

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898

No. 33

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

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

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

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Abasco St., nearly opposite the laundry 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 Meyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating Rink. MILDMAY.

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

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

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

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.
Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 65 standard
Oats..... 22 to 22
Peas..... 48 to 48
Potatoes per bushel..... 50 56
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 10
" " shoulders 8 to 8
Eggs per doz..... 10 to 10
Butter per lb..... 11 to 11
Dressed pork.....

Glebe & Seiling's Market.
Wheat..... \$ 60 bus
Peas..... 50 to 50
Oats..... 25 to 25
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2 60 per cwt.
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 25
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 80
Low Grade..... 80c
Bran..... 60c
Shorts..... 80c
Screenings..... 65c
Chop Feed..... 90 1.00
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 25
Graham Flour..... \$2 25
Ferina..... \$2 25

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
John Hunstein,

BORN.
LA FRANCE—At Walkerton on Aug. 18 the wife of Peter La France, of a daughter.
WEBER—In Carrick on Aug. 12th, the wife of Hy. Weber of a daughter.
STEIGLER—In Mildmay on Aug. 13th, the wife of J. J. Steigler of a son.

The Legislature.
The vote on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was anticipated, a victory for the Government by six of a majority. The vote was a party one, and gives the strength of the Government and the Opposition, 49 to 43.
The bill dealing with the Constable Vote, is now before the House, and there is little doubt, but that it will be carried by the same vote.
There was very little opposition to the course the Government proposed to take in dealing with the new fishery bill and the prospects are, that the House will adjourn either in the end of this week or in the beginning of next.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
TO
Winnipeg, Brandon \$10
Portage La Prairie \$10
and other Manitoba points for
Also to points on Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways, Winnipeg Junction, Gylndon, Moorhead and north in Minnesota. Mandon, Minot and east in north Dakota. Stop over at Winnipeg Junction, Gylndon, Moorhead and beyond in excursion territory on going trip but ticket must be used to destination by August 31st, 1898.
Good going from stations
Toronto and west in Ontario AUG. 16
Good going from stations east of Toronto to Kingston AUG. 18
Upon surrender of certificate (which will be given each purchaser of an excursion ticket) on or before November 16, 1898, tickets will be issued to original starting point on payment of \$18.00. This route is over the Grand Trunk and connections via Chicago and St. Paul

Harvest Excursions.
All stations in Ontario and Quebec via Chicago and St. Paul to
Manitoba,
Minnesota,
North Dakota \$28.
Round trip fare only.....
Tickets good going August 30th, Sept. 13th. Good for return until October 29th, 1898, November 12th, 1898.
Full particulars on application to Grand Trunk ticket agents.
M. C. Dickson, D. P. A., Toronto

Carrick Council
Council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The following accounts being duly certified were read and referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be paid.

FINANCE REPORT.
Members—Clapp, Filsinger and Hill.
Municipal World, 4 quires collectors roll..... \$ 3 00
D. Stemler, gravel..... 12 25
Herman Gutzke, gravel..... 6 60
Jos. Kloepfer, gravel..... 15 00
David Bell, gravel..... 12 90
G. H. White, gravel and timber..... 20 10
S. Waechter, gravel..... 1 55
Schwartz & Pedy, spikes..... 1 59
Jas Johnston, express, postage and registration on voters lists and stationery..... 2 95
Jno A Johnston, printing..... 47 50
E. N. Butchart, building and repairing bridges..... 49 25
C. Liesemer, bolts and spikes... 2 88
J. M. Fischer, repairing bridge Geo Schwalm, elm plank and timber..... 8 89
Fred Ludke, cedar timber for culvert..... 2 23
Ed. Teskey, gravel..... 5 50
Jno Wilton, cedar for culverts R. B. Clement, culvert tie..... 10 50
W Hill, cedar timber..... 7 75
Adam Straeder, repairing bridges..... 1 50
Weiler & Son, cedar and rock elm timber..... 11 75
Jno J Waechter, gravel on townline, half cost..... 2 67
Jos Lorentz, half cost of building culvert..... 1 38
Reeve, telegraphing to Formosa..... 46
Mrs Scheffer, fencing gravel pit, half cost..... 6 18
Peter Kreitz, 60 yards gravel... 3 80
Haack & Co, siles..... 1 84
Statement of W.S. Gould, Rate for 1898..... \$2340 70
Amount required for Special Public School rate..... 2867 50
Mildmay-Kiro Department Deb coupon and current expenses 730 00
Debiture coupon, School section No. 14..... 279 00
Public School sections, current expenses..... 3184 85
R S Sep School section, current expenses.....

Township Rate.
Recommended that the clerk be authorized to levy a rate on the \$, on assessments for 1898, sufficient to provide for the above amount by way of a tax on the rateable property and place the same on the collectors roll for current year.
Application for assistance to Mrs. Linean.
Recommender grant of \$10, to be expended by Jno. Hundt and Mrs. Weiler.
Application of Peter Hesch sr. asking council to make drain on 20th sideroad to take water off his lot.
Schuett—Hill—That C. Hill examine and report.—Carried.
Hill—Filsinger—That 100 lbs flour be granted to J. H. Ecken.—Carried.
Application to J. M. Fischer for grant to Agricultural Society.
Filsinger—Hill—That fifty dollars be granted.—Carried.
Application of Louis Brown for change of boundaries of school sections 1 and 2.
Filsinger—Lints—That the application be filed, as it is too late to take action this year.—Carried.
Application of W. Gilmour to have culvert on 5th sideroad repaired.—Schuett—Hill—That Wm. Gilmour repair culvert, cost not to exceed \$1 50.—Carried.
Hill—Schuett—That \$2 50 be granted to Mrs. C. Heintzmann, and indigent.—Carried.
Lints—Filsinger—That 100 lbs be granted to Mrs. Wm. Miller.—Carried.
Lints—Hill—That \$2 be granted to Mrs. Mary Engel.—Carried.
By-law No. 11 to levy rates for current year was read a first time.
Hill—Schuett—That bylaw No 11 be read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.
By-law No. 12 to authorize reeve and

treasurer to discount a note in C. B. of Commerce for \$500. was read a first time.
Hill—Schuett—That by law No. 12 be now read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.
Hill—Lints.—That fifty dollars be granted to improve the Normanby Townline, south of Neustadt, on condition that Normanby grant a like amount and that 100 days gratis labor be given by parties in the neighborhood, work to be done under supervision of C. Hill. Grant to cover cost of supervision. Yeas, Hill, Lints, Schuett, and Filsinger. Nays, Dr. Clapp.—Carried.
Filsinger—Hill.—That \$15 be granted to gravel Howick townline, on condition that Howick council grant a like sum, work to be done opposite Lot 1, under supervision of Jas. Fleming, P.M. and grant to include cost of gravel. Carried.
Filsinger—Hill.—That Mr. Lints have a culvert built on 45th sideroad, Con. C. Carried.
Lints—Schuett.—That the Reeve have bridge on Elora Road, opposite Lot 14 rebuilt.—Carried.
Hill—Lints.—That Jos. Schuett be granted \$10.62 for tiles used along Peter St., said drain to be used to carry off surface water from Elora and Peter Streets.—Carried.
Schuett—Filsinger.—That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 17th of October, for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

Walkerton.
The circus will be with us on Thursday. Look out for pickpockets.
Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieut. Governor, is going to be here to open the Northern Exhibition, which will be held on the 14th and 15th September.
The work of laying the new granolithic sidewalks has commenced. Durham street, between the post-office and Merchants' Bank, is the first section to be laid. A good walk was badly needed there.
The 32nd band has an engagement to play at the Industrial Fair on the afternoon and evening of September 7th. The old 32nd is sustaining its reputation, under the baton of Mr. Geo. Rife, and is playing some hot stuff at present.
A number of young men of this neighborhood left on the Manitoba excursion on Tuesday morning. They go principally to work in the harvest, and incidentally to prospect. Many of them will likely remain in the Prairie Province.
The small boy has a new gag about the circus. With a grin he informs you that the elephants are not coming. When you bite by saying, "Why," he replies, "Because they lost the cheques for their trunks."
Items are scarce. Hope to have a better grist next time.
On Friday last Mr. Joseph Hainstock brought a horse to the blacksmith shop at Fordwich, and while there spoke about the horse's mouth being sore and could not eat. Mr. Isaac Wade examined the animal's mouth and found a large darned needle running crossways through its tongue. The needle was at once pulled out and now the animal can eat as well as ever.
When the attack was made on Sidon during the war with Syria, it became necessary for the British troops to advance across a long, unprotected bridge in the face of a battery of six guns, which completely commanded the approach. The men were unwilling to expose themselves to certain death, when Arthur Cumming, carefully dressed in full uniform, stepped forward to the middle of the bridge. It was immediately swept by the fire of the battery. When the smoke had rolled away there stood Cumming intact, carefully brushing the dust from his boots, after which he stood erect, fixed a single glass in his eye, and looked back at the men. This was too much, and they captured that bridge and battery with a whoop.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.
Every now and again somebody makes the suggestion that farmers ought to put their names on the front gates of their places. The idea is a good one, and if it were adopted it would make country drives and wheeling trips much more interesting. It would often be a real convenience, too, as any one will admit who has walked back forty rods or so from the road to the farm house, to find out when he got there that he had struck the wrong place.
On Sunday four children were born to Mrs. M. Bowman, Upper William St. Kingston. One, a girl, was still-born. The others, two boys and a girl, the attending physician says, will live. The father of the quadruplets is a freeman of the Columbian. The family are in poor circumstances. The street on which they live, is thronged, and a guard has been put up on the door. The three living babies were baptized yesterday. The boys were named James Vincent and Michael James. The girl was christened Mary. The infants when placed in the scales to-day, weighed together 16 1/2 pounds, the individual weights being 4 1/4, 4, and 3 1/2 pounds. The last was the weight of the dead child.
At San Francisco, on Tuesday Aug. 16th, Jim Corbett's father shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself. It is believed that the murderer was demented. He had been in extremely poor health for some time. Death was instantaneous in both cases. The shooting occurred at the residence of the Corbett family, No. 520 Hayes street. Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning Mr. King, a son-in-law of Mr. Corbett, who was living in the house, heard two shots in his father-in-law's room. Hurrying to the room, he was horrified to find Mrs. Corbett lying in the bed covered with blood, while his father-in-law lay on the floor with blood pouring from his mouth. Mrs. Corbett was in her night attire, while her husband was fully dressed. Death must have been instantaneous. There was a wound in Mrs. Corbett's temple and Corbett had killed himself by turning the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth. From the appearance of the bodies it is believed that Corbett arose early in the morning, dressed himself and shot his wife while she slept. She had evidently died instantly, for she still lay in her perfectly natural position. Corbett had just returned from Bartlett Springs, where he had been for his health.
—We are in receipt of a letter from a resident of our village complaining of the conduct of many of our young people on the streets at nights. There is good reason for complaint. Too many of our young men and boys roam the streets at hours when they should be at home and in their beds. The nights are often made hideous with the noise, and often the language heard is exceedingly profane. It is bad enough when our own boys are at this kind of business but when we have teams of ball players from other towns, it is shameful the way they conduct themselves after night. Some of our hotel-keepers are very much to blame for encouraging young ball players about their premises and giving them liquor to inflame their evil passions, and make them a common nuisance by their obstreperous conduct and profane language. It is bad enough when healthy citizens to be annoyed with the noise and tumult, but when sick persons have to submit to such an intolerable nuisance, it is much worse. Our constable are the only ones who seem not to be annoyed at the disturbances and are conspicuous by their absence on occasions of that kind. If we had a constable that would attend strictly to this business it would soon make a change for the better and our village would cease to be the rallying ground for young rowdies who do not know how to control their passions when they visit Mildmay. If our township council would build a lockup and young gents who do not behave themselves were placed in over night, it would have a salutary effect.

HORSES' MANES AND FORETOPS.

Their Removal a Fad Which is Both Disfiguring and Harmful.

The fad for cutting off the foretop of a horse is founded neither on beauty nor benefit to the health of the animal, says a writer in the Belfast News. The stable boys like it because the foretop is out of the way in bridling and cleaning the horse. The driver who uses an overhead check claims the absence of the foretop and mane back six inches removes all danger of the hair getting entangled in the overcheck to the annoyance of driver and horse. But granting these claims all the value they should have they are more than offset by the fact that the foretop and mane over the poll are not useless appendages, to be put on or off to suit the fancy of the owner or whim of the groom.

