

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1899

No. 44

STOVES! STOVES!

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Stoves and Sewing Machines

Come in and examine our large and grand assortment of

Best Cooking and Fuel-Saving Stoves

from the best foundries in Ontario, or if you want a Sewing Machine, or any hardware we will be pleased to show you through our stock.

C. Liesemer.

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We carefully test each eye separately by the latest and most approved methods--giving to each one the glass that properly corrects it.

We make no charge for Testing

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Our faultless glasses are second to none.

We are preparing a full line of Household Remedies which we are confident will give our customers satisfaction. Our Cough Syrup and Dyspeptic Cure are having a large sale at present.

YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS WILL RECEIVE OUR MOST SKILFUL ATTENTION.

R J Barton Phm. B
Druggist & Optician Mildmay.

LAKELT.

Mr. Andrew Brown of the burg has been in Wingham for two weeks brick-laying.

Mrs. Wat Pomeroy left on Tuesday for Manitoba where she will meet her husband and start farming.

There has been more plowing done by the farmers this fall than has been but still they keep moving. It will not take them long to get through seeding next spring.

Cyrus Horton, who carried on the job work in the boot and shoe-line here, is moving to Gorrie to-day, where he has rented a shop and will work at his trade. There is an excellent opening here for the right kind of a shoemaker.

Myles Scott has started chopping in the burg again. We will henceforth have the two mills going on Saturday, and in a short time they will chop two days of the week.

Chas. Hubbard is getting a stone wall under his house these days. He is being assisted by Mr. Robert Caudle and they are making a good quick job of it.

Word has been received in the burg about a quarter of an hour ago, that Mr. George Nay, who lives a little distance from here, died this (Tuesday) morning. This is a very sad affair as Mrs. Nay was carried to her last resting place in the McIntosh cemetery last June. A family of six is left behind without a father's or mother's care and protection. The youngest girl is three years.

All the cheese and butter factories in this vicinity shut down about a week ago. This has been a very profitable season in both these lines and all the farmers are satisfied. The little chub who inhaled the milk through here to Springbank is the best piece of stuff in the country. With his head scarcely above the top of the cans, he wiggled on and off large cans containing over 200 pounds of milk. "Billy" Murray is really a prodigy.

Additional Locals.

—The GAZETTE will be given to Jan. 1, 1901, for the small sum of one \$.

—Jas. D. Dewar and family of Clifford have moved to Toronto. His son Arthur has been left in charge of the hardware store.

—Carrick has sent another inmate to the House of Refuge in the person of Gottlieb Wicelner, aged 77 years.

—The Telescope is now the same size as the Hanover Post. Last week's Telescope contains a picture of the building now occupied by them.

—All those that are indebted to the firm of McKelvie & Hemphill will kindly call and settle not later than Dec. 1st. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—Geo. Paule, who has been in Manitoba for the past couple of years, is home on a visit. Mr. Paule owns a 100 acre farm on the 4th concession.

There are many cases of smallpox in Essex county but the form is very mild. Not more than five per cent. of the case proved fatal in Ohio and Michigan where the same type prevails.

There is a movement on foot through the province to raise \$20,000 as a testimonial to Hon. A. S. Hardy who retires from public life poorer than when he began it 26 years ago.

—The weather this fall has been exceptionally fine. Last year we had fairly good sleighing by this time. The farmers have been able to do a good deal of fall ploughing.

—Major Henderson of Walkerton has made up his mind to go to the Transvaal to fight the Boers in case the Government fits out another contingent.

—Joseph Scheffer, proprietor of the Queen's hotel, Guelph, was on Friday afternoon convicted of a charge laid against him by Chief Randall, of permitting two youths under the age of twenty-one years to loiter around his hotel. Magistrate Saunders severely censured the accused and imposed a fine of two dollars and costs.

Force the Only Remedy.

A correspondent of an American newspaper writes: Mr. Kruger has ordered the British out of South Africa—thus the Transvaal ultimatum to Great Britain is here construed—and the Anti-British feeling in Germany, France and Russia is in full voice. In view, therefore, of our natural sympathy for the weak against the strong and of the lack of information displayed by the editorials contained in certain New York papers, I venture, without entering into controversial matters to call attention to a few indisputable facts which should be kept in mind in forming a judgment on the Transvaal situation, and on the peace when it comes to be made.

In the first place, the entire white population of the Transvaal, according to the last "Staats-Almanac," the official Boer publication, amounts to 228,750 men women and children. The same authority gives the number of burghers liable to military service, i. e., white males over the age of sixteen who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Government, as 29,279; this would include all civil servants, railway staff and other than Boers who have for one reason or another sworn allegiance to the Transvaal. Starting from these figures it is probable that 60,000 is the very outside number at which the Boer population can be estimated; thus, on the Transvaal Government's own showing, the Outlanders number over 208,000, of whom the decided majority are British subject. These figures are, from the Outlander point of view, well within the mark, because it is notorious that, on the one hand, a great many names of Boers who are dead or have migrated either out of the country or into other districts remain upon the original registers, there being no penalty for failing to give notice of removal, and no means of checking the correctness of lists; and on the other hand the Outlanders must be considerably underestimated, since there is no inducement to them to register, the sole result of registration being to provide the Government with facilities for tax collecting.

In the second place, practically the whole of the taxes are raised from the Outlander population, and are spent by the Boer Government. In 1896 the Boer budget was 86,000 pounds. The budget for the year 1899 gives the estimated revenue as 4,087,552 pounds and the estimated expenditure as 3,211,231 pounds. The Boer population pay no taxes, although nominally liable to a direct capitation tax of about 1 pound a year, which is, in fact, not collected. The direct taxation is not heavy; the taxation of the mines by indirect means and the taxation of the Outlanders by heavy duties upon articles for their use and consumption furnish practically the whole 4,000,000 pounds.

As to the expenditure of this 4,000,000 pounds the Outlanders have nothing whatever to say. They have no voice in the Government. In 1881 the Grundwet, or the constitution, provided that all foreigners should be admitted to be resident in the Transvaal, and the full write to vote could be acquired after a two years' residence. At the present time naturalization can only be obtained by persons of forty years of age who have been registered and have declared their intention to become citizens of the Transvaal for twelve years. Moreover, the money thus raised is not expended for the benefit of the Outlanders who contribute it. The police, sanitary and water conditions of Johannesburg, a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants, are deplorable. The money is squandered in salaries on Boer officials—the fixed salaries paid by the Boer Government amount to 1,250,000 pounds per annum, which represents an average of 40 pounds a year for every male Boer over the age of sixteen—and the purchase of war material, which can only be used against Kaffirs and the Outlanders themselves.

The numerous changes which have been made in the Grundwet for the purpose of preventing the Outlanders from obtaining any share in the Government are well described by Professor Bryce in his "Impressions Upon South Africa." One thing which Mr. Bryce omits, however, is that the Transvaal Government now imposes a

religious test, and no man can be admitted to burgher rights who is not a Protestant, or, as that is construed, is not a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church. President Kruger's proposals to liberalize the provisions of the constitution in respect of the franchise include a change in this regard and are contained in a message which, I believe, has not been published in England, and which more than anything that could possibly be said illustrates how entirely out of joint the Transvaal Government is with modern times.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Woman's troubles are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

A most remarkable wedding took place at Cleveland the other day, at the home of Geo. W. De Wease, De Wease is the secretary of the Blind People's Association. He is sightless. De Wease threw open his house for the wedding festivities. The groom was W. M. Moore, aged 33. He is blind. The bride was Miss Lizzie Brown. She is blind. The knot was tied by Justice of the Peace Dwight Palmer. He is blind. The best man was William Vanderwyst. He is blind. Fifty guests were invited. All are blind. An orchestra composed of blind men played the wedding march.

The flying machine is likely to be an institution of the 20th century, but the 19th like "an old man in a hurry" has been pushing forward a little too rashly in its attempt to secure it for itself. A most unfortunate result has attended an ascent made by Mr. Pitcher in England. Mr. Pitcher, who began his researches into the subject of air craft with great enthusiasm, mounted his great eagle in very unfavorable weather. Many friends were present to see his flight as he set off and soared some sixty feet when a gust of wind broke his helm, and with his bird-like machine, he fell heavily to the ground. When picked up he was unconscious and died in a few hours.

Deemerton.

The watch given to the most popular baby by the Wa-Hoo Medicine Co. was awarded to Siegmund Enel's baby, who received 300 votes more than his nearest competitor.

Messrs. Philip Jung and Henry Klein, who went to Manitoba with the August excursion, have returned home. Mr. Klein purchased a farm of 160 acres for his son, near Indian Head. They say Manitoba is the place to make money but Ontario is the place to live.

A FINE LEGAL POINT.

A business man of Listowel has a rather unusual case in court at present. A man living in Galt owed him an account and he entered a suit to recover. The matter was placed in a bailiff's hands and the papers were served upon another man, of the same name, however, as the original debtor. The man who was served, no doubt depending upon his innocence, did not enter a defence and made no objection until after judgement was given and the bailiff seized his goods in execution. The question has not been settled yet, but it seems that no matter how good a defence a man has it will not avail him anything unless he takes proper legal steps by disputing the claim. A somewhat similar case occurred in Listowel some years ago. Judgement was given against a party in Listowel for a debt due another man by the same name. The party served, knowing he did not owe the money, did not put in a defence and had to pay the debt in satisfaction of judgement. The case was appealed but the Judge held that ignorance of the law did not excuse and that in the absence of defence he had no power to stay execution of judgement.

TWO BRITISH VICTORIES

Fierce and Prolonged Struggles at Glencoe Camp and Ladysmith

Boers Admit That in a Battle North of Mafeking Their Casualties Were 70 Killed and Wounded—British Camp Sacked After Severe Fighting—Boers Blown Up by Sunken Mines

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—The first serious action between the British and the Boers was fought in the immediate neighbourhood of the British camp at Glencoe on Friday, and resulted in a victory for the British.

The British commander is now dying from a wound received in the engagement.

The battle is declared, in his successor's despatch to the War Office to have been an "important success," and the London papers describe the victory as brilliant.

The hill where the Boer artillery was posted, and which was gallantly stormed by the Irish Fusiliers and the English Royal Rifles in face of a heavy rifle-fire by the Boers, is variously described as Glencoe hill, Dundee hill, and Telana hill. It is about two and a half miles east of the Glencoe hill.

The Standard's correspondent at the Glencoe camp says that the attacking force was led by Commandant-General Joubert. Nobody but General Symons and his staff were aware that the Boers intended to attack, though they were known to be advancing southward.

Unusual precautions were taken over night to guard against surprise. The correspondent adds that the Boer artillerymen judged the range badly, and that the quality of their ammunition was very poor. Scarcely six shells burst within the British lines.

The absence of details regarding the British losses in the engagement at Glencoe camp causes the deepest anxiety, and the War Office is again besieged by relatives and friends of those making up the force that took part in the fight.

General Symons at 7.30 ordered a general advance of the infantry brigades, which he accompanied. The men had been exercised for weeks past in taking advantage of cover, and they carried out the tactics thoroughly.

A terrific fire from three British batteries at a range of 2,500 yards covered the advance. Several of the Boers were silenced before the Fusiliers began to climb the hill, and by the time the infantry were within a thousand yards of the crest the Boer artillery was completely silenced by the excellent British practice.

The Boers meanwhile kept up a heavy rifle fire, which thinned the British ranks considerably. The correspondent continues:—

By nine o'clock the Irish Fusiliers and Royal Rifles had advanced over the hill, and the Boers were on the run. Meantime the Leicestershire Hussars, all the colonial and imperial mounted infantry, and the Leicestershire regiment, had been moved north and east. This practically cut off the Boers' main line of retreat.

