
Startling
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**Bright's
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Disease.**

**Sciatica,
Inflammatory
Rheumatism.**

**Old Chronic Disease
Lurking in Your System,
KOOTENAY WILL DRIVE IT OUT**

The way that Kootenay takes hold of old chronic cases of Rheumatism, and rids the system of the lurking poison upon which the disease exists, the endorsement by well-known clergymen, physicians and hospital executives of its cures, leads past all doubt as to its power to cure this disease.

The New Ingredient, that works so marvelously in searching out stubborn and chronic rheumatism, is just as effectual with most any other chronic disease. Hopeless cases of Bright's Disease yield to its influence, Eczema, in extreme forms where eruptions have existed from head to foot are in its records of cures. Pale, haggard and emaciated people, whose frames are all angles and curves, unrefreshed by sleep, troubled by indigestion and nervousness, round up in health through the use of Kootenay Cure.

I, Wm. H. Wm., residing at 47 Hughson Street North, in the City of Hamilton, do solemnly declare that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years, and at different times confined to the hospitals both in Hamilton and Toronto. Was discharged from the Hamilton hospital after eleven months' treatment, and on the 15th of January last I was told that they could do nothing for me. When leaving there I was scarcely able to walk. I tried a number of so-called cures; had my feet covered with fly plasters under directions of a physician, but got gradually worse. On the 13th day of this month, after taking two and one-half bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, I threw away my stick which I had been compelled to use for support, and am now a healthy man, free from all pain, after seven years' suffering. On Tuesday last I was on my feet for eighteen hours steadily without any bad results. I am now able to attend to my work regularly, which frequently necessitates my hands being in water for hours. I consider Kootenay the most wonderful blood medicine and Rheumatic Cure ever known. Wm. H. Wm.
Declared before Notary J. W. Nesbitt.
July 17, 1896.

If not obtainable of your dealer, will be forwarded, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, by addressing **S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., Limited, Hamilton.** Send for Chart Book free.

**Torturing
Rheumatic
Pains.**

**Agony.
Wrenched
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**Hopeless
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By
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.....CEYLON TEA
Send for try it. Then you will thank us. Lead packages 25, 40, 50 & 60c. Leading grocers



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42 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO.

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**SOFT, CLOSCY,
PLIANT
SILKEN
TRESSES,**



**LADIES
PRAISE
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The following ladies have kindly permitted us to refer to them. They have used Amberine, they know its worth, and they recommend it highly:—

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- Miss E. Patterson, Hess St. N., Hamilton.
- Mrs. Alfred Jordan, Hill St., London.
- Miss I. V. Ryckman, Hughson St. S., Hamilton.
- Miss Eva Dickson, Young St., Hamilton.

Are the pride and glory of lovely woman. Amberine cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, itching, harshness or brittleness, and makes the hair as beautiful as in youth.

GROWS A NEW CROP OF HAIR.

SWORN EVIDENCE:
DOMINION OF CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Middlesex, To Wit: I, Henry Amos Plastow, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Water Works Inspector:
Do solemnly declare that I have used the "Amberine Hair Producer," manufactured by Messrs. Job Cook and Company, of No. 55 Wellington Street, in the City of London, Canada, since the 15th day of April, 1897. It has stopped the itching of the scalp, stopped the hair from falling out, removed the dandruff, and has brought out a thick crop of hair where my head was entirely bald before I commenced using their preparation. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1897."
Declared before me at the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, this 11th day of October, A.D. 1897, all which I certify under my notarial seal.
E. T. BERRY, a Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario. H. A. PLASTOW.

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one column.....	\$50	\$30	\$15
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 Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.

L. A. FINDLAY.

The Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario

If any proof were needed of the great improvement which has taken place in every department of Agriculture in Ontario, during the last few years, it would be found in a comparison of the Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of that Province, just issued, with a report of agriculture 20 years ago. The Report in question is a most excellent one, covering all departments of farming, and is, without doubt, the best and most practical publication ever printed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The ground covered by the Farmers' Institute system is now pretty generally known. It aims to provide a common meeting ground for all classes of agriculturists, and in order to suit all the different branches of farming, the meetings are made of a varied character. To the President of the Ontario Agricultural College is due the honor of inaugurating and organizing the first Institutes. They are the direct outcome of the work carried on at Guelph, being an attempt to give the agricultural community the benefit of the results of the work done there.

The growing importance of the Institute system soon made it apparent that, successfully as it had been conducted from the College, in order to produce the best results, it was necessary to put it under the care of an energetic man who could devote all his time to it. This was done in 1894 and the Minister of Agriculture selected as the first Superintendent, Mr. F. W. Hodson, who has shown special capabilities for the work required, thus fully justifying the Minister's selection.

The attendance at the local Institute meetings during 1896-7 has been most encouraging. In 1885, the first year of Institute work in Ontario, 12 meetings were held and 2,508 persons attended the sessions. Last season 659 meetings were held, and 125,177 persons attended, while 3,277 addresses on agricultural topics were delivered, and 15,452 persons paid their membership fees. During the previous season, a most successful one, 102,461 persons attended the meeting, 2,637 addresses were delivered, and the total membership was 12,384. The increase all round 1896-7 over the year previous is thus very pronounced. The average attendance per meeting has been about 400, while at some it has run as high as 1,200. The South Waterloo belongs the credit of having the largest membership, 465 in all, its nearest competitor being North Hastings with 390 members. An interesting feature in the present Report is that it contains the first annual report of the first Women's Institute formed in Ontario. It is in connection with the South Westworth Institute, and promises to be the forerunner of several others.

A most gratifying fact in connection with the excellent work done by the Institutes is that it is carried out at such a trifling cost to the community, and with such moderate grants from the government. The results are therefore, all the more satisfactory, and particularly so, inasmuch as the benefits are far reaching, not being confined to members of the Institute only. Any one can attend the meetings, while a copy of the annual report of the Superintendent, which contains the cream of all the papers read at the various meetings, can be obtained from the Secretaries of the local Institutes.

The papers in the report to hand are most conveniently arranged under the several departments of the farm with which they are concerned. Lack of space prevents me giving extracts from them, and we can only mention a few of the writers and their subjects. Lt. Col. McCree, Guelph, treats of the important question of "Cattle Forage Crops". Mr. I. P. Roberts, of Council Bluffs,

writers, R. A. Lehmann showing "How to build an octagon silo". How to assure a water supply for crops", is demonstrated by J. B. Reynolds, lecturer in agricultural physics at Guelph, while W. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., discourses on "Bard building".

There is a very able paper on "Tuberculosis" by F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist of the Ontario Agricultural College, while dairymen will be interested in "Parturient Apoplexy in cows", by Prof. Reed of the same college. Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa experiment station writes on "Points of excellence in beef cattle". Among the articles on "Horse breeding" may be mentioned those of Prof. John A. Craig, Rice Lake, Wis., consin, and Robert Ness, Howick, Que. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, gives useful information on "Feeding work horses and colts". Those interested in Dairying, Horticulture, and Poultry will find some very practical papers on those subjects.

New and important branches of farming treated of in this Report are Forestry and fish culture. In the latter department there are articles by three Canadian specialists, Dr. G. A. McCallum, chairman of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission; Prof. E. E. Prince, General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada; and Edward Harris, Port Dover.

The total number of pages in the Report is 280, and of these 240 are devoted to selected papers on farm subjects. The Agricultural department covers 60 pages; articles on live stock occupy 50; 20 pages treat of Dairying, 14 of Horticulture, and 13 of Forestry; Poultry have 6, Good Roads 4, and Entomology 33; while fish culture takes up 14, the home department 6, and general farming topics, that do not come under other headings, 20. Every one who has not received a copy of this report should apply for one at once to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, and also become a member of the local Institute so as to get all the reports sent to members.

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 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Andrew Teskey, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Teskey, of the Village of Mildmay, of the Township of Carleton Place, in the County of Bruce, blacksmith, carrying on business as a blacksmith in the said Village of Mildmay, Township of Carleton, County of Bruce, has made an assignment under E. S. O. 1887, Chapter 131 and amendments, of all his estate, credits and effects to the undersigned, John Hillhouse, of the Village of Mildmay, in the County of Wellington, for the benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the said John Hillhouse, Elora street, in the said Village of Clifford, on

Friday, Jan. 21, 1898,

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors and fix their remuneration, and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claim with the Assignee, with the proof and particulars thereof required by the said Acts on or before the day of such meeting.