Nature has combined in the horse's mane and tail both beauty and utility. The capillary growth softens and shades the hard outlines of the form. The beauty and relief given to the outline of the horse's head and neck by the flowing foretop and mane have never been equaled by any sculptor or artist in their grandest works of art. The lightness and grace of the flowing hair cannot be expressed in marble or bronze. Until the bald pate becomes as desirable and beautiful as that adorned with a natural covering of hair it may be insisted that the clipping of the foretop is a fad, having neither need nor sense at the back of it.

The capillary growth over the poll is a grand device of nature. It protects the brain from the direct rays of the sun, breaks the force of driving storm and piercing cold and acts as a cushion to lessen the injury from a blow. Of the value of this persons with bald heads can speak with feeling. Possibly there are owners and grooms who place their comfort and preferences above those of the horse, and with such men the truly beautiful is not appreciated. The cutting also deteriorates the sale price of a horse. An American correspondent tells me that those who serve horses in this way "ought to know, however, that they lose many chances of sales, and if a buyer be found he must, if he understand the market, cut down the price of the horse." I have bought two horses recently that I have paid less for than I would pay if they had their foretops. As they will be used on the farm my ideas of damage are less than if they were to go to a city. I have seen it stated that a prominent buyer of export horses says he cannot take a horse for the foreign market if his foretop has been cut unless he can manage to get the horse so low that he can afford to keep him until the foretop grows out. Another buyer says he will not pay full value for a horse with the foretop clipped off. He discounts such a horse so he can keep him for six months or more. No man will pay a penny more for a horse because of the absence of his foretop and a part of his mane, but there are many who will not take a horse so disfigured unless they can afford to keep him six months or more for the foretop to grow.

NEARLY DISCOURAGED.

The Experience of Mr. Ralph Giberson Who Suffered Greatly From General Debility.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B. Ralph Giberson, postmaster at Monquart, Carleton Co., N. B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist and an enthusiast in his line. Now stout and rugged, weighing 250 pounds, he scarce would be recognized as the picture of one suffering the terrible symptoms of general debility. He was run down in health, suffered much from dizziness, almost blindness, general dullness and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms bordered on those by which hypochondria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he learned of the particular benefit that several of his friends in this vicinity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; immediately his symptoms began to become less disagreeable, and he steadily gained until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly and freely gives this testimonial, that all who may read it may know the remedy if ever they are troubled with general debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. The genuine can only be had in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

FRAGRANT-LEAVED PLANTS.

Grow fragrant-leaved plants in your garden. Slips of rose geraniums, planted out in good rich garden soil, soon makes plants from which you can take branches and not miss them. Lemon verbena is an old-time favorite, with fragrant foliage. Ambrosia, a very old plant, that has been masquerading as a novelty, which, of course, it is to those who do not remember their grandmother's garden, has a refreshing fragrance, forcibly reminding one of the fir and pine woods when the sun is shining with nontide heat, or as it sometimes is after a shower.

THE FATAL REPAST.

I was comparatively but little affected, and therefore employed myself in assisting others until they seemed to be past all relief, and then sat down, anticipating the horrid consequences which would result from the death of the whole ship's company.

While thus occupied, I heard the steersman call out, "Taken all a-back here." A voice, which I knew to be the mate's, immediately answered, "Well, and what's that to us? Put her before the wind, and let her go where she pleases." I soon perceived, by the rushing of the water, that there was a great increase in the velocity of the ship's progress, and went upon deck to ascertain the cause.

I found the mate stretched upon the top of the companion, and addressed him, but he made no reply. The man at the helm was tying a rope round the tiller, and told me he had become so blind and dizzy, that he could neither steer nor see the compass, and would therefore fix the rudder in such a manner, as would keep the ship's head near the wind as possible. On going forward to the bows, I found the crew lying motionless in every direction. They were either insensible of the dangerous situation in which our vessel was, or totally indifferent to it; and all my representations on this head failed to draw forth an intelligible remark from any of them. Our ship carried a great deal of canvass, the lower studding-sails being up, for we had enjoyed a breeze directly astern before the wind headed us in the way already mentioned.

About an hour after sunset almost every person on board seemed to have become worse. I alone retained my senses unimpaired. The wind now blew very fresh, and we went through the water at the rate of ten miles an hour. The night looked dreary and turbulent. The sky was covered with large fleeces of broken clouds, and the stars flashed angrily through them, as they were wildly hurried along by the blast. The sea began to run high and the masts showed, by their incessant creaking, that they carried more sail than they could well sustain. I stood alone near the stern of the ship. Nothing could be heard above or below deck, but the dashing of the surges and the moanings of the wind. All the people on board were to me the same as dead; and I was tossed about, in the vast expanse of waters, without a companion or fellow-sufferer. I knew not what might be my fate or where I should be carried. The vessel as it careered along the raging deep, uncontrolled by human hands, seemed under the guidance of a remorseless demon, to whose caprices its ill-fated crew had been mysteriously consigned by some superior power.

I was filled with dread lest we should strike upon rocks, or run ashore, and often imagined that the clouds which bordered the horizon were the black cliffs of some desolate coast. At last I distinctly saw a light at some distance—I anticipated instant destruction—I grew irresolute whether to remain upon deck, and face death by the rattling of cordage and a tumult of voices. But after a little time, nothing was distinguishable by the eye or by the ear. My situation appeared doubly horrible, when I reflected that I had just been within call of human creatures, who might have saved and assisted all on board, had not an evil destiny hurried us along, and made us the means of injuring those who alone were capable of affording us relief.

About midnight our fore-topmast gave away, and fell upon deck with a tremendous noise. The ship immediately swung round, and began to labour in a terrible manner, while several waves broke over her successively.

The Fatal Repast. I had just resolved to descend the gangway for shelter, when a white figure rushed past me with a wild shriek and sprang overboard. I saw it struggling among the billows, and tossing about its arms distractedly, but had no means of affording it any assistance. I watched it for some time, and observed its convulsive motions gradually grow more feeble; but its form soon became undistinguishable amidst the foam of the bursting waves. The darkness prevented me from discovering who had thus committed himself to the deep, in a moment of madness, and I felt a strong repugnance at attempting to ascertain it, and rather wished that it might have been some spectre, or the offspring of my perturbed imagination, than a human being.

As the sea continued to break over the vessel I went down to the cabin after having closely shut the gangway doors and companion. Total darkness prevailed below. I addressed the captain and all my fellow passengers by name, but received no reply from any of them, though I sometimes fancied I heard moans and quick breathing, when the tumult of waters without happened to subside a little. But I thought that it was perhaps imagination, and that they were probably all dead. I began to catch for breath, and felt as if I had been immured in a large coffin along with a number of corpses, and was doomed to linger out life beside them. The sea beat against the vessel with a noise like that of artillery, the crashing of the bulwarks driven in by its violence, gave startling proof of the danger that threatened us. Having several times been dashed against the cabin walls by the violent pitching of the ship, I groped

for my bed, and lay down in it, and, notwithstanding the horrors that surrounded me, gradually dropped asleep.

When I awoke I perceived, by the sunbeams that shone through the skylight that the morning was far advanced. The ship rolled violently at intervals, but the noise of winds and waves had altogether ceased. I got up hastily, and almost dreaded to look round, lest I should find my worst anticipations concerning my companions too fatally realised.

I immediately discovered the captain lying on one side of the cabin quite dead. Opposite him was Major L., stretched along the floor, and grasping firmly the handle of the door of his wife's apartment. He had, I suppose, in a moment of agony, wished to take farewell of the partner of his heart, but had been unable to get beyond the spot where he now lay. He looked like a dying man, and Mrs. L., who sat beside him, seemed to be exhausted with grief and terror. She tried to speak several times, and at last succeeded in informing me that her sister was better. I could not discover Mr. D. anywhere, and discovered concluded that he was the person who had leaped overboard the preceding night.

On going upon deck, I found that everything wore a new aspect. The sky was dazzling and cloudless, and not the faintest breath of wind could be felt. The sea had a beautiful bright green colour, and was calm as a small lake, except when an occasional swell rolled from that quarter in which the wind had been the preceding night; and the water was so clear that I saw to the bottom, and even distinguished little fishes sporting around the keel of our vessel.

Four of the seamen were dead, but the mate and the remaining three had so far recovered as to be able to walk across the deck. The ship was almost in a disabled state. Part of the wreck of the fore-topmast lay upon her bows, and the rigging and sails of the mainmast had suffered much injury. The mate told me that the soundings, and almost everything else, proved we were on the Bahama banks, though he had not yet ascertained on what part of them we lay, and consequently could not say whether we had much chance of soon falling in with any vessel.

The day passed gloomily. We regarded every cloud that rose upon the horizon as the forerunner of a breeze, which we above all things feared to encounter. Much of our time was employed in preparing for the painful and necessary duty of interring the dead. The carpenter soon got ready a sufficient number of boards, to each of which we bound one of the corpses, and also weights enough to make it sink to the bottom.

About ten at night we began to commit the bodies to the deep. A dead calm had prevailed the whole day, and not a cloud obscured the sky. The sea reflected the stars so distinctly, that it seemed as if we were consigning our departed companions to a heaven as bright and serene as that above us. There was an awful solemnity, alike in the scene and in our situation. I read the funeral service, and then we dropped the corpses overboard one after another. The sea sparkled around each, as its sullen plunge announced that the waters were closing over it, and they all slowly and successively descended to the bottom, enveloped in a ghastly glimmering brightness, which enabled us to trace their progress through the fices of respect were performed, we retired in silence to different parts of the ship.

About midnight, the mate ordered the men to put down our anchor, which, till then, they had not been able to accomplish. They likewise managed to furl most of the sails, and we went to bed, under the consoling idea that, though a breeze did spring up, our moorings would enable us to weather it without any risk.

I was roused early next morning by a confused noise upon deck. When I got there, I found the men gazing intently over the side of the ship, and inquired of our anchor held fast? "Ay, ay," returned one of them, "rather faster than we want it." On approaching the bulwarks, and looking down, I perceived to my horror and astonishment, all the corpses lying at the bottom of the sea, as if they had just been dropped into it. We could even distinguish their features glimmering confusedly through the superincumbent mass of ocean. A large block happened to fall overboard, and the agitation which it occasioned in the sea produced an apparent suggestion of their number, and a horrible distortion of their limbs and countenances. A hundred corpses seemed to start up and struggle wildly together, and then gradually to vanish among the eddying waters, as they subsided into a state of calmness.

We were now exempted from the ravages and actual presence of death, but his form haunted us without intermission. We hardly dared to look over the ship's side, lest our eyes should encounter the ghastly features of some one who had formerly been a companion, and at whose funeral rites we had recently assisted. The seamen began to murmur among themselves, saying that we would never be able to leave the spot where we then were, and that our vessel would rot away as fast as the dead bodies that lay beneath it.

In the evening a strong breeze sprung up, and filled us with hopes, that some vessel would soon come in sight, and afford us relief. At sunset, when the mate was giving directions about the watch, one of the seamen cried out, "Thanked be God, there he is." And the other ran up to him, saying, "Where where?" He pointed to a flock of Mother Carey's chickens that had just appeared astern, and began to count how many there were of them. I inquired what was the matter, and the mate replied, "Why,

only that we've seen the worst, that's all, master. I've a notion we'll fall in with a sail before twenty hours are past." "Have you any particular reason for thinking so?" said I. "To be sure I have," returned he; "aren't them there birds the spirits of those brave fellows we threw overboard last night? I knew we never would be able to quit this place till they made their appearance above water. However, I'm not quite sure how it may go with us yet," continued he, looking anxiously astern; "they stay rather long about our ship." "I have always understood," said I, "that these birds indicate bad weather, or some unfortunate event, and this appears to me to be true." "Ay, ay," replied he, "they say experience teaches fools, and I have found it so; there was a time when I did not believe that these creatures were anything but common birds, now I know another story. Oh, I've witnessed such strange things!—Isn't it reasonable to suppose that these little creatures, having once been such as we are, should feel a sort of friendliness towards a ship's crew, and wish to give warning when bad weather or bad fortune is ahead, that every man may be prepared for the worst?" "Do you conceive," said I, "that any people but seamen are ever changed into the birds we have been talking of?" "No, for certain not," answered the mate; "and none but the sailors that are drowned or thrown overboard after death. While in the form of Carey's chickens they undergo a sort of purgatory, and are punished for their sins. They fly about the wide ocean, far out of sight of land, and never find a place whereon they can rest the soles of their feet, till it pleases the Lord Almighty to release them from their bondage and take them to himself."

