

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899

No. 4

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$2,600,000.

THE Merchants' Bank OF CANADA
Has established a Branch at
MILDMAY, ONTARIO,
Open on Tuesday's and Friday's
Weekly, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Drafts Issued on all points in Canada.
Savings Bank Department.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

HENRY TORRANCE, CLIFFORD, ONTARIO
Licensed Auctioneer for Kingston, Bruce and Huron, is prepared to conduct all sales entrusted to him. Terms moderate. Orders left here will receive prompt attention.

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

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D. Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Flora St., nearly opposite the Electric Light plant. Office in the Drug Store, next to Merchants' Bank. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office: Front rooms over Moyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating Rink. MILDMAY.

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

C. 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.

W. H. HUCK, V. S. MILDMAY, ONT.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COL. REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellow of the Veterinary Medicine Society.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu. 67 standard
Jats. 28 to 28
Peas. 64 to 65
Barley 40
Potatoes per bushel. 50
Smoked meat per lb, sides 70 to 16
" " shoulders 8 to 8
Eggs per doz. 16 to 16
Butter per lb. 14 to 14
Dressed pork. 14 to 14
Dried apples 5 cents per lb.

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat. \$ 67 bus
Peas 64 to 64
Oats 28 to 28
Flour, Manitoba. \$2 25 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1. \$1 90
Family flour, No. 2. \$1 80
Low Grade. 80c
Bran. 70c
Shorts. 80c
Screenings. 70c
Chop Feed. 85 1.10
Cracked Wheat. \$2 10
Graham Flour. \$2 10
Perina. \$2 25

C. WENDT...

Mildmay and Wroxeter.
I have replenished my stock and you will find a fine assortment of
GOLD FILLED & SILVER WATCHES
CLOCKS, FINE GOLD WEDDING
RINGS, R. P. CHAINS, BANGLE PINS
Brooches, Cuff Links, Collar Buttons, Thumbies, Silverware, Studs, G. Filled Spectacles &c.
Every article will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

Fancy Goods, Chinaware &c.
Large stock, good assortment in Albums, Photo holders, Ladies belts and Pins, Shell Hair Pins, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Purses, Bill Books, Pipes, Crochet Hooks, Tailor Needles, Month Organs, Violins and Strings, Autoharps, Accordions
Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Water Sets, Fruit Sets, Cake plates and Hundreds of other novelties. Take a look through. There are Bargains for you. Many articles at less than cost.

C. WENDT.

THE GLOBE,

TORONTO, CANADA.
The Leading Newspaper of the Dominion.

THE DAILY...
Has over 12,000 MORE regular circulation EVERY DAY than it had in 1897, and nearly 4,000 more than one year ago.
IT GROWS BECAUSE IT PLEASES.
IT HAS ALL THE NEWS EVERY DAY.

The Saturday Illustrated...
With 21 or 28 pages every Saturday, its illustrated supplement, its many special features—Short Stories and Sketchy Articles—besides having the latest news of the day, has become a strong rival to the best monthly magazines.

It is Canada's Greatest Newspaper.
You can have THE GLOBE every day and the SATURDAY ILLUSTRATED for about the same price as you have to pay for many of the smaller dailies.

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

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

BORN.
SCHEFFER—In Mildmay, on Tuesday Jan. 24th, the wife of Jno. N. Scheffer of a girl.

Huntingfield

A very entertaining and happy event occurred at the home of Mrs. Pomroy, Orchardale Farm, on Jan. 24th, it being the marriage of her youngest daughter Bessie to Mr. James McCulloch of Souris, Manitoba.
About one hundred guests assembled in the spacious parlor and at 4.30 the wedding march played by Miss Ida Jacques was promptly responded to by the appearance of the groom, assisted by Mr. Robert Pomroy, who took their respective places under a floral horseshoe of shamrock and roses, where they awaited the handsome bride who in due time followed, richly dressed in broad-edged blue and Klondyke gold colored silk, direct from London, England. She wore a silk tulle bridal veil, pale blue agrette hair decoration fastened with pearl and emerald pin. She carried a pretty hand bouquet of white roses presented by her brother William.
Miss Janet McCulloch assisted the bride and was becomingly attired in pale blue and cream. Misses Eva Pomroy and Bessie Halliday acted as flower girls, each looked very attractive in white organide and carried baskets of roses.
Rev. Stewart in his able manner, then solemnized the ceremony. Congratulations followed and the happy couple were serenaded by music from stringed instruments, much to the credit of Misses and Mr. Ritchie, after which each man, young and old with his able partner repaired to the dining room where they partook of a sumptuous wedding supper, quite characteristic of the genuine tact of the hostess in that time.
The guests then repaired to the drawing room, where an excellent programme was rendered by the many talented friends from Walkerton, Mildmay, Clifford, Belmore, Wroxeter, Hensall, Harriston and Huntingfield, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.
Games, music and dancing then followed, amusements for everyone, and which was unanimously enjoyed until the wee sma hours, when all drifted to their respective homes.
The presents were numerous and costly. The speciality of linen and silver was simply beautiful, testifying to the high esteem in which the bride was held.
We congratulate Mr. McCulloch in winning such an estimable and practical young lady for a life partner, though we believe him to be a worthy and successful young man.
We shall miss the kind words and pleasant smile of Bessie in our midst. Seeds of kindness and sunshine will be Mr. McCulloch's future blessing.
May they be long spared in this life and carry with them to their home in the West our best wishes, and may God speed the day when we shall meet again.