And notice is further given that after the said 21st day of January 1898 the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the Debtor among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have notice.

Dated at CHESHAM, this 13th day of January 1898.

CATARRH
 Mrs. Dobell, of London, Ont.,
 Cured for 25 Cents

Doctors Could Help, but Couldn't Cure—
 Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Released the Prisoner, and To-day She is as Well as Ever—She Says it is a Great Remedy

"Yes, I am Mrs. Dobell," said a comely, pleasant-faced woman at her home on Horton street to a News reporter to-day, "and I will very gladly tell you what you want to know. About three years ago my husband was very ill, and I had frequently occasion to rise in the night and go for a doctor or to the druggist. In my hurry I often neglected to properly clothe myself, and contracted several heavy colds, which turned at last to chronic catarrh. I tried doctors, who helped me, but did not cure me, and several special catarrh medicines. I was relieved but not cured. I was suffering intolerably when Mr. Shuff recommended me to try CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, and it began at once to help; and in about two months had entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this remarkable medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh." The blower included is a great help to sufferers.

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

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

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Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence, Consumption and an early grave.

It has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine ever. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphorine; it cures. Price 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Before and After

From a leading Chatham Manufacture
 Major City
 Co-operation.
 R. T. PHILLIPS, Prop.

Dear Sirs—Some time ago I was treated by one of our best City physicians, and the treatment I was subjected to, nothing but break and milk which I could not agree with me and I tried a bottle of your Sloan's Indian Tonic and at once began to improve and it has made a permanent cure in my case. I can now partake of any food no matter how strong, and experience no distress after eating.

I have recommended it to several people and in every case it has given grand results and a bottle of it should be in every household.
 Yours very truly,
 R. T. Phillips.

Indigestion Permanently Cured.

St. Williams, Co. Norfolk, Oct. 19, 97.
 Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Sloan's Indian Tonic has caused a most remarkable change in my condition. For two years I have suffered from indigestion and weakness and not finding relief from any other medicine until your agent came here one day and advised me to try Sloan's Indian Tonic. I did so and have used four bottles. It has made a great change in my life and I can now rest with ease and comfort. I believe Sloan's Indian Tonic is the best medicine in the world.

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Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

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ally well held.

Export Cattle—There continues some desultory buying to make up for shipment to the old country via St. John N.B. Good steers fetch 3½c to 4c and bulls 3½ mostly.

Butchers' Cattle—There were some loads bought for the new abattoir at prices ruling from 3½ to 3¾c. About a couple of carloads were made up for Montreal at 3c to 3¼c, the latter for choice. A few fancy butchers' cattle for immediate killing brought close upon 4c. Common cattle are dull at \$2.80 to \$3.20 per cwt. There are some half-fat feeders being picked up by distillery men and farmers at about 3½c. A few short keep cattle are wanted.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep continue quiet at 3c to 3½c per lb. Lambs are firm, selling at \$4.50 to \$4.80 per cwt. For butchers' sheep there is a quiet request at \$3 to \$4 each.

Calves—Choice veals are wanted. Not many in. Prices ruled from \$2 to \$3 each.

Milk Cows and Springers—Dairy men were in numerous attendance. They are looking for newly-calved cows and well-forwarded springers. Prices rule high at \$25 to \$47 each. Not many offered.

Hogs—All sold and the market remains firm. Choice singers fetch 5½c, weighed off the cars, light and heavy \$4.50 to \$1.65.

Attacked By Florida Alligators

Narrow Escape of a Colored Baptizing Party On the St. John's River in Florida.

OVIEDO, Fla.—The negroes at White Mound, on the St. John's River, are excited over an attack made on a baptizing party on Thursday by alligators, and the narrow escape the converts had. The minister, the Rev. James Stewartson, has several wounds on his person to show for it.

The party, numbering fifteen, seven of whom were converts, went down to the cove near nightfall. The converts were clothed in white and ready for the immersion. The old minister waded out with them and had dipped three when some dogs came along and got fighting. Suddenly two big alligators crawled out of the mangrove bush and plunged into the crowd.

The minister bravely stood his ground, keeping up a great splashing, while the converts made for the shore, but their water-soaked garments made their progress slow. One of the reptiles caught a woman by the dress and pulled her down. She screamed and the minister plunged to her rescue. The alligator let go and came at him open mouthed. The minister dodged, but the alligator caught him by the arm, making an ugly wound. The preacher stuck his fingers into the creature's eyes, compelling it to loosen its hold.

But again it came at him, this time seizing his vestment and dragging him under. His flock came to his aid, and two of them with big pine knots began belaboring the reptiles.

The fight was furious for a few minutes. Finally Stewartson got loose and started shoreward.

Both alligators then plunged through the crowd, snapping right and left and nipping several of the men. The minister's dress was nearly torn off before he reached the shore.

At this juncture a party of hunters came along and they began a fusillade, driving off the alligators, so that the party got safely to shore.

Stewartson had to be carried home. Several of the others were hurt in the fight and all were more or less bruised. It is thought that the barking of the dogs brought the alligators out.

These man eating monsters, brought along to please the children, can be seen alive and kicking in Florida on Wheels, a Rolling Palace from the Land of Flowers, with an official Florida State Fair seal to exhibit here at the P. R. Depot.

If you wish to see this Truckee Wo... you da!

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Dr. Chase's Ointment Will Cure Them at a Cost of But 60 Cents.

Piles, scrofula, eczematous eruptions, scald head, salt rheum and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. "I had protruding piles for ten years," writes H. H. Sutherland, commercial traveller, of Truro, N.S.; "tried many remedies, and had doctors operate. It was no use. Was completely laid up at times. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me by Mr. Brennan, of the Summerside, P.E.I., Journal. I tried it, and one box completely cured me."

Mr. Statia, the editor of the Streetsville, Ont., Review, gives this unsolicited testimonial under date of Nov. 6, 1895: "Half a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured my daughter of eczema. That was six months ago, and there has since been no reappearance of the disease."

T. Wallace, blacksmith, of Iroquois, Ont., was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years. "I tried every remedy that came out in vain," he writes, "until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was a godsend. One box cured me."

All dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto. Price 60c.

Linseed and turpentine are every mother's household remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung affections. Dr. Chase has disguised the taste and made the remedy pleasant to take. Large bottle only 25c.

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- Art Muslin, bleached and colored.
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In staple Dry Goods our Stock is the Best. Dried Apples Wanted, also Tallow and Dry Pork. Produce of all kinds taken.

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IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
CURES CONSTIPATION

GREAT TWEED SALE!

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700 Remnant of Tweed

bought at 50c on the \$, and will be put on sale

MONDAY, JANUARY 10

- How we will give you a few of the bargains
- 25 Remnants in 2, 4, 5 and 6 yd ends, regularly sold at 35c our price 19c per yard,
- 50 Remnants, would be extra value at 50c per yard, going on sale at 33c per yard.
- 75 Remnants, good value at 65c per yard, going on sale at 39c per yard.
- 45 Remnants, good value at 68c per yard, going on sale at 42c per yard.
- 100 Remnants Fine Tweed, sold everywhere @ \$1.00 per yd going on sale at 55c per yard.

We have also a lot of ends of Dress Goods which we will clear below cost to make room for Spring Stock. This is our way of telling you what we are doing—plain.

Matter-of-fact-way

and we want you to accept it as such in the midst of the strenuous efforts now being put forth to boom or push trade. We shall be careful in our methods and statements. We never want a disappointed customer. We advertise what's so and not what's not so. It is our desire to state things moderately and truthfully and our aim shall be to perform even more than we advertise.

J. D. MILLER, MILDMAV.

NELSON AND INVASION.

THE INVADER MUST BE STOPPED AT THE SHORE.

Plans That Were Made to Meet and Check Napoleon - The Lesson For To-day I Draw From Them.

The following article on the possible invasion of Great Britain is taken from the London Daily Mail:

That Nelson and Wellington, and all other thoughtful fighting men, always made up their minds that war should at all hazards be kept at some distance from our own shores is a fact that should not need proof. At the present time, however, there is a curious sort of vagueness in the acceptance of the postulate.

The expenditure of large sums on inland fortifications, no less than the often-suggested project of turning London into an enormous citadel prepared for a siege, leads to a sad hypothesis. "We cannot prevent an enemy from landing in force" - this is the precise phrase in many a man's mouth - "therefore, we must prepare for a campaign on shore."