Next morning I was awakened by the joyful intelligence that a schooner was in sight, and that she had hoisted her flag in answer to our signals. She bore down upon us with a good wind, and in about an hour hove to, and spoke us. When we had informed them of our unhappy situation, the captain ordered the boat to be lowered, and came on board of our vessel, with three of his crew. He was a thick, short, dark-complexioned man, and his language and accent discovered him to be a native of the Southern States of America. The mate immediately proceeded to detail minutely all that had happened to us, but our visitor paid very little attention to the narrative, and soon interrupted it, by asking of what our cargo consisted. Having been satisfied on this point, he said, "Seeing as how things stand, I conclude you'll be keen for getting into some port."

"Yes, that of course is our earnest wish," replied the mate, "and we hope to be able, by your assistance, to accomplish it." "Ay, we must all assist one another," replied the captain. "Well, I was just calculating—that your plan would be to run into New Providence—I'm bound for St. Thomas, and you can't expect that I should turn about, and go right back with you—neither that I should let you have any of my seamen, for I'll not be able to make a good trade unless I get sick into port. I have three nigger slaves on board of me,—course them, they don't know much about sea matters, and are as lazy as hell, but keep flogging them, mister,—keep flogging them, I say,—by which means you will make them serve your ends. Well, as I was saying, I will let you have them blacks to help you, if you'll buy them of me at a fair price, and pay it down in hard cash." "This proposal," said the mate, "sounds strange enough to a British seaman;—and how much do you ask for your slaves?" "I can't let them go under three hundred dollars each," replied the captain. "I guess they would fetch more in St. Thomas, for they're prime, I swear."

"Why, there isn't that sum of money on board this vessel, that I know of," answered the mate; "and though I could pay it myself, I'm sure the owners never would agree to indemnify me. I thought you would have afforded us every assistance without asking anything in return,—a British sailor would have done so at least,—well, I vow, you're a strange man, said the captain. "Isn't it fair that I should get something for my niggers, and for the chance I'll run of spoiling my trade at St. Thomas, by making myself short of men? But we shan't split about a small matter, and I'll lessen the price by twenty dollars a head."

"It is out of the question, sir," cried the mate, "I have no money." "Oh, there's no harm done," returned the captain, "we can't trade, that's all. Get ready the boat, boys—I guess your men will soon get smart again, and then if the weather holds moderate, you'll reach port with the greatest of ease." "You surely do not mean to leave us in this barbarous way?" cried I, "the owners of this vessel would, I am confident, pay any sum rather than that we should perish through your inhumanity." "Well, mister, I've got owners too," replied he, "and my business is to make a good voyage for them. Markets are pretty changeable just now, and it won't do to spend time talking about humanity—money's the word for me."

Having said this, he leaped into the boat, and ordered his men to row towards his own vessel. Whenever they got on board, they squared their topsail, and bore away, and were soon out of the reach of our voices. We looked at one another for a little time with an expression of quiet despair, and then the seamen began to pour forth a torrent of invectives and abuse against the heartless and avaricious shipmaster who had inhumanly deserted us. Major L.—and his wife, being in the cabin below, heard all that passed. When the captain first came on board, they were filled with rapture, thinking that we would certainly be delivered from the perils and difficulties that environed us; but as the conversation proceeded, their hopes gradually diminished, and the conclusion of it made Mrs. L.—give way to a flood of tears, in which I found her indulging when I went below.

The mate now endeavored to encourage the men to exertion. They cleared away the wreck of the fore-topmast, which had hitherto encumbered the

deck, and put up a sort of jury-mast in its stead, on which they rigged two sails. When these things were accomplished, we got up our moorings, and laid our course for New Providence. The mate had fortunately been upon the Bahama seas before, and was aware of the difficulties he would have to encounter in navigating them. The weather continued moderate, and after two days of agitating suspense, we made Exuma Island, and cast anchor near its shore.

The arrival of our vessel, and all the circumstances connected with this event, were soon made known upon the island; and a gentleman, who resided on the plantation, sent to request our company at his house. We gladly accepted his hospitable offer and immediately went ashore.

Those only who have been at sea can conceive the delight which the appearance of trees and verdurous fields—the odours of fruit and flowers—and the sensations of security and freedom that arise from treading on the earth, produce in the minds, at the termination of a long voyage. Every step we took seemed to infuse additional vigour into our limbs. Our host met us at the door of his mansion, and immediately introduced us to his wife and family, and likewise to several persons who were visitors at the time. We were ushered into an airy hall, the window curtains of which had just been sprinkled with water and the juice of limes. The colour of the fruit, and the coolness produced by the evaporation of the fluid, exerted a most tranquillising influence upon the mind, and made the distressing scene I had recently witnessed pass from my remembrance like a dream. We were soon conducted into another apartment where an elegant banquet, and a tasteful variety of the most exquisite wines, awaited us. Here we continued till evening, and then returned to the hall. From its windows we beheld the setting sun, curtained by volumes of gloriously-colored clouds, and shedding a dazzling radiance upon the sea, which stretched in stillness to the horizon. Our vessel lay at a little distance; and when a small wave happened to break upon her side, she seemed, for a moment, to be encircled with jems. The dews had just begun to fall, and that composing stillness, which, in tropical climates, pervades all nature at such a time, was undisturbed by the slightest murmur of any kind. Two young ladies sat down to a harp and a piano, and a gentleman accompanied them upon the flute. The harmony was perfected by the rich gushing voice of one of the females of our party, and the flushed cheeks and trembling eyelids of the charming Bahamians, showed that the music affected their hearts, as much as it delighted their ears.

When the night was advanced, we retired to sleep lulled by the pleasing consciousness of being secure from those misfortunes and dangers, to the invasion of which we had of late been so cruelly exposed.

THE END.

A STORY OF MR. GLADSTONE

How He Re-visited a Poor German Shoemaker.

A plain wreath of oak leaves was sent, through the English Consul in Berlin, in the hope that it might find a place on Mr. Gladstone's coffin. The sender was a Berlin shoemaker, who at one time owed his success in business to the "Grand Old Man." About twenty years ago this shoemaker came to London and established a small workshop, but in spite of industry and strict attention to business he continued so poor that he had not even enough money to buy leather for work which had been ordered. One day he was in the whispering gallery in St. Paul's Cathedral with his betrothed bride, to whom he confided the sad condition of his affairs and the impossibility of their marriage.

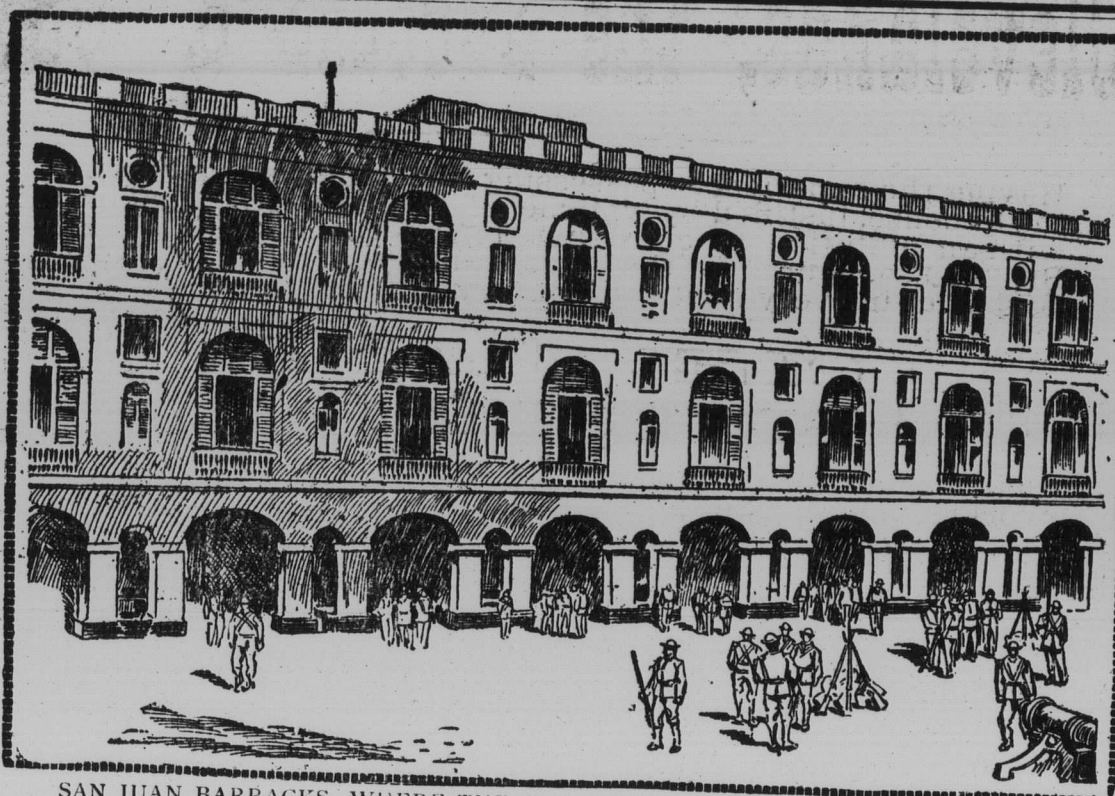
The young girl gave him all her small savings, with which he went next day to purchase the required leather without, however, knowing that he was followed by a gentleman commissioned to make inquiries about him. The shoemaker was not a little surprised when the leather merchant told him that he was willing to open a small account with him. In this way did fortune begin to smile upon him, and soon, to his great astonishment, he received orders from the wealthiest circle in London society, and his business became so well established that he was able to marry and have a comfortable home of his own. He was known in London for years as the "Parliament Shoemaker," but only when, to please his German wife he left London for Berlin, did the leather merchant tell him that he owed his "credit account" to none other than Mr. Gladstone. The cabinet minister had been in the whispering gallery when the poor shoemaker had been telling his betrothed of his poverty, and owing to the peculiar acoustics of the gallery had heard every word that had been said.

THUNDER IN JAVA.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunder-storms on an average of 97 days of the year.

BRITISH NAVY SALUTES.

A salute in the British navy between two ships of equal rank is made by firing an equal number of guns. If the vessels are of unequal rank the superior fires the fewer rounds. A royal salute consists of (1) in firing twenty-one great guns; (2) in the officers lowering their sword points, and (3) in dipping the colors.



SAN JUAN BARRACKS, WHERE THE U. S. TROOPS MAY SOON BE QUARTERED.
The view shows that interior or yard of the Spanish barracks in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The quarters have lately been remodelled and brought up to date in a Spanish way, and are probably comfortable. When the U. S. expedition lands in San Juan, and if the Spanish troops do not burn their barracks in evacuating, it is probable that the United States soldiers will have quarters within these walls.

Young Folks.

DOLLY'S LESSON.

Come here you nigoramus!
I'm 'shamed to have to 'fess
You don't know any letter
'Cept just your cookie S.

Now listen and I'll tell you—
This round hole's name is O,
And when you put a tail in
It makes it Q, you know.

And if it has a front door
To walk in at, it's G,
Then make a seat right here
To sit on, and it's Q.

And this tall letter, dolly,
Is I, and it stands for me;
And when it puts a hat on,
It makes a cup o' T.

And curly I is J, dear,
And half of B is F,
And E without his slippers on
Is only F, you see!

You turn A upside downwards,
And people call it V;
And if it's twins like this one,
W 'twill be.

Now, dolly, when you learn 'em,
You'll know a great big heap—
Most much's I—O, dolly!
I b'lieve you've gone asleep!

THE JOKE ON MR. HAWK.

"There," mamma said fervently. "I do hope these little fluff balls will have a chance to grow up before a miserable hen hawk spies them out!" She set one little yellow chick after another down on the soft clover patch and brought out old Mother Biddy to take care of them. But the very best and carefullest Mother Biddy in the world can't always save her baby from that great, terrible, swooping thing that pounces down on it all in a flash!

Hen hawks had bothered poor mamma a great deal that season. First one little yellow brood and then another little brown brood had been sadly broken up, until only a few lonesome little fellows were putting on their feather coats out in the barnyard. This little brood was the last one hatched and the very, very choicest one. Mamma said every baby in it was worth quite a lot of money.

"There, scamper away, little chick-a-bids, and mind you keep your little weather-eyes out for swooping, pouncing things up in the air!" said she, and the minute you see one, run—run—run for Mother Biddy's feather bed!" Then mamma went in and Tillie came out. She was raising chickens too, only hers didn't grow a bit or shed their cunning little yellow dresses for feather coats. Tillie's chickens were made with wire backbones and legs, and when you set them down on the clover patch, how they didn't scurry away!

Tillie set one down now. He was as big—or as little—and every bit as yellow and fluffy as mamma's chickens and he looked like an own cousin without any "removes!" His first name was Fluffy and his last name, the family name was Duff.

