

The Midway Gazette

Vol. 4.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.

No. 40

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ENGLISH.—Services at Fordwich, 10:30 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; at Foxboro, 4:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Brewster, Incumbent. Sunday School, one hour and a quarter before each service.

METHODIST.—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Orange Hill, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Greene, pastor. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. W. S. Bean Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services at Fordwich at 10 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m. Bible Class at Fordwich in the evening. Sabbath School at Gorrie 1:15 p. m. Jas. McLaughlin, Superintendent.

METHODIST.—Services in the Fordwich Methodist Church, at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. First meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30. Rev. Mr. Edmunds pastor.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.
Office: Upstairs in Montague Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Aberdeen St., n. e. c. r. opposite the Library stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Aberdeen street, in rear of Drug Store. MILDMAY.

DR. WISSER, Dentist.
Walkerton.

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JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Veterinary Surgeon

GRADUATE of Ontario Veterinary College, and registered member of Ontario Veterinary Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medicine Society. Residence—Next to Methodist Parsonage, ALBERT STREET, GORRIE, ONT.

Just Received!

Ladies Silver Victoria Chains,
Blouse Sets, Bangle Pins,
Belt Pins, Gold Rings.
Large assortment at Reduced Price
Silver Thimbles. Latest Novelties in
Bar Pins and Brooches.
Gold and Gold filled Watches at
Reduced Price. Fancy Designs in
Vases and Chinaware.
Please inspect my stock. You will
save money every time in dealing with
Chas. Wendt,
Mildmay.
P. S. Agent for Stereoscopes & Views.

MILDMAY Planing Mills.

—AND—
Furniture Warerooms
G. & N. Schwalm.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Sash, Doors, Lumber
and all kinds of
Building Material

Planing and Sawing done to order. Cash paid
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Bedroom Suites,
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Furniture.

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of all kinds,
Easy chairs, etc. etc.
Prices Away Down.
Write our while to give us a call.

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

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

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

UP TO DATE TAILORING

We take special pride in recommending
our stock of clothes for

Gentlemen's Suitings

We had very little of last seasons goods
left over, which gave us an opportunity
to buy an almost entirely
new stock, bound to please
any and everybody.

Garments made in the latest styles, good
fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Black Worsted suits to order \$11 to \$18
Fancy 10 to 16
Blue and Black Serge 7 50 to 16
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Great bargains in fancy and black
painting. Butter, Eggs, Pork and
other produce taken in exchange.

H. E. Liesemer,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for
the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu. \$ 57 to \$ 60
Spring " " 57 to 60
Oats..... 25 to 27
Peas..... 50 to 52
Barley..... 30 to 35
Potatoes..... 30 to 35
Smoked meat per lb..... 7 to 9
Eggs per doz..... 12 to 12
Butter per lb..... 14 to 15
Dressed pork..... \$4 25 to 4 70

A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE
FINEST TEA
IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea
growers as a sample of the best qualities of Indian
Teas. Therefore they use the greatest care in the
selection of the Tea and its blend, that is why they
put it up themselves and sell it only in the original
packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence.
Put up in 1/4 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never
sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to
STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

Boots and Shoes

Have advanced about 25 per cent and
are likely to go higher.

The Cheap Boot and Shoe Store has
a complete stock of fine boots and shoes
on hand and still receiving more also
before the advance and will sell them
at a very low figure.

Here are a few lines I will run at
a bargain:

Long Boots, regular price \$1.85 at \$1.00
Men's dong long " \$2.50 at \$1.75
" " Oxford " \$2.25 at \$1.75
Wo's " Button " \$1.80 at \$1.40
" " " " \$1.50 at \$1.25
" Col Oxfords of 50 and 75c

Come along and examine goods and you
will find prices right. Be sure and
examine our long boots. Repairing neatly
and promptly done. Custom work a
specialty. Butter and Eggs wanted.

John Hunstein.



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MUNN & CO., 31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a
year; \$2.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO.,
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GORRIE.

Howick Agricultural society held
their annual Fall Fair in Gorrie on Sat-
urday last, Oct. 5th. This was the
best fair that this society has ever held.
The display of stock was something
grand, while the exhibit of roots,
and vegetables were an excel-
lent sample. The attendance was the
largest that it has been for years. A
couple of negroes ran a small side show
on the grounds but they failed to make
much. The gate receipts would have
been larger, if the directors had com-
pelled the proprietors to set their
merry-go-round in the grounds instead
of on the market square. The display
of fancy goods in the town hall super-
ceded that of any year heretofore. The
directors are to be congratulated upon
the success attending their efforts.

Belmore.

A number from here took in Blyth
show this week.

We are glad to see Mr. Howard Low-
ry's smiling face in town again.

Mrs. Lloyd of Seaforth was the guest
of Mrs. Lamony this week.

Peter Terriff is very lonesome this
week. Never mind Peter, all is well.

Revival meetings are being held in
the Methodist church now and much
good is being done.

Mrs. McBride and daughter Mrs.
Bridge were renewing old acquaintances
in town last week.

The blacksmithshop owned by Felix
McGrogan has been purchased by Mr.
Jas. Stewart of Wingham, who comes
highly recommended and will do a
large business.

Huntingfield.

Our population is increasing every
week.

Quite a noisy crowd passed through
here on their way to attend a dance
near Mildmay.

The bricklayers have commenced ven-
eering John Johnston's Jr. house with
brick this week.

Quite a number from here took in the
Howick show. The crowd was large.
One of our men got his share of prizes.

Mr. Cameron, with his panorama gave
an exhibition in our school house Satur-
day night. The scenery was very good
causing the children to laugh heartily.

The patrons of Industry, Royal Oak
Association will meet this week to pre-
pare for the coming election campaign.
Every member is requested to be pre-
sent.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual Sunday school conven-
tion of North District, Canada confer-
ence of the Evangelical association con-
vened in the beautiful church on the
6th con. Wallace Tp., Perth Co., the
17th to 19th of September.

The ministers, delegates and S. S.
workers from the district gathered to-
gether the previous evening to listen to
a very practical and instructive sermon
delivered by Rev. J. P. Hauck, P. E. of
the district and President of the conven-
tion. The following morning the
friends again assembled and after the
devotional exercises led by the presi-
dent, the organization of the conven-
tion was effected and the following
officers were elected; Vice-pres.,
G. F. Haist, Mildmay; sec., E.
Burn, Port Elgin; treas., D. Dippel,
Elmira. After the transaction of sun-
dry business matters the convention
was greeted with an address of welcome
by the presiding pastor, Rev. M. Maur-
er.

The program was now taken up and
the following topics were then ably
treated, the brethren showing careful
study and thoroughness in their pre-
paration. "What position does faith
occupy in the S. S. work?" by Rev. G.
Finkbeiner, Elmira; "Upon whom
rests the responsibility and good order
in the S. School?" by Rev. G. F. Brown
Deemerton; "Singing on the S. School"
by Rev. E. Burn, Port Elgin; What
dangers threaten the youth of to-day?

Rev. H. A. Thomas, Alsfeldt; How can
the fondness of reading be awakened in
children, and what shall they read? by
Rev. G. F. Haist; The scholars' entit-
led expectations of his teacher in moral
respects, by Rev. Thos. Hauch, Han-
over; S. School festivals, by Rev. A. Y.
Haist, St. Jacobs.

The children's mass meeting was ad-
dressed by the following brethren, Mr.
Bremer, of Williamsford, substitute for
Mr. Krug, Chesley, on the topic: Jesus
and the children; J. J. Arnold of Chic-
ago, Ill., substitute for Rev. H. Liebold,
Advantages of early piety; Rev. D.
Rieder of Chesley, Missionwork in the
S. School, and Rev. C. S. Finkbeiner of
Listowel, The relation of the youth to
our temperance cause.

Chesley was appointed as place for
holding our next convention.

After the question drawer was given
due consideration at the hands of H. A.
Thomas and A. Y. Haist and all others
business in connection with the conven-
tion was completed, a hearty vote was
tendered to the kind friends of Wallace
for their hospitality and the choir for
their still stirring songs, the convention
was brought to a close. May this meet-
ing impel every S. S. worker to greater
activity and zeal in the vineyard of the
Lord.

G. F. BROWN.

Lakelet.

Mrs. Richard Young of Sault Ste.
Marie is visiting at Mr. John Scott's
this week.

Quite a number from the burg and
vicinity are invited to the wedding at
Springbank on Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Scott, son of John Scott, is
engaged with a farmer north of Clifford
for a year. He left for his work the
other day.

Thos. S. Dulmage, son of our enter-
prising merchant, is home this week
from Wheatly visiting his parents. He
looks hale and hearty and proposes re-
turning this week.

Many from here attended the fair
at Gorrie on Saturday. Mr. Webber
got all the prizes for sheep; Mr. Jas.
Wright 1st and 2nd for turnips and
mangolds, and Geo. Nay, two firsts for
colts.

A Professor Cameron had a concert
in the school on Friday night. There
were only some 17 present. The af-
fair was deserving of a better patron-
age.

We saw the ponsie of the merry go
round go through to Clifford to-day.
They make more money than many
of the farmers. People are silly to pa-
tronize them, as we think it just encour-
ages laziness.

We are exceedingly sorry to state
that some of those of whose illness we
made frequent mention during the
summer months are confined to their
beds these days and in a dangerous
condition. Slight hopes are entertain-
ed for their recovery.

OTTER CREEK

The great show which was going on
in Walkerton this week occupied so
much of my time I was not able to put
in the news last week but will put in
both this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Seegmiller left
for Cleveland last week.

Smith Bros. were out hunting last
Thursday and shot two foxes.

Mr. John McKenzie of Hanover,
spent Sunday with Mr. S. B. Freeman.

Hunting season has opened and signs
are to be seen in almost every piece of
woods.

Apparently winter is coming, for it
snowed considerable this morning.
Cold, v' hoo!

Potatoes are a good crop in this dis-
trict and farmers are feeding them to
the hogs.

Some person stole about two barrels
of apples out of Mr. Alex. McKay's
orchard last week.

Miss Thompson left for Detroit on
Friday morning. We hope she may
enjoy her visit very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Josten Steinmiller took
a trip to Buffalo, Niagara and several

other points which occupied about
two weeks.

Mrs. J. Handt is very ill. It is hoped
she may soon recover.

Mrs. S. B. Freeman spent a week up
at Glammis with her cousin, Benjamin
Williamson.

A very heavy frost visited this dis-
trict the other evening and did con-
siderable damage to the late vegetables.

Tramps are very numerous in this
locality at present. One went into Mr.
Jacob Steinmiller's residence and
threatened to shoot the dog.

Deemerton.

BORN—At Deemerton, on Oct. 1st,
the wife of Peter LaFrance, shoemaker,
of a daughter.

Rev. Father Wey went to Toronto on
Tuesday to the hospital to have an
operation performed upon his eyes. We
hope he will return with his eyesight re-
stored. Rev. Father Dube, of Arthur, is
taking charge of the congregation dur-
ing his absence.

On Monday, Sept. 30th, Dr. Brown of
Neustadt, assisted by Dr. Clapp, of
Mildmay, removed the sore eye of Mr.
John Diemer, that was reported last
week. He is doing well and has the
sympathy of the whole community in
his sad affliction.

MARRIED—On Oct. 1st, 1895, by Rev.
Father Wey, George Schone of Deem-
erton to Miss Elizabeth Stroiter, both
of Carrick. The bride was arrayed in
a dress of blue silk with vial and
wreath. She was the most beautifully
dressed bride ever seen in Deemerton.

At the R. C. Church Deemerton on
Tuesday, October 8th, Miss Annie Emel
daughter of our hotel keeper, was united
in marriage to Mr. Isadore Lang. Rev.
Father Wey tied the nuptial knot.
The bride looked very pretty dressed in
a snow white dress, with a wreath.
The happy couple have our sincere wish-
es for a long and prosperous life.

The following is the report of the
Deemerton separate school for Septem-
ber:

4th form sr—John LaFrance, George
Kuenemann.
4th Form jr—George E. Schwartz,
George LaFrance.
3rd form sr—Mary LaFrance, Anas-
tasia Illerbrunn.
3rd form jr—Matilda Lobsinger,
Ferdinand Ruland, Margaret Kuene-
mann.

School Report.

The following is the report of the
Mildmay public school for the month of
September:

ROOM I.
Primary class—Sarah Moore, Charles
Johnston.
Fifth class—Hector Cameron, David
Berry, Lizzie May Herringer, Viola
Moyer, John McPhail, William Pletsch.
Fourth class—Allie Curle, Garf Cam-
eron, Maud Edmunsor, Adeline Miller,
Ezra Haist.

A. CAMERON, Principal.
ROOM II.

Total number of marks obtainable,
500.
Sr Third—Fred Glebe 460; Alfred
Martin 445; Ida Rosenow 385; Whit-
tie Curle 375; Ferdinand Wickie 305;
Annie Schwalm.

Jr. Third—Sammie Wice 458; Jean
McGavin 450; Emil Murat 435; Eddie
Berry 400; Mary Warner 376; David
Schweitzer 370.

Second class—Sara Filsinger 445;
Milton Schweitzer 439; Mary Yandt
421; Eckhart Loos 355; Annie Eifer
354; Hermon Harron 345.

MISS WEBS, Teacher.
ROOM III.

1st class—Maggie Filanger, Georgina
Warner, Lottie Harrol.
2nd class—Milton Holtzmann, Char-
lie Rosenow, Ben Maslen.

3rd class—Charlie Glebe, Pearl Jas-
per, Ethel Raddon.
4th class—Webster Curle, Florence
Cameron, John Holtzmann.

5th class—Loretta Holtzmann, Vin-
etta Batchart, Almata Winer.
Number enrolled 75, average attend-
ance 65.

MISS MCCONNELL, Teacher

ABOUT ALCOHOL HEART.

IF YOU HAVE ONE YOU'D BETTER LEAVE DRINK ALONE.

Alcohol Not Always Injurious—Up to a Certain Point it is Beneficial to the Physical Condition—After That, Poison—Under Any Circumstances it Would be Well to Give Alcohol a Wide Berth—Alcohol heart is a term which is frequently used by physicians to describe an ailment which is rapidly increasing, especially in cities.