A novel test is being conducted in Great Britain. It is an egg-laying competition. All the competing birds are pullets and are being kept under the same conditions and management. Each pen contains four birds and the competition is to last eighteen weeks. The Essex Tobacco Growers' Association are sending a representative to England with a view to finding a market for their tobacco. In 1897 the counties of Essex and Kent produced over 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco, the acreage being 5086 in the former and 2140 in the latter.
The great increase in the high price of meat which has taken place in Germany during the past year has produced a powerful agitation against the high duties and numerous restrictions by which the Government has nearly stopped the importation of live animals and greatly increased the price of meat products. This increase in price has caused a decided decrease in the amount consumed.
Referring to the Irish Board of Agriculture the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland recently said: "There are few industries in which more money is wasted than in agriculture. The tendency of those engaged in it is not to learn scientifically how to use their best efforts for the cultivation of their land in the proper way, and the result is a waste of energy, a waste of capital, and loss instead of profit."
A peculiar cattle disorder has arisen in Australia. The complaint is very similar to that known as "wind" in horses. It comes on when cattle are exposed to a cold wet night after a hot day. The cattle had tremendous legs in the morning, the swelling being so great in some cases that the skin of the thigh would burst. The sudden chill to the cows seems to have caused the disease. When cows were under shelter no trace of the disease was found.
To estimate the weight of cattle by measurement, measure the girth close behind the shoulder and the length from the fore-part of the shoulder blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21, the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. When the cattle are very fat the four quarters will be about one-tenth more, while in very lean cattle they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

BELMORE
The annual meeting of the Belmore Butter Manufacturing Co., was held in the Public Hall on Saturday last. Although the meeting was not so largely attended as in former years because of the weather, still it was most unanimous. The change from cheese to butter which was made last year has proved very satisfactory to the patrons. The old officers were re-elected by acclamation. The factory will begin work next season on the first of May. The company have decided to add another cream waggon which will make three double trips per week as follows: First along the end of Turnberry east to the gravel road and then north to Belmore. Second to Wroxeter and Gorrie, north to Carrick boundary. Third by Fordwich and Orange Hill. Each patrons cream will be hauled twice a week.
The situation in Manila and the Philippines is not at all encouraging for the Americans. Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurgents demanded of Spain that it recognize the Philippine Republic before the Spanish prisoners be liberated. It is said that he has also demanded that the Vatican shall likewise recognize the Republic. More American troops are to be sent on to strengthen the army in the Philippines.

Agricultural Notes.

One of the most chronic cases of eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N. B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton says: I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie-Ella was cured of eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Gracie Ella.
Toronto, March 16th, 1897.
My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.
G. H. FORD
Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

On going home from church on Sunday Mr. Chas. Steel of Cutross found his home in ashes, it having taken fire during his absence and being consumed with its contents, which unfortunately included a considerable sum of money. There was some insurance on both house and contents.
On Saturday afternoon as Mr. B. Pennell of Kinross, and his son John were driving into Teeswater, having in the cutter a loaded shotgun, the weapon was by some means discharged, the shot and wadding being driven into the thigh of the young man, causing a wound of large extent. He is at present at the Campbell House and is doing as well as could be expected.
A Stratford school "mam" who has just completed a few years teaching in an ungraded school got and kept her situation under somewhat peculiar, not to say extraordinary circumstances. A cousin by the same name, who is also a teacher, applied for a number of schools and by some miracle was successful in being favored with two acceptances. One of these she handed over to her cousin, who changed her initials to suit the occasion and accepted the school, which she taught for a number of years, and none of her trustees or pupils were a whit the wiser. As she proved an excellent teacher, the little deception did no injury to anyone.
A strange and startling story comes to hand from Atwood, which forcibly recalls the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. Three weeks ago E. Jacobs, the well known hog buyer of Woodstock, was shipping a load of hogs at Atwood, and in the hurry to get through before dark one hog was forgotten and left in the small enclosure when the shippers went away. On Tuesday, the 10th, one week after shipment, Mr. Jacobs was up there again making another shipment, when the hog was discovered buried in the snow beside the fence. When dug out he was still alive, although rather weak, and hungry enough to eat a stump fence.