"There, Fluffy Duff, you stay right straight here an' catch a angle worm for dinner," commanded Tillie's sweet little voice, "an' get 'quainted with mamma's chickies."

An hour or two afterward mamma heard a squawking and clucking and hurried to the door just in time to "shoo" a great hawk away from the clover patch. But before he went, though he was frightened nearly out of his wits, mamma "shoo-ed" so loud, he snatched up a tiny yellow thing and sailed away with it in his claws.

"There's one gone so soon!" groaned poor mamma, running out with Tillie at her heels.

"One, two three,—why, no, they're all here. Here's ten." Then mamma counted all over again. There were ten tiny yellow things left! "Oh, oh, it was Fluffy Duff—it was Fluffy Duff!" Tillie cried in horror. And it was 22 minutes by mamma's clock before she could see any joke in it at all. Then Tillie laughed. "It was a reg'lar joke on that hen hawk, mamma!" she said. "It served him 'sactly right, didn't it? An' I guess when he's eaten through Fluffy Duff's bones, he'll wish he hadn't!"

A WHISTLING LANGUAGE.

The probabilities are that very few people have heard of this curious language, which is in use by the shepherds of Teneriffe. It dates from a prehistoric period, although the first notice of it is made by a French traveler in 1455. By placing two or three fingers in the mouth, it is possible to make the whistle carry to a distance of about three miles, and in these lonely hills even to a much greater distance. The shepherds are enabled in this manner to carry on a conversation with their distant friends, and so prevent any feeling of loneliness.

It may sound curious and paradoxical, but the whistling is in Spanish, that is to say, the words represented by the whistling are of the Spanish language. Long practice and heredity have produced extraordinary skill in the art, for their vocabulary is a lengthy one and embraces a code of signals which convey telegraphically what it is hard to express in the ordinary manner. The children, as well as the adults are adepts, and it is no unusual thing to find two sturdy urchins conversing across wide ravines and lofty peaks without seeing each other the whole time.

REMEMBER.

Bad associates and good manners never affiliate
A kindness should always be remembered, and a confidence sacredly kept.
Punctuality in keeping appointments is a cardinal virtue.
Young people should be prompt.
Tardiness is truant to the best interests of life.
Be careful of your speech as of your actions.
Be sure to pronounce correctly and enunciate distinctly, in a chest voice, avoiding shrill notes and nasal tones.

EXHIBITIONS FOR 1898.

Toronto Industrial	Aug. 29 to Sept. 10.
Eastern, Sherbrooke	Sept. 5 to 10.
Metcalfe	Sept. 6 and 7.
Morrisburg	Sept. 6 to 8.
London Western	Sept. 8 to 17.
Quebec	Sept. 12 to 21.
Prescott, Vanleek Hill	Sept. 13 to 15.
Richmond	Sept. 13 to 15.
New Brunswick, St. John	Sept. 13 to 23.
Bay of Quinte, Belleville	Sept. 14, 15.
Northern, Walkerton	Sept. 14, 15.
Renfrew	Sept. 15, 16.
Bowmanville	Sept. 15, 16.
Ottawa Central	Sept. 16 to 24.
Brantford	Sept. 17 to 22.
Napanee	Sept. 20, 21.
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 20 to 23.
Peninsular, Chatham	Sept. 20 to 22.
Prescott, Prescott	Sept. 20 to 22.
St. Thomas	Sept. 20 to 22.
Lanark, South Perth	Sept. 21 to 23.
Stratford	Sept. 22, 23.
Lindsay	Sept. 23 to 24.
Halifax	Sept. 22 to 29.

A LITTLE CHERUB.

Little Boy—Mamma, may I give what's in my savings-bank to that beggar man?
Mamma—You dear, sweet little cherub! Do you want to give away all of that money your uncle gave you? There was over a dollar.
I spent some of it, mamma.
Did you? How much is there left?
There's a twenty-five cent piece left, but th' candy man said it was bad.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some of the Greatest Folks of the World.

Princess Olga of Wurtemberg, one of the richest heiresses in Europe, is engaged to Prince Max of Schaumburg-Lippe, whose elder brother married her twin sister, Princess Elsa, last year.

Siam's royal family, having brought bicycles with it from Europe, every noble in Siam is trying to ride a wheel. Great improvements in the roads of the country are looked for in consequence.

Count Munster, who was for ten years German Ambassador in London and is now German Ambassador in Paris, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the rank of German Ambassador.

A general committee is in process of formation among friends and admirers of the late Sir E. Burne-Jones to raise a fund for the purchase of some representative work by him to be presented to the British nation as a memorial.

Baron Henri de Rothschild, a cadet of the Paris branch of the famous financial family, has passed his final examination as doctor before a jury composed of Drs. Fournier, Budin, Poirier, and Natter. The young physician obtained the mark "Extremely good."

Mr. Alexander Whyte has been appointed scientific adviser to the Uganda administration. He was for many years attached to the staff of Sir Harry Johnston in Nyassaland, where he did much useful work as a collector. One of his first duties in Uganda will be the establishment of a botanic garden and a nursery for the cultivation of European vegetables and fruit.

Rear-Admiral Chateaubainois and other officers of the French navy had a narrow escape recently on board the cruiser Entrecasteaux during steam trials. They were down in the boiler-room inspecting the working of the boilers, when a large jet of steam suddenly shot out from a cracked pipe, scalding four men and only just missing the Admiral and his staff. The trial was at once stopped.

The Duchess d'Uzes has passed a successful examination in France as a driver of auto-motors. She took her examiners, who were a state engineer and two experts appointed by the Prefect of Police, on her car through the Bois de Boulogne and around Paris. She drove at the regulation maximum of speed, which is sixteen kilometres, or about ten miles an hour.

Dr. Story, who has been appointed Principal of Glasgow University, was born in 1853, at Rosneath, Dumbartonshire, and educated at Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Heidelberg. From 1869 to 1888 he was minister of Rosneath—as his father had been before him—and in 1889 he became professor of church history, at Glasgow University. His appointment as Queen's Chaplain dates from 1886, when he also became Deputy Clerk of the General Assembly on the death of his friend the late Principal Tulloch of St. Andrews.

Queen Victoria and the Queen of Holland have accepted the Emperor William's invitation to send representatives to the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem, at which most of the German Protestant sovereigns will be present. The Emperor and Empress will not use the railways in the Holy Land, as the Emperor will ride and the Empress will drive. The suite will consist of more than three hundred persons, a third of whom will dine at the Emperor's table. Their Majesties will use their own tents; while those for the suite will be sent by the Sultan from Constantinople.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

OUR UNKNOWN FARMS.

Few farmers know the farms they till. They can tell if they receive good crops or bad crops, whether the land is hard or easy to work, whether the soil be a retentive clay or a loose sandy loam, but this is not knowing the farm.

The great work of knowing the farm has just begun, even in case of the most progressive farmers. It will be a long time before the impulse reaches to the great mass of farmers, many of whom are willing to tread in the old paths and seek only for the old ways.

In every farm there are wonderful possibilities. Some of them that bear poor crops now do so for the reason that their owners have never discovered the true condition of affairs and could find a crop or crops that would do excellently. We look forward into the future.

When our science has reached a high stage in the years to come the manner of treatment of the farm will be far different from that of the present day. There will be a geography of the farm as much as of the nation. The map will be not only geographical but geological. The formations will be as carefully studied as any other part of the science. Knowing the composition of every part of the land it will be possible to find out the needs of each part and to apply the remedy.

The boys and girls want to and do get off the unknown farms. If they really knew the farms they would not be so anxious to forsake them. They would see in them not only the possibility but the certainty of a support and a return for all their labors. But the knowledge of the farm can not be obtained by force or by committing to memory some or many wise sayings. We must approach the earthworks of the enemy. We must first know geology, chemistry, botany, agrostics, hydraulics, and so forth.

These are studies that every farmer's sons and daughters can undertake. They will be found full of delight. With their advent will come a new life to the farm, and a new feeling of security to the worker. Nature is a bountiful mother if she but be known. We cannot be expected to know all nature, but we can know that part of all nature that is comprised in the little spot we call the farm. Whether we cultivate an unknown or a known farm is the difference between the muscle and the brain. The man that has an unknown farm farms by brute force. He that has a known farm farms by the power of his mind.

BEAUTIFYING FARM HOMES.

Let me, a farmer's wife, answer this question, "Does it pay to make attractive homes?" Yes, indeed, it does pay a thousandfold. In what kind of coin? In the best on earth; happiness and contentment for your wives and families. There is more or less monotony and tedious routine in life on the farm. But give us beautiful, attractive surroundings and their beauty will be a perpetual benediction to our lives. Tend to lessen corroding care and anxieties, be a sweet comfort for sorrow and rest and encourage us, body and soul.

No wise woman will stay all day indoors cooking, sewing, scrubbing and fretting. If the work must be done by your hands go out under the trees a few moments every hour. Listen to the sweetest music on earth, gather a few flowers for your belt and hair and a bouquet for the table and you will go back rested and refreshed. By all means have flowers and flowers. We all love them and in their care the children learn many a valuable lesson of industry, patience and refinement. Our men and children always bring me bouquets from field or roadside from the first violet to the goldenrod. It pleases me so much and shows not only their love for the beautiful but their loving thoughtfulness for another.

Have a croquet ground in the shade on the nice lawn and "all hands and the cook" play there together. You can't think how it will tickle the youngsters to beat you.

Of course you will have books and papers galore. All the best, purest, cleanest literature when you will all go to read and rest through the long noon.

Try this and see if it does not pay principal and large interest on your investment. How? Why by having your children steady, thoughtful and intelligent, and thinking there is no place on earth so sweet and attractive as home; in seeing them growing mentally and morally, cultured and refined, and knowing that your thought, care and labor has made all this possible.

We are wonderfully susceptible to the influence of beauty. Surround us with it, and we can no more help partaking of it than the chameleon on can of the leaf upon which it lies.

It's a long stride in the right direction to make our surroundings as attractive as possible. As a background for happiness there is nothing so fitting.

By having your homes a concentrated bit of loveliness, remember the living example of thoughtful kindness, thrift and go-ahead-ness, you are to your children. The influence of such a home and surroundings are inestimable and in no place is it more needed than on the farm.—Jane.

GRAFTING PLUMS ON PEACH TREES.

Plum-growing is not by any means as perfect in this country as it might be, and we still have much to learn in regard to raising these fruits. The establishment of the Japanese plum trees in this country, says an Eastern exchange, has given a big impetus to the work, but there are many failures in plum-growing. In spite of all our knowledge concerning the trees and fruits, we must make some further experiments to attain anything like success. Many plum orchards thrive well until nearly the fruiting season. Then the trees, when the extra drain of bearing fruits is imposed upon them, begin to weaken, and show signs of defects. The grafted trees show binding and splitting at the junction of the bud and stock, and various plum diseases develop. The bark in places dies and rots off, and in time this decay penetrates to the heart of the tree. The best stock for grafting choice buds on has been a matter of grave concern for some time. The Myrobalan group of stocks was for some time proclaimed as best; then the Marianna stocks succeeded them in popularity. Both native and Japan plums have been grafted on stocks of these two groups. But with some of our newer choice plums, better results are obtained by root-grafting on the peach. One year peach seedlings root-grafted with choice plum stock will invariably produce plum trees that, in a few years, will be self-supporting on their own roots. In this union all suckers must be kept down. Some plums show such a tendency to send up suckers that they cannot be successfully root-grafted on the peach, such as the Wild Goose and Chickasaw plums. The stocks that will show no tendency to send up suckers will grow in popularity, and will in time be the ideal ones for commercial orchards. At present we have no ideal plum stocks.

TO SAVE MOISTURE.

When the days are warm and dry there is constant loss of moisture by evaporation. This evaporation occurs, not only from the plants, which give off moisture, but also from the surface of the ground. It has been estimated that over two-thirds of a pound of water per square foot is lost from the soil during dry weather. When the top surface is loosened it becomes a covering of dirt, and lessens the loss of moisture. The importance of preventing the escape of moisture may be shown by the fact that in order to produce one ton of hay on one acre 480 tons of water are used, equal to nearly four inches of rainfall. To save moisture first plough the land to a depth that may be permitted without throwing the subsoil to the surface, allow no weeds, and keep the surface soil always loose and fine.

A PERMANENT STRAWBERRY BED.

On many farms the strawberry bed has been allowed to run wild and form a complete sod. As a rule it is best to plow under such a bed and make a new one, but sometimes this is the only available spot for the purpose and with proper management no crop of berries need be lost. At any time after the bearing season in over and before the ground freezes in the fall, secure a good one-horse breaking plow that will turn a narrow furrow, eight inches being sufficient. Have the cutter well sharpened and then set stakes where you want your rows of strawberries, and plow the ground between the rows, throwing the earth away from the rows. Be careful to keep your furrows straight and plow to within about three inches of the stakes. Now begin on the opposite side and do the same and a block of strawberry plants six inches wide will be left standing for each row.