Alcohol, ether and chloroform are all poisons. This statement does not amount to much unless you know precisely what is meant by the word poison. Almost every substance may be said to be poisonous if you take enough of it.

LIKE A RED-HOT IRON,

while it will coagulate and kill the blood, muscle or any albuminous tissues, rendering them hard and unfit for the functions of life. This shows that pure alcohol is a poison. If you mix a little beef juice with alcohol the whole of the albumen, one of the essential components of the beef, will be precipitated or separated from the juice, and deposited on the bottom of the vessel.

Those who have taken pure alcohol into the mouth with a view to cleaning out a pipe or for any other purpose have no doubt experienced a very disagreeable sensation, as if they had begun the operation of swallowing a quantity of liquid fire. The action of the alcohol on the mucous membrane of the mouth irritates the membrane of the cheek and makes it turn white by causing a sudden hardening or coagulation of the albumen it contains.

If alcohol or chloroform be applied to a piece of skin which has been deprived of its epidermis, or outer covering, a sensation is experienced like that which would be caused by contact with a red-hot iron. If alcohol be applied to the skin and its evaporation prevented by covering it with oil silk it will also cause

A FEELING OF BURNING.

This is still more marked in the case of chloroform, and the burning may become so painful that it can hardly be endured. All these experiments show that pure alcohol is a poison.

If, now, instead of putting liquid alcohol or chloroform in the mouth the vapor only is inhaled or if the liquid be swallowed in a diluted form no pain and no whitening will result. This is a very important and a very fortunate circumstance for those who use strong drink, for if alcohol should have the same effect on the membrane when diluted as it does in an undiluted form it would inevitably cause death. Alcohol, ether or chloroform will destroy any of the tissues if applied in a concentrated form, but when diluted will act rather as a stimulant and will produce no marked injury. When chloroform is injected into the artery of the limb it will coagulate all the muscles and make the limb as stiff as a board. When injected into the heart the muscular substance of the organ will be coagulated and its motion suspended or arrested. These heart experiments are usually performed upon frogs. After a frog has been properly cut open its heart may be easily seen to beat for a long time before death.

The effect of swallowing diluted alcohol is much the same as that caused by inhaling chloroform, as far as the physical manifestations are concerned. An overdose of diluted alcohol will cause insensibility, and the same is true of the fumes of chloroform breathed too freely. But the sensation between a state of perfect sensibility to one of insensibility is more or less stimulating. The diluted anesthetic does not have the peculiar power above noted of coagulating the blood and hence interfering with its proper functions. Consequently, when the blood has taken up a sufficient quantity, the

RESPIRATION IS PARALYZED,

while the heart continues to beat. In this respect the action of alcohol is precisely the same as that of the ordinary asphyxia produced by a clogging of the mucous of the bronchial tubes. The heart action remains unimpaired, but the respiratory or breathing system is interfered with. It has been found that a period of time, longer in some cases and shorter in others, elapses between the stoppage of the respiration and the stoppage of the heart.

But—and this point is the saving clause for all those who are fond of an occasional glass of beer or a nip of something stronger—another feature of the action of alcohol must be accounted for before we stop the patient's breathing entirely. Long before the danger point has been reached alcohol reduces the blood pressure. This is not

dangerous, but, on the contrary, is rather associated with a rapid circulation and consequent stimulant effect which is so well known in the case of alcohol. This fall of blood pressure may be useful instead of injurious in the case of a feeble heart by lessening the resistance it has to overcome. The action of alcohol on the heart is quite well shown by means of an electrical instrument which is fitted to the body and so arranged as to make a tracing on a sheet of paper. This tracing shows the force of the main beat of the pulse, of the intermediate or reflex beat, and the length and regularity or irregularity of the interval between the successive pulsations.

Therefore, instead of tending to stop the action of the heart, alcohol, inasmuch as it reduces the blood pressure, actually gives the heart freer scope and causes it to BEAT MORE VIGOROUSLY and frequently. In a normal case, then, the administration of an anesthetic, or the swallowing of an alcoholic beverage, is quite harmless. It is hardly necessary to add that this fall of blood pressure is carefully to be distinguished from that which occurs in an overdose, for if the administration of the anesthetic be pushed too far the blood pressure will fall continuously, and its depression, at first slight and harmless, will finally become so great that the blood will cease to circulate and the animal will die.

This is what is likely to occur when a man becomes afflicted with an alcohol heart. He has taken the drug so freely that all of the functions have begun to collapse, and the anesthetic no longer acts as a mere stimulant. A few more doses will, when the patient has arrived at this condition, almost always result in death. In the case of a hard drinker the heart action has become impaired and is consequently abnormally liable to the "alcoholic" condition.

Used in moderation, alcohol has no evil effect on the physical constitution. What effect it may have when used even in minute doses on the moral temperament is a totally different matter. But, considered with regard to its effect on the physical constitution, there is a point beyond which a person cannot well go. Beyond that point diluted alcohol becomes a poison.

SOMEWHAT CURIOUS.

Divorce is greatly on the increase in England.

Wild dogs begin to be a nuisance in some parts of Kansas.

A Maine mother has an old slipper, still in use, which has spanked six generations of her family.

There is a man in Missouri whose feet are so large that he has to put his trousers on over his head.

In marching soldiers take seventy-five steps per minute, quick marching 108, and in charging 150 steps.

The telegraph wire used in the United States would go around the world something like fifteen times.

Pennsylvania produces 100,000,000 tons of coal every year—more than half the output of the entire country.

When a snake has gorged itself with a large meal, its skin is so stretched that the scales are some distance apart.

A South Carolina widow became her own mother-in-law recently. That is to say, she is now the wife of her husband's father.

More mountain climbers have been seriously hurt in the Alps this season than ever before in an equal length of time.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in the mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists above an altitude of 2,900 feet.

A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affected by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent his jumping out of the car window.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet; in Brazil, at 5,000; in the Caucasus, at 8,000; in Abyssinia, at 10,000; in Peru and Bolivia at 11,000.

A Minnesota girl of 15 can distinguish no color, everything being white to her, and she is compelled to wear dark glasses to protect her eyes from the glare.

Fruit cools the blood, cleans the teeth and aids digestion. Those who can't eat it miss the benefit of perhaps the most medicinal food on nature's bill of fare.

A Minnesota judge was due in court at town some miles distant. He adjourned a referred case to the car, heard evidence en route and granted the petition before getting off the train.

Accommodating Landlord.

A correspondent assures us that he never knew that it was possible for an innkeeper to be too accommodating to his guests until he went down to Nova Scotia recently and put up at a pleasant little hotel in the country. The landlord of this hotel laid it down as one of his principles of action to give people a little more than they asked for—to be "extra accommodating," as he termed it.

The landlord brilliantly illustrated his adherence to this principle the very morning after our correspondent's arrival at the hotel. The guest had to go away on the seven o'clock train that morning, and asked the proprietor to call him at six. The guest went to sleep in the calm assurance that he should be aroused at the proper hour.

He seemed hardly to have fallen into a sound sleep when he heard a terrific pounding at his door. He sprang up, wide awake.

"What's the matter?" he called out. "Four o'clock! Four o'clock!" came the landlord's voice from the other side of the door; "two hours more to sleep!" It is needless to say that the guest slept no more that morning. The landlord's anxiety to be "extra accommodating" failed of its mark that time.

A Morning Scare.

Mrs. Bings (shaking her sleeping husband)—Wake up, quick! Something is wrong! I'm afraid the house is on fire!

Mr. Bings—Eh? What?

Mrs. Bings—Something is wrong. It's only six o'clock, and the girl is up and down stairs.

HOMES OF BRITISH WRITERS.

Country and Suburban Residences and Workshops of Famous English Literary Men and Women.

Very few people know in what part of England the famous British writers of the day live. Some information on this subject will therefore be both valuable and useful. Mrs. Oliphant has her home at Windsor, where she has been more than once visited by the Queen, but latterly she has been in the South of France. Thomas Hardy is located in the very heart of Wessex, of whose people he has written so much, and his house is in the town of Dorchester. William Black spends part of his time at Brighton and part in London, alternating between the two places, as does George Augustus Sala. The poet Swinburne and his close friend, Theodore Watts, have homes on Putney Heath, one of London's suburbs.

The suburbs of London, in fact, seem to have a great attraction for writers of the modern British school. The famous Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, and the no less famous Walter Besant, now knighted, have built themselves houses in Hampstead. Not very far away on Hampstead Heath itself is Du Maurier's chateau-like house. George Meredith has what is called

A CHALET ON 'BOX HILL,

near Dorking. George Gissing, one of the newer men, who has made great strides of late with his "Eve's Ransom" and "In the Year of Jubilee," both realistic novels of lower middle class life, is one of the Surrey dwellers. Formerly his residence was in Brighton, a suburb which is very prosaic for the most part and inhabited very largely by the middle class, but which has a few pretty houses. Now Gissing lives in Epsom. James Payn, the novelist, is to be found in Maid Vale. J. M. Barrie and Jerome K. Jerome have houses in London itself, though Barrie is oftenest to be found at Kirriemuir, far up in Scotland. Kirriemuir is the original of "Thruza." Jerome used to be a "flat dweller" when he had less money than he has now, and it is one of the reminiscences of his friends that they used to be obliged to scale six tiresome flights of stairs whenever they came to call on him. Now he is so wealthy that he is able to afford a charming and well adorned house.

Grant Allen, the scientist and novelist lives at Hindhead, near Haslemere, and R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," has a large mansion and gardens at Teddington, not very far from the metropolis, where he spends a good deal more time cultivating fruit than he does in writing books. W. E. Norris lives at Torquay, a town which is said to have the wealthiest inhabitants of any place of its size in England. "Edna Lyall," (Ada Ellen Bayle) an inhabitant of Eastbourne and Mrs. W. K. Clifford spends most of her time in Kensington.

SPAIN'S INTENTIONS.

A War of Extermination to be Waged on Cuban Rebels.

Madrid despatches of Sep. 10th are being published in Havana. They give the official views of Senor Canovas del Castillo of Madrid, acting for the Government of Spain, concerning the rebellion in this island. His manifesto is a carefully prepared document, and clearly is the Government programme under which Gen. Martinez Campos will initiate his cool-weather campaign. The part of Cuba affected by the rebellion—the eastern end of the island—will be freed from all rebels and their adherents. It will be war to extermination or surrender to all Cuban rebels, Marcher-etes, and the like. The military organization will be full and complete. It will be root-and-branch work this time, no root will be allowed to remain to create further disturbances. Hereafter Cuba will be for Spain. Spain will enter into the full campaign with one object in view—the immediate and absolute subjugation of the island. Amid the many precautionary measures, one will have an instant and appreciable effect on the rebels, who need arms, ammunition and supplies. Early in November when the war vessels are reinforced by the new gunboats the whole island will be surrounded by two lines of war vessels. One line will cruise in an inner circle and one in an outer circle, practically a huge blockading fleet of some 60 modern warships.

More Machinery and Better Pay.

Since the extensive introduction of the sewing-machines we do not hear of the distressed needle woman at one time so prevalent. Typewriters get double the wages they would get as penwriters, and they do six times as much work with comparative pleasure and great leisure. Steamships costing millions, equipped with every known invention for safe and efficient service, in six days at a normal cost, with every comfort, take weekly with almost unflinching regularity thousands of people across the Atlantic, where in 1790 it took Samuel Slater, the honored founder of the cotton trade, sixty-six days to cross, and no doubt with great discomfort and danger. Small newspapers cost, at one time, 6c, 8c and 12c, and were loaded with a Government revenue stamp. Now a better paper can be got for a cent, but the compositors and printers get much higher pay and have, like the newspapers, increased many thousandfold. So it runs all through, and the whole world gets benefited.

Ingenious Excuse.

Frank comes into the house in a sorry plight. "Meroy on us!" exclaims his father. "How you look! You are soaked." "Please, papa, I fell into the canal." "What! with your new trousers on?" "Yes, papa, I didn't have time to take them off."

Didn't Order the Carriage.

Little Miss De Fashion—Mamma, my foot's hurt. Mrs. De Fashion—You thoughtless child. You must have been walking on them.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

ONE-FIFTH OF ONTARIO'S TAXES GOES FOR INTEREST.

A Valuable Report From the Bureau of Industries—Gathered Money. Temporary and Bonded. Take a Conspicuous Place in the Receipts of the Municipalities—Some Figures Worth Studying. The Ontario Bureau of Industries has just issued part VI. of its annual report of 1894. This part is entirely devoted to the statistics of the municipalities of Ontario. Returns, showing population, assessed values, taxation and the financial transactions of the several municipalities are here compiled and tabulated, making a book of 168 compact pages. The statistics are brought down to Dec. 31, 1893. A report published last year brought the figures down to Dec. 31, 1890, so that the present volume gives the details for three years, as regards the receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities of 488 townships, 12 cities, 96 towns, 135 townships and 38 counties, or 769 municipalities in all. The Bureau began the collection of these statistics in 1886, and comparative totals are given for the province for the eight years, such totals being classified by townships, cities, towns, villages and county municipalities.

AS TO POPULATION.

The figures for population are those taken by municipal assessors. The total in 1893 for all municipalities was 1,910,059, or only 532 in excess of 1892. The following shows the comparative growth by municipalities since 1886:

Table with 2 columns: Municipality type and Population in 1893 vs 1886.

Total 1,910,059 in 1893 vs 1,828,495 in 1886. The bulk of the increase has taken place in the cities for 1893.

ASSESSED VALUES.

The total assessed value for all municipalities for 1893 was \$25,530,052, or an increase of \$318,925 over 1892. The following shows the change since 1886:

Table with 2 columns: Municipality type and Assessed Value in 1893 vs 1886.

Total \$825,530,052 in 1893 vs \$694,380,659 in 1886. During this period the real estate in townships increased from \$424,356,217 to \$448,311,559, but in 1889 live stock was practically exempted, resulting in a decrease in personal property of townships that year of \$23,165,121.

THE TAX LEVY.