No doubt there is a secret plan for resisting the invader near the coast - yet, not only the embodied idea we have quoted, but other circumstances seem to suggest doubts of its success. The theory upon which the autumn manoeuvres for two successive seasons, near the coast, seem to have been based, is, that an enemy has landed in force, and captured considerable towns, the consequence being that

AN INLAND CAMPAIGN

has to be carried on, with somewhat problematical results. The public perceives only that the defending force is fighting a retreating battle; what might happen in the wake of the fight is not imagined at all.

Of course, the hypothesis of actual calamity - for such the capture of Folkestone or Hastings would certainly be - is only an excuse for carrying out autumn manoeuvres, where useful instruction is obtained, as well by troops as by commanders.

Nevertheless, the fiction is somewhat disagreeable, and it would be regrettable if civilians should be led to think of the conquest of a coast town by a marauding enemy as a trifle. The reality would be sufficiently appalling, and the consequent panic widespread, and perhaps fatal in results.

It is very true, we have no Napoleon threatening us, as in 1801 and 1805; and the Governments of Europe do not seem to have any plans of combination against us. But several Great Powers have armaments of prodigious dimensions; and

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PREPARE

in peace time against the results of foreign revolution and cataclysms caused by the clash of vital interests. In the year 1801, whether in reality or only in pretence, the great Napoleon menaced this country with invasion, and the Government thought it prudent to allay public apprehensions by entrusting our defence to Nelson, who immediately conceived the same idea as did the Duke of Wellington in 1847 - namely, that if invasion were really intended, London would be the objective, and that the enemy would try to land at points on the coast within the easiest reach of this capital.

The Thames, and the "flats" near the mouth of that river, were, of course, the first things to be looked after; but like Wellington, in 1847, Nelson, in 1801, conceived that many places on the coast of Kent and Essex, would have to be carefully looked after.

Nelson's plans are explained in Captain Mahan's recent work, and can be easily referred to. He expected that Boulogne would be the centre of the western attack, but that another attack, viz. on the Thames flats and the coast of Essex, would be made from ports on the Netherlands, Flushing, Ostend, and also from Dunkirk. His design was to attack

THE PREPARED FLOTILLAS.

If possible, in their ports, or on their leaving them, or en route to our coasts, by an English flotilla of similar kind, assisted by gun-boats, etc. Sea-volunteers - called Sea-Fencibles at that time - were to man the flat boats and fast rowing boats.

What concerns us most in this article is the idea which dominates his plans: note this passage in his instructions to the several captains under him - "Nelson's Despatches," vol. iv, 1801.

"I am confident," says he, "if our seafaring men do their duty, that either the enemy will give over the folly of the measure, or, if they persist in it, that not one Frenchman will be allowed to set on British soil." It is therefore necessary that all good men should come forward on this momentous occasion to oppose the enemy, and more particularly the Sea-Fencibles, who have voluntarily enrolled themselves to defend their country afloat, which is the true place where we ought to be defended, in order that the horrors of war may not reach the peaceful shores of our families."

Like the Duke of Wellington, Nelson, knowing what was really meant by invasion, seems to paraphrase the great soldier's famous assertion - "By land they must not be allowed to land!"

"Whatever plans be adopted," says

Nelson, in the memoranda to the Admiralty, quoted by Captain Mahan "the moment the enemy touch our coast, be they where they may, they are to be attacked by every man afloat or on shore; this

MUST BE UNDERSTOOD.

Never fear the result!" An opinion was some time ago put forward by the writer of these remarks that the Volunteers not only on the coast of Sussex, Kent, and Essex, but also those of London and other places, might find recreation and instruction in studying-preparations for defence of places suggested by the Duke of Wellington's well-known letter. It does not appear, however, that the Volunteers have as yet altogether accepted the notion that the only place where they have any chance of having any actual fighting, or of winning any laurels, is on the sea shore.

And yet that sea shore is their post of honor - for inland campaigns are out of the question and would be the direst of misfortunes to this nation. Perhaps it will be necessary to consider Sir John Colomb's proposition - namely, the creation of "Sea-Fencibles," under the title "Royal Marine Artillery Volunteers." Sir John's proposition probably included colonial defence. With that matter we have here no concern. The duties of this new defensive force would, of course, be somewhat amphibious. They would take the place of the "Sea-Fencibles," of Nelson's day - a body, by the way, which did not answer the call with the promptitude expected of them - but probably the substitute proposed, would be better organized, and thus every point dangerously near the metropolis would be secure from sudden surprise.

And let us be sure of this. "The invader," if ever he appeared, would come like a thief in the night - probably after the manner anticipated by Wellington.

The employment of what we should call railway artillery would secure many important points and save us from the expensive and rather detrimental construction of forts. Guns would only be brought into action actually wanted. No doubt these very valuable new forces would know all the various points where an enemy might attempt a landing, and what would have to be done at a moment's notice. The rest of the Volunteers' arriving pell-mell, when the alarm is given, would be more ready than they are now for the invasion which would resemble. The threat of invasion would create the same panic as occurred in the days of Elizabeth, and also in 1801 and 1805. But, with a properly planned coast defence, inland fortifications would be unnecessary, and all fears for the safety of London idle.

Some brilliant object lessons in river defence were recently carried out in the Thames district by the highly scientific and distinguished general in command. It seems probable that the general's views are identical with those of Wellington and Nelson - especially in the matter of obstinately disputing an enemy's attempt to land. And this idea is, no doubt, in the minds of every general and admiral in the British service.

BE NATURAL.

Following is a bit of social philosophy from a small village: "One reason why so many girls and boys, men and women, too, are uninteresting - common - is because nearly everybody tries so hard to be like somebody else rather than to be content to remain himself or herself in life. In nature you don't see an oak tree posing as a willow, or a black duck as a yellow leg, or a horse as a cow, or a lily as a rose, or a lilac as a peony, or a dog as a cat. Be natural and be all right. Many a girl, without the slightest talent for music, is ruining a piano who should be making bonnets or bread, many a boy is studying for a learned profession whose proper sphere is in the machine shop or the mill; many a man is splitting up churches who ought to be doing good service in some institution of learning, teaching or on some farm; and many a woman is trying to be in vain, a leader of society, when she could be a model housewife in her own home. Of the human flowers, how few successfully bloom!"

A BIT OF LIFE.

A maiden sat within the door
And sang as many times before,
A man to daily toil passed by,
No love nor pleasure lit his eye;
But when he heard the merry song,
He whistled as he went along.

A woman by the window wept
For one who in the churchyard slept;
But when upon her hearing fell
The tune she knew and loved so well,
The flood of burning tears has stayed,
And soon a song her lips essayed.

Her neighbor heard the tender strain,
And softly joined the sweet refrain,
Thus, all day long that one song bore
Its joyousness from door to door.

SOLID.

Merritt - Do you think your sister cares for me?
Little Johnny - I'd rather bet my money on the other young man that she likes.

Merritt - What makes you think he has a better chance than I have?
Little Johnny - Ma told me never to near the parlor whenever he called.

THE ADVANTAGES OF WEALTH.

First Traveler - I envy the millionaires who can travel around the country in private cars.

Second Traveler - Yes; they have lots of comfort.

First Traveler - Just think of being able to stop the car long enough to get a square meal at a railway restaurant!

THE FARM.

DAIRY COMMENT.

It seems as if dairymen will never cease to talk or write about this one by-product that accumulates about the farm where butter is habitually or periodically made or cream shipped out for ice cream or other purposes. Why should we cease to speak of it, asks a writer, when in reality it contains so largely the manurial value of the whole milk?

The other day one of our patrons at the creamery was urging the propriety of keeping hogs near by and feeding the entire refuse to them so that farmers need not wait for their skimmilk; but he had hardly reckoned the loss that his and my farm would sustain with the entire product of our cows carried from the farm and not returned again.

The farmer who sells his milk entire may get more dollars than I do, but his land is by no means as fertile as mine. I have never sold a single pound of whole milk, for eighteen years, to go off the farm. By retaining it at home I could get nearly all of its manure value without even putting it into calves or pigs, and when I do the latter and supplement the loss of fat with vegetable oils, I triple the manurial value when the stock are sold.

The class of stock fed on this skimmilk, determines the cash value of it. For instance, fed to a heifer calf, beginning say five days after birth, fed for a week one gallon and increased to five quarts, for a term of three months, using a handful of oil meal up to a half pint toward the latter part of that period. Summing up the cost of feeding this calf, 1,000 pounds milk, what hay and bran it would consume, and turning it over to a purchaser to make a dairy cow for the trifling sum of \$20, would make a phenomenal price for the milk.