A QUEER HOUSE.

Singular Building Erected in England by Sir Thomas Tresham.

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is a small triangular building erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a fervent Roman Catholic, who is supposed to have wished by his design to typify the Trinity.

The house is all three, each of its three sides being exactly 33 feet 4 inches—that is, 33-1/3 feet in length. There are three stories, each has three windows on each of the three sides, and each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three-leaved shamrock. The panes of glass are all triangles, or three-sided. In each of the other windows there are twelve panes of glass, in three fours. There are three gables on each side rising from the eaves; and from the centre, where their roofs meet, rises a three-sided chimney, surmounted by a three-sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each of the three sides. On the top of each gable is a three-sided pyramid covered with a trefoil. The building is almost covered with inscriptions and carvings. Three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, have thirty-three letters in each. Three angels on each side bear shields. Over the door is a Latin inscription of three words, meaning "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on each floor there are three three-sided apartments. The house is not inhabited.

THE MILDWAY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
One column.....	\$40	\$25	\$18
Half column.....	20	12	10
Quarter column.....	10	6	4
Eighth column.....	5	3	2

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

Temperance Notes.

Edited by the Temperance Committee.

We hear frequently the assertion that if, by any means, prohibition should become the law of the Dominion of Canada, there would be serious difficulty experienced by municipal councils in meeting the deficit in their annual income that would be caused by the withdrawal of the present revenue from license fees. In order that the electors may fully understand this matter, there are here placed before them a few facts in relation to the present revenue and its probable diminution under prohibition.

The total amount received in license fees, etc., from the liquor traffic, by all the cities, towns, villages, townships, and other municipalities of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1890-1, was estimated by the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic to be \$429,107, the number of licenses being 7,654. The data from which this estimate was made were somewhat defective, full returns not having been received from the provinces of British Columbia and Quebec. A safe estimate will be that 8,000 licenses are issued, and that the revenue derived therefrom by the different municipalities is about \$500,000.

The same report estimates that the amount of money annually paid for liquor in Canada is \$39,879,854. Assuming that the licensed places are open for only 310 days in the year, this would amount to an average of a little over \$15 per day for each licensed place. In some places the business done is much larger than this, and in others probably less.

Out of this large sum of money received by the liquor sellers from the people of Canada, there was paid into the municipal treasuries only the comparatively small amount of \$500,000. So far as the municipal revenues are concerned, it is as if the municipal councils, representing the people of Canada, had employed the liquor sellers to secure for them the revenue of \$500,000, authorizing them to collect much larger amount and retain the balance and retain the balance for their own benefit; so that the account stands as follows:—Amount collected by the liquor sellers \$39,879,854. Paid over to municipal treasuries \$500,000. Cost of collecting \$39,379,854. The folly of the policy of paying \$391 for the sake of securing a revenue of \$5 is too patent to need comment. Would not a people richer by \$39,879,854 be able to pay the extra \$500,000 and still be vastly better off?

It must be remembered that the liquor traffic pays none of the revenue out of its own resources. It creates no wealth. It simply takes the taxpayers' money and hands it over to the municipality, taking from the people, as has been shown, about eighty times as much as it turns over to the municipal treasury.

The Sloan Medicine Co.
Hamilton.

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

W. C. KEOCH.

For sale by all dealers or address . . .

The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton

Price 50c per bottle. 6 bottles for \$2.50

A sad accident happened in Clinton last week, that we mention in our local columns, to show that even in play there is danger to little ones. Two boys, Eric Gilroy and Stuart Jackson, aged about six years, were swinging. A brother of Eric's, aged two years and five months approached the swing from behind. Before the swing could be stopped, the board of the swing caught the little fellow in the backward stroke. He was struck on the corner of the forehead, his head thrown suddenly backward, and his neck dislocated; he gave two or three gasps, and expired. A doctor was called, but the child was beyond all human aid. The mark on the forehead was quite slight and would not seem to indicate a severe blow.

There is great uneasiness on all sides in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally intimated that yielding to Russia aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complication, which can only be overcome by the most prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease. It is now said that the Princess of Wales hurried her departure from England was in response to a dispatch from her sister, the dowager Empress of Russia, bearing upon the Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the dowager empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the far east, and it is said great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

Letter to the Editor.

In reply to an item which appeared in the Huntingfield correspondence two weeks ago, I beg to say that I never received any money from the storekeeper to purchase tobacco, and the loss is my own. The author of that article should be more careful in future, as I can prove that item to be a mean lie.

THE ACCUSED.



Value For Your Money

Decorated Glassware, Silverware, R. P. chains Rings, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods &c

Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices

How is your Watch, does it stop occasionally? If so, then take it to

C. WENDT,

MILDWAY and WROXETER for Repairing.

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

Having the experience, possessing the facilities, incurring the expense, justified by volume of business, and inspired with an ambition to construct THE WORLD'S GREATEST BICYCLE, accounts for the extraordinary increase of Cleveland sales in every civilized country.

\$80.00 CLEVELAND BICYCLE \$80.00

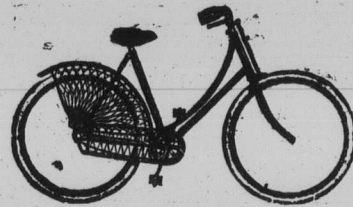
The handsomest in design and finish. The best in material and workmanship. The most perfect in its lines and bearings.

\$55. CLEVELAND BICYCLES \$55. CLEVELAND BICYCLES \$55.

Our enormous facilities permit us and we sell better bicycles for \$55 than others sell for \$75 and \$80.

Beautiful and Great, contain points of superiority not included in the highest priced competitors.

\$100.00 30 inch wheels.



Represents the highest ideal in the art of Bicycle construction. Short head, long wheel base, 4-inch drop crank hanger, Cleveland improved bearings and numerous other new and beautiful improvements, make it the easiest and smoothest running wheel in the world.

Sole Representative, R. BERRY.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.

Factory, Toronto Junction.

OUR SILVER JUBILEE.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

September 8th to 17th, 1898.

Entries close 7th September. Space allotted on receipt of entry. Our attractions will be grand, and exhibits unsurpassed. You can see all that others can show, and to better advantage. Royal Dragoons, Prince O'Kale's Japs, Sie Hassen Ben AN's Ruffins and many other specials, the best in the country. Fireworks each evening, "Blowing up the Maine" assisted by all the ring and stage attractions.

Special excursion trains leave London at 10 p. m. and after, so you can stay to the fireworks.

Auction Sale of Booths and Privileges, Wednesday, August 17th, on the ground at two p. m. Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., apply to

L.T. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President.

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Science, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

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

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's



Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 45 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

Read THE

Great Offer

The London Free Press.

One Year's Paper Free.

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 \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Hygiene and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

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

Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

The run of live stock at the Cattle Market to-day was large—85 load, composed of 1400 cattle, 850 sheep and lambs, 2800 hogs and 75 calves.

The quality of the fat cattle offered to-day was fair, but, taken altogether, they were not as good as those sold last week.

Considering the unfavorable reports from Britain, and the large run of cattle trade was good for exporters, while butchers were easier at Friday's quotations.

Some of the export dealers bought their last consignment of cattle for this season, complaining that they have been losing money right along since spring, and have determined to quit for the present.

Export cattle sold from \$4.12 1/2 to \$4.60 with a couple of loads of extra choice at 10c per cwt. more, the bulk, however, going at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Bulls, light export, \$3 to \$3.50; heavy export, \$3.80 to 4.12 1/2.

Loads of good butchers and exporters mixed, sold at \$4 to \$4.20.

Butchers' cattle—Choice picked lots at \$4.15 to \$4.25; lots of good, \$3.85 to \$4.10; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.80; common \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.37 1/2; inferior, \$3 to \$3.15 per cwt.

Feeding bulls, \$2.75 per cwt.

Heavy feeders, weighing 900 to 1600 lbs., sold at about \$3.65; while those of 1100 lbs., of good quality were worth \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt.

Buffalo stockers sold all the way from \$3.25 to \$3.60, the bulk going at \$3.40 to \$3.50.

About 15 milk cows sold at \$28 to \$40 each; average price, \$30.

Calves sold from \$3 to \$8 each for general run.

The demand for export sheep was good, space on the boats being reasonable at present time.

Ewes and wethers sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt., the latter price being for picked lots only; bucks sold at \$2.75 to \$2.90 per cwt.

Spring lambs sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. and \$3 to \$4 each.

Hogs—Deliveries heavy and price weaker; choice select hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. in weight, unfed and unwatered off ears, sold at \$5.90 to \$6 per cwt.; light fats, \$5.50; heavy fats, \$5.

Come to Mildmay on
Labor Day.



DR. A. W. CHASE EXPERIMENTING ON HIS REMEDY.

HALF ROUND THE WORLD

Distance no Barrier in Getting the Glad News of His Delight to His Friends.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed \$1. for which send four boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. We have used it, and find it an excellent remedy, so we recommend it to others. Mr. J. M. Poorman, of Woodhull, Marion Co., Ore., got some and is delighted with its effects.

Please send three boxes to Mrs. F. J. Edmunds, No. 401 West Part street, Portland, Ore., and one box to Rev. E. F. Edmunds, Sedro, Skagit Co., Wash. Be sure and send the blowers; they are so handy. Send at once.

F. J. EDMUNDS.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Contains no Cocaine.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE NEVER FAILS TO CURE

Cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness, Foul Breath, loss of taste and smell, and Catarrh in all its forms. Contains no cocaine.

Price 25 cents, complete with blower.

J. D. MILLER.

No experienced or judicious buyer can escape this temptation.

Prices which you cannot resist.

the latest and most popular styles.

Our stock is all bright, clean and fresh, and consists wholly of

an opportunity

It's a blessing to be within reach of such

5 doz ladies' vests, regular 20c, we will clear at 12c.

5 doz Ladies' Spirit Waists detachable collar and cuffs, are cheap at \$1.50c we will clear them at 50c
All our Fancy Organdies, regular price, 12 1/2 & 15c, and 20c, we will clear at 8c
A job lot wide Flannelette, just opened out and put on sale at 50c

Never have better goods been shown
Never have greater varieties been offered,
Never have prices been so low,
There is no room for improvement
In the bargains we are offering.

Prepare to be Pleased

The Corner Store

MILDMAY

We have just placed on our shelves a large stock of
New and Fancy Dress Goods.

We have the largest and best assorted stock ever shown in Mildmay. We buy in the best market. We pay CASH therefore are in a position to give our many customers the benefit of our careful buying. Just to hand:—

- 1 Case striped Flannelette 30 inches wide.
- 1 " " 32 " "
- 1 case Fancy Wsapperettes at 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c.
- 1 case extra heavy Factory Cotton, at 5c yd.
- 10 pieces Fancy Gingham at 5c.
- 10 pieces Apron Gingham with border at 10 yd.
- 10 pieces Tweed, ranging from 20c up.

We have added to our staff in the person of John Spahr.
Come and see the Bargains before buying elsewhere.
Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Terms Cash or Produce . . .

A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,

PROPRIETOR. MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

Maggie Thane of Hanover, was arrested by Constable Briggs on Thursday last charged with committing an assault on Mrs. Bottrel. She was brought before the magistrate and committed for trial. She came before Judge Klein, on Monday and was let off with a warning that if she ever came before him again she would be sent to the Central.

FACE BLOTCHES

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

Scrofula

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

A Boy's Life Saved

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

SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA

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

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.

Stratford will build a new city hall. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are at Vancouver.

The 30th Battalion Band at Guelph has disbanded.

The Bell Telephone Company has reduced its rates in London.

The C. P. R. land sales for July totalled 29,560 acres, realizing \$123,000.

A couple of skeletons were dug up on St. Joseph street, Quebec, on Tuesday.

Henry Tandy has been appointed manager of the Kingston Locomotive Works.

The C. P. R. telegraph rates to the Kootenay have been reduced to \$1 for ten words.

Superintendent Frank Pedley of Immigration has started on a tour of United States agencies.

Ten thousand acres of the Manitoba University land grant will be placed on the market this year.

A laborer in Kingston named Thomas Walsh died on Friday morning from the effects of a sunstroke.

The crop outlook in Nova Scotia is very satisfactory. There is a notable increase in the acreage of wheat.

A horse belonging to Contractor Corbett, of London, is dead there from lockjaw. It stepped on a nail.