Seattle, Wash., January 23.—Advices from Dawson to December 22 are at hand by steamer Alki. During the second week of December there were three big stampedes out of Dawson. Three men came in and reported that they had taken out \$20,000 from one of the Klondike tributaries near the headwaters. They would give no further details, but the maddest rush in the history of the camp followed. It was generally believed that the newly discovered creek was 130 miles up the Klondike, and for this place the wild crowd made with all haste. About 300 men participated in the other stampedes. One was to German creek, a branch of Twenty-Mile river, where a good discovery has been made. The number of sick is said to be increasing and the six hospitals are full. The mounted police have donated for the help of the poor some \$30,000 in cash from their treasury. One minister told his congregation on the Sunday before this party left that he knew of six dead men within sight of the church.

The News Briefly Told

THE WORLD'S EVENTS OF INTEREST CHRONICLED IN SHORT ORDER.

Interesting Happenings of Recent Date—The Latest News of Our Own Country—Doings in the Mother Land—What is Going on in the United States—Notes From the World Over.

CANADA.

Hamilton's death rate was only 20 per thousand.

There is a move to establish a tourist association for Quebec.

The estate of the late F. S. Rathbun, Deseronto, amounts to \$89,000.

Losses by fire in London, Ont., during the past year amounted to \$45,000.

The Ontario Legislature has been called for Feb. 1st for the despatch of business.

During the past six months London has had 294 births, 169 marriages and 196 deaths.

Individual communion cups were introduced in Centenary Church, Hamilton last night.

T. J. McNamara reports at Vancouver the finding of a skeleton of a mastodon on his claim in Alaska.

Six cases of smallpox have broken out a short distance from Montreal, in the vicinity of Coteau du Lac.

Archbishop Bruchési, in a pastoral letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, interdicts church bazaars.

There are now three law suits pending against London in connection with its City Hall disaster of a year ago.

The quantity of lumber imported into Manitoba during the past year was over 30,000,000 feet, all from United States mills.

During the past year the Catholic parishes of Quebec city have had 362 marriages, 2,235 baptisms and 1,541 deaths.

Harry Cole of Ottawa, who accidentally shot Wm. Hubbell of Havelock near Dauphin last week, has been committed for trial.

It is reported in Winnipeg that the Local Legislature will meet on February 2nd, and that a redistribution bill will be introduced.

Proceedings have been taken to extradite P. F. Rollinson, the Ottawa insurance agent arrested at Adrian, Mich., for forgery.

It is reported that the Government will shortly order an investigation into the conduct of affairs at St. Paul's, Man., Indian School.

"Indian Jim," who hacked a Chinese storekeeper to death with an axe and was sentenced to life imprisonment, will have a new trial at Nanaimo.

A guest at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, registered as Frank Langdon, Brooklyn, is missing since Dec. 4. His belongings, left behind, indicate a man of means.

Mr. J. Christie, of Greenwood, has tendered his resignation as Dominion veterinary inspector, for the southern portion of Yale District, B.C.

The Hamilton Board of Trade has appointed a committee to consider what improvements can be made in the unsatisfactory assessment in that city.

Guards in Kingston penitentiary are being subjected to a rigid examination as to physical condition. Those considered unfit for service will be dismissed.

At the opening of the British Columbia Legislature the Lieutenant-Governor announced that a bill would be brought in for the exclusion of aliens in Atlin district.

The Crow's Nest Railway is now working under order, and three passenger trains are sent over it each way every week. The regular freight traffic is steadily increasing.

Bridget Blaisdell of Lynden has been released from the penitentiary at Kingston. She had been sentenced for life, but after nineteen years' imprisonment a pardon was granted her.

At Baldur, Man., two men entered the office of Mr. John Hanover, Treasurer of Argyle municipality, covered him with revolvers and took \$700 from the safe and made their escape.

Hamilton city council has passed a by-law granting the T. H. & B. Railway a rebate of \$1,000 a year on its taxes, the company to extend a branch to the northern section of the city.