The tax bills for municipal and school purposes take another bound, and in 1893 the total placed upon the collectors' rolls was \$12,522,660, an increase of \$719,090 as compared with the rate of 1892. The average per head of municipal population increased from \$4.93 in 1886 to \$6.56 in 1893, while the average rate on the dollar rose from 12.97 to 15.17 mills in the same period. The tax levy by municipalities is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Municipality type and Tax Levy in 1893 vs 1886.

Total \$12,522,660 in 1893 vs \$9,009,385 in 1886. The rate per head of population in townships increased from \$3.82 to \$4.22 in this period; in cities from \$9.28 to \$13.82, and in towns and villages from \$4.70 to \$5.94.

The twelve cities contribute over 20 per cent. of the entire population of the province, 30 per cent. of the assessed values and over 40 per cent. of the taxes.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The tabulated abstract statement of financial transaction, however, forms the chief feature of this report. Passing rapidly over the details we come to the comparative tables showing the aggregates for each item for the several classes of municipalities. The following is a summary of the totals for all the municipalities:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount, showing Receipts and Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Disbursement Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount, showing County levies and taxes.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount, showing Assets.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount, showing Liabilities.

Total \$54,878,666. The Government grants to counties only are shown here. (a) All municipalities; (b) townships, cities, towns and villages; (c) cities, towns and villages; (d) counties; (e) townships; (f) counties, cities, towns and villages; (g) townships, towns and villages.

BORROWED MONEY.

It will be seen that borrowed money, temporary and bonded, take a conspicuous place in the receipts of the municipalities, and the redemption of the same forms a serious charge on the taxpayers. The interest paid is equivalent to one-fifth of the taxes levied. The total interest paid in 1893 was \$2,508,691, of which the cities pay \$1,639,763. Toronto paid \$885,955. The expenses of municipal government advanced from \$1,761,361 in 1886 to \$2,664,565 in 1893. Administration of justice by the municipalities averages a million dollars, while over four million dollars are paid to schools.

The bonded debt, exclusive of interest, on Dec. 31, 1893, was \$48,083,243 or \$28.17 per capita. This is an increase of \$7,362,268 in three years, while the net increase since 1886 is over 60 per cent. The following will show how this is made up:

Table with 2 columns: Municipality type and Bonded Debt in 1893 vs 1886.

Total \$48,083,243 in 1893 vs \$29,924,963 in 1886. The twelve cities at \$85 per capita carry over two-thirds of the municipal bonded debt. The debenture debt of Toronto city was placed at \$19,745,914, of which \$1,130,718 was for railways, \$1,488,678 for schools and the balance almost equally divided between "local improvements" and general purposes. In 1886 the debt of Toronto was \$8,544,964, or less than 30 per cent. of all municipalities, while in 1893 it was over 40 per cent.

OVERRUN BY RATS.

An Army of Vermin Takes Possession of the Island of Tropic.

The island of Tropic, twenty miles south of the Florida coast has been invaded by an army of savage rats, and the inhabitants have been forced to flee for their lives. Tropic is three miles long and two miles wide and the soil is very fertile. A dozen families have settled on the island and engaged in growing vegetables for market. George Butler, one of the settlers, tells a thrilling story of the invasion and subjugation of Tropic by the rats. Up to a month ago, according to Mr. Butler, there were no rats on the island. At that time the advanced guard of the rodents arrived, and were quickly followed by others, until in two weeks there were fully 10,000 on the island.

The rats came from the mainland, which was only two miles away, and Mr. Butler affirms that they swam across. He says he has seen them coming out of the water by hundreds. At first the rats contented themselves with attacking the vegetables, which were soon destroyed. Then they invaded the homes of settlers. The latter made war on the rats, killing hundreds of them. Mr. Butler says he has killed as many as 100 at one shot, but others would rush forward and attack him, biting him viciously on the legs.

In spite of the slaughter the rats got into the houses and attacked the women and children. Several of the latter were badly torn by the sharp fangs of the rodents. One baby was so severely bitten about the face that its life is despaired of. For three nights, Mr. Butler says, not a soul on the island slept, as that would have meant death. At last the people, in terror and worn out, fled in their boats to the mainland, where they are now camped in a destitute condition. Mr. Butler says the rats pursued them to the water's edge, and the women and children were repeatedly bitten before the boats could be pushed off. Every vestige of vegetation had been destroyed. The rats are described as gray in color and monstrous in size being larger than squirrels.

A "High Tea."

Mrs. Brickrow—The paper says Mrs. Brownstone gave a high tea yesterday. What on earth is that?

Mr. Brickrow—Tea wot cost a dollar a pound, of course. One of the commercial new women has at one of the seashore resorts an electric fan for drying the hair of women bathers and is overrun by customers.

CURRENT NOTES.

The citation in England in favor of old-age pensions for workmen, and the existence of a limit for compulsory retirement in the army and navy, seem to have acted upon the liberal professions. From them all comes the cry, "The old men must go." A letter appeared in the Lancet, not long since advocating the withdrawal of successful physicians from their practice at 65, so as to give their younger brothers in the profession a chance. The curates suggest in the Guardian the application of the army and navy limit of age to incumbents of benefices as a proper means of relieving the pressure in the Church. A law journal, perhaps not seriously, has proposed the retirement of the leaders of the bar, and, after the application last spring by Lord Rosebery's Government of the rule for age to an Irish college President and a number of Irish professors, the colleges of Oxford are preparing statutes putting an end to life tenures and establishing age limits, with compulsory retirement for heads of houses, professors, and tutors. Exeter College leads the way. Its new statutes are now before Parliament. Provision for small pensions is made in the plan, and some analogous provision is intended by those who advocate the retirement of clergymen; but in both cases there is no disguising of the theory that at sixty or sixty-five a man has outlived his usefulness as a pastor or a teacher, and should be put, decently if possible, but firmly and definitely, on the shelf.

At the same time the increased demands of modern science have put off in all professions the time at which a man can enter upon his work. The doctor, the lawyer, the minister, and the teacher must give a longer time to preparation before beginning active practice; and the tendency is growing so that thirty is not an unusual age for the real start in life. With the proposed cutting short of professional careers at sixty or thereabout, a man's career, his opportunities for success, his ability to attain independence and provide for his family, are restricted to the thirty-three years which measure a generation.

A theory based on the assumption that at sixty man's mental and physical powers are so enfeebled as to debar him from active life needs no refutation; it simply neglects the actual facts in human experience. With Chevreul working in his laboratory at 100; with Ranke beginning at 84 to write a voluminous University History and substantially completing it; with Leo XIII, at 85 dictating his encyclicals and acting as his own Prime Minister; with Gladstone and Bismarck as ready of pen and sharp of tongue as ever; with the long list of septuagenarian Judges, commanders, diplomats, editors, educators, clergymen, scientific and business men, who show us what ripeness of intellect means, the physiological fact seems well established that with ordinary health, man's mind when kept active, will keep unimpaired practically as long as the body lasts. As for the men between sixty and seventy, it might prove dangerous to a young man to suggest to any one of them to his face that he was no longer of any use.

It is a curious sign of the changed attitude of modern times toward things religious that within the Church of England men should be found willing to place their calling on the same footing as other professions. The abuses of the patronage system and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiency of this world's goods makes them ask for the application of the army and navy rule to the Church. The idea of special consecration, the theoretic unworldliness of the priesthood, the thought of the Church apart from her servants, are put aside till a more even distribution of the loaves and fishes is obtained. The strength of the Church has always been in her old men. In no other calling is age by itself so important an element. No amount of theological learning or parochial activity can compare for the influence it has on mankind with the long life of a good priest, even of moderate ability, spent in the simple performance of this duty.

The analogy with the army and navy is a false one. The limit of age is accepted there as a necessary evil in a profession in which, in time of peace, advancement is only possible by seniority. It is an evil less serious than that of cutting off all reasonable hope from young men entering the service. The profession must be kept crowded in time of peace that the country may be ready in case of war. No one can assert truthfully that at 62 an officer becomes incompetent. The rule would have cut off Moltke and MacMahon before the war of 1870. It is as a sacrifice to the anomalous crowding of the profession that the older officers are retired. In the church, as in the other professions, what crowding exists is due to natural causes and will regulate itself.

Littleless Often Rules.

Mrs. Minks—Isn't it queer that such a little bit of a country as England can rule such a vast amount of territory? Mr. Minks—Well, I don't know. You're not very big yourself, my dear.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.

A Great Advance in Medical Science.

A Discovery Which This Painful Disease Cannot Resist—Mr. R. Bladell, of Paris, Ont., Relates His Experience With the Cure.

Paris, Ont., Review. Rheumatism has long baffled the medical profession. Medicine for external and internal use has been produced, plasters tried, electricity experimented with, hot and cold baths and a thousand other things tried, but without avail. Rheumatism still held the fort, making the life of its victims one of misery and pain. The first real step toward conquering rheumatism was made when the preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People was discovered, and since that time thousands have testified to their wonderful efficacy in this, as well as in other troubles, the origin of which may be traced to the blood.

Among those who speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mr. Bladell, of this town, who is known not only to all our citizens but to residents of this section, and he is as highly esteemed as he is widely known. To the editor of the Review Mr. Bladell recently said: "I have reason to speak in terms of the warmest praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they not only saved me a big doctor's bill but have restored me to health, which was impaired by rheumatism and neuralgia. These troubles were, I think, the after effects of an attack of measles. After the latter trouble had disappeared I felt an awful pain in my head, neck, and down my back. I tried a number of remedies but without effect. I was then advised by Mrs. Horning, of Copstown, who had been cured of paralysis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to give them a trial. I followed her advice, and after using a box or two I began to feel much better, and with their continued use I constantly improved in health, and am now feeling better than I have done before in ten years. I am satisfied that but for the timely use of Pink Pills I would to-day have been a physical wreck, living a life of constant pain, and I cannot speak too highly of their curative powers, or recommend them too strongly to other sufferers. I cheerfully give permission to publish my statement in the hope that some other sufferer may read and profit by it."

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

Nature's Voices.

To the discerning ear Nature has many voices. She has a message in the sweet tones of the brook as it rushes down the hillside in ocean's moody voices, now rippling with gossamer cadences upon the golden sands, anon in deep hoarsest voice as she lashes the beach with foam. Then the voice of trees which the laughing winds bear to our ears, of sunshine and shade, of hill and valley, of bird and flowers. But she comes in pain too, the voice of the aching, stinging corn speaks impressively, but Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the worst corn in twenty-four hours, painlessly and without leaving sore spots.

Dr. Talmage will go to Washington as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A MARTYR TO RHEUMATISM.

Released From Pain in One Day. "It is my desire," says Mr. James Kerr, farmer, of Kars, Ont., "to tell for the public good of the great blessing South American Rheumatic Cure has been to my wife. She had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for 25 years; had doctored with all physicians, far and near, but never received perfect relief until she used South American Rheumatic Cure. It banished all pain in one day, and seven bottles cured radically. I think two or three bottles would have been sufficient had it not been for delay in securing medicine. I most cheerfully and freely give this testimony, and strongly recommend sufferers from rheumatism to use this remedy, as I believe will cure in every case."

The eggs of a crocodile are scarcely larger than those of the goose.

In Penetrating Power

No remedy in the world equals Nerviline—nerve pain cure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly, and the minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline—nerve pain cure—is sure to cure.

William J. Hollis, formerly private secretary of Sir Joseph Hickson, was arrested in Boston on a charge of robbing his employers.

THE MEMBER FOR ALGOMA.

Mr. George H. McDonnell, M. P. for Algoma Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 to 60 Minutes.

Let no one be surprised at the high character of the testimonials received by the proprietors of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. This medicine merits the best things that can be said of it, for be the trouble Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Hay Fever or Catarrhal Deafness, relief is so speedy and effective that it charms all. This is the view of the popular member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, who has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to tell the people of Canada of its great worth. Sample Bottle and Blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps.

S. G. DETMOR, 44 Church st., Toronto

The Heavy End of a Match.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint at the breakfast table as he asked for the second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd expect of such a thing, but what is it?" "I have found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus with a grin that would have adorned a skull.

Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called a 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben who had Consumption and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it she was a pale, starchy thing, but look at her; she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs 165 pounds. That, Cyrus is a discovery worth mentioning."

Young or middle aged men, suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Illustrated book sent securely sealed for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Impudent Professionals.

Mrs. Squills—The doctor has sent in that bill again; it's the fourth or fifth time, too; I really believe he wants us to pay it.

Mr. Squills—Well, I'll be darned! Such impudence! Next thing the preacher will be wantin' pay, too.

THE COLD SWEAT OF HEART DISEASE.

Is Dispelled in 30 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The thousands who suffer from heart disease will understand what is meant by Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont., when she says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face." With everyone who suffers from heart trouble it is a death struggle, for it is hard to say when the cord of life will snap with this disease controlling the system. In the interests of human life, let all who suffer from heart trouble always act promptly, and use a remedy that is effective. Death may easily occur if it is a case simply of experimenting with medicines that are not specially intended to remove the trouble in this direction. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific, and will give relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken and cure permanently, as many have already testified through these columns.

Headaches, Dizzy

Spells and faintness have been my afflictions for 22 years. Often I would fall in a sudden faint and several times narrowly escaped being burnt on the stove. No medicine gave me more than a few days relief, and I laughed when a friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I took it and in six months I was free from all headache trouble, faintness or dizziness. I am now perfectly well. I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is worth its weight in gold to me. MRS. R. H. HANES, Paris, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

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And the success of his mission is already assured. Of course he is familiar with the merits of St. Leon Mineral water, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will at once advise a pipe to be laid direct from St. Leon springs to this city; 40,000 gallons daily is their capacity and it might be mentioned the company are allowing 20 per cent. discount while the citizens are in their present dilemma.

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Death Through the Kidneys.

Hardly any organs of the human system play a more vital part than the kidneys. A derangement of these, even to a slight degree, will lead to trouble that is likely, if not stayed, to prove fatal. There is only one way for the system to be rid of this disease, and that is by trying a medicine that will act especially, and is a specific for kidney disease. This is the strong factor in the great South American Kidney Cure. It is prepared especially for these organs, is radical in its banishment of disease located here, and rich in the healing powers necessary to complete restoration.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. A. P. 782

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is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anemic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very rapidly. The combination is a most happy one.

Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical profession for 20 years.

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ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.

LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE, OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST, Montreal, April 8th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each, I have analysed same, and found them uniformly to contain: 99.99 TO 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever. (Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst, Montreal.

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DETACHABLE 4 SIZES. A MOST SATISFACTORY AND DURABLE CHAIN FOR LOG JACKS, REFUSE CONVEYERS, ETC., ETC. LARGE QUANTITY OF THIS AND OTHER STYLES IN STOCK FOR ELEVATING AND CONVEYING ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL. POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, GRIP PULLEYS, GANDY WATERPOOF BELTING. GET OUR QUOTATIONS and NEW LINK-BELT CATALOGUE

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A TOBACCO HEART.

Does he chew or smoke? If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, many steps lose firmness, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now will be gone forever. Millions of men are making tobacco hearts. Are you one? Call a halt. A box or two of No-To-Bac will regulate tobacco using, make you strong and vigorous in more ways than one. Three boxes any druggist will guarantee to cure. Written guarantee. Book entitled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away" and free sample of No-To-Bac mailed for the asking. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can. New York.

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Polynice Oil

For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c. &c. See the testimonials published daily. "ALEXANDRE," Specialist from Paris. 1694 Notre Dame St., Montreal

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—We had rather a heavy run at the Western cattle yards this morning. 65 loads of fresh arrivals were on the market, and in addition there were 12 or 15 loads of stuff, some of it having been here a couple of weeks. The supplies this morning included a couple of thousand sheep and lambs, 2,260 hogs, about 30 calves, and a few milkers.

The market was brisk as far as trade was concerned, but prices were, if possible, weaker than on Tuesday. There was no export trade worth speaking of; only three or four loads were sold at prices ranging from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. The cattle here were not worth shipping and no trade resulted, not from disinclination to buy, but because there was no good stuff. The market for butchers' cattle was also in a bad shape and 3 1/2 was practically the top price. Excepting a few selected lots there was nothing here worth killing. Here are a few of the sales:—A load averaging 900 lbs, sold at \$2.70 per cwt; 17 averaging 975 lbs, sold at 3 1/2; a load averaging 900 lbs, sold at \$2.75; a choice lot of seven averaging 950 lbs, sold at 3 1/2 per lb and \$5 back; and several sales were effected at from 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. But the market is altogether out of shape, it is overloaded with stuff of poor quality and the sale of what little good stuff that comes along is necessarily much injured. We had few out side buyers, and the market was not cleared.

Messrs. Rogers and Halligan are prepared to buy between two and three thousand feeding bulls and steers. For the bulls 2c will be paid and for steers 2 1/2 to 3c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—Export sheep sold freely at from \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt, and are wanted at these figures. Rather better prices were in a few instances, paid to-day, but they were not the representative prices. Lambs sold from anything up to \$3 per cwt. But prices for both sheep and lambs will probably be weaker.

Milkers were in poor demand but a few good cows will sell. Calves are only a sale if the quality is choice; otherwise they are a drug here.

Hogs—Prices were about maintained this morning. Choice hogs, off cars, sold at \$4.25 as a top price; thin hogs sold at \$4; stoves at \$2.60 to \$3.75 and are not wanted; and sows sold at \$3.50 per cwt.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

A Roman Catholic church is to be erected in Chesley.

Warton's rate of taxation has been struck at 21 mills on the dollar.

The G. T. R. agents have been instructed to cease taking American silver at par.

The North Bruce Exhibition will be in Port Elgin, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 10th and 11th.

An Essex County farmer expects to realize \$3,000 from his twenty-acre water melon patch.

S. Berridge, of Warton, has been committed for trial on a charge of coin-ing and uttering false money.

The council of Port Elgin has accepted the tender of Thomson Bros. to put up 12 street lamps at the principal crossing at a cost of \$33.

Five cars of cheese were shipped from Paisley station on Friday, that being the August make of Willisicroft, Kintyre and Glamis factories.

Shelburne barber shops have been ordered to be closed on account of what is supposed to be a form of barber's itch. The Board of Health is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



One dollar pays for the Mild-Gazette until Dec. 31st.

1896.

OUR MILLINERY OPENING A Grand - Success

People came in crowds and were delighted with the novelties we are showing. Sales are now being made freely, but our stock will be kept well asserted throughout the season.

Buy your Fall Hat and Mantel at the Corner Store if you want to save money
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK

20 lbs Prunes for	\$1 00	30 yds good Factory for	\$1 00
25 lbs Granulated Sugar	1 00	25 yds Flannel-tte	1 00
9 lbs Giuger Nuts	50	20 yds Print	1 00
4 boxes Matches	25	Tweed at 25 c, Shirting 17c and	

everything cheap for cash at

A. J. Sarjeant & Co's.

MILDMAY

BABY'S BURNING SKIN.

Skin Peeling Off, Skin Literally Afire, Cooled and Soothed by Chase's.

The great feature of Chase's Ointment—Almost instantly it touches itching, burning, eczematous skin, relieving the pain—Is a boon to mothers whose children are sufferers—There is nothing uncertain about it or this way of speaking about it:

"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 21 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind the ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. Finally, a week ago, I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application showed the curative effect of the remedy. We have used only one-sixth of the box, but the change is very marked, the eruption has all disappeared and I can confidently say my child is cured. (Signed) MAXWELL JOHNSTON, 112 Ann Street, Toronto.

A face that was a scab from forehead to chin cured in 10 days.

On behalf of the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work to the infant child of Mrs. Brownrig, 162 River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one scab from forehead to chin, and in that brief time a complete cure has been effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold. EDMUND YEIGH, 261 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

For sale at the People's Drug store by J A Wilson.

Sale Register.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—Auction sale of farm stock, implements, etc., at lot 24, con. 8, Carrick, the property of Waiter and James Scott. Sale at 1 o'clock 12 months credit. F. Hinsperger, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, October 18—Auction sale of valuable farm property at the Railway Hotel, Mildmay, at 2 p.m. Ten per cent down, balance in 30 days. F. Hinsperger, auctioneer.

One of the patrons of the Ashfield cheese factory, was last week fined \$25 for sending deteriorated milk to the factory.

On Saturday of last week Mary wife of Mr. Hugh Kennedy of Bruce township died at the age of 61 years. She had resided in the county for 40 years.

Mr. Joseph Beeton, of the South Line, Kincardine township, aged 69 years, suddenly fell dead while engaged in treshing on his own farm.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00. For sale at the People's Drug Store, Mildmay, by J. A. Wilson.

Father Waddle, of Chipstew, is troubled with a throat affection which seems a little more serious than ordinary clerical sore throat. A specialist in Toronto finds one side of his throat is paralyzed. He experiences difficulty in preaching.

On Thursday last Mr. Wm. McAuley who had been in Mount Forest during the day, fell out of his buggy near his home in Arthur tp. Alighting on his head the old man sustained a severe scalp wound which a doctor had to put six stitches in to close up.

Mr. Archibald McGregor, a well known farmer in Nassagaweya, was sweeping his barn floor last week when he accidentally stepped backward and fell out the back door, a distance of ten feet, alighting on his head and shoulders His spine is injured and he is confined to his house.

Boar for Service!

THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, registered pedigree hog, will be kept for service on lot 8, con. 18, Howick. Terms \$100, payable at time of service with privilege of returning it desired.

S. VOGAN & SON, 117 York Street, Toronto, October 5, 1896.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 8 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold at Mildmay Drug Store.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Mildmay Drug Store.

Save your Ammonia Soap wrappers When you have 25 Ammonia or 10 Purel Soap wrappers, send them to us and a 3 cent stamp for postage and we will mail you free a handsome picture for framing. A list of Pictures around each bar. Ammonia Soap has no equal—we recommend it. Write your name plainly on the outside of the wrapper and address W. A. BRADSHAW & Co., 48 & 50 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont. Sold by all general merchants and grocers. Give it a trial.

CATARH RELIEVED IN 10 to 60 minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 60 cents. At Mildmay drug store.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy. Its Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold at Mildmay and everywhere by druggists.

Estray Sheep!

CAME to the premises of the undersigned, lot 26, con. 6, Carrick, about August 29, four sheep. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take same away. JULIUS DAHMS.

Estray Steer!

CAME onto the premises of the undersigned, lot 29, con. 4, about Aug. 1st a red steer with white star on forehead, about a year and a half old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. S. EMEL.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE County of Bruce.

In the Estate of Henry Roever, late of the township of Carrick, in the county of Bruce, yeoman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. chap. 110, sec. 36, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of said Henry Roever, who died on or about the 28th day of August 1895, at said township of Carrick, are duly required to deliver or send by post prepaid to the undersigned at Clifford P. O., Ont., the Executors of the last will and testament of said Henry Roever, on or before the 1st day of November 1895, their christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions and full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them and that the said Executors will on and after the said 1st day of November proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim they have no notice at the time of such distribution. Dated at Mildmay this 24th day of September, 1895.

GEORGE HURRER, Executors DAVID BRAUN, S. O. Swartz, Solicitor for Executors.

All-a-Samee Cheroots 4 FOR 10c
All Imported Tobacco. 10c
Better than most 5 Cent Cigars.
As good as the ordinary 10 Cent Cigar.
It is the manufacturer's profit that has to be cut down when hard times come. Every smoker should try these Cheroots. Assorted colors. For sale by tobacco dealers everywhere.
Creme de la Creme Cigar Co., Montreal.

Blacksmithing.
For a First class Cart or Buggy call on
Jos. Kunkel,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Mildmay.
Repairing and Horseshoeing a Specialty.
Prices Guaranteed Right.

This Spot
BELONGS TO
A. Murat
MILDMAY.
It will pay you to keep posted on the well assorted stock of FURNITURE and his full line of UNDERTAKING he continually has for sale.
REMEMBER
A. Murat Sells Cheap

PRINTING

Plain or Fancy Of Every Description

- Bill Heads
- Note Heads
- Letter Heads
- Envelopes
- Receipts
- Order Blanks
- Posters
- Dodgers
- Pamphlets
- Sale Bills
- Financial Reports
- School Reports
- Business Cards
- calling cards
- concert Tickets
- Invitations
- Programs
- Etc., etc.

Neat, Clean Work Pices Moderate

The Gazette.

MILDMAY, ONT.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. C. Liesemer, 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. Haist, 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. Rev. Mr. Yeoman, Pastor.

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

LUTHERAN.—Rev. Dr. Miller, pastor. Services the last three Sundays of every month at 2:30 p.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m.

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

SOCIETIES.

C. M. A. No. 70—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. A. Goetz, Pres. K. Weiler, Sec.

C. O. F.—Court Mildmay, No. 185, meets in their hall the second and fourth Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. G. H. Liesemer, C. R. A. Cameron, Secy.

C. O. C. F. No. 185—meets in the Forester's Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. E. K. Hutchins, Com. F. C. Jasper, Rec.

K. O. T. M. Unity Tent No. — meets in Forester's Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. J. McGinn, Com. F. X. Schaffer, R. K.

THE MILD MAY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST BRUCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
One column	\$50	\$30	\$20
Half column	25	15	10
Quarter column	15	10	6
Eight column	10	6	4

Leg. J. notices, 5c. per line for first and 3c. per line for each subsequent insertion.
Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
Contract advertising payable quarterly.

L. A. FINDLAY.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Express 7:45 a.m.	Mixed 10:55 a.m.
Mixed 11:35 "	Mixed 2:15 p.m.
Mixed 5:25 p.m.	Express 9:35 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Levi Miller is over in Michigan looking after a farm.

—J. P. Johnston paid a flying visit to Ferguson on Saturday.

—J. Sarjeant of Toronto, called upon his brother A. J. on Monday.

—Wheat is being brought in daily to the mills here and is quickly made into flour.

—Mr. Ferguson shipped a carload of sheep to Buffalo on Tuesday from this station.

—Peter Winer and Wm. Holtzmann are visiting with friends in Michigan this week.

—Mr. Beatrice, who had charge of the Presbyterian pulpit here last year, took charge of the services in that church on Sunday last.

—The electric light people are busy these days putting in the wires and lamps in the business places in town and soon Mildmay will emerge from darkness into light.

—A grand shooting match will be held at Ambleside on Tuesday, Oct 15th 1895 for Geese Turkeys and ducks Every person is invited to be present and enjoy a day of rare sport.

—The following teachers have been engaged for the Mildmay public school for the year 1896: Mr. Gray of Clifford, Miss McConnell, Mildmay, and Miss Sutherland of Walkerton.

—It is not necessary to tell the people of this section of the country that we had another foretaste of winter on Tuesday. We state this for the edification of our numerous readers who live abroad.

—Sam Liesemer left Saturday morning for Detroit where he will go into the jewelry business with his brother Louis. Sam's smiling countenance will be greatly missed from our street. Success, Sam.

—We have been informed that Mr. W. H. Schneider and a gentleman by name of Reid have purchased a confectionery and biscuit business in Hamilton. We are sorry to lose Mr. Schneider, but our loss is Hamilton's gain.

—The farmers in the locality have been very busy lifting the Irish lemons these days. Fall is fast approaching and ere long winter will be upon us. The potato crop is the largest that has been raised for years. Prices are ranging low.

—Tuesday afternoon last week, the Cloverleaves B. B. C. of the 8th con. drove over to Lakelet and played a game of baseball with the team of that place. At the end of nine innings the score stood 25 to 17 in favor of the Cloverleaves.

—Geo. Gray spent Sunday in Southampton.

—Mr. A. Moyer spent Sunday in the midst of his family.

—L. A. Hinsperger took first prize on his harness at Gorrie fair.

—The sewer pipes are being laid in the drain on Absalom street.

—Mrs. L. A. Findlay is visiting friends in Clifford this week.

—See the new fashion sheet displayed in Biehl & Flach's tailor shop.

—Miss Rose Herringer is visiting with friends in Chicago these days.

—Messrs. Bauer and Kalbfoisch of Tavistock are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Seigner.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowman of Mt. Forest spent Sunday with her parents here.

—Mrs. Runstedler and Miss Mammie and Mr. S. Berringer of Detroit were visiting at Mr. Mack's last week.

—Miss Kate Guittard returned Monday from an extensive visit to friends in Cleveland, Detroit, Windsor and Chatham.