The enemy were caught between two fires, and lost heavily. At noon the fighting was still going on, but the defeat of the enemy was already complete and crushing. It looks as though few would escape.

SHOT IN THE THIGH.
Gen. Symons was shot in the thigh during the action. It was at first thought that the wound, while severe, was not serious, but later it was found to be mortal.

ATTACK ON MAFEKING.
The Mafeking correspondent of the London Daily Mail, writing on Saturday, says:—"I am handing this to my orderly with instructions to take it to Kussman, 200 miles away, where he will hand it to native runners, who will be instructed to reach Mootown, to the south-west of Kimberley, avoiding that place as much as possible, owing to Boer incursions."

The Boers began the investment of Mafeking in r.a. earnest at six o'clock Saturday morning. For some days they have been skirting the town in small bodies but have begun to mass in force on the Transvaal side.

Col. Baden-Powell ordered an armoured train and a part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate regiment to go out against them and see if they could break up the strongest force.

"They went out a distance of four miles, and directly they came in range opened fire with Maxim's, scattering the Boers. The enemy at once rode off in haste further into the veldt, and away from the railway, but the troops pursued and overtook them."

The enemy were in a sheltered position, while our men were in the open, and therefore much exposed. Volley firing was started at 900 yards, and soon became hot on both sides. A number of our men were wounded, while many riderless Boer horses rushed across the plain.

"Our fire soon scattered the enemy, but at that moment, their general whom we believed to be Cronje, pushed up large reinforcements, and a hot engagement occurred. Our men behaved superbly. Reinforcements were hurried up by Col. Baden-Powell from Mafeking, consisting of the rest of the Protectorate regiment, the Diamond Fields' Horse, under Col. Hore, with

two guns, and Lord C. Bentinck, with a couple of guns. The artillery soon got the range, and the Boers were splendidly shelled. They were astonished by the accuracy of our fire.

A second armoured train was despatched from Mafeking, together with chartered police, and a fierce general fight followed. Ultimately the Boers, demoralized by the splendid work of our men, began gradually to withdraw, and by 11 o'clock they were completely driven off. They undoubtedly suffered heavy loss. The British returned to Mafeking exalted over their victory. Our loss was 2 killed and 14 wounded."

HEAVY LOSS IN OFFICERS.
The War Office has issued a list of casualties in the battle between Glencoe and Dundee received in a despatch from the general commanding in Natal, Sir George Stewart White.

Among the officers are:—Divisional staff—Gen. Symons, mortally wounded in the stomach; Col. C. E. Beckett, Assistant Adjutant-General, seriously wounded in the right shoulder; Major Frederick Hammersley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, seriously wounded in the leg.

Brigade staff—Col. John Schönsen, deputy staff officer and brigade major, killed.

First Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers—Second Lieut. A. H. M. Hill, killed. Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. G. A. Weldon, killed; Lieut. C. G. J. Genge, wounded, since dead.

King's Royal Rifles—Lieut. Col. R. H. Gunning, killed; Capt. H. K. Pechell, killed; Lieut. J. Taylor, killed; Lieut. R. C. Barnett, killed; Lieut. N. J. Hambro, killed. Eighteen other officers were wounded.

THE BRITISH LOSS.
The War Office announces that in the fighting between Glencoe and Dundee, in Natal, 31 non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 151 wounded.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office on Sunday afternoon published the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the general in command in Natal, Sir George Stewart White, regarding the engagement on Saturday at Elandslaagte, between Glencoe and Ladysmith, when the British, under Gen. French, routed the Transvaal forces, under Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, second in command in the Transvaal army, who was himself wounded and captured, and has since died:—

"White, commander in Natal, to the Secretary of State for War. Filed Ladysmith, 10 October 22, 10.30 a.m. "In the action at Elandslaagte yesterday the troops engaged were the following:—

"Cavalry—Fifth Lancers, a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, the Imperial Light Horse and two squadrons of Natal carbiniers.

"Artillery—Twenty-first Field Battery, Forty-second Field Battery, and the Natal Field Battery.

"Infantry—The Devonshire Regiment, half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, and the Manchester Regiment.

"The whole force was under Gen. French, with Col. Hamilton commanding the infantry.

"I was present in person from 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. but did not assume direct control of the fight, which was left in the hands of Gen. French. Although desultory fighting took place early in the day, while reinforcements sent out later on ascertaining the enemy's strength, were arriving from Ladysmith, the real action did not begin until 3.30 p.m. At that hour the Boers held a position of very exceptional strength, consisting of a rocky hill about a mile and a half south-east of Elandslaagte station.

"At 3.30 p.m., our guns took a position on a ridge 4,100 yards from the Boers, whose guns at once opened fire. This fire was generally well directed, but somewhat high. Contrary to previous experiences, their shells burst well.

"The Imperial Light Horse moved towards the left of the enemy's position, and two squadrons of the Fifth Lancers toward his right. During the artillery duel, mounted Boers pushed out from their left and engaged the Imperial Light Horse. In a few minutes the enemy's guns ceased firing, and our artillery was turned on the mounted Boers, who had engaged the Imperial Light Horse, and who at once fell back.

"After the artillery preparations our infantry advanced to the attack, supported by our guns in the second position. The Devonshires held the enemy in front while the Manchester Regiment and the Gordon Highlanders turned his left flank.

"The Boer guns, although often temporarily silenced, invariably opened fire again on the slightest opportunity, and were served with great courage.

"After severe fighting, our infantry carried the position. This was accomplished at 6.30 p.m., the enemy standing his ground to the last with courage and tenacity. The Fifth Lancers and a squadron of the Fifth Dra-

goon Guards charged thrice through the retreating Boers in the dark, doing considerable execution.

"We captured the Boer camp with tents, waggons, horses and also two guns. The Boer losses were very considerable, including a number of wounded and unwounded prisoners. Among the former are Gen. Jan Kock and Piet Joubert, nephew of Commandant-General Joubert. One goods train with supplies for the regiment was recovered.

"Our loss, I regret to say, was heavy. It is roughly computed at 150 killed and wounded. The collection of the wounded over a large area in the dark, and the arrangements for sending them in, have thus far occupied our time and attention. A full list will go to you later.

"Our wounded and those of the enemy are now arriving by train. Beside Boers, we have many Hollanders, Germans, and other prisoners of mixed nationalities.

"The behaviour of our troops and of the colonial troops was admirable."

THE QUEEN'S HEART BLEEDS.
A despatch from London, says:—The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has received the following message from the Queen:—

"My heart bleeds for these dreadful losses again to-day. It is a great success, but I fear very dearly bought. Would you convey my warmest and heartfelt sympathy with the near relatives of the fallen and wounded, and my admiration of the conduct of those they have lost.

(Signed) "V.R.I."

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch from Wellington, N. Z., says:—The New Zealand contingent, numbering 213 men, with 230 horses, amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. An enormous crowd said good-bye to the troops, including members of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives, mayors, and judges.

The Governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Ranfurly, the Premier, the Right Hon. R. P. Seddon, and the leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives addressed the troops on the quay.

SURRENDER OF VRYBURG.

The London Daily Mail's Kuruman correspondent says:—

"Vryburg surrendered on Sunday without resistance, at the request of the townspeople, on the approach of a strong Boer force with artillery."

Major Scott, the officer in charge of the Cape post at Vryburg, shot himself through the chest as he was being compelled to evacuate the town.

A despatch from London says:—Many reports of fighting at Mafeking and in that neighbourhood came from Cape Town in various guises, one statement, alleging that 1,500 Boers have been killed. All these must be read in the light of the official statement that nothing of importance has occurred. Thursday's report that the Boers had cut off Mafeking's water supply also needs confirmation.

Vryburg, which has been reported to have been quietly abandoned, is now stated to have been betrayed by the Dutch inhabitants to the Boer forces.

A despatch to the Daily News from Cape Town, states that the defenders of Mafeking, after repulsing an attack, pursued the enemy. The British then intimated a retreat, whereupon the enemy rallied and pursued them.

The Boers were thus led over mines charged with lyddite, which were exploded killing and wounding 1,500 of the enemy.

Another Cape Town despatch to the News says that an eccentric person in Pretoria known as Baron de Guinberg, who was suspected of being a British spy, was court-martialled and shot. It is stated that he possessed plans of the forts at Pretoria.

The Boers have blown up the bridges at Fourteen streams, and the Modder river, the former north and the latter south of Kimberley.

The Hon. J. W. E. Douglas Scott-Montagu, M.P., who is well acquainted with Mafeking, ridicules the report that the Boers have cut off the water supply of that place. He says that besides the supply from the Molopo river, there are several excellent wells in the town.

BOER TACTICS FAIL.

Bennett Burleigh, the London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Ladysmith, says no newspaper representatives are allowed to proceed from there, either to Bester's station or Acton Homes, and adds that General Joubert's forces are moving against Glencoe and Bester's station, on the Harrismith-Linch line.

According to the same authority, some volunteers who had just come into Ladysmith from Bester's station and Acton Homes before the despatch was sent reported that 300 Boers had tried ineffectually to cut off small parties of British troops, but the Natal men were too wary to be caught, and retired firing. The enemy, as usual, hid themselves behind hills and rocks, and in gullies, but were unable to advance. They used cannon against the British riflemen, who, nevertheless, maintained a stout resistance. The firing was very heavy.

The country about Acton Homes being more open, the British mounted volunteers there are retiring upon Dew Drop. Two thousand Boers were engaged at Acton Homes and rather fewer at Bester's station. It is reported that the enemy there is hemmed in, and suffering severely.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Durban reports that the Natal Boers are designing to cut the railway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg. This has necessitated the patrolling of the line.

The havoc the Boers are making with the railway and telegraph lines works seriously impede the movement of General Redvers Buller's army corps.

There are conflicting reports as to whether the Boers have or have not occupied Helpmakar. According to the best accounts, the rumour that they have done so is untrue, but if the Boers have succeeded in this manoeuvre they are completely around the

right of General Sir George Stewart White's position and will be able either to attack him at an advantage or to move down into Natal behind him. The Daily News points this out, and seems to think that if the Boers loop their way through Zulu territory or Basutoland, the natives ought to be permitted to exact respect for their own territory.

300 WOUNDED BOERS.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A refugee who has reached Grahamstown from the Rand states that a train arrived at Johannesburg on Monday from Klerksdorp with 300 wounded burghers. Every available conveyance, the refugee says, was called into requisition to take the wounded men to the hospital.

The Daily Mail suggests that these wounded were from Mafeking. Klerksdorp is about 100 miles from Mafeking.

Vryburg surrendered Sunday. Thursday night's despatches from Kuruman, 90 miles west by south of Vryburg, state that the police having withdrawn from Vryburg, the town surrendered to the Boers, the inhabitants fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Kuruman. When the police withdrew, the Cape Boers notified the fact to the enemy, thus inviting them to take possession. There was a fearful panic. The British are wildly indignant at this scuttling.

RISING AGAINST THE BOERS.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has handed out a despatch from General White, in command in Natal, as follows:—"The Basutos are said to manifest an attitude hostile to the Boers, and they may neutralize a certain number of the Boer forces."

According to a special despatch from Durban, Natal, the Zulus are arming with assegais. Chief Dinizulu says he is unable to restrain them. It is expected that they will be joined by the Swazis.

A despatch from Ladysmith, Natal, dated Tuesday, says a native tribe in Zululand, whose cattle had been raided by Boers, applied to Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the British commander in Natal, for permission to make armed resistance. General White refused their request, as he is opposed to the use of coloured auxiliaries in the coming struggle.