Fred. W. Johnson, the colored man who, with his colored lady companion, was refused orchestra seats at the Academy of Music, Montreal, and sued Sparrow & Jacobs for damages, has been awarded \$50 damages and all costs.

Suit has been entered at Victoria, B.C., against D. A. Stoddart, ex-M.P.P. for E. T. Lilloet, in the British Columbia Legislature, for \$260,000, being the penalty at \$500 a day for having, as alleged, sat during the last session without qualification.

The Midland Board of Trade endorses the proposition of constructing a loop line railway from a point between Alandale and Collingwood on the Northern Railway to Bradford on the same line, and a resolution to that end was ordered to be sent to the Board of Trade of Toronto.

The will of the late Robert Thomson, lumberman, has been filed for probate at Hamilton, Ont. The personal estate is about \$100,000 and real estate \$100,000. After a legacy of \$3,000 to a niece and \$10,000 to a sister of deceased, the balance of the estate goes to the widow and the son, J. J. Charreux Thomson.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Zola is writing of his flight from France.

An English vicar just sent to goal for forgery had published a book entitled "Resist not evil."

It has been computed that more than 100,000 inhabitants of London are employed at night work.

Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of South Africa, will sail from London for Cape Town on January 28th.

William Morris's library, recently sold at auction in London, brought nearly \$55,000 for 1,215 lots.

Col. Sir Francis Wingate has been promoted to the position of Adjutant-General of the Egyptian army.

The Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, leave Florence for Egypt and Khartoum next week.

Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Kipling and his family will sail from Liverpool for New York on the steamer Majestic on January 25.

The London Chronicle says a cordial welcome will be extended to Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate, as United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

London is delighted with the novelty of having some of its fire ladders drawn by horses instead of by hand. These are called "horsed fire escapes."

The London, Eng., hospital has asked 365 wealthy persons to send \$1,000 each to that institution on their birthdays.

The Kynoch Company, of Birmingham, Eng., has a contract for 10,000,000 cartridges for the United States Government, 1,000,000 weekly.

Great Britain's revenue for the quarter ending Dec. 31, was \$143,061,670, an increase of \$4,318,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

It is rumoured in theatrical circles in London that Sir Henry Irving, owing to illness, may retire from the stage and sell the Lyceum Theatre.

The Board of Trade returns of Great Britain's foreign trade for the month of December show increases over 1897 of \$2,998,100 in imports and \$1,658,300 in exports.

According to official figures, Great Britain expends \$90,000,000 a year on the support of the poor, and Germany \$25,000,000. This does not include private charities.

Aubrey Beardsley's original drawings have made their appearance in London auctions. The first lot sold since the artist's death, brought from \$36.50 to \$38.50 a piece.

An English guide-book makes the curious assertion that a large proportion of those who have made the ascent of Mont Blanc have been persons of unsound mind.

Sir Henry Hawkins, the English judge who resigned last week, has presented Cardinal Vaughan with \$15,000 towards a new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster.

The Rev. Mr. Grundy has been vicar of Hey, in Lancashire, for sixty years. He is 92 years of age, and read prayers before the Princess Victoria in William IV's time.

The Duke of Beaufort is one of the few people in England who have carried on extensive experiments in the breeding of the large mules used in Flanders and Spain for light road work.

A cargo of parrots that arrived in Leith, Scotland, was bought up at once by a firm of whiskey manufacturers. The birds were taught to cry "Drink Blank's whiskey," and were then distributed in gilt cages to Liverpool saloon keepers.

At a banquet in Scotland recently, Lord Rosebery lost a ruby out of a favorite ring. He was very much worried about the loss, and when after diligent search one of his Scotch friends found the jewel, he gave a handsome cheque to the finder.

A London plumber is under arrest for stealing two houses. He was two months at work tearing them down and taking away the material without any one interfering with him. It was only when the owner went to look at his houses himself that he found they were gone.

Mr. Thomas Townshend Bucknill, Queen's Counsel and member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for Mid-Surrey, Epsom, has been raised to the Bench of the High Court of Judicature, in succession to Mr. Justice Henry Hawkins, who recently retired.

Jane, Dowager Lady Carew, has just entered upon her 101st year. She danced at the Duchess of Richmond's ball at Brussels on the night before Waterloo. Two other ladies, still living at a very advanced age, were present at the ball, Lady Louisa Tighe and her sister, Lady Sophia Cecil. The latter, a child of six, had been put to bed, but stole out in her nightgown and watched the ball from over the banisters. She was a daughter of the Duchess.