Allowing half the price to go for care, grain and hay, the other half would net for the skimmilk about \$1 per hundred and still a large percentage of its manurial value remains on the farm, provided the calves are kept well fed and the liquids well absorbed. Such a remarkable by-product is of such importance on the farm where pigs are fattened and weaned that we do not if pigs can be starved and kept in healthy condition without it. While we are aware that a very large percentage of the pigs of this country are raised without ever drinking a drop of cow's milk, yet we have fully satisfied ourselves that we can raise them with less than on grain ground and fed in stags. Of course we do not write this to condemn the methods of regular hog raisers but to encourage those who have the milk, to make economical use of it on their farms and not be led to consider it of no commercial value, only to be got rid of, instead of combining it with other foods, into a well balanced ration.

For pigs we find it worth not less than 25 cents for each 100 pounds, used with oil meal and an increase of corn meal as the pigs grow. That is, we decrease the proportion of milk and increase the corn meal until when feeding out, the milk is discontinued and fed to young pigs.

When warm milk can be separated at once and fed to either calves or pigs is greatly enhanced because of two things. First, the normal heat in it aids the young animal to digest it sooner and better and it becomes assimilated into the system with better results. Second, sour milk is, we confess, in its first stages of activity, unfit for its stomach. If not fed while sweet, always let it "clabber" before feeding it, for experience has taught us that there is less danger of the animal scouring than when fed in a sour condition.

It is very strange that farmers will insist that skimmilk is of so little value when by a little study and investigation they can learn so many things to the contrary. The adherents to such a policy are usually those who sell the whole milk to city trade and must necessarily raise their heifer calves on hay and grain. We do not claim that calves cannot be successfully reared thus, but that it is a doubtful case if heifers can be made as useful cows as those reared on milk, or at least a beneficial share of it. When we step aside from the natural way of rearing our farm animals it would suggest the assertion that we must study feeds as they affect animal life with greater activity than when following the more natural methods.

In fact more care should be exercised in providing shelter, watching to see how certain feeds act, what is properly digested, etc. It is to be supposed that when the pure fat is extracted from whole milk the large percentage of protein left in it would be digestible unless a sufficient amount of carbohydrates were fed in connection with it to combine as a well-balanced ration.

It is, we think, a fact that all classes of farm animals can extract fat to a fair degree from nitrogenous substances much better than they can from highly charged carbohydrate materials when deficient in protein to create a perfect ration, especially those animals that are forming bone and muscle.

CURING BACON.

The dry process of converting pork into bacon makes an excellent article, sweet and firm. Everyone knows how different is the taste of fresh dry salt from that of salt in a dissolved state.

After the carcass of the hog has been skinned, place the pieces of pork intended for bacon to one side. Rub them well

with coarse salt, and let the blood drain for 24 hours. Mix 11-2 lbs. coarse brown sugar, 6 oz. saltpeter, and 11-2 lbs. salt. After these ingredients are well mixed, rub into the pork well, especially on the flesh sides. Pile

these pieces of pork on top of one another in a salting trough, with a groove or gutter round its edges to drain away the brine. To allow this brine to soak into the meat will impart a vile taste. Turn the meat every two days, rubbing in more of the salt and sugar preparation. The proportion given is sufficient for 14 lbs. of bacon. The sugar possesses preserving qualities in a very great degree, without the pungency and astringency of salt, and imparts a mildness and mellowness to the cured meat. Too much salt contracts the fibres of the meat, thus rendering it hard and tough. The meat remains in this state for two, or three weeks, according to circumstances. In dry weather it requires a longer time than during damp weather.

The place for salting should always be cool, but well ventilated. Confined air, though cool, will ferment soon after the midday sun accompanied by a breeze. When the meat is sufficiently salted, wipe it dry and smoke for two or three weeks, according to size. The meat must be hung to smoke in a dry place, where no water will touch it, and the smoke must proceed from wood. Before you hang the meat to smoke, rub the flesh side well with bran. This prevents the smoke from getting into the little openings and makes a crust that dries on. As to time required to smoke the bacon, it depends upon the size, and whether there is a constant smoke. If the wood is constant and rich - from hard wood - requires about two weeks' time. The bacon must not be dried up, and yet it must be perfectly dry.

THE HEIFER CALVES.

Years ago, when most of our farm work was done with oxen, and beef was one of the farmer's profitable products, the heifers, which were not expected to give any returns until they were three or four years old, were classed as rough stock with the dry cows, and given enough to live on of such as more favored animals rejected. Yearling heifers in the spring were the ghost in every barnyard and sources of disgust to every thoughtful observer, while the steers were brushed and petted and fed good hay and meal. In the fall the oxen and steers would be seen wallowing in the second growth of mowing fields, while the cows and heifers were searching among the sweet-fern and brakes for anything that would fill their stomachs and satisfy the owner that they had been diligent.

Conditions have changed, and were it not for the total absence of the oxen and steers from large sections, we might say they had been reversed. But while the cows are the leading features of the meat stock business and much study has been devoted to their food and care, there is frequent evidence of a lingering of the old custom of letting the heifers "rough it" and accept without reflection such development as they are able to make. The heifer makes the cow, but she does it while she is developing herself as a heifer, and no amount of after care can arouse and perfect organs and traits that have been dwarfed and checked by abuse and starvation. They should be kept growing just as the steers formerly were. Not necessarily to secure a large size, but a young animal will grow that has food and care suitable for full development. At this season some men who have the care of stock are apt to let things go on at random while they are getting settled for winter, but the demands of the animal system are the same and a few weeks of neglect will call for as many months of reparation. Put the calves in comfortable, well-lighted stalls or pens, provide the stables with good brushes and take your wire cards and bury them where the hired man will not find them when he has an attack of total depravity, and then see that every animal has enough of something that it enjoys. If history does not abandon its established habit of repeating itself this present rush for sheep will result in many flocks accumulating in the hands of men who are not fitted for the business and will be selling out in a few years at low prices and paying well for good cows. Take care of your heifer calves.

CURIOSITY OF MONKEYS.

One Who Was Inquisitive In Regard to Home-Brewed Ale.

Curiosity seems to be the great failure, or virtue, of monkeys. A story is told of an Englishman who had a South African monkey which had traveled with him around the world. When his bachelor days were over he took his young wife to a lovely old manor house in the south of England, and Englishmanlike, kept several barrels of good "home-brewed" ale in the cellar. On returning from church on Sunday morning, he noticed that the cellar door was open, and started on a tour of investigation. As he went down the steps Jenny, the monkey, rushed up, and he found that she had set all the spigots running. The door had been inadvertently left open, and Jenny, doubtless, went prying into the semi-lighted place. Turning one spigot on produced such a rushing stream that she tried the others also, much to the waste of the liquor. It may be added that when the Englishman's first ornate Jenny got such a fit of jealousy that she was at once sent to the secured but more congenial society to be found in the monkey house of the London Zoological Gardens.

THE RETI

How He Once...

"Once," said I, stepped through from a room at no floor laid. So I had sense enough to that room, but I didn't. It was upper room in a two-storey extension that hadn't been finished. They'd laid down boards on the floor beams in one part of it and stored some stuff there, and I was foolish enough to go over and see what it was. Coming back I stepped off a beam, and then before I knew it my other foot slipped and both feet went down good and solid plumb through the ceiling, and left me setting there astride of the beam.

"Well, this place was over the kitchen, and I had great hopes on that account; but I'd made a lot of noise, laths breaking and plaster dropping, and when I came to move I made more. But that wasn't the worst of it; when I tried to pull my legs up they wouldn't come, the ends of the laths stuck them like the tarbs of a fish-hook. If I'd have had both legs crowded on one side, I could have crawled on down through easy enough; I guess I'd have gone through of my own weight, but as it was I'd got to get one leg up, anyway. I reached down and tried to hold the laths down on one side enough to let me pull my leg through. I thought if I couldn't do that I could manage to whittle the laths off with my jack-knife; but pushing the laths away, I knocked down a lot more plaster, and the next minute I heard a door open from the main part of the house, and an old man, with a white beard came in with a lighted lamp. I couldn't see him then, but I heard his voice, and a minute later I saw him when he stood under me, and looked up through a small hole that I'd made in pushing and hauling, alongside of one of my legs.

"Well, you have got yourself in a fix, haven't you?" says the old man, cool as a cucumber.

"And I allowed that things did seem to be a little bit complicated."