The rising of the warlike native tribes adds a new and serious element in the military situation, for the British will have to keep them quiet. The paramount chief of the Basutos, Lerothodi, has thus far behaved well, but the example of Meheko, who is reported to have risen against the Orange Free State.

BRITISH CAMP SACKED.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, says:—"The Volkssten, the Boer official organ at Pretoria, gives the following account of the occupation of the British camp at Ramathlabama, just north of Mafeking:—

"The British camp at Ramathlabama has been captured and sacked by General Cronje, after severe fighting. Many burghers were killed or wounded. The British loss is not known."

The Volkssten adds that "success has thus far everywhere attended the burghers," although it admits that, in the various skirmishes near Mafeking and at other points, the Boer casualties number some 60 or 70 killed and wounded.

A representative of the transvaal Government has arrived here, and is buying up all the provisions obtainable. One hundred and thirty persons just released from the Barbetsburg gaol, Transvaal, have been put over the Portuguese border.

MAAXIMS STOPPED BOER RUSHES.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, says:—"The skirmishing at Acton Homes and Bester's on Tuesday was brisk. The Natal mounted volunteers, who bore the brunt of the work on the British side, were once in considerable peril and lost all their kit. One officer is missing. When the men returned to camp they declared that the shooting of the Boers was wretched.

The British Maxim guns stopped the Boer rushes and killed sixteen of the enemy. Some Basutos are fighting with the Boers.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

A special despatch from Pretoria dated Saturday, by way of Delagoa Bay, says:—

"A cyclist despatch was received here from Ottoshoep, near Malmani, at six o'clock Saturday evening, asserting that heavy fighting had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking. The British troops on board an armoured train acted as a covering force to military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire."

"Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the burghers were ineffective against an armoured train."

The latter, however, was once forced to retreat before a particularly strong assault, but it soon returned, accompanied by a British mounted contingent, and the fighting was renewed fiercely. Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained.

"Heavy firing can be heard south of Mafeking, where General Cronje's commando is operating."

A corps of experienced Continental engineers, former officers, has left Pretoria for the south-western borders, accompanied by a commando of picked Boer shots. It is probably intended for large dynamiting operations.

A Kimberley despatch says:—"A report was brought here by despatch riders by way of Vryburg that Colonel Baden-Powell made a sortie in force at Mafeking and attacked and defeated the Boers. The Boers suffered heavily, and 18 English soldiers were killed."

BOERS THRICE REPULSED.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—"A special despatch from Mafeking says that all was intact there up to Saturday night. At that time the

Boer artillery was being brought up, but it had not been placed in position.

According to these advices, the British have blown up the Hopetown railway bridge over the Orange river, with a view of checking the Boer advance southward.

From Colesburg come persistent reiterations of the report that the Boers have attacked Mafeking, being thrice repulsed with heavy losses. From other towns on the border similar reports are received.

SKIRMISH NEAR KIMBERLEY.

A despatch from London, says:—"An armoured train, while reconnoitring near Spytfontein, twenty miles south of Kimberley, engaged the Boers, several of the enemy being killed."

The skirmish was quite lively. The armoured train, with a detachment of the Lancashire, approached unmolested until within range, when the Boers opened fire. The Maxims were instantly set to work, and did great execution among the burghers. The latter also used artillery, but ineffectively. The armoured train returned to Kimberley unharmed.

The crew of the armoured train say the Boers fired thirteen shells, but their aim was wretched, and not a single shot struck the train, which then made bold to approach nearer and open fire with the Maxims. The burghers replied with heavy rifles, again shooting wildly. Only three or four bullets struck the train.

FIVE BOERS KILLED.

Subsequently the crew learned that five Boers and two Boer horses were killed, while several Boers and horses were wounded. Not a member of the British force was so much as touched.

BRITAIN TO SEND 70,000 TROOPS.

A despatch from London says:—"When the army corps reaches South Africa the British troops there will number over 70,000 men. Many weeks will elapse, however, before this large force is at the front, as not only the troops but vast quantities of stores must be conveyed across the sea and then over a hundred miles into a country which will be, generally speaking, destitute of the necessities of life."

It is estimated that 35,000 Boers are now in the field, but little reliance can be placed on these figures, as there are said to be 24,000 now within the borders of Natal. The Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State probably number 50,000.

Beginning next Friday, six transports will leave Southampton daily. This means the despatch of over 50,000 troops in six days. It would be beyond the power of any other European country, for the troops will carry with them everything necessary for a lengthy campaign.

The war is expected to last until April, and it is expected that it will cost 200,000,000. The Government will ask Parliament to vote immediately a credit for \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000.

BOERS AFTER CECIL RHODES.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Cape Town Sunday evening says that the Boers have cut the railway at Belmont, 50 miles south of Kimberley, and also at a point 12 miles to the southward of Kimberley. The strong defending force at Modder bridge, which is 24 miles south of Kimberley, and between the places where the line is cut, is likely to be attacked.

The Boers have seized the railway station at Spytfontein, which is near Kimberley, and fortified it with earthworks. The object of their energetic operation is believed to be the capture of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

OMINOUS SIGNS AT CAPE TOWN.

Ominous signs are already seen here. The Dutch population of Cape Colony are likely to develop a strong anti-British feeling at the first report of a British reverse. When the report reached here that the Ninth Lancers had been driven back by gales they said:—"Already God fights on the Boer side." The Free State Boers now see a chance to satisfy their rankling longing to retake Kimberley, their Alsace-Lorraine.

MAFEKING COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

Mafeking is now completely isolated. The Boers are raiding Zulu cattle.

A large number of newspaper correspondents in Cape Town are unable to get into the interior. It is reported that Gen. Joubert positively refuses to allow any war correspondents of English newspapers to follow the Boer army, claiming that they cannot but incur the cause of the Transvaal by giving information to the British.

FAREWELL TO GUARDS.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Bid Them Good Speed.

A despatch from London, says:—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and their daughters, inspected the Scots Guards on Friday morning at Chelsea barracks, after which he addressed the men on behalf of her Majesty, congratulating them upon their splendid appearance, and wishing them a short campaign and a safe return to England. Col. Arthur Paget replied, and called for cheers for her Majesty and for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. These were given with great gusto, the men elevating their helmets on the points of their bayonets."

SAW NOT PROPERLY GUARDED.

Lumber Merchant at Guelph Has to Pay \$500 to an Injured Workman.

A despatch from Guelph says:—"At the assizes on Thursday, Thomas Sale, 21 years of age, sued Robert Stewart, lumber merchant, for the loss of three fingers and thumb of the right hand, and a portion of the little finger by a rip saw. The contention was that the saw was not properly guarded in accordance with the Workman's Compensation Act. A verdict of \$500 was awarded the plaintiff."

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.

Two more desertions are reported from A Battery, Kingston. J. F. Buchanan, an officer of the Winnipeg Fire Brigade, has been appointed its chief.

Mrs. Hutton, wife of Gen. Hutton, and ladies in Montreal, talk of forming an association of soldiers' wives.

Royalty on 5,785 ounces of gold was paid into the Gold Commissioner's office at Atlin between September 1 and 28.

Within twenty months four Smith brothers, natives of Sharpston, near Kingston, have been killed accidentally or have died.

Burglars blew open the safe at the Cariboo mine, near Quesnelle, B. C., and stole bullion variously reported at \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Rev. J. A. Allen, of Kingston, has received a cablegram advising him that his son, Grant Allen, the novelist, is hopelessly ill.

Wm. Hutton, a moulder in the Watrous shops at Brantford, fell dead in his sand while at his work. Heart disease was the cause.

Alfred Couture, G. T. R. conductor at Levis, is dead from the effects of a fly bite received three months ago on the Island of Orleans.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer is retiring from the management of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, in order to devote his whole time to his many investments.

Victor Thoret was given a verdict of \$500 against the Ontario Rolling Mills Company at Hamilton for the loss of two fingers while in their employ.

The directors of the Quebec, Hamilton & Fort William Navigation Co., have accepted the tender of an English firm to build two vessels at a cost of \$275,000.

The workings of Montreal's water-works department during the past five years is to be thoroughly investigated. The police department investigation continues.

Wm. Holleran, committed for trial at Hamilton on a charge of aggravated assault on his wife, recently sold three tons of coal which she had bought with her earnings.

Irene, the 5-year-old daughter of John Russell of London, fell into a mill race, but Patrick Taff succeeded in rescuing the child after she had twice gone under.

Mr. Norman B. Wilson, B.A., of the University of Toronto, has been appointed to an assistant professorship of mathematics in the Royal Military College at Kingston.

Thos. Locke, a cripple, who is an inmate of the House of Refuge, rescued two young ladies and a man from drowning in Hamilton Bay. He was assisted by James Scott.

The General Mission Board of the Methodist Church, while meeting in Quebec, was entertained to a trip down the St. Lawrence by the Hon. Mayor Parent and the City Council.

The Canadian Pacific Imperial Limited has been withdrawn. Its place is to be taken by the Pacific & Atlantic Express, which requires a day more on its journey to Vancouver than the Imperial Limited.

Walter Burse, died suddenly in a Vancouver park, while bicycling, leaning against a bank for support, and still sitting on his wheel with his hands on the handle bars. Heart disease was the cause.

The master bakers in Montreal have decided to increase the price of bread. It is claimed that the present price of bread is due to excessive competition among the bakers, and it was agreed that steps be taken to restrict such competition.

According to late advices from Dawson the census completed by the mounted police shows the town to have 4,445 population, of whom 3,205 are from the United States and 815 from England and Canada.

Prof. Mavor, professor of sociology and political science in University College, Toronto, is in Ottawa on his return from Europe, where he made inquiries on behalf of the Government into the condition of the Dukhobors, Gaidians as immigrants to Canada.

Joseph and Angelique Vermette of Swan Lake, Man., are 110 and 106 years old respectively. Four generations of the family are living, and it is stated that there are about 200 descendants while both the old man and his wife are in full possession of their faculties.

The Minister of Justice, who has been inspecting penitentiaries and jails in the west, proposes that the Government shall acquire 30 acres adjoining the Stony Mountain penitentiary to teach released prisoners farming so they can make a start for themselves.

The largest shipment of Klondike gold that ever came over the Lynn Canal route is on the steamer Dirigo, which called at Vancouver on Monday. There was nearly \$1,250,000 aboard, of which \$907,000 was sent from the Dawson branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the remainder was for the Alaska Commercial Co.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Barrett & Co.'s confectionery works, in London, have been burned, involving a loss of \$500,000.

Lord Strathcona has accepted an invitation to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University.

The Admiralty has made huge contracts for the supply of coal to all British coaling stations on the way to the Cape, so that any British squadron will be enabled to coal without weakening the present supply.

UNITED STATES.

W. H. Appleton, the New York publisher, is dead.

President McKinley defended the expansion policy before an audience of 10,000 persons at Madison, Wis.

For more than a week a snowstorm of unprecedented severity has been raging in the mountains surrounding Leadville, Colorado.

GENERAL.

Emil Arton, of Panama canal mortality, has been pardoned.

Over 500 Spanish prisoners have died within the past eight months.

Two youthful officers in the French army are charged with treason.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, will shortly visit the plague and famine district of India.

M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, is suffering from angina pectoris.

All prominent Afghans who dare leave the court of the Ameer are fleeing to save their lives.

Cape Colony is the latest accession to the Imperial penny postage arrangement.

Germany, and the United States will probably settle their difficulty in Samoa by arbitration.