The "peg-legs" so far arrested in connection with the murder of the London policeman Toohy, number 28.

It is said that the session of the Quebec Legislature will not be held before the second week in January.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been obliged to decline an invitation to lecture before the Y. M. C. A. at Detroit.

A Halifax undertaking firm is busy with a rush order for metal lined coffins. It is said they are to be shipped to Cuba.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion Police, will, it is probably, go to England to bring back Capt. Theriault, the absconding militia officer.

The late George Dawson, of London, left \$1,000 to the Aged People's Home, \$500 to the Home for Incurables, and \$500 to the Infants' Home there.

Formal notice is given that the Reliance Marine Insurance Company has ceased to carry on business in Canada, and applies for a release of securities.

Belleville citizens will vote on the question of reducing the number of aldermen from 21 to 11, on Aug. 19.

New regulations and rules to govern the Canadian patent office have been adopted and printed in the Canada Gazette.

A returned Klondiker at Montreal says the recent reports of thirty million dollar washings are very much exaggerated.

Prof. J. A. Buddick, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has returned to the Dairy Commission of New Zealand.

B. Battery will, return to Quebec from Halifax on August 21, when the Royal Artillery detachment will go back to their old quarters.

Dr. S. E. Dawson and Lieut.-Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department, have been appointed members of the Geographic Board of Canada.

It is reported at Victoria, B. C., that the steamer Hamlin was wrecked in a collision with the steamer McConnell on the Stikine river. No lives were lost.

Hamilton ratepayers have voted against the operation of the street railway by the city and in favour of extending the present company's franchise for 15 years.

The Champlain statue, which alone weighs 9,000 pounds, and which was recently brought out on the steamship Californian, will be shortly placed in position in Quebec.

Mormon settlers of Cardston, Man., deny the charge of Rev. Dr. Robertson, in a recent address at Regina, that they are violating the marriage laws of Canada.

There was a heavy hailstorm at Burnside, Man., on Tuesday night. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. The storm extended east as far as Portage la Prairie.

A rumor is current on the Pacific coast that the Imperial Government is about to acquire the whole site of Esquimaux Village for the purpose of fortification works and dock extension.

In view of the criticisms that have been made with respect to exhibiting his cattle at fairs in competition with other farmers, Premier Greenway has decided not to show his stock again at any Manitoba fair.

The Yukon party from the Interior Department, which left with the military expedition and reached Telegraph Creek some weeks ago, is returning to the Pacific coast to join Commissioner Ogilvie at Wrangell or Dyea.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Mr. D. Pottinger, general manager of the Government Railways, were in Halifax on Saturday in connection with a new elevator, which it is proposed to erect there.

Dr. Saunders, director for the Experimental Farms, has left Ottawa for Winnipeg. He goes to inspect the Experimental farms in the West, and will meet Mr. Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, at Agassiz, B. C., in two weeks.

Prof. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms, telegraphs from Brandon that the crops in the eastern and

central parts of Manitoba are very good. In south, central and western parts it is said the crops have suffered from lack of early rain, and will be uneven and below the average.

A contract between Quebec and the Great Northern Railway has been signed by His Worship Mayor Parent and the Hon. P. Garneau, president of the company. By this agreement Quebec invests \$200,000 in the stock of the Great Northern and the latter is to give Quebec railway connections with Parry Sound.

Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general, warns parties using the special quick-delivery stamps not to forget to add the ordinary postage, which the letter should have. This defeats the object of the delivery stamp. The letter should have its regular postage as well as the delivery stamp before the stamp becomes effective.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emile Zola is traveling incognito in England.

Prof. John Caird, D.D., L.L.D., Glasgow, is dead at the age of 78 years.

The Irish local government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

The Irish Local Government bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

The postmaster of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, Robert Taylor, is dead at the reported age of 119 years.

Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., has been selected as President of the recently formed Anglo-American League.

The northwest of Great Britain has been swept by a violent storm which did much damage to the fishing fleets and to the crops.

The famous Hope collection of paintings has been purchased by Asher Wertheimer, a London, Eng., dealer in works of art, for \$607,500.

The Earl of Winchelsea's counsel has published a letter denying Mr. Hooley's statement that he was paid \$50,000 for acting as Chairman of a company.

The Prince of Wales has started for the Solent. He was carried from his room in Marlborough House on an ambulance couch, which was placed bodily in a hospital ambulance. The Princess of Wales went with him, and the royal yacht Osborne has been specially prepared for the use of the royal party.

UNITED STATES.

The shipments of California green fruits so far this season, have exceeded those of last.

Joshua Guest, a Canadian, is reported to have been killed by lightning at Cascer Creek, Wyoming.

Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, will be United States Commissioner General for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Four Sisters of Charity of the Delta County, Mich., Hospital are reported to be lost in the woods near Maywood, Mich.

Over 200 labourers of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. at Lorain, Ohio, are on strike for an increase of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

A San Francisco paper says a contract has been awarded for a cable to connect the United States with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

The car barn of the Consolidated Traction Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., was completely gutted by fire on Sunday, entailing a loss of about \$175,000; well covered by insurance.

Susie E. Swift, of New York, who a year and a half ago caused a sensation by deserting the Salvation Army for the Roman Catholic church, is about to become a Dominican nun.

The Beach Hotel, of Galveston, Texas, located on the gulf front, and one of the leading summer and winter resorts in the south, was burned on Saturday, entailing a loss estimated at \$200,000; to \$250,000.

Of late the Madison Light and Railway Company of Madison, Ind., as a measure of economy, have been employing young women as conductors, but the citizens are resenting the move, and refuse to ride on the cars.

Charles Warren Spalding, the convicted ex-president of the Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, and Sarah Louise Erwin, his former stenographer, were married on Saturday. Spalding is serving an indeterminate sentence in the Joliet penitentiary for wrecking the Globe Bank. An hour after the ceremony, the ex-banker was back in his cell in gaol, and the bride had gone away with her father.

GENERAL.

Japan is reinforcing its squadron at Saicho, to make ready, it is thought, for Philippine operations.

A fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bourgogne has been ordered by the French Minister of Marine.

Italy's naval budget is to be increased because of the proposed additions to the British navy.

The Chinese Ambassador at Berlin has left for China by way of the United States—re-called, it is thought, for incapacity.

The rebellion in Kwangsi province, China, is practically ended. Kungmin city has been captured by the Government and 1,000 rebels slain.

The Mediterranean squadron has returned to Malta from an interesting visit to Joppa, during which the officers and men, numbering several thousand, visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and other sacred spots.

An intimate friend of ex-Queen Liliokalani, of Hawaii, states that when she reaches Honolulu she will issue a protest against the annexation of the islands to the United States, and will present a claim for the Crown lands confiscated by the republic.

TELEGRAPHING CHINESE.

Chinese cannot be telegraphed—figures have to be used corresponding to certain words. Only one eighth of the words in the language are in this code, but this has been found sufficient for practical purposes.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS.

Surgeon General Sternberg's View of the Fever Outbreak at Santiago.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—During the last few days the public has become, through the reports of General Shafter, so accustomed to a large increase in fever cases, with a small percentage of deaths, that less and less importance seems to be attached to the disease among the troops at Santiago.

But Surgeon-General Sternberg does not seem to take an altogether hopeful view of the situation. He said today, although he would not apply to it the word "alarming," he would call it a "serious situation." He added that he thought the worst was yet to come.

General Sternberg has become so impressed with the danger to the men that he is sending forward nurses and doctors faster than ever. Many will go to Santiago from New York on the Relief in two or three days, to be followed soon thereafter by the hospital ship Breakwater. Nurses are being sent from Tampa also as rapidly as possible.

General Sternberg told me that under certain conditions different forms of typhoid fever were more fatal than yellow fever. It is prevalent now, not only among the troops at Santiago, but among those in Florida also. I was also told by a gentleman who has been among the Jacksonville troops for two months that typhoid fever had been more fatal to the men there than had been the yellow fever in Shafter's arm at San Jago.

The camp is low and flat, and the draining of it an impossibility. The management of it is lax on the part of some of the officials in charge, and there is inattention to patients on the part of nurses and attendants. Men are sent back to the quarters before they are convalescent simply because the hospital is crowded. The hospital kitchen was last Saturday reported as the filthiest spot in the camp. Moreover, it is charged that the hospital is run by the 49th, Iowa Regiment, and that all the places worth having are given to men from that corps. All serious cases are sent to the Division hospital, the regiments having only what is known as dressing stations, in charge of a steward and clerk.

DEATH OF BISMARCK.

Germany's Greatest Statesman Passes Away Quietly at Friedrichsruhe Surrounded by His Family.

A despatch from Berlin says:—On Saturday night shortly before 11 o'clock Prince Bismarck died at his home at Friedrichsruhe. Surrounded by his family, he passed peacefully away. On Thursday evening an improvement set in in the Prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last; and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately. His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger after the Prince had gone to bed left, with the intention of returning Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the papers and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness, the Prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound and beneficial sleep, on awakening from which he would be completely refreshed.

On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to some extent to lighten the last moments.

The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death; Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysanter, and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the Prince was dead.

Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to the Emperor William at Norway. The Prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful.

79 PER CENT. ADULTERATED.

Result of an Analysis of Belladonna Plasters at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—The Dominion analyst has completed the analysis of a number of samples of belladonna plasters collected in localities between Ottawa and Halifax. These plasters are seldom made up by the druggists who sell them, but are mostly manufactured in the United States. According to the standard set down by the analyst, 79 per cent. were found to be adulterated. "This cannot," says the analyst, "be regarded as a satisfactory state of affairs, but to institute proceedings against the delinquent vendors would scarcely be judicious until after they have been made aware of the worthlessness of the article sold by them. The manufacturers are chiefly to blame, but for various reasons it is doubtful whether prosecuting them would result in obtaining convictions."

HISTORY IN TITLES.

The title of the King of Spain suggests a large part of the history of the world. He is King of Jerusalem, which is Turkish; of Navarre, which is French; of Gibraltar, which is British, and of the East and West Indies, which are largely British; Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, now the two independent kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and sovereign of numerous other lands long since independent or under the undisputed sway of other Powers. He bears upon his person, indeed, an epitome of the glory and the fall of Spain.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Butcher—You've got six or eight new boarders ain't you mum?
Mrs. Slimdick—Yes. They came yesterday. How did you know?
Butcher—I noticed you was buying half a pound more of everything.

SPAIN PREPARES FOR REVOLUTION

Strengthening the Army—Two Companies Being Added to Every Battalion to Meet the Expected Uprising.

A despatch to a London morning paper from Biarritz, France, says:—

"The Basque Provinces, Navarre, and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing, and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

"More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising, if attempted. The whole Spanish army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalion.

"The Government believes the Carlists boast of more strength than they really possess, and will attempt nothing yet. Still, the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first signs of popular effervescence, in an effort to foment revolution. The Government is now prepared to check them immediately."

AWAITING THE WORD.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper reports an interview with one of the chief supporters of Don Carlos, whom he found "brimming over with confidence." He said that Don Carlos would issue a pronouncement the moment Spain was committed to a demand for peace.

"All the north of Spain is eager and ready," said he. "We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war."

"The present dynasty counts for nothing, although Marshal Campos and General Polavieja will carry with them a considerable part of the army. The only general on the side of the present Government is Polavieja, but he will be unable to resist the current of popular opinion."

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT.

"Even the Republicans are on our side, for, although Don Carlos will be King and absolute, he will give the provinces what they most desire—namely, provincial councils, so they will have full liberty to manage their own affairs, according to their own idiosyncrasies.

"Don Carlos will suppress corruption and restore good methods all around. General Weyler hesitates, and moves between Carlism and Republicans. The Republicans, of course have an underlying motive. They believe that amid the general trouble their own party may have a chance of coming to the surface, but the country is not prepared for that."

MANITOBA'S WHEAT OUTPUT.

Likely to be Somewhat Less Than That of Last Year.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion as to the probable output of the present wheat crop in south-western Manitoba, but from information gleaned from different sources it would appear that in many cases it will be equal to last year's, running from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, while some few farms will not turn out more than 10 to 12 bushels per acre. The fore part of the season was somewhat backward owing to lack of rain, which allowed the weeds to get a start, and when the rain did come, it seemed a struggle for supremacy between the growing crops and the weeds which should predominate. In a few cases the latter came off victorious. Land that is clean will give a good average crop, but in cases of dirty land, the yield is exceedingly difficult to estimate. From what can be learned Manitoba's output of wheat for this year will be somewhat less than the previous year. However, the bountiful supply of rain, although a little late, has made a wonderful change in the growing crops.

AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

From Portage la Prairie, an important wheat-growing centre, it is learned that the weather of late has been favourable for grain and timely rains have improved conditions very considerably. Opinion is that harvesting will be general in about four or five weeks. Some crops of oats will be ready in two weeks, and everything points to a large yield. Farmers are making preparations for handling the crop properly. Many are enlarging their granaries and building new ones. They are in good spirits over the concession gained as to loading grain from waggons.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN, PRESENTS TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY A MESSAGE LOOKING TO THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley, through M. Cambon, the French Ambassador.

The following official statement is made:—

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government, looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

The proposition submitted by the Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish Government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was first to learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish Government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

TERRIBLE YELLOW FEVER.

TWO HUNDRED CASES AT JURAGUA AND THEY ARE NOT LINGERING.

Expert Gutieras Views—Dr. Senn Says There Will Be a Thousand Cases if the Troops Remain Two Weeks Longer.

A despatch from Division Hospital, Camp Juragua, Cuba, says:—There are 200 yellow fever cases here and at the front. There will be one thousand if we are here two weeks longer.

This was the prediction made by Dr. Senn, the Government yellow fever expert, who, with Dr. Gutieras, is looking after the health of the army in that particular line. The bolt of yellow fever has fallen out of an apparently clear sky. Three cases were discovered four days ago. There were 20 the next night. Now there are over 200. Dr. Senn's estimate of 1,000 in two weeks seems conservative in the face of these figures.

Dr. Gutieras says:—"I cannot say that the fever is of a mild type, but there has been only one death so far, though there have been two cases of suppression and two of black vomit symptoms supposed to mark only the last stages of a desperate case. All four of these, however, seem to be doing well. The usual course in an epidemic is a mild beginning with low death rate, followed by more violent cases more of them, and a higher mortality then a gradual decline both in the number of cases and their violence. I should say that in this campaign we will have an apparently lower death rate than usual, but it will be because we will get nearer to true figures than in an epidemic in a large city."

A FEW FACTS.

This does not pretend to be a criticism, but here are a few of the facts:—The marines landed at Guantanamo bay more than a month ago, almost a month before the army reached Cuba. The first official act of the landing party was to burn every hut on the beach and knock the head out of every cask of Spanish wine. After the baptism of fire, camp was pitched and rigidly policed. The Cuban allies came and camped with the marines, but they were made to obey the rules of the camp. The marine camp is not so large as that of the army. Its men have not penetrated so far inland, but they have been exposed to almost as much hardships as the army, and there has not been a case of yellow fever in camp. A rigid quarantine is now maintained against Juragua, and the medical officers of Camp McCalla say that with sanitary precautions they will have no fever.

The landings at Daiquiri and Juragua were made almost a month later. There were many men to be handled, the facilities were limited, and the landings were made in great haste. No building was burned, no well was filled, no sink was dug. Several of the enthusiastic aides seized on pretty vine-clad cottages as headquarters for their respective generals. The Spanish commissary flour, which Linears made a hasty attempt to destroy when he evacuated Juragua, was gathered and used by our men when they were thrown to the front on half rations. The Spanish wine was bottled by the medical department for use as stimulant, and a part of it at least, from observation, he said to have fallen into the hands of the men. Cubans and Americans foiled into the empty houses of the town without enquiry as to their antecedents.

The first yellow fever case was that of Burr McIntoch, the actor and news paper man, who had been sleeping at Gen. Bates' headquarters in one of the vine-covered cottages aforesaid.

Dr. Lesser and his wife, "Sister Betina," the New York workers of the Red Cross, were both taken to the yellow fever camp from one of these verdure-bedecked pest-houses. Another Red Cross nurse shared the same fate.

The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain, presents to President McKinley a message looking to the termination of the war.

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DEATH BY THE GUILLOTINE

AN ITALIAN MURDERER THUS EXPIATES HIS CRIME IN PARIS.

Did Not Know of His Fate Until Twenty Minutes Before He Mounted the Scaffold—Thousands of Persons Witness the Dreadful Spectacle and Make Merry.

For the first time since the execution of the Anarchist Henry in 1894 the guillotine has been brought into use in Paris; and, unpopular as it may be as a corrective of crime, there can be no doubt as to its theatrical possibilities with the Parisian public, says a Paris letter. Although the execution was, according to French law, announced only to a chosen few, and although it took place in a driving rain at dawn—which is 4 o'clock—many thousand people gathered at the Roquette Prison to witness the gruesome sight, and afterward made merry at the neighbouring cafes until far into the morning. If there were Sunday bull fights in Paris, as there are in the southern cities of France, doubtless no form of amusement would be found more popular or more profitable.

The man who was decapitated was one Carrara, an Italian, who, with the assistance of his wife murdered a bank messenger last autumn, and afterward burned his body. The crime was not nearly so brutal as four or five which have occurred in Paris since that time, the perpetrators of which were duly acquitted by complaisant juries. But Carrara was a foreigner; which makes no difference in the eye of French law, of course, but which, somehow nearly always makes a difference in the result of the trial. Carrara is the seventh person out of

OVER TWO THOUSAND

guilty of murder in France in the last four years who has paid the penalty of his crime by losing his head. The others, according to a French statistician, are serving terms in prison, which average a little over four years and six months, except thirty or forty, who have not been caught, and several hundred who were acquitted on trial. Carrara, it is recognized by many people whose opinion seems to carry weight, was fortunate in his nationality and in his choice of a lawyer.

When a man is sentenced in France he has, of course, the right of appeal, both to a higher court and to the clemency of the President of the republic; but when his appeal fails he is executed at once without more ado. That is why he did not know his fate until twenty minutes before he mounted the guillotine that morning. His case was settled at midnight, and, within an hour afterward, the twenty-five or thirty officials which French red tapeism prescribes as necessary to oversee the formalities of the execution were on their way to the prison where the murderer was confined. Already a guard of cavalry, some municipal guards, and many platoons of police had been ordered out; the chariot conveying the guillotine was rumbling through the deserted streets of the St. Antoine quarter, and M. Deibler, the venerable "Monsieur de Paris," was speeding toward the same goal in a cab. Other cabs followed with his many assistants.

The condemned man was awakened out of a sound sleep, hustled into his clothes, and then received the notification of his fate in a very long and very flowery oration from the lips of the duly appointed official. His legs were shackled and his arms tied securely behind his back; then they tried to march him out to the guillotine. The speech, or something, however, had so weakened him that he could not walk; so, after dosing him with half a litre of rum, he was half carried, half dragged out into the open space in front of the prison where the guillotine had already been set up, and where the executioners, surrounded by the soldiers and the great crowd of curiosity mongers, were patiently awaiting in the downpouring rain.

Then followed a sorry sight. Deibler, who is 75 years old, and would have been retired at the beginning of the year had he not been desirous of holding on to his \$1,500 salary and the rich perquisites of his office, went up to the condemned man and cut off the collar of his shirt so that his neck would be bare. Carrara had not faltered at the sight of the guillotine, but when he felt the cold steel of the shears on his flesh he began to

STRUGGLE AND SCREAM

and it took half a dozen men to hold him, pinioned as he was. Finally they jacked him up bodily and threw him flat on his stomach, on the platform of the machine. It was then seen that his head was not far enough to reach the lunette, and they pushed him along by the feet, he still kicking and crying out. All this lasted for two or three minutes; it was the final fight which nearly always takes place when a man is beheaded. At last, however, the executioner's assistants got the condemned man in the right place, and held him there. Deibler stepped to the head of the machine, touched the lever which releases the knife, and the 140-pound blade, keen and shining, fell like a trip-hammer. There was a sickening splash, a second's silence, and then the crowd broke out into yells. The man's head fell into a basket on one side of the knife, and his body, convulsively twisting, collapsed on the other.

Instantly they picked up the body

and threw it into another long basket, which was in readiness. In doing so the headless neck, spouting like a fountain with blood, remained on the edge of the basket, and the executioners became red with it. Then they took the head and threw it into the basket with the body. It had been cleanly severed, and, what is said to be very rare, there was no injury to the chin. Usually the victim tries to back his head at the moment that the knife descends, and in consequence the chin is crushed in the lunette.

After the execution the place was like a shambles; blood was spattered everywhere within a radius of ten feet and a great pool of it collected beneath the guillotine. Deibler and his assistants looked as if they had just come from a slaughterhouse. During five minutes more another length of red tape was unwound, and then the body was carried to a medical school in a black wagon with an escort of police. There was the sound of a trumpet and the troops marched away. The guillotine was packed into a wagon and the executioners and officials got into their cabs. Finally nobody was left but some prison servants cleaning up the blood from the paving stones; so the crowd of men, women and children, drenched but not dispirited, thronged to the nearest cafes for breakfast and merrymaking.

HOW STEEL BECAME CHEAP.

Bessemer's discovery of a current of air for burning out the impurities of iron furnaces, made possible the reduction of the price of steel to its present reasonable figure. A French paper records that the price of steel fell as soon as the success of Bessemer's experiments at Sheffield, forty years ago, was demonstrated, from \$300 a ton to \$30. Thus some of the greatest revolutions in the world are brought about by the simplest means.

THE VOLGA.

Russia is going to abolish the difficulties of navigation at the mouth of the Volga by cutting a canal directly from the river to the Caspian sea. Work on it will begin this summer.

SPAIN'S MILITARY SERVICE.

Any Spaniard over the age of 19 is liable to be called into military service for three years. By the payment of 1,500 pesetas, \$300, he can escape military duty.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

FREE PASSES.

The legislative free pass is still universal in France. Every member of the Chamber of Deputies has free traveling on any railroad in the country, and is furnished with a medal of identification to make sure that he gets his privileges. In the matter of pay they are better off than the British Member of Parliament, though their indemnity of \$5 a day is small beside the \$5,000 a year of the United States Congressman.

THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS

Endured the severe marching of the Northwest campaign with admirable fortitude. The Government should have supplied them with a quantity of the celebrated Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to remove corns painlessly, and the volunteers and everybody else should have it. Beware of substitutes. Get Putnam's Extractor and take no other.

AN UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOM.

Father-in-law—Look here, young man don't you think it's about time you were going to work, or do you expect me to support you the rest of your life?

Son-in-law—It would be no more than just, after what I have done for you.

Father-in-law—I'd like to know what you ever did for me.

Son-in-law—Why, didn't I take your daughter off your hands?

I suffered for days from a very severe attack of rheumatism, and tried various remedies; several lotions, electricity, etc., with little, if any relief; but after applying "Quickcure," as directed, the pain was much relieved, and in a few hours had disappeared altogether. I can therefore conscientiously recommend this remedy. W. Noble Campbell, Notary, Quebec.

LOSING ITS POPULATION.

The population of New South Wales continues to decline, the inhabitants on March 31, last being 1,170,934, against 1,176,248 at the beginning of the year. There was thus a loss of 5,314, though the natural increase was 2,292. The loss was mainly attributed to emigration, 7,000 more persons having left the colony than entered it. The majority of those who left were men.

ALBERTS THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

HIS MALADY.

Klondike Kickshaw—What caused that new-comer's death?
Walrus Bill—Emotional insanity. He didn't have his gun along when he called Three-Fingered Slade a liar.

A Word to the Wise
is Sufficient.

RECOMMEND

LEAD PACKAGES,

25, 40, 50 and 60c.

Ludella Ceylon Tea.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Get only

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Canada's Greatest Medicine. All druggists. HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

REST IN MANILA.

Every Year Has 125 Holidays—Two Hours for Luncheon—Music and Alluring Beauty.

Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila there is little care for the fashions as they change from season to season in Europe and America. The same material and cut does in summer and in winter—or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any frost and never occasion for furnaces or open fires. Except for cooking, there is plenty of heat in the atmosphere the year around.

Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets, and white canvas shoes the year round. The Spaniards and the Spanish half-castes go in for style a little more. The Spaniards are haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue or white and their gold trimmings. The half-castes, or Mestiza, are equally fond of display, but their attire is something of a compromise between European and Chinese modes.

Besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints' days, and Spanish, French, English, German and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays, and general holidays, there are 129 days in each year when these people do not work.

Clerks earn from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year, besides having lodgings found, a mess allowance, medical attendance and travelling expenses. In many cases their rooms are over the offices. They work from daylight to noon, rest for two or three hours, and then work till 5 o'clock, but they have much freedom in choosing their hours and are hurried only on mail days. There are many excellent bands in Manila, and open-air concerts are given every evening in fair weather. Theatrical companies, both native and foreign, play through the season. The Mestiza chorus girl is alluring. In the cathedral and the churches the music is always good, though it is startling to the new-comer to hear, as he will in some services, a Gloria from "Traviata," and the Elevation from "Traviata."