"And I guess we'll have to let you stay there, right where you are, till morning," says the old man. "How are you; pretty comfortable?"

CATS AS CARRIERS.

The carrier pigeon has a rival. For long it has been known that cats are home-loving beasts and will stick to places rather than people. Wonderful stories are told of cats which have been tied up in meal-bags, carried 20 miles from home, turned loose in the middle of the night, and been back in their old quarters before morning. Recently it has been proposed to make a real use of this homing propensity of cats and experiments have been tried in Belgium. Thirty-seven cats were taken in bags nearly 30 miles out into the country to their unfamiliar. In the afternoon and two got home again in less than five hours, and all the rest by next morning. In time of war there is little doubt that such a "cat post" might be most useful. The only resource of the opposing forces would be to start a special corps of terriers!

IN CLOVER.

Rev. Dr. Primrose - You say if you had a good suit of clothes you would be able to make a living?

Wearry Raggle - Yes, sir. Den dey wudn't chase me away from de free lunch.

LONG SERVICE.

Employment Agent - See here! how is this? You stayed two weeks in your last place. How did that happen?

Domestic - Sure, Oi dunno. Oi musht av over-slept meself.

DEPRECIATING ITS VALUE.

This can't be an expensive present which Mr. Dinsmore has sent me, mamma, remarked the young girl.

How do you know?

He has taken off the price mark.

A GOOD PARAPHRASE.

You might put into other words, to express the same meaning, the phrase, Accidents will happen.

Freddie Fangle - Even a weather forecast may be fulfilled.

REASON FOR CHANGING.

Why did you forsake theology for medicine? asked Tenspot, meeting a former college classmate.

I found that preaching wasn't my forte, while practising was.

THE THIRD TIME.

CHAPTER VIII.

Facing the falling snow and the bitter blast, with the sturdy defiance of strong, young manhood, Dr. John Sterling plunged his homeward way through the drifts, whistling cheerily, a Christmas anthem. The red light from the curtained windows of his home flared out brightly athwart the fluttering flakes.

"No place like home," thought Dr. John, "particularly on a stormy winter night, and after a hard day's work. I hope none of my patients will be so unreasonable as to call me out again in this tempest. My good mother has about given me up for lost I dare say."

He opened the door with his latch-key, and stamped the snow off his boots and overcoat. The parlor door opened, and his mother's pale and anxious face looked out.

"You, John? How late you are! You must be nearly frozen and famished."

"Both, mother; and ready to do wonders among your Christmas dainties. But, what's the matter? Have you seen a ghost, that you wear that scared face?"

"Something very much like it, John," his mother said gravely; "come in. Oh, you will do as you are! Sit down here and get warm. Did you meet any one on your way coming home?"

"Did I meet any one? And this Christmas eve! There's a question! Did I meet whom, mother?"

"Amy Earle."

"Mrs. Latour? My dear mother, what would bring an invalid out on such a night?"

"Misery—madness, perhaps. She has been here."

"Mother!"

"It is quite true; she left not a quarter of an hour ago. She came like a ghost, and vanished like one."

"Alone?"

"Alone, and on foot. Was ever such madness heard of! The tyrant was away, for a wonder, dining at Major Mallory's, and the imprisoned slave broke her bars and came here."

"Good Heavens! on such a night! It is enough, with her constitution, to give her death!"

"I don't think that we need to lament that, if it be so. Death is sometimes a merciful relief. I would rather see her at rest in her coffin than that villain's wife."

"Mother, you exaggerate, I think. What brought her here? What did she say?"

"Nothing that I can repeat—all was incoherent and wild. She wished she was dead; it was too late for mutual help; she was not his wife; she had sworn to keep his secret, and dare not break her oath. And then she broke out with a wild storm of hysterical sobbing and said she would betray herself if she lingered longer, but she was already out of sight. John, I think misery is turning her brain."

"Heaven forbid!" said her son. He had turned very pale, and sat looking into the glowing coals.

"Mother, I must go over to Blackwood Grange to-night."

"Impossible, John, in this storm."

"The storm will not hurt me, mother; and I would brave ten thousand such storms for poor Amy's sake. How do we know what may have befallen her on such a night. I will go now at once."

"Not until after supper," said his mother, resolutely. "I will not hear of it, John. Here, draw up your chair; it is quite ready, and quite spoiled by waiting."

Dr. Sterling obeyed. He had been hungry enough a moment before, but now he munched his toast and drank his tea mechanically. Pale and moody he sat. What if that little, frail creature had never reached home? What if she should find her white and cold among the pitiless snowdrifts? He pushed away his cup and plate, and arose.

"Already?" said Mrs. Sterling, reproachfully, "and you said you were hungry."

"I cannot eat, mother. Good Heaven! she may be lying frozen to death by the wayside while I loiter here. Poor child! Poor Amy! I wish Victor Latour had frozen to an icicle in the winter's storm the night I first brought him to Blackwood Grange."

He seized his overcoat savagely, and put it on. Thrusting his hands into his pockets, in search of his fur glove, he brought forth a letter.

"Hello! I quite forgot this. A letter for you, mother."

He stopped and stared. The picture was not a gentleman's. It was a vignette; the dark face of a young girl of more than common beauty. Two great, dark eyes lit up a handsome gypsy face—a bold, bright, dauntless face that could not fail to impress.

But it was not the beauty of that pictured face that held Dr. John spellbound. It was its unaccountable familiarity. It was as familiar to him, that gypsy face, as his own in the glass and yet he could not place it.

"Where have I seen this woman?" he thought. "It is a face not easily forgotten. Those big black eyes; that determined chin; that square, bold brow; that compressed mouth. Great Heaven! it is the face of Victor Latour."

John Sterling absolutely recoiled from the picture and his own discovery. But in an instant he had recovered.

"It cannot be Victor, Latour, of course. But if Victor Latour had a twin sister on earth, this is her portrait."

He turned the picture over. On the back was written, in a bold, decided hand: "Truly yours, Isabel Vance, Framlingham, May 4, 18—"

"Isabel Vance! Isabel Vance!" repeated the young doctor. "I have heard that name before, too. Ah! I recollect. Isabel Vance was the young lady Miss Hardenbrook disinherited. What does she mean by sending her picture here; and what does she mean also, by being the living image of Amy Earle's villainous husband?"

He was interrupted by his mother. Mrs. Sterling rose up, very pale, and placed the letter in his hands.

"Read that, John. It is a dying woman's warning, but I fear it comes to you too late."

John took the letter and looked just at the signature. It was not "Isabel Vance," but "Ellen Rossiter," and the letter ran thus:

Mrs. Sterling—Madam: Although personally a stranger to you, I know that you are the guardian and nearest female friend of Miss Amy Earle, of Blackwood Grange, the young lady to whom Dorothy Hardenbrook left her fortune. It is on Amy Earle's account that I write this letter.

I am a woman lying on my death-bed, and before you receive this I shall be in my grave. Except it as a voice from the grave—a voice raised to warn your ward. Pray Heaven it come not too late.

Dorothy Hardenbrook had adopted a young relative, a Miss Isabel Vance, with the resolution of making her her heiress some years before she died. She took this Isabel Vance off the stage, for she was a play actor, and shut her up in the house at Framlingham. She was very severe with her, and the girl needed it, for she was bold, and bad and headstrong and unscrupulous. She was engaged to a young man she had known in the city, Mr. George Wildair, and he used to follow her secretly and meet her in the village. Miss Hardenbrook hated him, and forbade Isabel seeing him on the pain of disinheriting. Isabel promised and disobeyed—lying came natural to her. She met him again and again, by night and by stealth. Miss Hardenbrook discovered it, and the result was she disinherited Isabel, and left her fortune to Amy Earle.

Isabel's troubles came all at once, as troubles do come. Mr. Wildair jilted her immediately—it was her fortune he wanted, not herself. He jilted her, and she left the village and disappeared. If ever woman looked possessed of a demon, Isabel Vance did the last time I saw her. I knew then she would do something desperate, and I know she has done it.

The next I heard of Mr. George Wildair, the next I heard he had been foully murdered the night before his wedding. Madam, Isabel Vance did that deed! I am dying and I say it—Isabel Vance shot her false lover just as surely as I shall be judged.

I have not seen her since. I don't know what has become of her; but I do know that that is not likely to be her first and last crime. She will wreak her vengeance on Miss Earle, too, if you do not take care. She is subtle as a serpent, cunning as a fox, and unscrupulous enough and daring enough for any deed under heaven. I send you her picture, that you may recognize her if you ever meet, and there is a specimen of her handwriting on the reverse. Beware of her! I say it solemnly and warningly—a dying woman—beware of Isabel Vance.