The clerical victory in elections at Malines, the seat of the cardinal archbishop of Belgium, led to serious riots. Much damage was done to property, and many persons were seriously injured.

Dreyfus has had it announced that he does not want any agitation to be stirred up in his name, as he is unwilling to serve as an excuse for political parties to create trouble. He says he desires to retire to Egypt and be forgotten.

The North China Daily News says the arrangements for the dethronement of the Emperor of China are proceeding rapidly. His successor has been definitely chosen. It is Pu Tsuan, the nine year old son of Isai Lan. Pu is a Manchurian.

CAPTAIN'S WIFE LASHED TO MAST.

Mrs. Skifford Endured the Wreck of the Carrie Lane—Her Prayer Answered at Last.

When men endure the peril, the hardships, the agony of shipwreck, the story is terrible. When women go through the same dangers an element of pity mixes with the horror. The story becomes less Titanic in becoming human.

On September 28 the Carrie Lane, lumber-laden and sailing from Canabie for Noank, sprung a leak. On board the Carrie Lane were Captain and Mrs. Skifford, Mate Vanlippery, Second Mate L. C. Shaw, of Boston; Engineer Philip Keeler, of Baltimore, and five negroes, members of the crew.

All day on September 29 and all day September 30 and part of October 1 the water gained on the pump. On October 1 Captain Skifford saw his vessel was doomed. There was seven feet of water in the hold.

The sea was high. The bruised and battered craft fell into the trough of the sea, and rolled heavily. Captain Skifford ordered the boats to be cut away. Then the crew and the captain's wife, Mrs. Skifford, lashed themselves to the stumps to prevent being washed overboard by the huge waves. The vessel was then ten miles off Cape Fear.

PRAYED FOR A CALM SEA.

Sunday night the sea was terrific. The waves were giants. The Carrie Lane lay helpless and in their power. Lashed to the mast, Mrs. Skifford was drenched to the skin. It was cold and the salt spray stung, cold as ice water.

The negroes in the crew lost their heads. They thought the vessel was doomed. Their shrieks rose above the noise of the waves, above the grinding of the wreckage against the schooner's side.

The captain's wife blossomed into a heroine. She was calm, thoughtful, self-reliant. She encouraged the men. She strengthened even the failing hopes of her husband.

As dawn was breaking Sunday she called on those with her to pray for a calmer sea. The prayer was made, the prayer of desperate men, almost hopeless.

It was answered. The sea became smoother, although the waves still ran high. At noon the British steamer Rhodessa, Captain Mark Bate, appeared, and a boat was sent to the helpless schooner manned by Mate Jewell. The high waves prevented the boat from coming near and a line was thrown to the Carrie Lane.

One by one the crew of the schooner were pulled over to the boat. Mrs. Skifford was rescued first, and a cheer arose when she was safely in the lifeboat. Her husband was the last to leave the ship.

LAKE MUMMIES.

It is about 10 years since about 17 Egyptian mummies in the old museum of Berlin proved to be the bodies of fellows, who a short time ago, took their beer in the saloons of the capital of the Empire of William II. It is now believed that there is not a mummy in the world that has not been imposed upon by frauds of this kind.

To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is better.—Edwards.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

RAISING BABY BEEF.

In producing first-class, young beef, the breed of cattle selected is a very important point, writes M. C. Thomas. The three leading breeds are: Short-horns, Polled Angus and Herefords. There are a few others that some recommend, but wherever they have been tested they have not proven equal to the breeds just mentioned. The beef qualities of some of our cattle have been greatly reduced by being mixed up and crossed so much with the dairy breeds. There is no use trying to raise beef from dairy cattle. If you want to run a dairy get a dairy breed, but if you desire beef, procure a beef breed. Study the qualities of the leading beef breeds and select the one that nearest suits your fancy. If you choose a breed that you do not naturally have a liking for, you will not make a success with it. Because your neighbor breeds Shorthorns is no reason why you must.

After the breed has been selected, pay particular attention to the feed and care. When it is possible, I prefer to have the calves come in February or early March. If the cows are in good flesh when winter sets in, and are not giving a full flow of milk, they will not need so much extra care to keep them in first-class order until calving time. Until they have calved, good clover hay and corn fodder can be their principal diet, but when they begin to give milk, they should be given in addition to the hay and fodder, some oilmeal, bran, middlings, etc. This will produce a heavy flow of milk and will keep the calf growing rapidly until it gets old enough to stand pushing. When grass comes the cow will give a large quantity, thereby causing the calf to make rapid strides.

As soon as the calf is old enough to eat, begin feeding it a little oats, bran and shelled corn, and when it is about four months old, gradually increase the feed and decrease the amount of milk. By the time it is five months old, have it entirely weaned and on full feed of corn, oats and bran. Be very careful about making these changes too rapidly. They should be gradual. Always have plenty of good clean water and salt in easy reach. If they cannot have all the water they want their growth will be greatly retarded. When the grass begins to fail in the fall supply green corn fodder and clover hay, and as cold weather approaches, if possible, provide a shed where they can go in and out as they like. Never fail to let them have all the grain and hay they will eat.

By caring for them in this manner they will weigh from 900 to 1,000 lbs. at one year old, if of good stock to begin with, I prefer to sell at that age. Some may prefer to keep them longer, but I believe it pays to sell younger and keep more cows.

THE FLOCK IN AUTUMN.

The critical time of year in the management of the sheep is here, the fall. What you do now is like the laying of plans for the year. If you sell all the best lambs and keep the poor ones your reward will come. If you keep the best you will also reap that which you sow. If you breed to a poor ram your product will be bad, no matter how much you toil and plan. Feed it well, the greatest of all helps, cannot undo the damages an inferior sire produces. Remember from a breeding standpoint the ram is half of the flock.

Do not let anyone make you believe that breed is the most important thing, though it is always well to breed in straight lines. A good, rugged ram is what you want, something strong, something fixed, that your lambs may be what you expected, and plenty of them. Do not breed to any ram that you would not say of him, "He is a good one, and a good one at both ends." Plan all sorts of ways to give your sheep plenty of good feed early in the fall, and keep it up all winter. Do not neglect the sheep.

THE WAY FARM BOYS ARE BUILT.

"What are your ideas about keeping the boys on the farm?" we are asked. Lots of boys are driven from the farm by the treatment they get there. You cannot work a boy from 10 to 14 hours a day, begrudging him a day off and depriving him of an opportunity to make a little money and have a little fun on his own account and then expect that he is going to stay on the farm. Boys are not built that way. But if you treat them right encourage their originality, and foster their development, and the doing of things for themselves, the average boy is level-headed enough to realize the advantages offered for rural life. Some of us make the mistake of trying to drive our boys instead of working with them, or we fail to recognize the rapidity with which a bright boy gains knowledge and experience between 12 and 20, and how quickly he may know more or have better judgment in some matters than his father. The facts are quite as often at fault as the boys in most cases where

the complaint comes to us that the boys won't stay on the farm.

BURNING WEEDS.

It is a mistake to let weeds go to seed in the garden or around the farm, under the impression that they can be destroyed if gathered in the fall and burned. In the first place the job is apt to be forgotten until most of the weed seeds have been scattered. Even if a weed is burned, its seeds may not be destroyed unless a hot fire of brush is first made and the weed seeds are thrown on a mass of burning coals. If weeds are piled in heaps they burn slowly, and as the seeds fall to the ground it is protected from burning by the strata of carbonic-acid gas that is found at the bottom of all slow-burning fires.

GROWING WHEAT.

Wheat is grown all over the world in the southern as well as in the northern hemisphere, and as the winter in half of the world occurs when the other half has its summer, the Chilians and Australians are sowing and reaping wheat while the northern hemisphere is wrapped in snow. In some countries wheat is grown under such diverse conditions, that there is no month in the year during which wheat sowing or a wheat harvest is not going on somewhere.

FORCES AGAINST BRITAIN.

The Size of the Combined Transvaal and Orange Free State Armies.

The following is the description of the Boer and Orange Free State armies published recently in a volume written by Mr. Charles S. Jerram, called "The Armies of the World." It is understood that this description, brought up to date, is inspired from official sources:—

The Transvaal has population—
Whites 295,000
Kaffirs 620,000
War Strength 25,500
14,230 of these being between 18 and 34 years of age.

The State Artillery is the nucleus of the forces. It was re-organized since 1895, and must be always ready to march. The corps comprises a colonel, 109 officers and non-commissioned officers, and 226 artillerymen, and 28 apprentice telegraphists. The large number of officers is for training purposes. This is the force that over-awes, or at least constantly confronts Johannesburg. The number of guns is only approximately known. It is not less than the following:—Six light and six heavy Krupp guns, four light and two heavy quick-firing guns; one rifled muzzle-loading gun, and one machine gun.

Volunteers—Several corps have been constituted. The special object is to keep up the shooting. In shooting the burghers are reported to have fallen off since the fatal days of Mafuba Hill in consequence of the disappearance of big game, but in marksmanship they will still be equal to regular troops. In Johannesburg a corps has been formed consisting of 600 infantry and 200 cavalry. Krugersdorp has a corps of cavalry 150 strong, Middelburg, Carolina, Ermilo and several other places have corps.

The Orange Free State—
White population 77,000
Natives 130,000
Numbers liable for service, 20,000 men.

The permanent troops are 80 field artillerymen stationed in the fort at Bloemfontein. The reserve for this corps consists of 400 men. There are 14 Krupp guns, seven 5-cm. guns, five Armstrong 9-pounders, two Whitworth 6-pounders, one Whitworth 3-pounder mountain gun, one 3-cm. gun, and three Maxims.

ONE IN SEVEN MILLION.

Proportion of People Killed Upon English Railways.

A pious hope is expressed at the close of the annual report of the British Board of Trade of railway accidents, that the recommendations of the Royal Commission, which is now considering the subject of automatic couplings and kindred matters may "do much to satisfy the desire often expressed during recent years, both in and out of Parliament, that the best efforts should be made to endeavor to reduce the number of accidents to railway servants." No specific reproach is made against the railway companies, whose opposition led to the withdrawal of the Couplings bill of last session. The statistics are allowed to tell their own tale. Last year no fewer than 2,293 men were killed or injured while engaged in shunting operations. Shunters invariably stand at the head of the tables of railway mortality. For every 15 employees one was injured, while the proportion of killed was one in 197. The number of passengers killed in train accidents was only 25, while the proportion of killed to the number who travelled was about one in 7,000,000. A singular feature of the year's mortality, was the number of suicides which were committed on the railway. As many as 126 persons chose this method of quitting life.

PULLING IT OFF.

The reformed prize fighter, who was conducting a Sunday School concert, rose to announce a duet. The next event, he said, will be a little go between Miss Clarissa Bond and Miss Virginia Purdy, entitled, Consider the Lilies, Time.

SAYS BRITAIN IS RIGHT.

NEW YORK JOURNAL SAYS STRONG THINGS ABOUT THE BOERS.

United States Would Interfere in a Similar Case—It Is a Case of Six White Men Arbitrarily Taxing Twenty White Men—Calls the Transvaal a Medieval, Bigotry-Ridden Dutch Settlement.

In an article headed "Let Us Mind Our Own Business," the New York Journal of a late date says:

The editor of the Journal has been requested to sign a petition to President McKinley urging him to interfere between England and the Boers, to use the influence of the United States to prevent England from interfering in Boer arrangements.

The editor of the Journal declines. He believes that interference by England is legitimate, that civilization and progress demand it. This belief is based on the following facts:

The constitution and laws of the Transvaal, which really reflect the personal wishes and religious prejudices of Paul Kruger and a few other Dutchmen, forbid any Catholic to share in the law-making for the country. England demands that this discrimination against Catholics cease.