—Mr. A. Moyer will resume business in Mildmay.—Bro. Stewart, where did you get your information. It should be Walkerton instead of Mildmay.

—Some parties in Badenoch, have been guilty of the mean act of knocking down other persons' fences. If there is not a stop put to this business, a course of law will be instituted.

—What is the matter with Mildmay having a curling club during the coming winter. If a club was organized there would be some chance of our getting a skating rink.

—It is not generally known that at last session of the Legislature an act was passed, which is now in force providing that where the husband dies without a will with property worth less than \$1,000 everything goes to his widow. Where he dies with more than \$1,000, in the administration the widow will get 1,000 anyway. Thus a widow will no longer be made to suffer through her husband's carelessness in not making a will.

—We would direct the attention of some live business men who are looking for a place to locate to investigate the advantages of Mildmay. Mildmay is the most prosperous place on the Southampton branch of the G. T. R. There is a nice river flowing through the town which would furnish water for a number of large factories. The people living here are thrifty and prepared to take a hold of any kind of industry that will still further the advancement of the town. We have a number of manufactures here which are fast improving on the capital invested therein. Financially, Mildmay is a sound village and no person need to fear risking their money in an investment in this place.

—The following is clipped from the Pen and Scissors and may be of amusement to our readers: When a boy writes a composition the result is not always a gem of thought and literary style; but it is generally interesting, and the following chef d'oeuvre on "Breathing" is no exception: We breathe with our lungs our lights and our livers. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we sleep. Boys who stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait until they get out in the fresh air. Boys in a room make bad air, called carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is as poison as mad dogs. A lot of soldiers were once in a black hole in Calcutta and carbonic acid got in there and killed them. Girls sometimes ruin the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. A big diagram is the best for the right kind of breathing.

—Whatever may be the truth or the falsity of the stories that are told of the scarcity of funds in a country editor's pocket or the scarcity of food in his stomach, the stories are always told, and neither the progress of education nor the growth and development of the press seems to have any effect upon the crop. One of the latest comes from Kentucky, Where the mountain editor, at least, rarely develops into a Croesus or an Apicius, and this one is concerning a mountain editor. A subscriber had remembered him very kindly, and a day or two later a visitor called at his office. "Can I see the editor?" he inquired of the grimy little "devil" roosting on the stool. "No sir," replied the youth on the stool. "He's sick." "What's the matter with him?" "Dun'no," said the boy. "One of our subscribers gave him a bag of flour and a bushel of potatoes t'other day and I reckon he's foundered."

—Hunting is the rage of our nimrods these days.

—Coon hunting is being indulged in these fine nights.

—J. E. Mulholland is with friends in Hamilton these days.

—H. Filsinger and wife were in Clifford on Tuesday attending a wedding.

—Henry Wendt of Clifford spent Sunday in town with his brother Chas.

—As we go to press a number are on the road to take in the Clifford Fall Fair.

—A sewer is being laid in rear of the business places on Elora street this week.

—Miss Eva Chubb, who spent a fortnight in the village returned to her home on Friday.

—W. Winkler of Berlin, intends to open out an organ and piano ware room in Kunkel & Weiler's block.

—Lost—a painting on silk on show day. Finder will confer a favor by leaving same with the secretary.

—\$20,000 private funds to loan at low rate of interest. Apply to S.H. McKay, Barrister, Griffith's block, Walkerton. If

—To amuse himself after business hours, J. D. Miller, has secured a music box. It renders the pieces in grand style.

—Mrs. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson of Stratford, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Toeswater, were in town on Sunday.

—Saturday while Wm. McGaan was placing a door in Thomas Jelley's new residence, he accidentally ran the screw driver into his hand. He will be off duty for a few days and until the wound heals.

—John Wendt returned on Saturday evening from Toronto, where he has been learning the engraving art. If you have any in this line to do, give John a trial.

—There are a number of our correspondents from whom we have not heard for a number of weeks. Come friends, let us hear from you more regularly.

—We want five hundred dollars by the first of January, and to secure this amount, we have decided to give the GAZETTE from now until Dec. 31st, 1896, for the small sum of \$1 to new subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe.

—Any person purchasing \$1 worth of goods for cash has a chance of winning a beautiful silver tea service, valued at \$18. Second prize, portrait and frame, worth \$3.50. These articles are now on exhibition at our store. Herringer & Scheffer.

—The executors of the late Robert Graham will offer for sale by public auction at 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, Oct. 18th, 1895, at the Railway Hotel, the northeast 20 acres of lot 31, con C, Carrick. For terms and particulars see bills.

—Notice—My Mildmay friends who are still owing me will kindly prepare to pay the same not later than the 15th of October. You can pay at the store of Messrs. A. J. Sarjeant & Co. I hope that my friends will now bear in mind that I shall require the money. A. MOYER.

—If you have an animal stray or have one on your premises that is not your own, advertise it in the GAZETTE and you are sure to find it. People are waking up to the fact that the GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county. It is ever our endeavor to make this paper second to none in the Province.

A rather startling incident occurred at the Neustadt show the other day when the Judges were awarding prizes in the Swine department. It appears as they were looking over the class "Best brood sow any age" a big member of the male species was slipped in the ring without the Judges' knowledge and the owner of the hog was given first prize for it. The cheer which greeted the award appeared to convince the that their decision was popular, but when this oversight was pointed out to them shortly afterwards the tint of their faces rivaled the hue of the first prize ticket.

Thos. Robertson met with a serious accident on Monday last, while helping to dig a well at the residence of Mr. Nahrung. He was in the bottom of the well and while a bucket full of earth was being hauled up the rope broke. It seems that they had been driving a pipe in the bottom of the well to see how far they could drive it and left it in because they could not pull it out. It stood up several feet and had it not been for the bucket striking the pipe first Mr. Robertson would no doubt have been killed. As it was he was taken out in an insensible condition and carried home where medical aid was immediately secured.

BURGLARS!

Some of our stores seem to be a prey to the burgling fraternity. If such storekeepers would follow the example of the Johnston store and sell at right prices, then no one would be tempted to burglarize and there would be an end of alarming reports.

When our prices are known, even the meanest burglar would be ashamed to try and get goods for less than we offer them at. When people are victimized in the day time it is no wonder some to get even during the night. We do not mark some goods away down below cost and tuck it on to others. Everything is marked down to the lowest notch.

JAMES JOHNSTON

MILD MAY * DRUG * STORE

DIAMOND AND TURKISH DYES

AT CUT PRICES

10 cent package for 8 cents,
Two 10 cent packages for 15 cents,
Four 10 cent packages for 25 cents.

COMPLETE STOCK OF PURE DRUGS

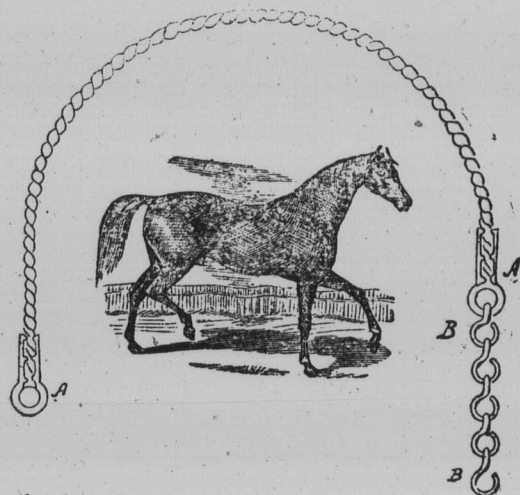
PATENT MEDICINES

Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor

Berry's Patent Horse Controller!

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



Running away, Shying, Kicking, Etc.

By using the above Attachment the smallest child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease.

Price, 50 cents.

Parties wishing to procure one of these attachments can do so by sending 50 cents. Upon receipt of this amount the attachment will be sent to their address by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pamphlet of instruction goes with each article.

Richard Berry, Patentee,
Mildmay, Ont.

NEW * DRUG * STORE

Next Door West of J. D. Miller's

MILD MAY

HAVE YOU TRIED?

Our Own Baking Powder?

Second to none ???

First-class stock of Medicinal Liquors and Sacramental Wines kept constantly on hand

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Night calls promptly attended to.

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

STORIES OF ADVENTURE.

"For mercy's sake, spare me," he yelled. "My house has been gutted by the French and harried by the English, and my feet have been burned by the brigands. I swear by the Virgin that I have neither money nor food in my inn, and good Father Abbot, who is starving upon my doorstep will be witness to it."

"Indeed, sir," said the Capuchin, in excellent French, "what this worthy man says is very true. He is one of the many victims to these cruel wars, although his loss is but a feather-weight compared to mine. Let him go," he added, in English, to the trooper, "he is too weak to fly, even if he desired to."

In the light of the lantern I saw that this monk was a magnificent man, dark and bearded, with the eyes of a hawk, and so all that his owl came up to Ratanian's ears. He wore the look of one who had been through much suffering, but he carried himself like a king, and we could form some opinion of his learning when we each heard him talk our own language as fluently as if he were born to it.

"You have nothing to fear," said I, to the trembling innkeeper. "As to you, father, you are, if I am not mistaken, the very man who can give us the information which we require."

"All that I have is at your service, my son. But," he added, with a wan smile, "my Lenten fare is always somewhat meagre, and this year it has been such that I must ask you for a crust of bread if I am to have the strength to answer your questions."

We bore two days' rations in our haversacks, so that he could have the little he asked for. It was dreadful to see the wolfish way in which he seized the piece of dried goat's flesh which I was able to offer him. "Time presses, and we must come to the point," said I. "We want your advice as to the weak points of yonder Abbey, and concerning the habits of the rascals who inhabit it."

He cried out something which I took to be Latin, with his hands clasped and his eyes upturned. "The prayer of the just availeth much," said he, "and yet I had not dared to hope that mine would have been so speedily answered. In me you see the unfortunate Abbot of Almeixal, who has been cast out by this rabble of three armies with their heretical leader. Oh! to think of what I have lost!" his voice broke, and the tears hung upon his lashes.

"Cheer up, sir," said the Bart. "I'll lay nine to four that we have you back again by to-morrow night."

"It is not of my own welfare that I think," said he, "nor even that of my poor, scattered flock. But it is of the holy relics which are left in the sacrilegious hands of these robbers."

"It's even better whether they would ever bother their heads about them," said the Bart. "But show us the way inside the gates, and we'll soon clean the place out for you."

In a few short words the good Abbot gave us the very points that we wished to know. But all that he said only made our task more formidable. The walls of the Abbey were forty feet high. The lower windows were barricaded, and the whole building loopholed for musketry fire. The gang preserved military discipline, and their sentries were too numerous for us to hope to take them by surprise. It was more than evident that a battalion of grenadiers and a couple of breaching pieces were what was needed. I raised my eyebrows, and the Bart. began to whistle.

"We must have a shot at it, come what may," said he.

The men had already dismounted, and, having watered their horses, were eating their suppers. For my own part I went into the sitting-room of the inn with the Abbot and the Bart., that we might talk about our plans.

I had a little cognac in my saviour, and I divided it amongst us—just enough to wet our mouths.

"It is unlikely," said I, "that those rascals know anything about our coming. I have seen no signs of scouts along the road. My own plan is that we should conceal ourselves in some neighbouring wood, and then, when they open their gates, charge down upon them and take them by surprise."

The Bart. was of opinion that this was the best that we could do, but, when we came to talk it over, the Abbot made us see that there were difficulties in the way.

"Save on the side of the town there is no place within a mile of the Abbey where you could shelter man or horse," said he. "As to the townsfolk, they are not to be trusted. I fear, my son, that your excellent plan would have little chance of success in the face of the vigilant guard which these men keep."

"I see no other way," answered I. "Hussars of Conflans are not so plentiful that I can afford to run half a squadron of them against a forty-foot wall with five hundred infantry behind it."

"I am a man of peace," said the Abbot, "and yet I may, perhaps, give a word of council. I know these villains and their ways. Who should do so better, seeing that I have stayed for a month in this lonely spot, looking down in weariness of heart at the Abbey which was my own? I will tell you now what I should myself do if I were in your place."

"Pray tell us, father," we cried, both together.

"You must know that bodies of deserters, both French and English, are continually coming in to them, carrying their weapons with them. Now, what is there to prevent you and your men from pretending to be such a body, and so making your way into the Abbey?"

I was amazed at the simplicity of the thing, and I embraced the good Abbot. The Bart. however, had some objections to offer.

"That is all very well," said he, "but if these fellows are as sharp as you say, it is not very likely that they are going to let a

hundred armed strangers into their crib. From all I have heard of Mr. Morgan, or Marshal Millefleurs, or whatever the rascal's name is, I give him credit for more sense than that."

"Well, then," I cried, "let us send fifty in, and let them at daybreak throw open the gates to the other fifty, who will be waiting outside."

We discussed the question at great length with much foresight and discretion. If it had been Massena and Wellington instead of two young officers of light cavalry, we could not have weighed it all with more judgment. At last we agreed, the Bart. and I, that one of us should indeed go with fifty men under pretence of being deserters, and that in the early morning he should gain command of the gate and admit the others. The Abbot, it is true, was still of opinion, that it was dangerous to divide our force, but finding that we were both of the same mind, he shrugged his shoulders and gave in.

"There is only one thing that I would ask," said he. "If you lay hands upon this Marshal Millefleurs—this dog of a brigand—what will you do with him?"

"Hang him," I answered.

"It is too easy a death," cried the Capuchin, with a vindictive glow in his dark eyes. "Had I my way with him—but, oh, what thoughts are these for a servant of God to harbour!" He clasped his hands to his forehead like one who is half demented by his troubles, and rushed out of the room.

There was an important point which we had still to settle, and that was whether the French or the English party should have the honour of entering the Abbey first. My faith, it was asking a great deal of Etienne Gerard that he should give place to any man at such a time! But the poor Bart. pleaded so hard, urging the few poor skirmishes which he had seen against my four-and-seventy engagements, that at last I consented that he should go. We had just clasped hands over the matter when he broke out such a shouting and cursing and yelling from the front of the inn, that out we rushed with our drawn sabres in our hands, convinced that the brigands were upon us.