Ellen Rossiter.

Abruptly and startlingly the letter closed. Dr. John looked up from it to see his mother staring at the picture, much as he had stared.

"Who is it?" she asked with a bewildered look. "Surely I have seen that face before! John, who is it?"

"Try again, mother—think over the people you know in this vicinity. Imagine that splendid crop of hair, cut short; imagine a mustache on that dainty upper lip, and I think you will have it."

Mrs. Sterling dropped the picture, as if it burnt her, and staggered backward with a loud cry.

"It is Victor Latour. Isabel Vance is Victor Latour!"

"Good gracious, mother!" exclaimed the doctor, startled by a supposition that had never struck him, "what a preposterous idea! For Victor Latour and Isabel Vance to be one and the same person is the wildest of wild impossibilities!"

"I don't care!" cried Mrs. Sterling, hysterically. "It may be impossible, but it is true. Oh, my poor little dove! in the clasp of that hawk! I understand all now; she said she was not his wife. That is the secret he made her swear to keep; he had to tell her, and made

her swear not to betray him. Oh, John, he will murder that child!"

Dr. John stood gazing at his mother with an awful blank face. It seemed such a mad supposition, such an utterly incredible idea—and yet—

"I don't know what to do, mother," he said; "I never thought of this."

"Go up to Blackwood Grange, at once!" exclaimed his mother, frantically, "and tear the mask of that horrible wretch's face. Have Isabel Vance, alias Victor Latour, lodged in jail before morning, for the wilful murder of Mr. George Wildair. Go!"

"No, no, no," said Dr. John, "not so fast! There is no hurry—we will do nothing rash. I couldn't get Victor Latour arrested for murder on the baseless supposition of an old dead woman. We will be slow—we will match strategy with strategy, cunning with cunning. Trust me, mother, I will save Amy yet."

"What do you mean to do?" said Mrs. Sterling.

"Give me this picture. I will go at once to Blackwood and endeavor to see Amy. Heaven grant she may have reached home in safety. Once there, I will know what to do. Don't sit up for me, mother, I may return late."

"As if I could sleep. And John, for Heaven's sake, take care of that wretch. If Victor Latour or Isabel Vance suspects that you know the secret of her life, your life will not be worth an hour's purchase. You will be found like poor George Wildair."

"I am not afraid of Victor Latour," said Dr. John, coolly; "forewarned is forearmed; good-by, mother; I beg you will not sit up for me."

Dr. Sterling mounted his nag and set off. As may be imagined, the young doctor's reflections were not of the most lively description as he rode along through the night air. He could not help feeling that he had twice lost the heiress through his own over-scrupulous sense of honor; and he was not at all certain that he would be able to win and wear her after all.

He had a sort of misgiving within himself that, even should he be successful in rescuing Amy from the thrall-dom in which she was held by the tyranny of Victor Latour, after all the romance with which her life had been invested, she would consider a union with him too prosaic and commonplace.

His was one of those strong, deep, and self-sacrificing natures which will do what conscience dictates as the right, even at the sacrifice of the dearest wishes of the heart, and he was now more than ever determined to do what he considered his duty both to Amy and to himself.

His love for her was all-absorbing, and would last his whole life long, but it was unadventurous and in perfect accord with the rest of his character. Until he could see that she returned it, he had made up his mind that not one word of passion should escape his lips.

But there was one thing he had resolved with all his heart and all his soul. She should no longer be subjected to the vile tyranny of the scoundrel to whom in a moment of infatuation, she had linked her fate forever. Mr. Victor Latour would, no doubt, be as relentless a foe as he had proved himself a worthless husband; but, come what may, the truth should be dragged from him, and the whole mystery of his life be rendered as clear as the noonday sun. Dr. Sterling compressed his lips firmly as he thought of the daily—nay, hourly—torment his darling was suffering, and involuntarily put spurs to his horse, as he action would quicken her release.

He had fully determined on the morrow to make his way over to Framlingham and probe the affair of the letter to the bottom; but first he must try what could be done at Blackwood Grange. He reached his destination after about an hour's disagreeable riding. A footman answered his thundering knock.

"Is your mistress at home, Hunter?"

"Yes, sir; just arrived out of the storm. Come in, Dr. Sterling, Missus is in the drawing-room."

He threw open the door of the cosy, crimson-draped room—unutterably cosy after the wild tempest without. Carpet, curtains, sofas, chairs, all were of rich, glowing crimson, upon which the firelight glowed with flashing brightness.

Seated on a low footstool, crouched over the fire, in a strange, distorted attitude of misery, was the little mistress of all this splendor. Her hood had fallen back, her pale yellow hair hung loose and disheveled, and the face turned to the fire was colorless as the winter snow.

She started up at sight of her visitor with a cry.

"Dr. Sterling! I thought it was Mr. Latour."

She laid her hand on her heart, as if to still its tumultuous beating. Dr. John advanced, and took both her hands in his, and looked down with infinite tenderness and compassion on that poor, thin face.

"My pale little Amy! You are whiter than the drifts outside this stormy night. Thank Heaven, I find you here safe! What madness for you, Amy, to face this bitter storm!"

She covered her face with her hands, and tearful sobs shook her from head to foot.

"I was so miserable, so lonely, so desolate, so forsaken, so heart-broken! Oh, John! You don't know. You can't know! I am the most wretched creature in all this wide earth."

"Victor Latour is a villain, a cold-blooded tyrant and villain; but it is not too late to save you from him yet. Amy, I think I know the secret of his life—the secret he made you swear to keep."

She looked up at him in a blank, speechless terror.

"It is impossible," she said slowly. "No creature on this earth knows it but himself and me, and I have not broken my oath."

"We will see," said Dr. John. "You would be glad to have your chains brok-

en, would you not? To be freed from this horrible union?"

"Glad!" Her whole face lit up at the thought. "It would be new life—it would be heaven on earth. But it is impossible; I am his wife; I cannot desert him for what is his misfortune, not his fault. No human law would give me a divorce for an infirmity he cannot help."

Dr. John stared at her bewildered. What did she mean? "His wife!" Infirmity he could not help! Surely, they were at cross purposes. The secret he knew, or thought he knew, was not the secret she had sworn to keep. Was his wild supposition only a wild delusion after all?

"Where is Mr. Latour?" he asked presently.

"At Major Mallory's; he has not yet returned. I expect him every moment; and, John, don't be angry, please—but I had rather he did not find you here."

"I shall not remain long," replied the doctor, quietly; "but before I go, Amy, have you any letters or notes of Mr. Latour's in the house? I have a particular reason for wishing to identify his writing."

Amy looked at him in surprise.

"Victor's writing? Why, John?"

"I will tell you presently. Oblige me in this matter, if you can."

"I can easily wait a moment," she said.

She opened a volume on a table near, and produced a copy of manuscript verses. It was Tennyson's "Break, Break," beautifully written; and Dr. John, started at sight of the faultless chirography, as if it had been a death's-head. It was the handwriting of Isabel Vance.

"You will permit me to retain this, Amy? Thank Heaven! Your freedom is near at hand!"

He folded the paper and put it in his pocket. Amy gazed at him in wonder—he was pale even to the lips. He started up to go, holding out his hand.

"Good-by, Amy, and good night. Keep up a good heart, I think your troubles are almost over."

Amy's answer was a low cry of terror. Her eyes were fixed upon the doorway in a wild, dilated stare. Dr. John wheeled round and confronted Victor Latour.

MOST VALUABLE GEM.

"To the question, 'Which is the most valuable precious stone?' nine people out of every ten, at least, will, without the slightest hesitation, reply 'The diamond.'"

"But the value of a good-sized diamond cannot approach that of a ruby of the correct color and similar dimensions."

"The worth of small rubies—stones that are less than a carat—is, if anything, rather less than that of diamonds of a like description; but the rare occurrence of large specimens of that dark carmine tint which is looked upon as the signum non of a perfect ruby causes these gems to increase in a far greater proportion than in the case of diamonds. Rubies weighing more than four carats are so exceptional that when a perfect one of five carats is brought to the market, it will command ten times as high a sum as a diamond of the same weight, while rubies of six carats, without crack or flaw, and of the proper color, would, in all probability, bring as high a price as \$5,000 per carat, or 15 times as much as a diamond of like size and faultlessness."