The Transvaal laws forbid any Jew to share in the law-making power. England demands that this discrimination against the Jews cease.

There are 200,000 whites in the so-called Boer Republic, but only 60,000 are Boers.

The Boers declare that they are "merely asking the right to live." What they really ask is the right of six men to tyrannize over twenty, of 60,000 to rule 200,000.

and rule them unjustly. The Boer attitude is not a demand for freedom. It is strictly an attitude of denying freedom to others. The Boer bosses controlled by Kruger maintain a government by aristocracy, an aristocracy based on birth—Dutch birth. If the Dutch who settled this island had insisted on keeping the island strictly Dutch; if they had refused to any save Protestant Dutchmen all share in the law-making power; if they had forbidden children in the Public schools to be taught anything save Dutch and miserable bastard Dutch, they would have acted in America precisely as the Boers are now acting in South Africa.

Could they have hoped to maintain such an attitude? Could civilization, morality, or any form of decency have justly upheld them merely on the ground that a power greatly superior desired to compel the adoption of common sense methods? The appeal is made to save a little republic from destruction at the hands of a ruthless empire. Kruger has been an absolute ruler there for seventeen years. All power is in his hands and that of a council of seven. They can and do ignore the laws and orders of even the Upper House of Representatives. The land of the Boers is no republic. It is a medieval, bigotry-ridden Dutch settlement, as great an anachronism as any in existence. This is the question at issue in the Transvaal.

Can six white men arbitrarily tax twenty white men? Can six white men arbitrarily govern twenty white men? Can six white men arbitrarily rule twenty white men?

IGNORANT DUTCH BOERS

be encouraged in the disfranchisement of Jews and of Catholics and believers in all other religions than that which they inherited with their other prejudices? The Journal thinks not.

Cuba has a population of fewer than two millions. Suppose eight million Americans should ultimately settle there, Cuba remaining an independent nation. Suppose the eight million Americans should develop the country, introduce manufactures, open mines, foster commerce, and suppose that nine-tenths of the wealth and nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the brains should be American. Suppose the Americans paid nine-tenths of the taxes, and yet were denied all place in the levying of the taxes and the passing of laws in the government of the country.

Would the United States tolerate this treatment of citizens? Why should the United States demand that England tolerate similar treatment of her citizens?

It should not.

The Englishmen, the Americans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Jews of various nationalities who have settled in the Transvaal found the Dutch Republic a bankrupt institution. They have made it prosperous. They have made it a multi-millionaire.

They are forbidden to share in the government of the country which they have created.

President Kruger is trying to enforce upon 200,000 progressive, intelligent, liberty-loving men the primitive, bucolic Dutch ideas which mark the progress of the great trek of which he is a survivor.

THE IDEA OF LIBERTY

entertained by him and his associate bosses is "liberty for the Dutch and for nobody else." His government is the incarnation of A.P.A.-ism on a working basis.

President McKinley will not interfere to uphold the Dutch bosses in overriding the decisions of their own Supreme Court, in taxing those who are not represented, in oppressing citizens for their religious beliefs.

The time for interference with England is not now. A very good occasion for such an action was seized by this country when the Venezuela controversy arose. There will be other occasions, and the Journal hopes to perceive them and insist upon them; but it will not endorse any sickly, sentimental, ignorant movement to back up 60,000 Boers, in oppressing 200,000 energetic men, who have created their prosperity, and have a right to share their government.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST TILTON.
 Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 One column..... \$10
 Half column..... 5
 Quarter column..... 3
 Eighth column..... 2
 Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.
 Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.
 John A. Johnston, - Proprietor.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A syndicate with a capital of \$10,000 has been formed in Palmerston for the purpose of buying all kinds of farm produce such as butter, eggs, poultry.

Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking has been kept busy and has gallantly defended the town, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. Gen. Redvers Buller will, no doubt, relieve the town as soon as possible.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan Line steamer Sardinian from Quebec with the Canadian Contingent for South Africa has arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. The Sardinian left Quebec on Oct. 30th, at 4.15 p. m. She has still 4400 miles to travel to reach Cape Town.

The war in the Philippines was nearly over this week. Colonel Hayes captured Aguinaldo's Secretary and was sanguine that he had Aguinaldo surrounded so that he could not escape, but presto next mail brought word that Aguinaldo did not remain surrounded. He had vanished together with his army and cabinet. So the game of blind man's buff is still going on. The United States officer are confident that another month will finish the campaign.

Artemesia Tp., Grey County, has suffered two defeats at law during the past year, the total of which is about \$1400. When settlers first arrived in Artemesia it was nicknamed the "Heart of Misery" on account of its swamps and June frosts. If the council of that Tp. keeps at law the old nickname should be revised, for there will be many "Hearts of Misery" when the collector interviews the rate payers.

The Transvaal war is getting exciting. At Ladysmith, General White's surrounded by the Boers under General Joubert. There have been several engagements on a small scale in which the British are said to have been victorious, but no details of casualties on the part of the Boers have been made known. General White reports that he can hold out for weeks, and as the troops sent to his assistance are arriving at Durban daily, he will be sure of relief in a few days. At Kimberley fighting is going on continually but no material damage has been done to the defences yet and the garrison is in good spirits.

A very thrilling experience happened to Miss Frances Hinds, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Hinds, Elsinore, she being the victim of vomiting a large, live frog a few days ago, having vomited two smaller ones four years ago. Miss Hinds has been sick for the past five years. She went to several doctors and they were puzzled with her condition. Four years ago ago they did not think she would last very long and one night she vomited these two small frogs. Of course, since she suffered terribly, till a few days ago a larger frog came up. They think there are more in her stomach as she is suffering intense pain yet. Several days before she told her people that there was a frog in her stomach and sure enough the little heroine was right. Last winter she was very low for a few weeks and through the careful nursing of her mother and skilful medical treatment she seemed to get very much better. Frances will never forget the terrible shock and what she had to come through but we all sympathize with her as she is a great favorite with old and young and we hope to hear of her rapid recovery in a little to enjoy life again.

BORN

HUNDT—In Carrick, on Nov. 3rd, the wife of Jos. Hundt of a daughter.

DIEMERT—In Mildmay, on Friday, Nov. 10th, the wife of Ignatz Diemert, of a son.

THE Merchants - Bank OF CANADA

Has established a Branch at MILDWAY, ONTARIO,
 Open on Tuesday's and Friday's Weekly, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Drafts Issued on all points in Canada. Savings Bank Department. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

James Johnston

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

MILDWAY, - ONT.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fall wheat per bu.....	64 to 64
Oats.....	24 to 24
Peas.....	55 to 55
Barley.....	35 to 25
Potatoes per bushel.....	20 to 25
Smoked meat per lb, sides.....	9 to 9
" " " shoulders.....	8 to 8
" " " hams.....	16 to 10
Eggs per doz.....	14 to 14
Butter per lb.....	16 to 16
Dried apples.....	5 cents per lb.

Giebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat.....	64 64 bus
Peas.....	55 to 55
Oats.....	24 to 24
Flour, Manitoba.....	\$2 20 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1.....	\$1 85
Family flour, No. 2.....	\$1 25
Low Grade.....	90
Bran.....	70c
Shorts.....	80c
Screenings.....	70c
Oat Chop.....	.95 to \$1.00
Corn chop.....	80 to 85
Pea Chop.....	\$1.00 to 1.00
Cracked Wheat.....	\$1 80
Graham Flour.....	\$1 80
Perina.....	\$2 00

How is Your Watch ?

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

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

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

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School Shoes for Boys and Girls, Children's Shoes, Women's Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Men's and Boy's Long Boots, Waterproof Men's, Women's & Children's Rubbers. Anything in the shoe line at Popular Prices.

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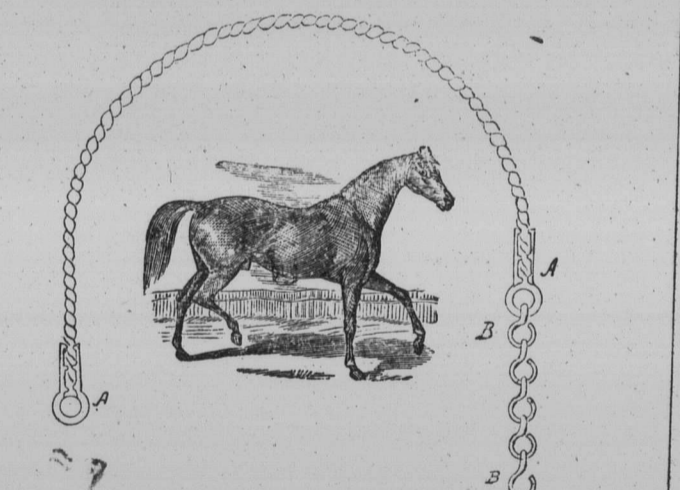
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For Sale.

A valuable farm of 100 acres in the Township of Culross. Large bank barn and good frame house on the premises. Well watered and in good locality. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES JOHNSTON, Mildmay

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A valuable property, 1/4 of a mile from Mildmay, containing 86 acres of cleared land and 80 acres of hardwood bush. Good buildings, the best of water, good bearing orchard; 150 trees. Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to W. A. SCHOENAU, Mildmay.

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ON Tuesday Nov. 28, '99

at 1 o'clock, a sale of Farm Stock and Implements will be held in Mildmay, comprised of the following, viz:—2 horses, 3 cows, (half Jersey, in calf) 4 years old, 1 steer one year old, 1 heifer 3 months old, 1 lumber waggons, 1 pair bob-sleighs, 1 land roller, 1 hay rake, 1 pair harrows, 1 pea harvester, 1 mower, 1 seed drill (Noxon), 2 plows (Fleury), 1 turnip cutter, 1 cutter, 1 gang plow, 1 fanning mill, 2 set double harness, 2 hay racks, 1 sugar kettle, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—All sums of \$5 and under, to be paid cash, and over, 12 months credit, with good security. 6% off for cash.

J. J. Weinert, Ignatz Beechie, Auctioneer. Prop.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO**

Trade at the Western cattle yard was duller than previous day this season. All lines were "off" and sellers were loath to accept prevailing prices and buyers unwilling to pay more. Hogs were lower and sheep and lambs dull at low prices. Receipts were very small, 34 loads representing 680 cattle, 800 hogs, 500 sheep and lambs and 11 calves.

Export cattle—Receipts were somewhat larger than for some days. Stock was fairly good and sold at prices ranging from \$4 25 to \$4 40 per cwt. for heavy cattle and \$4 to \$4 25 for light stock. A few choice lots sold as high as \$4 65 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle—"The bottom is clean out" was the talk in this branch. Butchers' cattle were duller than on any previous day this season. Good heifers sold as low as \$3 25 to \$3 50 per cwt and good mixed lots at \$3 and less. Choice picked lots sold at \$3 75 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers—Were weak and hard to sell at satisfactory prices. Yearling steers, weighing 500 lbs each, sold at \$2 20 per cwt and heavier stockers at prices ranging to \$3.

Feeders—The byres are pretty well stocked and trade in this branch was duller to-day. Good heavy feeders sold at \$3 40 to \$3 60 per cwt and light feeders at \$3.

Bulls—Not very many offered. Feeding bulls ruled from \$2 60 to \$3 per cwt. Bulls for the Buffalo market were of very slow sale, heavy bulls being quoted at \$3 per cwt and light bulls at \$1 75 to \$2. Light stock bulls were slow at \$2 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Notwithstanding an extra small run, 500, market remained dull, with about 300 head unsold. Lambs were unchanged at about \$3 to \$3 30 per cwt, and a trifle better for picked lots. Sheep, export ewes, were slow at \$3 24 to \$3 40 per cwt.