You may imagine our feelings when, by the light of the lantern which hung from the porch, we saw a score of our hussars and dragoons all mixed in one wild heap, red coats and blue helmets and busbies, pelting each other to their hearts' content. We flung ourselves upon them, imploring, threatening, tugging at a lace collar, or at a spurred heel, until, at last, we had dragged them all apart. There they stood, flushed and bleeding, glaring at each other and all panting together like a line on troop horses after a ten-mile chase. It was only with our drawn swords that we could keep them from each other's throats. The poor Capuchin stood in the porch in his long brown habit, wringing his hands and calling upon all the saints for mercy.

He was indeed, as I found upon inquiry, the innocent cause of all the turmoil, not understanding how soldiers look upon such things, he had made some remark to the English sergeant that it was a pity that his squadron was not as good as the French. The words were not out of his mouth before a dragoon knocked down the nearest hussar, and then in a moment, they all flew at each other like tigers. We would trust them no more after that, but the Bart. moved his men to the front of the inn, and I mine to the back, the English all scowling and silent, and our fellows shaking their fists and chattering, each after the fashion of their own people.

Well, as our plans were made, we thought it best to carry them out at once, lest some fresh cause of quarrel should break out between our followers. The Bart. and his men rode off, therefore, he having first torn the lace from his sleeves, and the gorget and sash from his uniform, so that he might pass as a simple trooper. He explained to his men what it was that was expected of them, and though they did not raise a cry or wave their weapons as mine might have done, there was an expression upon their stolid and clean-shaven faces which filled me with confidence. Their tunics were left unbuttoned, their scabbards and helmets stained with dirt, and their harness badly fastened, so that they might look the part of deserters, without order or discipline. At 6 o'clock next morning they were to gain command of the main gate of the Abbey, while at that same hour my hussars were to gallop up to it from outside. The Bart. and I pledged our hopes to it before he trotted off with his detachment. My sergeant, Papillette, with two troopers, followed the English at a distance, and returned in half an hour to say that, after some parley, and the flashing of lanterns upon them from the grille, they had been admitted into the Abbey.

So far, then, all had gone well. It was a cloudy night with a sprinkling of rain, which was in our favour, as there was the less chance of our presence being discovered. My vedettes I placed two hundred yards in every direction, to guard against a surprise, and also to prevent any peasant who might stumble upon us from carrying the news to the Abbey. Oudin and Papillette were to take turns of duty, while the others with their horses had snug quarters in a great wooden granary. Having walked round and seen that all was as it should be, I flung myself upon the bed which the innkeeper had set apart for me, and fell into a dreamless sleep.

No doubt you have heard my name mentioned as being the beau-ideal of a soldier, and that not only by friends and admirers like our fellow-townsfolk, but by old officers of the great wars who have shared the fortunes of those famous campaigns with me. Truth and modesty compel me to say, however, that this is not so. There are some gifts which I lack—very few, no doubt—but, still, amid the vast armies of the Emperor there may have been some who were free from those blemishes which stood between me and perfection. Of bravery I say nothing. Those who have seen me in the field are best fitted to speak about that. I have often heard the soldiers discussing round the camp-fires as to who was the bravest man in the Grand Army. Some said Murat, and some said Lasalle, and some Ney; but for my own part, when they asked me, I merely shrugged my shoulders and smiled. It would have seemed mere

conceit if I had answered that there was no man braver than Brigadier Gerard. At the same time, facts are facts, and a man knows best what his own feelings are. But there are other gifts besides bravery which are necessary for a soldier, and one of them is that he should be a light sleeper. Now, from my boyhood onwards, I have been hard to wake, and it was this which brought me to ruin upon that night.

It may have been about two o'clock in the morning that I was suddenly conscious of a feeling of suffocation. I tried to call out, but there was something which prevented me from uttering a sound. I struggled to rise, but I could only flounder like a ham-strung horse. I was strapped at the ankles, strapped at the knees, and strapped again at the wrists. Only my eyes were free to move, and there at the foot of my couch, by the light of a Portuguese lamp, whom should I see but the Abbot and the innkeeper!

The latter's heavy, white face had appeared to me when I looked upon it the evening before to express nothing but stupidity and terror. Now, on the contrary, every feature bespoke brutality and ferocity. Never had I seen a more dreadful-looking villain. In his hand he held a long, dull-coloured knife. The Abbot, on the other hand, was as polished and as dignified as ever. His Capuchin gown had been thrown open, however, and I saw beneath it a black-frogged coat, such as I have seen among the English officers. As our eyes met he leaned over the wooden end of the bed and laughed silently until it creaked again.

"You will, I am sure, excuse my mirth, my dear Colonel Gerard," said he. "The fact is, that the expression upon your face when you grasped the situation was just a little funny. I have not done that you are an excellent soldier, but I hardly think that you are fit to measure wits with the Marshal Millefleurs, as your fellows have been good enough to call me. You appear to have given me credit for singularly little intelligence, which argues, if I may be allowed to say so, a want of acuteness upon your own part. Indeed, with the single exception of my thick-headed compatriot, the British dragoon, I have never met any one who was less competent to carry out such a mission."

You can imagine how I felt and how I looked, as I listened to this insolent harangue which was all delivered in that flowery and condescending manner which had gained this rascal his nickname. I could say nothing, but they must have read my threat in my eyes, for the fellow who had played the part of the innkeeper whispered something to his companion.

"No, no, my dear Chenier, he will be infinitely more valuable alive," said he. "By the way, Colonel, it is just as well that you are a sound sleeper, for my friend here, who is a little rough in his ways, would certainly have cut your throat if you had raised an alarm. I should recommend you to keep in his good graces, for Sergeant Chenier, late of the 7th Imperial Light Infantry, is a much more dangerous person than Captain Alexis Morgan, of His Majesty's foot-guards."

Chenier grinned and snook his knife at me, while I tried to look the loathing which I felt at the thought that a soldier of the Emperor could fall so low.

"It may amuse you to know," said the Marshal, in that soft, suave voice of his, "that both your expeditions were watched from the time that you left your respective camps. I think that you will allow that Chenier and I played our parts with some subtlety. We had made every arrangement for your reception at the Abbey, though we had hoped to receive the whole squadron instead of half. When the gates are secured behind them, our visitors find themselves in a very charming little medieval quadrangle, with no possible exit, commanded by musketry fire from a hundred windows. They may choose to be shot down; or they may choose to surrender. Between ourselves, I have not the slightest doubt that they have been wise enough to do the latter. But since you are naturally interested in the matter, we thought that you would care to come with us and to see for yourself. I think I can promise you that you will find your titled friend waiting for you at the Abbey with a face as long as your own."

The two villains began whispering together, debating, as far as I could hear, which was the best way of avoiding my vedettes.

"I will make sure that it is all clear upon the other side of the barn," said the Marshal last. "You will stay here, my good Chenier, and if the prisoner gives any trouble you will know what to do."

So we were left together, this murderous renegade and I—he sitting at the end of the bed, sharpening his knife upon his boot in the light of the single smoky little oil-lamp. As to me I only wonder now as I look back upon it, that I did not go mad with vexation and self-reproach as I lay helplessly upon the couch, unable to utter a word or move a finger, with the knowledge that my fifty gallant lads were so close to me, and yet with no means of letting them know the straits to which I was reduced; it was no new thing for me to be a prisoner, but to be taken by these renegades, and to be led into their Abbey in the midst of their jeers, befuddled and outwitted by their insolent leaders—that was indeed more than I could endure. The knife of the butcher beside me would cut less deeply than that.

I twitched softly at my wrists, and then at my ankles, but whichever of the two had secured me was no bungler at his work. I could not move either of them an inch. Then I tried to work the handkerchief down over my mouth, but the ruffian beside me raised his knife with such a threatening snarl that I had to desist. I was lying still looking at his bull neck, and wondering whether it would ever be my good fortune to fit it for a cravat, when I heard returning steps coming down the inn passage and up the stair. What word would the villain bring back? If he found it impossible to kidnap me, he would probably murder me where I lay. For my own part I was indifferent which it might be, and I looked at the doorway with the contempt and defiance which I longed to put into words. But you can imagine my feelings, my dear friends, when, instead of the tall figure and dark, sneering face of the Capuchin, my eyes fell upon the grey pelisse and huge moustaches of my good little abolitionist, Papillette!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To regard morals and habits and not money in selecting their associates.

BRITISH SHIPS THE BEST.

WHAT A STUDY OF LLOYD'S STATISTICS SHOWS.

Certain Facts That Should Gladden the Hearts of Britons—Steamships Making Passages and With a Regularity Bordered on the Marvellous—Each Year Shows a Decrease in Loss of Life on Vessels Belonging to the United Kingdom.

The statistical summary of shipping losses during 1894 issued by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping sets forth certain facts that should gladden the hearts of shipowners, and all those who go down to the sea in ships under the British flag, whether as crews or passengers, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce. Still, these interesting comparisons of losses and casualties can express only a title of the superiority which our sailing ships and steamers have over foreign vessels in the matter of safety. For example the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, 28 per 1,000 of the vessels owned, compared with France 39 per 1,000, and Norway 64 per 1,000. Roughly speaking, then, so far as this compilation goes, Norway has a little more than double the percentage of losses that the United Kingdom has. Actually, if some system of weighting were introduced for the higher rate of speed attained by British ships as compared with those of Norway, the results would be much more decidedly in favour of our ships. Norway has not a single ship like the Campania, the Majestic, the Scot, the Caledonia, and similar steamships making passage after passage at a speed, and with a regularity bordering on the marvellous. Such splendid specimens of naval architecture run every risk from collision, or from stranding that can possibly be imagined, almost without accident of any kind. Yet, with ships as with men, it is the pace that kills. Hence the good monthly boats under foreign flags ought to show a smaller percentage of loss, caeteris paribus, than the leviathans whose passages are reckoned to

THE NEAREST SECOND

under the British flag. A north-east country shipowner not long since said that foreigners can sail their vessels and navigate them as safely as Englishmen, and do not have more losses than the English. Statistics are altogether opposed to this view, which is a discreditable reflection upon the ships and their navigators under the British flag. The more favorable percentage obtained by our merchant navy is not altogether to be attributed to better education or better seamanship. Our carrying craft as a general rule, to which every year there are fewer exceptions, are much more fit for their work than a large majority of the Norwegian wooden vessels. Moreover, they frequently carry larger crews than the foreigner. It is just possible that the superior education of the Norwegian officer and seaman prevents an even more unfavorable comparison for ships of their fatherland. This inference seems borne out by the fact that of the merchant navies having a total tonnage of over a million, the United Kingdom, the British colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany and Norway, as regards steamers, the average percentage of loss for the six countries is 2.3, whereas the percentage for the United Kingdom stands at 2.33. Hence, given better ships, apparently the higher education stand a better chance of coming to the front. For sailing vessels the six countries gave an average percentage of 5.5 against 39, for the United Kingdom. Inquiries into

THE FATE OF MISSING SHIPS

are seldom worth the trouble taken with them. The principal witnesses are full thoms five, and all else is conjecture. Those who believe that loss of life at sea is on the increase will not find it an easy matter to account for the persistent decrease from year to year of the vessels belonging to the United Kingdom which are abandoned, are missing, or founder. In 1891 such vessels were shown as 62, in 1892 as 68, in 1893 as 62, and in 1894 as only 47. There is decidedly room for congratulation under this head. Strandings are, as ought to be expected, the most prolific source of shipping casualty. Fog shuts down when near the land, a master waits till the watch is about to be relieved and all hands on deck before taking a cast of the lead, and the ship goes ashore. Or perchance the master has left port provided only with a general chart of most intricate passages where too refined detail would be impossible. He either allows too much for the sea surface, or not enough; or he may allow exactly what is laid down on the chart, based on insufficient information, only to find his vessel piled up and the current running by her in just the opposite direction to that which the current chart led him to make the allowance he did. Shipmasters condemned by a court of enquiry for neglect of currents should take care to find out whether the nautical assessors always have the latest and most reliable information before them. No less than forty-two per cent. of the casualties to steamers, and 48 of sailing vessels, are attributable to stranding. In the days to come this should increase, even though the absolute number of casualties decrease. Ships must of necessity become safer as the knowledge of

FLOATING STRUCTURES

is more extended, but accidents cannot possibly be provided against altogether. Coral reefs are growing continually in some parts of the ocean, solitary rocks crop up in the Red sea and elsewhere not far from the tracks passed over by hundreds of fine ships, weather forecasting has not yet arrived at a state of perfection in any part of the world so that the shipmaster may put to sea confident of clear weather, and stranding will always form a considerable percentage of the disasters to ships. Steamers and sailing vessels carrying badly stowed cargoes of grain in bulk are always liable to a short shrift, and apparently the courts of inquiry are not always capable of determining right off a ship's stability,

having given precisely similar information to that supplied the shipmaster. Collision again is another frequent source of disaster for the steamships. Much has been written to warn the navigator of the risk attending an attempt to manoeuvre in a thick fog by locating a sound signal. Too often the action resolved upon precipitates the very collision it was adopted to avert. Time is so short for decision even in clear weather that the officer of the deck needs to have all his wits about him, and he always well in evidence on a steamer's bridge. Taking everything into consideration this summary of losses for 1894 clearly shows, if any evidence were wanting to that effect, that there are not any ships of the world's merchant navies so safe as those belonging to the United Kingdom.

BICYCLING WITHOUT LEGS.

This Illinois Lad Pedals With His Stumps and Can Turn Off a Mile Under Five Minutes.

Ever since wheeling became a craze, the human race, big and little, high and low, powerful and weak, has thought it no dishonor to be found in scanty attire, pushing pedals. There seems to be no limit to the fad, and the result has been no end of freaks and freakings. Now, however, the greatest of all freaks makes its appearance. It is a bicycle whose rider has no legs and only one arm.

The rider is Arthur Roadhouse, a boy resident of De Kalb, Ill. He is thirteen years old, bright and as active as his physical imperfections, which came from birth, will allow. Like most cripples, his mind is precocious. The bicycling craze left him in body more hopeless and helpless than ever. A neighboring bicycle manufacturer agreed to make a wheel which the boy could ride, and he did so. His one hand guides the handle bar and bars of steel lead up from the pedals to the short stumps which he has known as legs. Strange to say, he experienced very little trouble in balancing the machine.