All over the East rubies are regarded with the greatest possible favor, and so it has been from the earliest times of which we have any record. The finest specimens are found in Burma, and from time immemorial it has been a law of that country that all rubies of above a certain size are the property of the King, whoever may have been fortunate enough to find them. It is thought to this day there are concealed in Burma among the treasures which the British invasion caused to be hidden away rubies of far greater size and value than any which have up to now been seen either in Europe or this country."

NAGGING.

There are some people who are constantly nagging, and, sad to say, the majority are women. Nothing is ever done which pleases them, and every thing calls forth some heartless remark. If the nagging woman is a mother she uses her children as a target for her ill-nature. As a rule, they dare not "talk back," but they finally come to expect nothing but disfavor no matter what they do.

The little child comes running to its mother with a glad smile to tell her some news or of some discovery it has made, but she immediately quells its happiness by finding some fault with it. Instead of taking an interest in her daughter's questions or ambitions she shows in her scornful glance that she wants nothing to do with such things.

The nagging mother does not have the confidence of her sons because they never can expect any encouragement from her. Her husband's life is made a burden by the continual complaint and fault-finding of the wife. Unless he is a man of extraordinary patience he has ceased long since in trying to please her. The members of a family may love her, but they find much relief in getting away sometimes where they are better understood.

Nagging is a form of selfishness that is most disagreeable, especially in a person with whom one is compelled to live. One husband was heard to complain once that he had never, in his wife's estimation, done anything right since his marriage to her. He tries to please and his wife knows it, but she has developed that pernicious habit of fault-finding. Either his hair is not properly combed or his necktie is in such poor taste, or he sits down in such a clumsy manner, etc. How long will he take to this fault-finding quietly? And it is often so unnecessary, too.

A PICTURE OF WAR.

The Little Drummer's Last Call on the Field of Battle.

A pathetic story of the Civil War was related by the corporal of an Illinois regiment who was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

The day before this regiment was ordered by General Lyons to march toward Springfield, the drummer of the company fell ill. There was no one to take his place, and while the captain was wondering how he should supply the lack, a pale, sorrow-stricken woman appeared at his tent door, begging an interview. She brought with her a little boy of twelve or thirteen years, whom she wished to place in the regiment as drummer-boy. Her husband had been killed in the service, and she thought that the boy, who was eager to "join the army," might earn something toward the support of the family.

"Captain," she said, after the boy had been accepted, "he won't be in much danger, will he?"

"No, I think not," replied the officers. "We shall be disbanded in a few weeks I am confident."

The new drummer soon became a favorite, and there was never a feast of fruit or other hardly procured dainties that "Eddie" did not get his share first. The soldiers were stirred by the child's enthusiastic devotion, and declared that his drumming was different from that of all the other drummers in the army!

After the engagement at Wilson's Creek, where the Federals were defeated, Corporal B, who had been thrown from his horse, found himself lying concealed from view near a clump of trees. As he lay there with his ear to the ground, he heard the sound of a drum, distinct, but rather faint. In a moment he recognized the stroke of Eddie, the boy drummer, and hastened toward the spot whence the sound proceeded.

In a clump of bushes propped against a tree, he found the boy. His drum was hanging from a shrub within reach, and his face was deadly pale.

"O corporal," said he, "I am so glad you came! Won't you give me a drink of water, please?"

The corporal ran to a little stream close by and brought the child a draught. Just at this moment there came an order for the retreat, and the corporal turned to go.

"Don't leave me," said the little drummer, "I can't walk. See!" and he pointed to his feet.

The corporal saw with horror that both feet had been shot off by a cannon-ball.

"He said the doctors could cure them," continued the boy, pointing to the dead body of a Confederate soldier who lay beside him. "He was shot all to pieces, but he crawled over here and tied—my legs above the knees!—wouldn't bleed so!" And Eddie closed his eyes wearily.

The corporal's eyes were blinded by a mist of tears as he looked down. The Confederate soldier, shot to death, and in the agonies of the last struggle, had managed to take off his suspenders, and bind the boy's legs above the knees!

As the corporal bent down to raise the child a body of Confederate troops came up and he was a prisoner. With a sob in his voice, he told the story, and the Southern officer tenderly lifted the wounded drummer on to his own horse, swinging the drum before him. When the little cavalcade reached camp "Eddie" was dead, but the little drummer's last call had aroused the noblest feeling in the heart of one who was his foe, one whose last act was an effort to save and comfort the boy enemy who was faithful to his duty.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY.

What the Colonies Pay Toward This Branch of Maritime Insurance.

The Financial Times in discussing the navy as part of a system of maritime insurance, says:—

The smallness of the amount contributed by Greater Britain towards this end is also remarkable. The Australian colonies provide about £180,000 a year, and India £313,000; but Canada, Natal, the Cape and the rest of our colonies contribute nothing, and all we have got up to date is the dubious promise of a battleship from the Cape.

To put it another way, the foreign trade of our colonies and dependencies is nearly £500,000,000 a year, but they only expend say, half a million, or about one-tenth per cent, in protecting it, leaving the great bulk of the charge to fall upon the United Kingdom.

As we have seen, the Cape has to some extent, awakened to a sense of its obligation, and has promised us a warship, although that promise has yet to be carried out; but our other South African colonies, and above all, Canada, the most important, and one of the most loyal of the whole, has not stirred a hand to assist us in a matter so vital, not only to our own, but to her interests also. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm of the Jubilee will not be allowed to subside without an effort being made to obtain some more substantial support from our colonies in the matter of the first line of Imperial defence.

AS TO TAKING THINGS.

The easiest way to get along in this world is to take things as you find them. That's all right, until you get caught.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Holzmann Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30. Choir practices Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner 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. Johnston, Pastor.

R.C. CHURCH. Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Halm. 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. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2.30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 1.20 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. J. H. McBain, P. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

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

C.O.F.—Court Mildmay No. 156, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. G. H. Liesemer, C. R. M. Filzinger, Secy.

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

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

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

K.O.T.M. Unity Tent No. 101, meets in Foresters' Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McCULLOCH, Com. M. JASPER, R.K.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7 33 "	Mixed..... 1 40 p.m.
Mixed..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell of Teeswater, called upon friends in town on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Spahr, of Linwood, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Spahr, of town.

—Miss Maggie McGavin and Miss Larch, of Buffalo, are visiting with friends in this neighborhood.

—WANTED—800 Cords green wood, 22 and 24 inch, in exchange for Harness, Etc. L. A. Hinsperger.

—Mr. J. D. Kinzie paid a visit to the city of Carleton on Wednesday. He says he could not see very much for lumber.

—When the dividends of the Carrick Financial Co. are paid, they should be paid over the counter in the late C. F. Co's. banking establishment.

—Skating in the Mildmay rink on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Curling on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

—We are pleased to report that Mr. Wm. Wilson, brother of Dr. J. A. who has been seriously ill at his parents' residence in Howick, is improving nicely.

—Wanted—500,000 feet of maple saw logs at my mill, for which I will pay the highest price. Also a large quantity of all other kinds logs. Geo. Schwahn

—If you wish to procure any office stationery remember the Gazette office is the best place in County. Nothing but first-class stock used and neat tasty printing done.

—Wednesday evening a very enjoyable time was spent at the residence of Mrs. McGavin sr. Tripping the light fantastic was indulged in until the wee sma' hours. All report a good time.

—The Toronto Word is the brightest and newest daily of Toronto. The subscription price is \$3.00 per year. We have made arrangements with the management to offer it with the Gazette for \$5.00 the price of the World alone. Now is the time to subscribe.

—There is to be a Provincial Election soon and will be held. Mildmay is one of the best places for the holding of said election. Formosa and Walkerton each had the Convention and this Mildmay should have it. We have the best halls in the County for such gatherings.

—Prof. Brush will give an exhibition at Borden's hotel on Friday, Jan. 21st at 7.30 p.m. of Horse Educating and Veterinary Dentistry. School Saturday evening 7.30 o'clock. At Mr. F. Schmeicher, known as the Carnegie farm on Monday Jan. 24th. School on 25th at 7.30 p.m. Clifford Wednesday 26th. School Thursday 27th at 7.30 p.m. Book and lessons only 50c. Prof. Brush is well known throughout Ontario as a horse trainer and gives good satisfaction in whatever he undertakes.

—John Wendt, of Wroxeter, Sundayed with his parents here.

—Miss Mary Hufner, of Teeswater visited with her mother on Sunday.

—A number from here took in the carnival at Wroxeter on Tuesday evening.