Hogs—Small run, 800, with a further drop of 1c per lb to \$4 per cwt for hogs running 160 to 200 lbs, natural weight. Market was very dull.

Peter Lamont of Hensall sold a load of good 950-lb butchers' heifers at \$3 60 per cwt, some good feeding steers at \$3 per cwt and heavy steers at \$3 50 per cwt.

W. H. Dean paid \$4 55 per cwt for a load of 1,250-lb good export cattle and bought four other loads for exporters at \$4 20 to \$4 50 per cwt. He bought one load of feeders at \$3 30 per cwt and a load of heavy feeders at \$3 60 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 200 lambs, averaging \$3 35 per cwt, and 100 butchers' sheep at \$3 25 per cwt.

G. Morrow, from Bruce County, bought some stockers, 550 lbs, at \$2 20 per cwt.

C. Zeagman sold ten 925-lb heifers at \$3 40 per cwt, and ten more, 910-lbs each, as low as \$3 per cwt. He sold also 33 yearling steers, 525 lbs each, at \$2 20 per cwt.

Crawford & Co. sold some 900-lb butchers' at \$3 per cwt.

Maybee & Corbett sold 15 750-lb heifers at \$2 65 per cwt.

Christian Endeavor.

Mr. J. W. Ward took charge of the meeting. The topic for the evening was "The evil of Intemperance." Papers were read by a number of the members. Temperance may be well as the moderate use of things helpful and the total abstinence of things hurtful. First "We are warned against gluttony. Secondly, impurity.—This sin contends with drunkenness for diabolical dominion over the world. Thirdly:—Intemperance of the tongue. Jas. 3: 6. Fourthly:—Intemperance of over work in our eagerness to urge on christian work we may be apt to take the reins out of our Master's hands and proceed at lightning express speed. Fifthly:—We are warned against cupidity for wealth, excessive ambition, and false pride.

A mother fondling o'er her baby boy, earnestly prays that this evil liquor traffic may be abolished before her son grows up.

Next Tuesday evening will be literary evening, and Longfellow will be discussed.

STRAY CALF

Came to the farm of M. Filsinger, a spring calf, about two months ago. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. M. FILSINGER.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and LAMAR BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Henry Petri, who lived on the road between Dunkeld and Chepstow, was weighing some grain last Friday when he fell off the wagon and broke his neck. He lived for 24 hours after the accident. He was buried on Sunday in Chepstow. He was a widower about 57 years of age. One son lived at home. He was alone in his own barn weighing the grain in some old-fashioned way, when one of the bags slipped and he fell in making a grab for it. Mr. Petri was well liked in the neighborhood and the relatives have the sympathy of everyone in that vicinity.

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

The revenue of the Canadian Government shows an increase over of a million of dollars during the past 4 months. The growing time continues.

IT'S TOO RISKY

To undergo an operation for itching. Piles when Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a surer, cheaper, easier way to cure.

Cruel, barbarous methods belong to the dark ages of the past. There was a time when a surgical operation was considered the only possible cure for piles. Not so now. Occasionally there is still found a physician who adheres to this dangerous and expensive method, but to every one who still believes in using the knife, ninety and nine recommend the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in The American Journal of Health, said: "We know that 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' meets all the requisitions of the highest standard of worth, that it will be held in high esteem wherever it is used, and consequently we endorse it to every reader."

By force of merit alone Dr. Chase's Ointment has won its way into this wide world, until it has made the name of Dr. Chase familiar in almost every home, and won for the venerable discoverer the title of "America's Greatest Physician."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never been known to fail as a cure for piles. It matters not whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding, Dr. Chase's Ointment is an absolute and perfect cure.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is the discovery of the author of Dr. Chase's Scurvy Cure, whose portrait and signature is on every box of the genuine. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

GOOD HEALTH FOR WOMEN

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food Restores Weak, Sickly Women to Robust Health.

Any irregularities in the monthly uterine action is sufficient cause for women to be alarmed about their health. Whether painful, suppressed or profuse menstruation, the cause can be traced to some derangement of the nerves.

A few boxes of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will completely build up the exhausted nerves and restore the regular monthly action which removes from the body the clogged matter that would otherwise cause pain and serious disease.

It is as a restorative for pale, weak women that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has been singularly successful. It counteracts the debilitating diseases peculiar to women by feeding the nerves and creating new nerve fluid, the vital force of the human body.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has restored scores of hundreds of weak, sickly women to robust health. See a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's new illustrated book "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

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Dress Goods, ladies Jackets, Mens' and childrens' Ulsters, Tweeds, Underwear, Hats & caps, Boots and Shoes, Over-Coats crockery, Gassware and Groceries.

All of which was bought at the Low Price and will be sold accordingly.

Our stock and Prices will compare with all.

All farm produce taken in exchange.

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THE

Corner Store Mildmay.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods, Men's & Ladies' Fur Coats, Fur Capes, Fur and Cloth Caps, Ladies Jackets and Over Coats, Wool and Fleece Lined Underwear.

Wool Sheetings and Yarns.

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Our Motto :--- We will not be Undersold.

A. MOYER,
Proprietor.

E. N. BUTCHART,
Manager.

STORY OF THE WEDDING RING.

By BERTHA M. CLAY.

Author of "A Queen Among Women," "How Will It End," "The Burden of a Secret," Etc.

CHAPTER X.—Continued

As she spoke her lips grew white. Yes, she was sure to come back, she repeated to herself. She wanted only one glimpse of the great world, and then she would come back.

"You think, if Mr. Waldron knew what Lord Carlswood has proposed, he would not consent for you to pay even this visit?" said Mr. Ford.

"I am quite sure of it; he would prevent my going."

"Why?" asked the lawyer, briefly.

"He would be afraid that I never should come back," she replied.

"But you do intend to return—you had no idea of accepting Lord Carlswood's offer?"

"Not in the least," she said, "I told you I would never break my husband's heart."

But it struck her there was no longer the same fire and animation in her words.

"You will come this evening," she said, "and tell my husband all."

"Paul," said Ismay, as they sat together watching the sunset, "do you see that stranger at the garden gate? He is coming to tell you the strangest story you ever heard in—all your life."

Paul Waldron heard Mr. Ford in stupefied silence, in bewildered dismay, as he listened, a passionate cry of despair came from his lips, and the lawyer's heart was touched with pity. When the stranger was finished, Paul forgot the stranger's presence; he turned to his wife with love and tenderness unutterable.

"So, my darling," he said, "my beautiful love, you are a great lady after all."

"I am your wife, Paul," she rejoined, her lovely face softening at the sight of his great emotion.

"And this lord has invited you—you and our boy—to visit him—you with—"

"Perhaps he wants to see me first," she returned. "It may be that he will ask to see you next."

"You will not see me?" he repeated. "Oh, my darling, do not think I feel it because he is rich and great! That makes no difference to me. I value no rank—I value you, my darling. If he should take you from me!"

"He cannot," she whispered. "Who can take me from you? Am I not your wife—your own wife?"

His great love, his passionate despair, touched her; she felt that she would rather die than leave him. Paul forgot that they were not alone; he knelt at her feet, clasped her hands in his own, covered them with kisses, with passionate tears.

"My darling, how should I live if I lost you? You are the life of my life. You are the light, the warmth, the centre of my soul—my heart lives in you. I love you so, sweet, that if you were to be taken from me I should go mad. I am frightened when I think of how I love you—frightened at myself. May Heaven keep from harm any one who would come between us! You are fair and fragile, I am strong with a man's strength, but if you bade me, I would lay myself at your feet—I would give my life!"

"And I love you, Paul," she whispered.

"He turned to Mr. Ford.

"You see, sir, she loves me—loves me, unworthily as I am. This great man cannot—not will not, take her from me! You see for yourself she loves me."

"I see," was the grave response. To himself, Mr. Ford said, "May Heaven have mercy on any man who trusts his happiness to a woman's keeping!"

"You will not go for long, Ismay?" Paul said.

She was so touched by his great passion, his marvelous love, that she said:

"I will not go at all, unless you are quite willing, Paul."

But he was too generous, too noble, to accept the sacrifice from her.

"You shall go, my darling, and take the boy with you. I can trust you—oh, thank Heaven, I can trust you! You will come back to me, you will know then that all the world can never give you the value of my love."

"I know that now," she whispered, and he was content.

She said afterward to Mr. Ford:

"It was well we kept our secret, and said nothing of Lord Carlswood's conditions; if he had known them he would never have let me go."

And Mr. Ford sighed again as he said to himself:

"Heaven help the man who trusts his happiness to a woman's keeping!"

CHAPTER XI.

Of the parting of Paul and Ismay Waldron Mr. Ford could never endure to think. He was a strong, cool, shrewd, calculating man, but when he recalled that scene he was filled with pain. The grief of the husband's honest, manly heart, the silent despairing love with which he clung to wife and child—these came vividly before him. More than once the lawyer had been tempted to tell her not to go to Bralyn—more than once Ismay was tempted to clasp her arms round Paul's neck and promise never to leave him. He said nothing, but he looked like a man on whom sentence of death had been passed.

He exhausted his resources in order that his wife might be nicely dressed. He had bought a dress of soft, lustrous silk, and they both thought in their simplicity that elegance could go no further.

"This great lord will see that I have taken care of you," said the young husband, half sadly, half fondly. The morning of departure came, and his white face was pitiful to see.

"It is only for a visit," said Ismay,

and he clasped her in his arms.

"Ismay, darling, you will not let them turn your heart from me—you will not learn to love wealth and luxury so dearly that you can never love me again!"

She soothed him as women know how to soothe the fears of those who love them.

Mr. Ford, who watched the scene, thought he had never beheld a greater contrast. The husband was pale and haggard, full of a great passion, a great grief—the wife was beautiful, bright and radiant, her loveliness enhanced by her tasteful dress, her smiles brighter from the consciousness of novelty. The little child looked from one to the other with wondering eyes.

"How can she leave him?" thought Mr. Ford to himself. "She has a stronger nature than I thought."

He turned away when Paul Waldron held his wife in his arms and tried to say farewell.

"You must enjoy yourself as much as you can, Ismay. Do not sadden yourself by thinking of me here all alone. I shall be happy in thinking of you; and, oh, my darling, my darling," he cried, "be true to me! Remember, the whole world can give you nothing so precious as my love."

And then he watched her until she had passed out of his sight. His love for her was so great, that if in that hour he could have foreseen all that he had to suffer he would have died.

Mr. Ford was surprised to find how soon Mrs. Waldron recovered her spirits. She had wept bitterly at parting from her husband, but the change and novelty, and the admiration she excited, her vanity was flattered by the admiring glances cast upon her during the journey. No thought of the lonely heart mourning for her and refusing to be comforted came to disturb her. They reached Bralyn in safety, and her delight at the sight of that magnificent mansion was unbounded.

Lord Carlswood almost lost his self-possession when his eyes fell first on that beautiful face.

"It is Katrine," he murmured—"Katrine risen from the dead!"

Ismay had all the Carlswood grace of manner and of movement. She went to him at once.

"Will you love me a little for my mother's sake?" she said, quietly.

He kissed the white brow; he looked at the violet eyes with their golden masses of waving hair.

"I shall learn," he said, "to love you best for your own sake, and no other. Is this your son? You look so young, Ismay."