He began riding about three weeks ago, and after three or four hours' instruction and practice he made a half mile on a track in less than three minutes. He can now do a mile in less than five minutes, and expects to reduce this time to four minutes. He has already made a half mile in 2m. 10s. He has learned to dismount, and can handle his wheel readily and without assistance. He has to be assisted, though, when he mounts, but he expects soon to be able to do this alone.

De Kalb seems to have more than her share of bicycle riding cripples. A year ago one of the young women of the town had a leg taken off by the cars. She now rides a bicycle very creditably, it is said.

BROKEN HEARTS IN FRANCE

Held of Less Account by the Law than Broken Legs.

In no instance does the profound difference of national character in England and France appear more striking than in the views held on both sides of the Channel regarding breach of promise. Of course engagements are broken off in France as well as in England, but it is only in England that heavier damages are awarded for a broken heart than for a broken leg. The offense is all but unknown in the French law courts, whether it is that Frenchmen are less inclined to it, or that the French girl dislikes bringing her sentimental troubles into court. To show English readers how incredibly prejudiced French persons of both sexes are upon this subject, it is enough to say that a young lady who attempted to turn her wounded feelings into cash would be regarded as only a degree less mean than the faithless man. The very small number of suits for breach of promise have always been supported by a plea that the lady was put to expense, and there must be besides evidence of an intent to deceive. Damages in any case are very small beside the royal amounts awarded by English juries. On Saturday, however, an action for breach of promise a l'Anglaise was brought into the Third Paris Police Court. The lady and her father, as nearest friend, produced a bill showing that they were £50 out of pocket for the broken engagement. They might have had this but, badly advised, they put on another item of £350 for the moral prejudice. The French judge did not understand this, and he dismissed the case.

An Insulting Suspicion.

Winks—What's the matter? You look mad as a hornet.

Jinks—I ought to be mad. I've been grossly insulted, and by my own preacher, too.

Your preacher?

Yes, my preacher. He stopped me in the street, and said he'd noticed that on two or three occasions lately, I'd left the church just as the contribution box started around.

Did you leave?

Yes; but you don't suppose it was to avoid adding a paltry dime to the church funds, do you? The idea! It makes me boil think that preacher—my own preacher, too—should suggest such a thing is outrageous.

But why did you leave?

It was raining. I'd forgotten my umbrella, and I knew there were only a few in the vestibule.

Walnut Ice Cream.

The ice cream freezer is a permanent fixture in so many homes that most housewives will be glad to know of choice desert that is made from frozen cream and walnuts. Crack and pick over enough nuts to make a pint of the meat, then pound them into a paste, and mix with a quart of sweet cream, adding a little at a time. Make a boiled custard from a pint of milk and four eggs, add a cup of sugar when it thickens, then add the cream and walnuts, and freeze. It is a great convenience if a bag of stout burlap or sacking is kept in the house in which to crush ice

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

BROTHER GARDNER CALLS FOR AN OLD-FASHIONED MEETING.

The Atmos of the Famous Aggregation Set Forth—An Application From the Buck Eye State Rejected—Other Proceedings of a Very Interesting Session.

"My friends," said Brother Gardner as the notes of the triangle calling the meeting to order ceased to echo through Paradise hall, "the present meeting of this club will be held in the old-fashioned way, and such numbers as am alive at de close will repair to de aunty room an' be regaled on several large and voluptuous late watermillions which hev jist arrived from de Stait of Gawgy. In answer to martin letters of inquiry received doorin' de week I should like to say:

"Dis club am pledged to no pertickler sort of religion.

"We has no pollyticks as a club, but as individuals we cast our votes in favor of honest and respectable men. It am so seldom dat we find honest, respectable men runnin' for office, howeber, dot moas' of us stay home on 'leckshun day to clean out de cistern or repair de pig-pen.

"Our aim am to elevate de oulled race. If de race ain't fo' pegs higher in matters of science, philosophy, economy an' art dan it was five y'ars ago it ain't our fault.

"We has no partnership wid legislative bodies, an' we enter into no alliance wid odder clubs or societies.

"We believe in a hereafter, charge seventy-five cents fur whitewashin' an' ordinary ceilin', an' any pussen desirin' stoves blacked in de moas' conducive manner should give de job to a member of de Lime-Killing Club. Let us now proceed."

Sir Isaac Walpole brought out a brand new bean box and a pint of fresh beans, and in ten minutes the following candidates were neatly and legally elected: Paradox Jones, Col. Carr, Shakespeare Smith, Rev. Job Pulser, Lord William O'Fynn, Hon. Asteroid Greene and Endsavor Williams.

NOT ACCEPTED.

The secretary announced an official communication from the secretary of the Akron Dead Beat Society, of Akron, O., asking to be admitted in a body to the Lime-Kiln Club. Their creed was: "Trust to-day, pay to-morrow." Their party platform: "Two dollars a day and no work." Their object in life: "To beat the human race."

Brother Gardner read the communication over slowly and then dropped it out of the window into the alley.

HIS ADVICE.

A communication from Halifax contained this inquiry: "In case a member of the club joins the Good Templars and finds he can't let whiskey alone, what would be good advice to him?"

"My advice would be fur him to go off an' drown hisself," replied the president. When I h'ar tell of a man who can't let whiskey alone I set him down as an idiot who had better take hisself out of de world. A man who can't spit on his hands an' lick his appetite in a stan' up fight should hev been bo'n a cow."

REMITTED.

Giveadam Jones offered a resolution that the fine imposed on Elder Toots for disturbing a meeting a few weeks ago be remitted. The disturbance was created by falling down stairs and breaking a door, and Elder Toots never fell down stairs when he could avoid it. He might have made less noise, but he paid for the door and was anxious to be reinstated.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote and the president declared the fine remitted.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

Some time since Samuel Shin let an old tinpan full of ashes fall upon Whyfore Davis as the latter was entering the hall by way of Legislative Alley. There has been a coldness between them ever since, and Brother Davis has several times asserted that he would pulverize Brother Shin to a lifeless mass in case he could catch him out on a rabbit hunt. At the present meeting, and a few minutes before the triangle sounded, Brother Davis received word that his mother, residing in West Virginia, was dead. This softened his feelings and prepared his heart for a reconciliation, and he walked up to Brother Shin and extended his hand and bridged the awful chasm. He afterwards ascertained that his mother had been dead eleven years, but he had made up the coldness and he did not back out, as a less honorable man would have done.

AN OFFER REJECTED.

The secretary then announced an official communication from the secretary of the Anti-Buttermilk Society, of Dupont Banks, Del., asking to be admitted to the Lime-Kiln Club as a body, with authority to work on the third degree. The letter of application announced the fact that the society was of the opinion that buttermilk was the bane of the present age. Investigation had revealed the fact that the greatest consumers of the fluid were those most obstinately arrayed against the society and the law. Out of twenty-two murderers questioned by the society, nineteen admitted their fondness for buttermilk. Train robbers, burglars, cowboys and all the prominent embezzlers were buttermilk drinkers, and the society had started on a crusade which would not end until the churn was forbidden by law.

The secretary was instructed to reply that the Lime-Kiln Club did not care for such an alliance, having used buttermilk for the last seven years with the most gratifying results.

The librarian reported that he had lately received several historical works, two volumes of poetry, three pamphlets on free trade and a hymn book. The library was now open six evenings per week, from 7 to 10 o'clock, and the average attendance for the past month was sixty-eight.

The janitor reported that he had paid out twenty-seven cents for tin to nail over rat-holes.

The committee on judiciary reported a petition from Syracuse asking the club to

use its influence to secure national legislation to make it a penal offense for any person to deliver a Fourth of July oration within two miles of any crowd of people.

The keeper of the Sacred Relics reported the mysterious disappearance of the hat worn by De Soto when he discovered the Mississippi river, and for three or four minutes consternation was depicted on every countenance. It was then learned that Pickles Smith had taken the hat to carry home some carrots from the market. He was given such a raking down as few men ever live through, and was then allowed thirteen minutes in which to gallop a mile and a half and return with the sacred relic.

RESOLUTION.

Waydown Beebe then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, Dat while dis club am constitutionally opposed to lynch law de members stan' ready to pull on de rope if dar' am any lack of help."

Trustee Pullback demanded the yeas and nays, and the resolution was adopted by a majority of 64.

The lamps being on the point of going out, the meeting sang a poem and adjourned to the banquet hall.

UNDERGROUND STREETS.

The Modern City Streets Have Become So Crowded That New Means of Transit Must Be Devised.

If founders of cities could forecast accurately the needs of the growing communities which were to occupy them, they would save a great deal of trouble to their descendants. Because they cannot do this many a prosperous city finds its development impeded by narrow and crooked streets, whose lines were fixed by the less complex demands of an earlier day.

The history of civilization might be traced in the evolution of streets. There is first the footpath, irregular and capricious; then the rough cart-road; then a somewhat better road, with a footpath at the side; until through several stages the city street, well-paved, drained and lighted, with wide sidewalks is reached.

But there is a still later stage. The streets become crowded with cars, wagons and pedestrians, and to avoid peril and tedious delay new means of transit must be devised. The result is what may be called two-storied streets, through which travel moves along parallel lines, but at different levels. One expedient is the elevated railroad; another is the subway or underground street.

TUNNELS FOR STREET TRAFFIC

have been built in several European cities. There are three in operation in London, one in Glasgow, one in Liverpool under the Mersey, and one in Paris, the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, which is a combination of surface road, open cut, tunnel and viaduct. There are six other tunnels for street traffic in process of construction, two in London, three in Glasgow, and one in Paris. At least five more are proposed in London.

The only tunnel in which electricity is used as the motive power is one in London. It was built by what is called, from the name of the inventor, the Greathead system. Practically, it consists of two cast-iron tubes, three and a half miles long and ten and a half feet in diameter.

In making this tunnel, what are called shields, with cutting edges, were driven into the soil by the force of hydraulic presses from behind, and as rapidly as the excavation was complete to the requisite diameter, segments of iron were put in place and bolted together, forming a continuous tube built in successive rings. The tubes are from forty to eighty feet underground.

The cars fit the tunnel closely and secure automatic ventilation, pushing the air before them, while fresh air flows in behind. As to ventilation inside the cars, that is another matter. The cars are kept closely shut because of the draught, and the air becomes heavy.

THE GLASGOW HARBOR TUNNEL,

under the Clyde, is to be a large three-tube affair, two tubes for vehicles and the third for pedestrians. The Blackwall tunnel under the Thames is also intended for vehicles and pedestrians. It will have a roadway of sixteen feet and two sidewalks.

In the United States, the only important projects for subways for street traffic are in New York and Boston. In New York the plans are well advanced, but construction has not been begun. In Boston the subway is in process of construction. It is not built by tunnelling, but by excavation from the surface.

The construction is of steel, imbedded in cement, with arches of brick or concrete turned between the steel girders. The length is one and one-third miles. The platforms are to be so constructed that there can be no crossing of tracks by passengers.

By an ingenious system the tracks are lowered or raised at certain points so that no car can cross the track of another car at grade. The top of the subway is only three feet below the surface, and the height is fourteen feet. It better deserves the name of an underground street than any of the European tunnels, for where there are four tracks it will be forty-eight feet wide, and where there are two tracks, twenty-four feet wide.

It will be lighted by electricity, and fresh air secured by ventilating fans, while the use of electricity as the motive power will avoid the pollution of the air incident to the use of steam.

Some Big Fish.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The fact that 10 large sturgeon have recently been taken without hooks, at one drift, with a strong salmon net, is likely to revolutionize the provincial river fishery. Three of the fish thus taken were exceptionally heavy, weighing over a quarter of a ton each, and the entire ten aggregated at least one and a half tons. These fish were caught without injury to the nets. Similar catches are also reported. A sturgeon weighing over 810 pounds was taken the other day near the Steveston Canneries.

MOST POWERFUL BANK.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

History of this Remarkable Establishment—Projected by Wm. Paterson, a Scotchman, But His Countrymen Have Long Been Excluded from Employment in the Institution—The Notes of the Bank the Safest in the World.

In the current number of the Social Economist we find some interesting data relating to the most powerful of banking institutions, the Bank of England. The time is appropriate for reviewing the history of this remarkable establishment, since in the present year it celebrated its second century.

It is well known that the Bank of England was projected by William Paterson for the purpose of relieving William III. from the difficulties he experienced in raising the money needed for prosecuting the war with France. Paterson was a Scotchman, but his countrymen, in conjunction with Jews and Quakers, have long been excluded from employment in the institution, though the cause of the exclusion is said by the Social Economist to be unknown. It was probably the distrust with which the Jacobite proclivities of Scotchmen were regarded in the first half of the last century. Quakers would be barred out, because their principles would not permit them to use the resources of the establishment to further military operations. The discrimination against Jews is intelligible enough when we remember that the present century was well advanced before an Israelite was suffered to sit in the House of Commons.

By the terms of the charter, which was received July 27, 1694, the sum of £1,200,000 (\$6,000,000) was to be raised, and the subscribers were to form a corporation styled "the Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The bank was to have the privilege of keeping the accounts of the public debt, paying dividends, and issuing notes, for which an annual allowance of £4,000 was granted.

THE WHOLE OF THE CAPITAL

was to be loaned to the Government at 8 per cent.; this interest, with the allowance just named, gave the bank a revenue of £100,000 a year. Two years after the institution was started the capital was increased to £2,201,000. In 1710 it was again raised, this time to £5,560,000. On June 29, 1816, it was still further expanded to the present figure, £14,553,000, equal to about \$72,700,000. The debt of the Government to the bank which, as we have seen, was originally £1,200,000, was subsequently enlarged by various additions, until in 1816 it reached £14,680,000, one fourth of which, however, was afterward repaid. Since 1860 the amount has stood at £11,015,000, on which the bank now receives interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. We may here mention that the institution first issued notes in 1695; these were of the denomination of £20. The £10 notes were first put forth in 1759, and the £5 in 1793. For a time during the early part of this century notes of £1 and £2 were put in circulation, but in 1814 they were all withdrawn. At present no notes are issued for less than £5, and none for more than £1,000. The original charter gave the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable on demand. Another fact worth remarking with regard to the notes is that they are all made in the bank building, and when once paid back into the bank, are never again put forth. After going through a process of cancellation they are kept for ten years and then totally destroyed. The notes, it is well known, are a legal tender everywhere in the United Kingdom, except at the bank itself, where, on presentation, they must be paid in gold.