PRIDE.

Now, George, don't ask me. I can't go down the fire escape with all those people looking.

You must. You'll be burned to death if you stay here.

"I can't help it, George. I wouldn't go down that ladder for all the world. These shoes I have on are two sizes too big for me!"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and eminently able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & THURX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDING KINMAN & MARVIN, Who sell Hall's Catarrh Cure, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's family Pills are the best.

WAR TAX IN SPAIN.

Spain is so much in need of funds that any person entering her limits wearing gloves or boots nearly new, must pay a tax on them. This rule also applies to a hat or necktie which seems new.

W P C 931

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FOR SALE—Highly Improved Farm near Winnipeg; 32 acres; No. 1 soil; Improvements alone cost \$9,000; price \$8,000, any two thousand cash, balance in ten yearly payments; interest 6 per cent.; will sell implements costing \$1,300 for \$800; say five hundred cash, balance 3 yearly payments; interest 6 per cent. Address: Frank S. Nugent, Barrister, Winnipeg.

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PAINT SO CHEAP—You can use it on old shingle roofs or sides of buildings—Used 25 years. With a good sprayer you can paint a barn in half a day. Write us for circulars and information about painting. The Finch Wood Preservative & Paint Company, 870 Queen West, Toronto.

PLEASANT TOOTH EXTRACTION.

In such practices as those in South Africa, the dentist covers a very large area. Owing to the distance, the appointments have to be made two or three months ahead. Thus, if a native goes up with a racking toothache, say, in December, he may, if he is lucky, have an appointment for some time in March. So victims to toothache have to exercise more patience than their civilized man exhibits under the same trying circumstances. The dentist gets an accumulation of practically three months, and makes money and disperses teeth at a rapid rate. He is held in great regard, and, unlike his brethren in Europe, he is looked upon as a kind man. The natives think that to have a tooth drawn in the approved style is almost a pleasure. They have been used to less refined methods.

A CRITERION.

Askins—How old do you suppose Miss Lingerlong is.
Grimshaw—Somewhere in the vicinity of 30, I should say. You know she invariably speaks of herself as a "girl." From 8 to 25, girls call themselves "young women;" after 25, young women call themselves "girls."

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Have you written on the ENTRANCE or P.S. LEAVING Examination this year? If so send name, address, teacher and school, to the Principal of the CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO, and receive full particulars about the Free scholarships this school will give to successful candidates for the Fall Session beginning on Sept. 1st next. Address W. H. SHAW, Principal.

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FREE! You pay nothing, simply send your Name and Address plainly written, and we will send you packages of Senclo (acquired)

cloth, a new discovery which far surpasses any other perflumery for the lasting qualities of its sweet and fragrant odor, to sell for us at you can among friends at 10c. per package. When sold retail at the money, and we will send you free for your trouble the above described ring, which is stamped and warranted Gold, set with genuine Garnets and Pearls. Send address at once, mention this paper and STATE THAT YOU WANT US. We will send it. No money Senclo required. We take all risk. Goods returnable. Hand-some premiums in proportion to amount sold. Senclo Agency, 84 McCaul St., Toronto.

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PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Davidson, 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 6th Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 3:30 p.m.

METHODIST.—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. G. Curie, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McLean, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

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

C. O. F., Court Mildmay, No. 186. meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McLean C. R. m. Pilsinger, 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. J. D. MILLER, Coun. F. C. JASPER, Rec.

A. O. U. W., #18. meets in the Foresters' Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. L. BUHLMAN, M. W. M. JASPER, Rec.

I. O. F.—Meets on the last Wednesday of each month. J. W. WARD, C. R. W. M. 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 Coun. M. JASPER, R. K.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:
 GOING SOUTH: Mail, 7:33 a.m.; Mixed, 10 a.m.
 GOING NORTH: Mixed, 1:55 p.m.; Express, 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Miss Mela Herring left this morning to visit friends in Arthur.

—Jno. V. Berscht now sports a lovely bay driver. He intends taking in the fall races.

—Come to "MILDMAY" on Labor Day. The Wingham-Walkerton baseball match alone will be worth the price of admission.

—Miss V. Wees of Shakespeare visited friends in town last Friday. She has been teaching in Sault Ste. Marie for the past year.

—Mr. K. J. Barton and family moved to Toronto where they will in future reside. They will be much missed by their many friends here.

—The crowd who attended the Saengerfest at Berlin last week returned on Saturday night. They report having a jolly time. Uncle returned on Friday.

—Charles Johnston and Sam. Eckel of Carrick, were successful at the recent examinations at Walkerton, and have secured their second class certificates. C. Johnston passed with honors.

—Tenders are being asked by the Mildmay Athletic Association for the privilege of conducting one or two tents on the grounds on Labor Day celebration. The exclusive right may be secured.

—Miss A. Johnston, teacher at S. S. No. 7, returned from Toronto on Saturday evening. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Jessie, who is spending a few weeks with friends in this neighborhood.

—Potatoes in some parts of the township will be very scarce this year. The early frosts, dry weather, and the multitudes of bugs were too much for the potatoes and the consequence is that quite a number of farmers will run short before winter is over.

—The Postoffice Department will shortly issue the new Canadian postal note to all accounting postmasters in three denominations, namely, 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents. The balance of the denominations will be placed in the postmaster's hands as soon as they are received by the department. After October 1st no postage stamps will be redeemed by the Postoffice Department.

—Did you ever hypnotize a chicken? It is a very easy thing to do. Just catch your hen, place it on the floor in front of you, with its tail towards you. Take a piece of chalk and draw a straight line, beginning at a point just under the hen's head and extending a foot and a half or more. The bird will fasten its eyes on the chalk, and in a twinkling almost she is unconscious of anything but that line. You can cuff and kick her about as much as you please, but her gaze will immediately return to the chalk line.

—Miss Etta Wolliak left this morning for Indianapolis, where she intends to reside.

—Miss May Clubine returned last Friday from Michigan, where she has been spending the past month visiting friends.

—The prize lists of the Carrick Branch Agricultural Society's show, have been printed, and are in the hands of the secretary.

—Thos. Jelly, of the Elora Road has disposed of his beautiful property to Mr. Wm. Harper, for \$1,050. Mr. Jelly intends to return to England, the land of his birth.

—We congratulate Messrs. J. H. Curle and David Berry on being successful in securing their third class certificates. John Berry got the first, part of the third, and will be allowed to go on for a second.

—S. B. McKelvie was in Montreal last week and purchased a large stock of tweeds, serges, flannelettes, shirtings, cottonades etc., and the goods are being put on the shelves. McKelvie & Hemphill intend running the mill all winter.

—Alex. son of Jos. Lobsinger, had his leg severely bruised last Friday, by being run over by Schmidt's butcher waggon. He and some more boys were playing on the road when the rig came, and Alex not being able to get out of the road in time, the waggon passed over his ankle, bruising it very badly.

—The Mildmay Athletic Association are negotiating for the purchase of Rosenow & Voigt's property, back of Simpson St. This lot contains about four acres, and a beautiful park could be made by having it levelled off and trees planted. A subscription list is being circulated and if sufficient is subscribed, the field will be bought at once. Push it along.

—The P. O. Department is anxious that all envelopes should have on the outside the address of the sender to facilitate return. Without the sender's name, the letter goes to the dead letter office, and expense is incurred for return postage. Enquire at the GAZETTE office for a box of envelopes and have your name printed thereon.

—Nineteen tickets were sold on Tuesday morning for the Laborers excursion to the Northwest. Among those who went from this part were James Berry, Coverdale Haines, Herb and Fred Herring, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pomeroy, Robert Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Olheiser, Jno. Werner and son Krank, Messrs. Schmidt and Benniger of Formosa.

—For some time the Ontario game department has been flooded with inquiries about the English sparrows, and the best way of getting rid of them. The game warden has investigated, and has reported that the most successful way of getting rid of the pest is to kill the birds and eat them. The birds are just as good as game birds for food. They make the best kind of dumpling, and are eaten with great relish in Great Britain.

—Wingham's second baseball team the Prairie nine, who have been so successful this year, met with their superiors on Saturday last, when they ran up against our juniors. The game was very close up to the sixth innings, when our boys bunched their hits, and twelve runs were piled up in two innings. The boys all play excellent ball, and won great applause from the spectators. The Wingham boys are a fine, gentlemanly lot of lads, and took their defeat good-naturedly. Mr. Griffin of Wingham, umpired the game, and his decisions were never disputed. The score stood 17 to 8 in favor of Mildmay with two innings to spare. Score by innings: Mildmay 3 0 1 0 1 6 6 x x—17; Wingham 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 2—8.

It will be a pleasing announcement to a large and appreciative, sport-loving public to know that the Mildmay Athletic Association will again hold a grand celebration on Labor Day, Sept. 5th, in a new park fitted up for the occasion. One of the leading features will be a Baseball Match between the renowned Walkerton and Wingham teams. These teams are champions of their respective planets, and the game will be one of the most interesting of any played outside the Leagues this season. Neustadt vs. Mildmay Juniors, promises to be close and interesting. A Football Match between Wingham, the undoubted champions of Western Ontario, and Mildmay Stars, who have yet to be beaten, is being arranged for. Other athletic sports too numerous to mention here will take place. The Neustadt Band, so pleasing to all, will be in attendance. This programme is without doubt, the best the Association ever put on, and is sure to be fully appreciated.

—School commenced on Monday in the public school.

—The citizens are requested to clean up the street in front of their residences so as to give the town a creditable appearance for Labor Day.

—Rev. Father Halm is enjoying a vacation at his home in Milwaukee. Rev. Father Elenor took charge of the services last Sunday.

The true story of those 278 days of suffering by Greely's heroic little band of explorers in the Arctic region has been told by General Greely himself, for the first time, for the October Ladies' Home Journal. For years General Greely has kept an unbroken silence about his fearful experience and that of his companions, as they dropped dead one by one at his side, and it was only after the greatest persuasion that the famous explorer was induced to write the story.

A very mysterious accident happened last week at Breslau, four miles east of Berlin. At an early hour yesterday morning the station agent discovered on the track the body of a young man, which had been horribly cut to pieces by a train. It turned out to be the body of a young man who arrived at Breslau the day before. He drank several glasses of liquor and was seen around by many people. He did not give his name however, or where he came from. The body has been brought to Berlin, and awaits identification.

John Kimble, employed in the tile yards at Drayton, met with an accident on Thursday, which has since resulted in his death. A pulley on the shatting broke, and as a result, Kimble's collar bone was broken, and three ribs fractured and pressed into his lungs, causing hemorrhage. The coroner at Drayton informed County Crown Attorney Peterson of the fatality and has ordered an inquest. A similar accident occurred in the Drayton tile yard on July 18th, when a young man named Schamahorn lost his life while endeavoring to place a belt of a pulley.

The abundance of well cured hay in the country this year will certainly cause the price of this commodity to be very low this fall and winter, says the Lucknow Sentinel. This, however, may be a blessing in disguise. Many farmers have not yet learned the advantage that comes from feeding all the hay and coarse grain that grow on the farm or the better price that these farmers who do this realize from their crops. If the present conditions will induce many others to adopt this method of feeding their hay and coarse grains the plentiful crop will be found to be disposed of in a manner profitable to the individual and beneficial to the land.

A New York shirt maker has evolved a new scheme. All shirts will be one price, say \$1.50, for which the customer must pay cash down at the start. No man need buy more than one. A large laundry is connected with the house and every man's shirt is washed once a week, for twelve cents, the regular laundry price elsewhere. If a shirt lasts a year and is washed fifty-two times the merchant receives, all told, \$7.74 for his shirt. And what of the customer? He has a laundered shirt left at his home once a week. It may not be his shirt but it is somebody's and it is clean and starched. It is never allowed to wear out. At the first sign of frays and frizzles it is cast aside by the merchant and a new one is put in its place, the profit of more than 400 per cent, easily admitting the substitution.

WAR NOTES.

Manilla is at last in possession of General Merritts army, on the 13th inst. the city was carried by storm. The bombardment and assault only lasted two hours. The Spanish General escaped and was taken on board a German war vessel. There are no particulars as to casualties but the Spanish claim that they must have slain many Americans as their trenches were exposed and gave little cover to the assaulting army.

The President has appointed the Commission to attend to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto-Rica.

It is reported that the Cuban army is to be disbanded and the Americans will pay off the men at a cost of \$15,000,000. There would be no security to agriculturists while the army existed as they would be continually raiding and taking the fruits of labor in the field. So there is not a good prospect of the people settling down to the cultivation of the soil, with a certainty of reaping the fruits of their toil.

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