"I am not twenty yet," she replied, with a smile; and the smile made her so beautiful that the old man looked at her in wonder. He took the boy in his arms.

"He has something of the Carlswood face," he said, musingly.

Ismay proved, to her grandfather's delight, that she, too, had some of the old Carlswood spirit and pride. Although the novelty, the magnificence, the luxury, must have struck her with wonder, she said nothing. He had dreaded vulgar cries of admiration, outbursts of wonder—be need not have been afraid. When Ismay saw anything she did not understand she asked what it was. He was delighted with her; there was no trace of anything vulgar about her. He had half expected that she would speak in broad, provincial fashion, but her accent was as good as his own.

She repressed the startled cry that rose to her lips when she was taken by the housekeeper to the superb suite of rooms prepared for her. There was a day and night nursery fitted up with every comfort and luxury for the boy, and there was a neat, smiling maid to attend him. There was a suit of four rooms arranged for Ismay herself, magnificent and luxurious as though with rose silk hangings, rare pictures, and furniture of the most modern and beautiful design; a sleeping room all white and gold; a dressing-room fitted up with every luxury that any lady could desire, and a small library where she could read, write, or study at will.

"Are these intended for me?" she asked, as she looked round, and then conviction that the servants at Bralyn must not see how unaccustomed she was to such splendor.

Her surprise was increased when a pleasant-looking maid came smiling and bowing, and told her that Lord Carlswood said she was to wait upon Mrs. Waldron.

Then, when the wardrobe doors were opened, she saw wondrous treasures had been sent from Paris, cashmere shawls, mantles of finest velvet. There was also provided everything necessary in the way of gloves, fans, slippers—nothing had been forgotten. Ismay's face grew pale with wonder as she gazed.

"Shall I help you, madam, to dress for dinner?" asked the smiling maid, and Ismay, with some little trepidation consented.

The maid had selected a demi-tulle dress of rich blue velvet trimmed with white lace. She arranged the waving masses of light brown hair so as to show its silky abundance; she placed a white camelia in it, and then she opened a jewel case that lay on the toilet table. It contained a suite of pearls, a beautiful necklace, a bracelet, and earrings.

Ismay looked at herself when the toilet was complete, with a sense of wonder and fear. Was that lovely, radiant, magnificent lady-dressed woman really Paul Waldron's wife? The

white, graceful neck and exquisitely-moulded shoulders were fair as the soft gleaming pearls, the rounded arms were perfect in shape, as were the little white hands, with their pink-tipped fingers, the slender figure, the features of the glorious young face. She smiled to herself.

"I wish Paul could see me now," she thought; and then she reminded herself, "I must not forget to write to him."

She went down to the drawing-room where Lord Carlswood and Mr. Ford awaited her. They both looked up in wonder as the beautiful girl entered the room. The old lord paid her many courtly compliments, and the fair face flushed with triumph.

She went through the ordeal of dinner with great calmness and self-control. She was half dismayed at the splendor of the dining-room—at the silver, the rare wines, the flowers, the luxury that seemed to abound everywhere half startled her. But she was careful not to displeasure her grandfather—she watched what he did, and imitated him.

"Three months under the careful tuition of some accomplished and high-bred woman," thought Lord Carlswood, "will make her presentable anywhere."

After dinner, while he paused in his conversation, she looked up at him suddenly.

"I must not forget to write to Paul, my husband," she said; "he will be waiting so anxiously for a letter from me."

Lord Carlswood waved his hand with a courtly gesture.

"Will you oblige me, Mrs. Waldron, while you honor me with your society, by refraining from all mention of that person's name?"

Her face flushed with anger—some proud retort sprang to her lips; but prudence won the day—she made no reply.

After that Lord Carlswood was kinder to her than ever. He took her round the picture gallery, he talked to her, he allowed her to see how greatly he admired her.

Without ostentation, without boasting, he gave her some faint idea of the glories of the house of Carlswood.

He showed her ancient armor that had been worn by the heroes and warriors of his race; he showed her the pictured faces of men whose names had ruled the land; he showed her the portraits of ladies whose names had been proverbial for beauty and grace.

Ismay listened without comment. In her own mind she was comparing the magnificence of everything around her with the poverty of her own little return and home. Could she ever again find Lord Carlswood watching her in silence; he took heart from the expression of her face; he kept her purposely engaged in conversation.

Let her forget to write to him during this first night of her absence," he said to himself, "and I shall consider it a point gained. It will teach him what to expect, for I begin to hope and to believe she will not leave me."

It was not until Ismay stood in her room at midnight that she said to herself:

"What shall I do? I have forgotten to write to Paul!"

CHAPTER XII.

A few days passed, and Ismay Waldron began to feel at home at Bralyn. She became accustomed to its splendors, to its magnificence, to the new and beautiful life that opened to her. She looked back with wonder on the time that had passed—on her life in the humble cottage. How had she borne the quiet, the seclusion, the absence of everything she now valued most!

Lord Carlswood was most adroit in his treatment of her. He said nothing that she could openly resent, but he lost no opportunity of airing his Conservative principles—of expressing his contempt for all Liberals, all Radicals. He was always inveighing against poverty, yet in such a fashion that she could take no offense. The time came when, so far from feeling in the least degree annoyed with him, she coincided with his every word; and when the Master of Bralyn found that that was the case he sent at once for Mr. Ford, said the old lord to his lawyer, "I am sure of it."

"Because her master passion is vanity; she has more vanity than affection. I have known women of our own race, too—who would have laughed all wealth to scorn—who would have given their lives for their love—women of noble nature, who foot. But Ismay is of a lighter nature. Her master passion is vanity. She will stay with me, because I can administer to her vanity, and her husband cannot."

"It seems to me very like murder," said Mr. Ford, remembering the white, haggard face of the young husband, "and I, my lord, should not like to change places with you, if you sin in this fashion."

"I will take all the risk," was the quiet reply.

Then the old lord began to tempt his grandchild. He talked to her of the great world, of its brilliant pleasures, how such beauty as hers would command universal homage—that in London, even amidst the noblest ladies, she would be a queen. He tempted her with the most costly jewels, with the most magnificent dresses; he lavished every luxury upon her. He insisted that she should learn to ride, and purchased a beautiful Arab for her. She had the use of a luxurious carriage. He tempted her through her love for her son. He would take the child in his arms and praise his noble face and frank, engaging manner.

"It is pitiful to think of Lionel brought up in a cottage, with no higher hope than to be a respectable gamekeeper; nature meant him for a nobleman. Lionel, Lord Carlswood,

would perhaps be the greatest man of his race."

He tempted her through her love of the beautiful. He surrounded her with everything that was most graceful and choice—he cultivated her taste—he spoke highly of her appreciation.

He tempted her through the innate refinement that had always distinguished her; he ministered to it in every way. He spoke always with the greatest contempt of poverty, of all approach to vulgarity; he spoke with most condescending pity of those whose position in life was inferior to his own.

He tempted her too, by the wonderful reverence in which he held his race; he told her stories of the Carlswoods dead and gone—of the heroes, the statesmen, the warriors, the noble and beautiful women—the heroines of his race—women whose names were famed in song and story, and then, stopping abruptly he would say, with strange, pathetic earnestness:

To be Continued.

DUTCH WORDS COMMON.

The Sense and Sound of Some Terms Frequently Seen in Newspaper Dispatches.

What misleads the English-speaking people in the language of the Boers is its similarity in spelling to German. The confusion is increased by an occasional oversight of the London transmitters of Transvaal news, substituting, e.g., the German "stein" for "steen," the Dutch for "stone." It looks as if the Dutch were philologically akin to German more than to English. The fact is just the reverse, English, Dutch and Flemish belong to one group of the Teutonic languages, Low Dutch; German is the only surviving written language of the other group, High Dutch. This once understood, it is not very difficult, especially if one has read a little Chaucer, or even Spenser, to guess correctly the meaning of the Transvaal names which will soon fill the European despatches. "Bloomfontein," for instance—pronounced "Bloom-fone-tine"—is Bloom Spring, or Flower Spring. Laing's Nek needs no explanation. Majuba—pronounced, before the war, as not a Dutch word, except by right of adoption and conquest, but Kaffir. A Boer general is called a "veldheer" or "field lord."

"The veld" is simply "the field"—the open country, as when it is said that an army "takes the field." The rural guard or military police of the Transvaal are the "veldwachters" or field watchers. The veld in many parts of the Transvaal is much cut up by clefts or ravines, which the newspaper correspondents are sure to call by the Cape name of "kloofs"—pronounced "kloofes," as, by the way, President Kruger's pet name should be pronounced "Oom Powl." You must also be sure, if you would do the proper thing, to speak of Oom Paul's general, not as if Joubert were a French name, but with the pronunciation Yow-ber-t. The members of the first and second "Raads," or orders, of the Legislature are called "Jonkheerren"—pronounced "Yonkhairren"—or "Young Lords," and they assemble in the "Raad Huis," pronounced "Raad Hoys."

THE MUCH BANNED NAME of the individuals who are excluded from voting, spelled "Uitlander," is pronounced "Oytahn-der."

That part of the Transvaal territory which has been found to contain the wealth of Ophir and of Golconda combined in the "Rand," the words means "division" or "border line"—the line that trends or severs one state from another. "Witwatersrand" means "Edge of the White Water." Many of the Boer names of places end in "dorp," which is neither more or less than "thorp," the Yorkshire name for a hamlet; German "dorf," "Stad" is like the German "Stadt," "a city," "stream," sometimes printed "storm," is "strom." "Berg" means "mountain" but "kopje" or "little head" is also used for smaller eminences.

One feature of the South African open country of which much is likely to be heard is the "mealie field." The English-speaking colonists often pronounce the former of these two words as it would be in English; the Dutch pronunciation is more like "melly," it means just what it looks—a field where you get the vegetable material for a meal, which material, in those parts, is chiefly what Americans call corn, and Englishmen maize. The unfortunate young Prince Imperial was killed in a mealie field in the Zulu war. He had gone on reconnaissance several miles away from his "lager"—pronounced something like lah-her—which means a camp, or, as it would be called if the host were a host of wild beasts, his "lager," in modern spelling "liar." When hunters or soldiers in the veld are not in "lager," they are on the "trek" or "making tracks." And the Dutch settlers who made the "Great Trek" across the Vaal River 65 years ago, because the British authorities suppressed their "peculiar institution" of slavery, and who have been blocking up the "trek" of advancing civilization ever since, pronounced their distinctive name "Boers," which, like the German "bater," and the identical English word, means "rustics." It seems a little paradoxical to read of "Boer burghers," because a "berger" means a burg, or man of the city, is essentially contradistinguished from a "boer."

A STRONG RECOMMENDATION. But sir, what has your candidate ever done to deserve the support of the people?

Well, for one thing, this is the first time he has ever run for office.

Excoriating Pains

THE VICTIM A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL CLERK.

After Other Medicines Failed He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Every Dose Counted in the Battle of Pain.

From the News, Alexandria, Ont.