—The Florida Car will be at the station here on the 25th. Remember the date.

—Robes, Blankets, Bells at reduced prices for the next 30 days at L. A. Hinspergers.

—Dame Rumor asserts that Mr. A. Moyer is in the field as a candidate for Legislative honors.

—Mrs. E. N. Butchart and Mrs. G. Vollick, paid a flying visit to Walkerton friends on Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Jasper, and daughter of Owen Sound, are renewing old acquaintances in town and vicinity.

—Miss Annie and Addie Moyer, of Walkerton, were the guests of their sister Mrs. E. N. Butchart over Sunday.

—Chaep land in Alabama. Young men now is your chance to better yourself. For particulars apply to L. Doering, Peter Meyer's mill, Mildmay.

—Rev. J. H. McBain was called to Atwood on Monday to conduct the funeral of one of that town's estimable young ladies.

—We have made arrangements with the Toronto Weekly Globe people to give it along with the Gazette to new subscribers \$1.50. Renewals may be made at this office at the rate of 50c for the Globe and one dollar for the Gazette.

—Prof. Brush with his tamed horses and trick mule gave an exhibition in Liesemer & Lobsinger's blacksmith shop on Wednesday evening, to quite a large audience. These exhibitions are given solely for the purpose of showing how nervous and high strung animals can be made to do what you tell them, by his theory. Phil Sheridan (one of his horses) was, previous to Mr. Brush purchasing him, an animal of rather a vicious nature, but after the exhibition given last night, no person can give him that name any more. Mr. Brush purposes forming a class in town tonight. All parties interested should govern themselves accordingly.

—A grand Masquerade Carnival will be held in the Mildmay skating rink on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 26th, 1898. The following prizes will be competed for:—best lady skater, silk handkerchief; best gent skater, fedora hat; best lady's costume, concertina; best gents costume, accordion; best comic costume, cup and saucer; best clown, suitable prize; best girl's costume, under 15 years, a pair of skates; best boy's costume, under 15 years, pair of skates. The leading feature of the evening will be a football match between the Stars and Cloverleaves. Dr. Macklin captains the former, while Mr. J. D. Miller looks after the cloverleaves. General admission 15 cents. For other particulars see bills.

—Again are we called upon to chronicle the death of another pioneer of Carleton in the person of Mr. Charles Krueger, aged 67 years, 9 months and 22 days. Mr. Krueger has lived west of the village for a number of years. He was a very quiet, inoffensive old gentleman, who stood high in the estimation of his neighbors. He leaves behind him to mourn his demise, a widow, three daughters and three sons. The funeral took place from his late residence on Sunday afternoon, and proceeded to the Lutheran cemetery, after which the memorial sermon was preached in the church. The bereaved relatives have the sympathy of all in their sad affliction.

BORN.

MILLER—In Mildmay, on Monday, Jan. 17th, 1898, the wife of John D. Miller, of a son.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, arrived at New York, on the Majestic.

Mr. T. Mulholland was nominated by the Conservatives of West Northumberland.

Mr. John Martin of Lyndhurst, was drowned in attempting to cross the river on the ice.

Brantford Young Liberals will give a reception to Premier Hardy on Wednesday evening next.

FLORIDA ON WHEELS.

A Wonderful Car From Florida Will Visit Mildmay.

A Florida State Fair in a rolling palace from the land of flowers is to visit this section. The car is gorgeous with golden decorations and tropical scenery, and filled with a tropical exhibit imposing in multitude, marvelous in variety, and splendid with a thousand tropical wonders; flowers, fruits, vines, palms, live alligators, etc. The whole illustrates to tourists, invalids and prospective settlers the attraction, advantages and resources of that sunny land.

This conservatory on wheels, a tropical wonderland, was built of Florida woods at a total cost of \$20,000. It is the most remarkable car on either continent, and has been visited by more people than any other car in the history of railroading, crowds flocking to it night and day. The director of the car is Wanton S. Webb, who was director-general of the Florida Sub-Tropical Exposition, Florida Commissioner at the Paris Exposition and the World's Fair at Chicago, and is now the official promoter of Florida publicity.

To defray the necessary expenses incident to the visit of this Florida rolling exposition, a nominal price of ten cents (children under 12, 5 cents) will be charged on entering the car. Bear in mind that all the alligators are chained.

The official exposition will exhibit at the G. T. R. station, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at Mildmay on Tuesday Jan. 25th and at Palmerston on Monday Jan. 24th at the same hours.

CURLING.

The first curling match of the season took place in the rink here Friday afternoon and evening when the curlers of Clifford and Mildmay crossed brooms. One rink played in the afternoon, the other at night. The afternoon game resulted in a tie with the score 7 to 7. Following are the players.

Clifford.	Mildmay.
Scott J.	Miller J. D.
Young J.	Schweitzer J.
Scott W.	Wilson J. A.
Lewis G. sk.	Findlay L. A. sk.
7	7

The evening game was viewed by a large number of spectators who seemed to enjoy the playing of the different parties. The Mildmay rink was composed of the four skips of the club, while the Clifford rink was composed of three skips and a leader. The game was rather one sided, and resulted in the score of 16 to 6 in favor of the Mildmay curlers. Following are the names of players:—

Clifford.	Mildmay.
Gardner R.	Findlay L. A.
Hume J.	
Scott J. sr.	Schweitzer J.
Chester H.	Wilson Dr. sk.
Mathieson M. sk.	6
	16

A return match will be played shortly.

County and District.

Eastnor's majority for the House of Refuge was 181.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Harrow, Ont., on January 7th.

Albermarle decided in favor of the House of Refuge by a majority of 102.

John Dow of Hibbert, purchased a team of horses near Teeswater the other day for \$310. The team weighed 3200 lbs.

The firm of Hampton & Co. Mount Forest, which lately assigned to J. W. Lawrence of Toronto, will, it is supposed, be in a position to pay their creditors about 60 cents on the dollar.

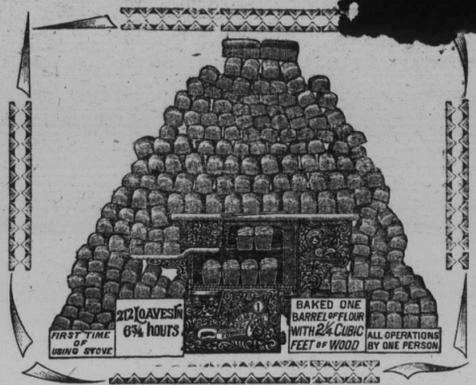
Mr. T. C. Caldwell, of Bentick has discovered that his farm is composed of sand mixed with gold. The rush to the Klondyke is destined soon to be a back number in consequence.

Mr. Wm. Ferguson of Morris, came to Wingham on Monday afternoon last, driving his horse, attached to a cutter.

When on Victoria street, opposite Swarts' hotel, one of the hold back straps broke, which allowed the cutter to play on the horse's heels and it ran away.

In front of Mr. John Mowat's residence it ran full force into a shade tree, the jar breaking the animal's back. It was at once knocked in the head and killed.

STOVE



We are still in the lead with The Best Cooking Stoves in the market. Just think of the Model Cooking Stove as shown in cut, baking 212 loaves of bread in 6 1/2 hours. We have these celebrated stoves on hand. Also the latest in Parlor Stoves. Call in and see them. No trouble to show goods. First class Tinware and Hardware, New Williams Sewing Machines, Coal Oil, Tar Paper, etc., which can be purchased at prices away down. call and be convinced.

The Corner Hardware

C. LIESEMER

THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE

MILDMAY.

EYES Scientifically Tested

Glasses Accurately Fitted.

DR. A. H. MACKLIN.

Santa Claus Headquarters

AT

C. WENDT'S

MILDMAY and WROXETER.

The best of everything for

CHRISTMAS

Prices were never as low before. Now is the time to buy. A large assortment of

Toys, Dolls, Albums, Gelloid and Leather Cases Xmas Gadrs, China and Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc.

We offer a great variety of appropriate presents for ladies, gentlemen and children. You will find our holiday stock the largest, best and cheapest in the county.

Mildmay Aetna Flour M.

GLEBE & SIELING

First-Class APPLE BARRELS for sale at our mill. Terms--Cash,

We keep in stock flour made from Manitoba and Ontario wheat, Rolled Oats and all kinds of Hopped Feed. Highest Market price paid for Wheat, Peas and Oats. All kinds of Lumber and shingles on hand.

GLEBE & SIELING.