The notes of the Bank of England are reputed

THE SAFEST PIECES OF PAPER

in the world. We are cautioned, however, by the Social Economist against the inference that the institution has never been in difficulties. It failed in 1696, the second year after its organization. Frequently during the early part of its history it was subjected to runs, either due to political causes or started by jealous private bankers. Repeatedly have the management and policy of the bank been denounced; indeed, the controversial literature relating to it covers many shelves in the British Museum. There is no doubt that the criticism was sometimes well founded. The information, for instance, collected by Parliamentary committees between the years 1797 and 1819 bears witness to the reckless conduct of the directors at that period. In the panic of 1825, in which no fewer than 770 banks in Great Britain failed, the Bank of England itself was shaken. Its accumulations of gold drifted away, owing to the turn in foreign exchanges, and in December the bank, which at the beginning of the year had over £14,000,000 in gold, had only £1,000,000 left. A way out of the difficulty was found in the issue of some £1 notes found in an old chest which had been forgotten, but which were discovered in the nick of time.

From 1695 to 1721 the Bank of England was installed in offices at the Grocers' Hall in the Poultry. About 169 years ago it moved to Threadneedle street, where it occupies a

MASSIVE ONE-STORY BUILDING

covering over three and a half acres of ground, and holding the unique position of being situated in four parishes. In a part of the basement are barracks, where soldiers have been quartered from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. ever since the riots of June, 1780, when an attempt was made to sack the bank. In the vaults, where bullion, specie, and other valuables are stored, may be seen a large collection of gold ornaments, rude in execution but in many cases admirable in design; these are the residue of the Ashantee indemnity, much of which was melted down and coined. Passing from the building to its occupants we observe that the Governor and Deputy Governor receive each a salary of £1,000 a year. Of the twenty-four directors each receives an annual compensation of £500, but to qualify for the office he must hold £2,000

of the bank's stock. In all, there are no fewer than 1,050 persons employed in the Bank.

We note, finally, the fact that makes this institution the center of England's financial system; the fact, namely, that all other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England. According to the Social Economist this reserve of bullion is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000; it appears that from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000 is a fair daily average. As regards the bank's earning power we learn that the highest dividend ever paid by it was 27½ per cent. in 1897, and the lowest was 4½ per cent., during the years 1753-63. For twenty years the dividend has averaged about 10 per cent.

VEUVIUS IS GROWING.

The Volcano 150 Feet Higher Than It Was a Few Months Ago.

Recent dispatches telling of the streams of lava at Vesuvius will cause no surprise to any one who has visited the volcano within the last three months. It has been steadily puffing and spouting during that time, heaving out showers of molten lava and glowing by night until the clouds of vapor above it took on the appearance of rolling flames. Two days before the recent outpour from a break in the cone the shell of the older crater trembled from the working of the lava underneath, and the peculiar sound of the hissing and growling which accompanied each small eruption could be heard two miles away.

Vesuvius is 150 feet higher than it was six months ago. The constant showers of porous lava have filled in one side of the old hollow crater and have built up the new cone, which, from its bold outlines, has greatly changed the appearance of the summit, and is still changing it slightly every day. Formerly the volcano, as seen from Naples, had a rounded top, but now it comes to a wedge point. A year ago visitors looked into the hollow of the old and somewhat cooled-off crater. Of late they have gone inside the boundaries of the old crater to get a good look at the new cone, from the summit of which at intervals of a few minutes there is a gust of steam laden with red-hot ashes, which are sent into the air 200 feet or more. Before the steam has drifted away there is another rumble, a sound of watery explosion, and another shower of ashes. Thus, from a distance in the daytime, there seems to be a constant curl of white vapor from the summit, but at night each separate eruption throws up a vivid light, which then fades away to a dull glow.

The natives who live on the slope of the mountain said that after the new cone had been built somewhat higher it would fall in of its own weight, and close the present breathing hole. Then the mountain would be like a corked-up bottle. A new vent would have to be made, and in the making of this vent there would be a fierce eruption, an overflow of lava, and the formation of a new crater. Apparently the natives should be impressed, as some of them had ancestors at Pompeii, and many remember distinctly the incidents of the fierce eruption of 1872, by which the present crater was formed.

SHOOTING AT A BALLOON.

Interesting Attack on Austrian Airships to see How They Would Stand a Volley of Bullets.

The use of the balloon for despatch-carrying and for military reconnaissance is likely to play a great part in the next war. Its only drawback is the fact that its huge size makes it a splendid target, and the equally damaging fact that, being chiefly a collapsible gas-bag, a shot-hole in any part of its great bulk brings it down. For this reason a good deal of uncertainty has existed in the minds of military men as to the usefulness of the balloon in campaigning.

Recent experiments in Austria, however, are calculated to give great comfort to the aeronauts, and to show that the objection just mentioned is not so great as might be supposed. These experiments had for their object the determination of how easy it would be to hit a balloon in the air. To make the task of the marksmen as light as possible, captive balloons were used; that is, the balloons were tethered to the ground by ropes. In one case, such a balloon, at a height of 4,265 feet, or more than three-quarters of a mile, was fired at from a distance of 4,400 yards (two and a half miles) and was struck nine times without being brought down. Another time a captive balloon 3,625 feet high, was attacked from a distance of 5,500 yards, or more than three miles, and was not brought down until after the fifty-sixth round. In this case a heavy gale made the balloon plunge, and rendered aim very difficult.

The Rival Singers.

Mr. Richiello—That was a neat speech Miss Soprano made at the charity concert last night, when a brute in the audience hissed her. I wonder how she could think of so many bright things all at once.

Miss Contralto—Oh, she's made that speech hundreds of times.

Stark Mad.

Lawyer—Did you examine this lady carefully before certifying that she was insane?

Physician—Yes, sir. I asked her age, and she made herself out two years older than she was.

Chemistry in the Kitchen.

Young Husband (severely)—My love, these biscuits are sour, horribly sour.

Young Wife (who took the chemistry prize at boarding school)—I forgot to add the soda, my dear; but, never mind. After tea we can walk out and get some soda water.

An Alabama father has taught all his children to read with their books upside down.

THE HOME.

To Successfully "Slip" Delicate Plants.

Prepare a soil of one-third leaf mold and two-thirds fine, clean sand thoroughly mixed, and then in an old pan set two small flower pots, if the pan be oblong, at equal distances from the ends, fill in around them with sand and mold until the pan is full up to the top, then pour water in the pots until all the earth is damped. It will soak through the holes in the bottoms of the pots and moisten the soil evenly.

In this dampened sand put the cuttings so that a bud or sprout is under ground, pressing the soil firmly about the stem. By taking the cuttings from the green growth of shrubby plants they are almost certain to grow, and roots may be expected to form in about ten days.

Usually the pots need to be filled but twice a week, as the sand stays moist a long time, but careful watching will teach when to give more water. The sand must not be allowed to get so dry as to cause the cuttings to wilt, for if they do so it is very hard to make them revive. After several new leaves have formed, take a knife and cut a square of sand around the stem of the plant to be taken out, lift it carefully up and set it in a pan of water, leaving it for a few minutes until all the sand is washed away; then, having a small pot ready with drainage and an inch of leaf mold, set the wee plant in and gently fill in around with leaf mold. Always firm the soil lightly in the pot, then water and keep in the shade for a few days, gradually bringing into full sunshine.

In rooting especially delicate plants it may be advantageous to put them in a glass of water for a few days before setting in the sand, as they root more quickly. Another wise precaution is never to stick the cuttings down through the sand, but always make a hole with a small stick first, as pushing the stems in injures the end so that the cutting often fails to root—and be careful not to keep the sand too wet.

When the slips are ready for transplanting, slip a broad bladed knife underneath in such a way as not to disturb the sand around the tender roots, bringing up the tiny plant intact. Lay it gently in a dish of water to wash the sand away before depositing it in the roomy hole made for it in rich, moist earth. Fill in with lightly placed earth and set in a dark corner for a few days before treating it as a full fledged plant.

Uses for Apples.

Fried Apples.—Select only moderately tart apples, cut in slices across so that they will be circular; let the slices be half an inch thick. Brown in hot fat in a frying-pan and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Apple Jelly for Cakes.—Grate one large apple and add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, mix with them one cup of white sugar, and let boil for three minutes. Use immediately. This makes a delicious filling for layer cakes.

Apple Desert.—Fill a quart bowl with alternate layers of thinly sliced apples and sugar, add half a cup of water, cover with a saucer held in place by a weight, and bake slowly for three hours. Let it stand until cold, and it will turn out a round mass of clear red slices imbedded in delicious jelly. For an accompaniment to a dessert of blanc mange, junket, custard, cold rice pudding, etc., there is nothing prettier or more satisfactory, and it is the most easily prepared of all desserts.

Apple Shortcake.—Season good apple sauce with butter, sugar, etc.; make a nice shortcake, open and butter it, and spread with the apple sauce in layers. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Apple Custard Pie.—Peel, core, and stew apples in a very little water until tender, put them through a colander, and for one pie take three eggs, one-third cup of butter, one-third cup of sugar, and flavor with nutmeg and lemon; use one cup of the apple pulp to each pie, and only the yolks of the eggs, making a meringue with the whites for the top.

Apple Pudding.—Peel, slice, and stew in a little water until soft enough to mash six medium tart apples. Into the sauce which they make stir a large tablespoonful of butter, three of sugar, and the juice and grated yellow rind of a lemon. Stir two tablespoonfuls of flour into two cupfuls of grated bread crumbs, mix this with the apples, and then stir in two well beaten eggs. If the mixture is too thick, add a few spoonfuls of water. Turn into a buttered pudding dish, and bake for forty minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

Two Tested Recipes:

Ginger Bread.—One egg; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup molasses; 1 cup lard; 1 cup sour milk; 4 teaspoonfuls soda; 2 tablespoonfuls of ginger. Flour to roll soft or to stir with a large spoon. This is a large recipe.

Corn Bread.—Two cups sour milk; cup molasses; 2 cups corn meal; 1½ cup flour; small teaspoonful soda and a little salt. Steam three hours, then set in the oven to brown. To be eaten hot. These are both well tested recipes.

"Silence"

The readers of Shakespeare will recognize "Silence" as a family name in old England, and it still exists, though it is not usual. An English judge in a provincial court recently called up a simple-looking lady as a witness.

Madam? cried the judge, pompously. Thir (Sir)?

What is your name?

The woman lifted her eyes. Silence, sir.

Madam, there is no need of any evasion. I repeat, what is your name?

I said Silence, thir.

I know you did. Now no more trifling; instantly give me your whole name.

Sally Silence, thir.

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BEWARE

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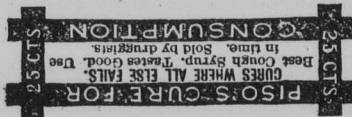
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Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn. says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer Saved My Life. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. For sale at the Peoples' Drug Store, Mildmay, by J. A. Wilson.

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Karl's Clover Root, the great Blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation, 25 cts, 50 cts, \$1.00. For sale at the Peoples' Drug store, Mildmay, by J. A. Wilson.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold at Mildmay Drug Store.



An Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.
KO KO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c. Sold at the Peoples' Drug Store, Mildmay.

Miss Garfield, Mr. G. B. Roe's pacer, Wingham, won first money in one of the speeding contests at Godeich fair, on Wednesday.

The new water tank at the G. T. R. station has been completed and is now in use. The old tank that has stood for 24 years was taken down.

A game of base ball was played in Port Elgin, on Saturday between Skipness and Port Elgin clubs. The game was fairly well contested and the score being close made it quite interesting to the numerous spectators. The score stood 19 to 22 in favor of Skipness.

An escaped lunatic, named Manly R. Martin, created some amusement, for the citizens, of Exeter, one day last week. He claimed a relationship to the Queen, and considering that he had been insulted by her Majesty, wrote a lengthy telegram to the Queen, instructing the operator to collect. He was soon taken in charge by the officials and returned to London.

Edward Bok, the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, has written a book for young men, "Successward: A Young man's Book for young Men," which the Revells will publish in a fortnight. The book aims to cover all the important phases of a young man's life: his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude toward women and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

The "Ledger" a paper printed at New Denver, B. C. says, "We print every Thursday. Wet weather, snow slides, hard times, or the sheriff never hinders its publication. We do not dream of making a million but expect to make a luxurious living. To accommodate the public we do Job printing at prices that do not discord with the despondent price of silver."

On Sunday morning about three o'clock burglars broke into Laman's gent's furnishing establishment, carrying away a large amount of stock, including a number of wedding suits. They also made an attempt to enter Ben's dry goods store, but having attracted attention, made their escape. It is supposed to be the work of professionals, and as yet no clue has been found as to their whereabouts. This is the third time this establishment has been entered within a year.

A contemporary says that news-paper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—say he has paid what he has not—declared that he has a receipt somewhere—or sent the money and it was lost in the mail—or take the paper and not pay for it—or move off, leaving it come to the office he left.

M. Disch while engaged painting Mr. Klemp's hotel, Walkerton, last Friday fell from the ladder to the sidewalk, a distance of about 25 feet and met with injuries which caused his death on Tuesday.

C. Donnelly, prop. of the popular and well-known Windsor Hotel, Alliston, Ont., was troubled for years with itching Piles. He was persuaded by Jas. McGarvey, Alliston, livery man, to use Chase's Ointment, which he did, was cured, has had no return of them and highly recommends this Ointment as a sovereign cure for Piles.

The common and ever-present warning of kidney trouble, back-ache and weakness in back, and quickly relieved by Dr. Chase's Pills. The original and only 25 cents Kidney-Liver Pills. When all other remedies fail, they cure.

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NOW 'TIS DIFFERENT. Poor, weak and watery blood is turned into rich, vitalizing and tissue building. The new discovery, "THE KIND THAT CURES," makes the change.

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