There is no more popular hotel clerk in Eastern Ontario than Mr. Peter McDonnell, of the Grand Union Hotel, Alexandria. At the present time Mr. McDonnell is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and a stranger meeting him for the first time could not imagine that a man with the healthy glow and energetic manner of Mr. McDonnell could ever have felt a symptom of disease. There is a story, however, in connection with the splendid degree of health attained by him that is worth telling. It is a well known fact that a few years ago he was the victim of the most excruciating pain of rheumatism. Knowing these facts a News reporter called on Mr. McDonnell for the purpose of eliciting fuller particulars. Without hesitation he attributed his present sound state of health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I am" said he "33 years of age, but three years ago I did not expect to live this long. At that time I was connected with the Commercial here and as part of my duties was to drive the buses to and from the C. A. R. station. I was exposed to all kinds of weather and subjected to the sudden extremes of heat and cold. Along in the early spring I was suddenly attacked with the most terrible pains in my limbs and body. I sought relief in doctors and then in patent medicines, but all to no purpose; nothing seemed to afford relief. For two months I was a helpless invalid, suffering constantly the most excruciating pains. My hands and feet swelled and I was positive the end was approaching. My heart was effected and fortunately a friend of our family recommended the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began using them in May 1896, and had taken three boxes before I noticed any change, but from that time every dose counted. The blood seemed to thrill through my veins, and by the time I had finished the fifth box every trace of the disease had vanished. Ever since then I have been working hard and frequently long overtime, but have continued in excellent health. Whenever I feel the slightest symptom of the trouble I use the pills for a day or so and soon feel as well as ever. I feel that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lose an opportunity of recommending them to others suffering as I was."

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

FUNERALS IN PERU.

One of the curious laws of Peru forbids women to attend funerals, and they do not appear at weddings unless they are very intimate friends. When a funeral procession passes through the streets, the coffin is carried upon the shoulders of the pallbearers, who are followed by an empty hearse drawn by two, four or six horses according to the means of the mourners and their desire for display. All the male members of the family and friends of the deceased follow on foot, with a line of empty carriages behind them. As long as they are in the presence of the dead it is considered a proper and necessary evidence of respect to walk. After the body has been committed to the grave those who attend the funeral are brought home in the carriages.

TENNYSON'S HUMOR.

There was a playful humor in Lord Tennyson that rarely showed itself unless the poet was within the familiar circle of his friends. John Blackwood, a member of the famous firm of publishers, gives an amusing instance of this in one of his letters.

The Rev. James White, rector of a neighboring parish, and Tennyson were chaffing each other, as their custom was, concerning the merits of their respective houses.

I believe part of Bonchurch belongs to you, remarked the poet.

The whole of it, said White.

You mean, retorted Tennyson, the whole you live in.

And the Rev. James White was silenced.

HOPE.

The Victim of Hay Fever smiled through his tears.

Yes, he exclaimed, I am going hunting in the wild woods of the North. But do you really expect to get relief up there? we asked him.

Yes, replied he, buoyantly. Up there some other hunter will very likely mistake me for a deer!

Of course, there was a chance that buck argue would intervene and prevent his being fatally shot, but he was disposed to hope for the best.

MADDENING UNCERTAINTY.

Harry, my new frock is either perfectly stunning, or else it is hideous. How do you know?

I met Edith Binks when I was out and she didn't even mention it.

Special Prices

For This Month

We want to satisfy you.
We think we can.

Goods well bought are half sold, that's why our goods sell so readily. We put quality before price, yet our prices are right.

Largest assortment of Stoves and Ranges in the County....

Stock owners should feed Herbagum. Why? Because they feed better, look better, and work better. Cost of Herbagum for grown animals, one cent per day; for colts, calves, sheep pigs one-third of a cent per day.

For Herbagum come to GEO. CURLE'S.....
Stock Scale at a Bargain

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS MUST BE SETTLED AT ONCE.
GEORGE CURLE, CENTRAL HARDWARE

CHURCHES.

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

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

R.C. CHURCH. Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Hall. 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. F. Wittmeyer. Services every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:20 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

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

SOCIETIES.

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

C.O.F.—Court Mildmay, No. 125, meets in their hall the second and fourth Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome.

C.O.F., No. 100—meets in the Forester's Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m.

A.O.U.W.—meets in the Forester's Hall the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.

I.O.F.—meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

K.O.S.M.—Lodge No. 101, meets in Forester's Hall on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:30 a.m.	Mixed..... 1:30 p.m.
Mixed..... 10:45 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

Local Affairs

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holtzhauser of Howick visited here last week.

—Wm. J. L. has returned from the Northwest, and visited friends here on Sunday.

—J. J. Jones of Morrison and Brantford of Moorfield visited relatives here this week.

—McKelvie & Hemphill are strengthening their mill pond this week so it will be able to withstand the coming fall frosts.

—Peter Lemban's sale of farm stock, implements, etc. will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, at 1 o'clock p.m. J. J. Weinert.

—Mrs. Schmidt, who formerly resided in Newkirkville, has moved into the residence which she recently purchased from Wm. Rosenow.

—George Lambert has gone to Muskoka to try his luck at deer hunting. Mr. Lambert is a good marksman and will probably bring home his share of venison.

—We will give the Weekly Globe and the Gazette for \$1.50 per year; Weekly Mail & Empire and Gazette for \$1.50, and The Montreal Herald and Weekly Star and the Gazette for \$1.75.

—The MILDWAY GAZETTE to the end of the century for \$1.00.

—Dr. Wilson received a professional call to Harriston on Wednesday.

—J. H. Moore has written to friends in town stating that he is well pleased with his new station.

—Five weeks from next Monday is Christmas and a week later is New Year's Day.

STRAY DOG.—A stray hound came to the premises of John Schweitzer on Saturday Nov. 4th. For information call at this office.

—Robert Long of the Walkerton butter factory has comprised with his creditors and will shortly pay them 40 cents on the dollar.

—A fairly good number attended the auction sale at Con. Sachs' on Tuesday, and everything being in good condition, sold at good prices.

—A wedding was to have been celebrated on Tuesday of this week, but the would-be-bridal was not of age, and her parents objected to the union, so the affair unhappily had to be postponed.

—Mrs. Geo. Weber of the 2nd con. has leased her farm on the 2nd concession and will hold an auction sale on Monday, Nov. 27th. G. Barton, Auctioneer.

—In the absence of Rev. R. Keefer, who preached at Walkerton on Sunday, the pulpit in the Methodist church here was filled by Thos. Hickling in the morning and Inspector Clendening of Walkerton in the evening.

—A load of young folks from Teeswater passed through here last Thursday evening en route to Deemerton where a dance was held at the hotel. About a dozen young men from Mildmay also attended.

—Municipal matters are again being discussed. It is rumored that the present reeve will not stand again, but there are a few who intend to be candidates for the position next year. We look forward to a hot election this year.

—Mr. A. A. Black, general dry goods merchant of Walkerton has assigned to Mr. Henry Boker of Toronto. The liabilities are about \$11,000, and the nominal assets \$13,000. Mr. Black had made an offer of sixty-five cents on the dollar, but this was without security, so it did not meet with the approval of the creditors.

—Parties who are contemplating holding auction sales this season will do well to have their sale bills printed at this office. Bills will be printed in English and German on the shortest notice at very reasonable prices. We also have put in stock a good supply of the latest job type and are prepared to do up-to-date job work in all branches.

—The dedication services of the new Evangelical church at Walkerton will be held from Nov. 17th to 20th. Services will be held on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening, and on Sunday Bishop Breyfogel will preach three sermons, the afternoon and evening services being in English. On Monday evening Bishop Breyfogel will deliver an excellent lecture in English "Glimpses of Europe through American eyes." Admission 20 cents. Children 10 cents. Collection taken at all the services.

—Mrs. John F. Schmitt is visiting her parents at Walkerton this week.

—Mrs. L. J. Liesemer and daughter of Detroit are visiting at C. Liesemer's.

—Mr. J. M. Wilson made a short visit at his daughter's home here one day this week.

—Barton's blood purifier cleanses the blood and cures rheumatism. Ask your neighbors about it.

—Miss Jennie Herron has returned home from Windsor and will spend some time here.

—Mr. G. F. Curle has moved his family into the rooms above J. H. Schmitt's shoe store.

—The Court of Appeal unseated Mr. Brower, local member for East Elgin on Tuesday.

—Mr. Thomas Hagarty has moved his household furniture to Elora where he will in future reside.

—The Boers have many sympathizers in Mildmay, but we learn that Formosa is also in favor of the Boers and delight in their victories.

—Mr. Chas. Jasper of the 12th has moved to Walkerton. He has been living on the farm for nearly forty years.

—Jacob Schmidt shipped a carload of lambs last week, among which was a number averaging 140 pounds, purchased from Henry Schneider. Mr. Schmidt says they were the best he shipped this season.

—Some daring young fellows took off Frederick Weiler's gate on Tuesday evening and carried it down to the dam where it was found the next day. Its pretty mean to carry away a decent man's gate at night.

—Jacob Briehl, who is working at Palmerston, was in town yesterday. Jake is not looking very well, he is suffering from bruised shins and a discolored eye. Five ruffians in Palmerston pitched on to him, and Jake got a little the worst of the scrap.

—This is the growing time in Canada, and if Mildmay ever intends to go ahead now is the time to try some manufacturing concern to locate here. Almost every factory in the province is running with a full complement of men and surely a factory in Mildmay could do as well as the rest of them. The shipping facilities are just as good as good as many larger points have and there is no reason why the business men of Mildmay could not succeed in inducing some large industry to locate here.

—We received a letter this week from W. E. Beese, Winnipeg, stating that we had been wrongly informed of the death of Wm. Klemmer. We are only too pleased to make the correction, and state that while he is still in the hospital in Winnipeg, he is improving nicely. Mr. Klemmer intends to return home as soon as he recovers. On the strength of information received from several different sources we published the obituary.

—Two burglars, Joseph McIntosh and Harry Williams broke into a grocery store on Queen St., Toronto, last Thursday morning, and after taking a lunch, proceeded upstairs to where the store keeper and his employees slept. The occupants of the room were awakened by the noise and desperate fight in the dark ensued, during which J. E. Varcoe the proprietor of the store was shot and killed. One of the clerks hit Williams and knocked him out of the window, falling a distance of 15 feet on the pavement. He was immediately grabbed by a policeman. Then a duel occurred between the policeman and McIntosh, who had also come down by the window, in which the burglar was shot and fatally wounded. He died in the hospital on Saturday morning. Mr. R. J. Barton, druggist, was acquainted with the murdered storekeeper.

—On Thursday last at the hour of 11 p. m., another of Carrick's pioneers departed this life in the person of Mrs. Priester, who has for some time past lived at the home of Mr. L. Fisher. Deceased was 82 years and nearly four months old. She leaves to mourn her loss five sons and two daughters. The sons are John, Martin, Henry, Adam and Peter, and the daughters are Mrs. L. Fisher, Mrs. R. Hundt and Mrs. Hy. Kristein. The funeral took place on Monday to St. Francis' church, Carlsruhe, thence to the cemetery. As deceased was a member of the Sodality of Christian Mothers, a procession composed of members of this Sodality met the funeral a short distance from the church, and escorted it thence. The pall bearers were three of the sons, and three sons-in-law of the deceased.

EVERY DAY...

IS

Bargain Day

AT

J. J. Stiegler's

Now Ready for the Fall Season

We invite you to inspect our stock of Footwear, particularly our French Kip and Grain Boots, also Seamless Kip shoes, manufactured by Sterling Bros

We want you to see our goods whether you want to buy or not and also consider it a special privilege to have the opportunity of showing you our goods. Particularly do we invite close buyers to call and see our stock and get our prices.

A full and up-to-date stock of Rubbers to select from. Everything goes at the lowest Cash Price. Repairing done with neatness and despatch at the...

Central Shoe Store **J. V. BERSCHT.**

JUST ARRIVED AT...

The Star Grocery..

Cape Cod Cranberries
Spanish Onions
Fresh Oysters
Labrador Herring
Limberger Cheese
Gold seal Ginger Wafers

Butter and Eggs, Wood, Poultry, Etc. taken in Exchange.

J. N. SCNEFTER.