UNITED STATES.

There are about 200,000 Mormons in Utah and the contiguous States and Territories.

Ice dealers at Syracuse, N. Y., have formed a combine with a capital of \$600,000.

Shipments of iron ore from Lake Superior are about 1,200,000 tons greater than in 1897.

The present population of New Mexico is estimated at 285,000, including about 26,000 Indians.

New York Superior Court judges appeared in black silk gowns on Thursday for the first time.

Raffaelli Ungerto, at Chicago, on his way to St. Cloud, B.C., was robbed of \$565 by a bogus police officer.

George F. Bielmaier, a Buffalo man, has been found wandering in the streets of San Francisco, insane.

During the eleven months ended with November, 516,852 persons visited the Congressional Library at Washington.

Six miners were killed by the fall of a cage down a shaft five hundred feet at the Lake Superior Iron Co.'s mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

The Chicago Chief of Police has instructed his men to "shoot to kill" when necessary in dealing with highwaymen or notorious thugs.

It is said that the recent advance in

security market values, has added not less than \$25,000,000 to the personal fortune of William K. Vanderbilt.

The friends of Senator McMillan of Michigan says that when his term as Senator expires, he will return to Detroit and engage in active business.

The enrollment of the Chickasaw nation has been completed by the Dawes Commission, and shows a total of 13,490, of whom 9,938 are Chickasaws and 3,562 Choctaws.

In Buffalo a planer is in operation which at each cut removes a shaving full twelve inches wide from solid cast iron. The knife is between twelve and thirteen inches thick.

Mrs. Lucretia Kent, a widow, has been found dead in her house at Springfield, Ill. The body was found with one hand pinioned under a folding bed. She lived alone.

Thomas Kiely, of Pana, Ill., while making arrangements for the burial of his sister, was killed on a crossing near the burial ground, and the two were buried together.

Lewis Doane, twenty-two years old, died in Lyons, N.Y., on Saturday from convulsions produced by a fright he was given by an alleged "ghost" at a Halloween party.

The Town of Pullman is to be annexed to Chicago, and the Pullman Company will sell all their property in the place not required for their business to the highest bidder.

Irishmen of New York city have organized the United States Independent League. A Canadian branch is proposed. All opposed to Anglo-Saxon alliance are invited to join the league.

The railroad bill and the bill taxing insurance companies 2 per cent. on their gross premiums, as passed by the extra session of the Kansas Legislature, have been signed by Governor Leedy.

The citizens of Eagle City, Alaska, waited on Jack Jolly and his gang of gamblers and toughs, giving them 48 hours to leave the city. Jolly refused to go and was hanged by a vigilance committee.

The Assabet Manufacturing Company, of Boston, with woollen mills at Maynard, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities, according to the July statement, amounted to \$3,018,161, including \$1,000,000 capital stock.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Judge Holister has reversed the police court ruling in the Christian Science case of Harriet Evans and freed her. The court holds that the rites she performed were religious and not medical, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the law under which she was prosecuted.

Perry Jones, cashier of the First National Bank of Phillipsburg, Pa., one of the most extensive coal operators in that section, and largely interested in manufacturing enterprises in that vicinity, committed suicide at his residence on Friday night. It is supposed that recent hard work and anxiety were the causes.

When Mr. Calvin S. Brice of New York died, it was said he had left a fortune of \$10,000,000. A petition for letters of administration filed in the Surrogate's office declares he left no real estate, and that his personal property is valued at \$600,000. It is said Mr. Brice lived at the rate of \$200,000 a year.

GENERAL.

Sarah Bernhardt is learning to play golf.

The betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is denied.

Emperor William is ill. His old ear troubles has returned.

The German weavers' strike is spreading and 6,000 men are out.

It is proposed to make Roma a seaport. Estimated cost \$12,000,000.

Berlin police are measuring and photographing all known Anarchists.

The chief eunuch of the Sultan of Turkey is dead. He was worth \$200,000.

A congress for the annihilation of tuberculosis will convene in Berlin on May 23.

The Vatican will not be represented at the forthcoming disarmament conference.

Spain has lost about 300 war-vessels by battle and wreck since the sixteenth century.

New silver, hardly yet in circulation in Paris, has already been counterfeited.

Emperor William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Herr Adolph Menzel, the noted German.

Floods in Chinese provinces have destroyed the crops and famine has resulted in many parts of the Empire.

Emperor William himself designed the costumes in which the Empress was arrayed during her visit in Palestine.

France is burdened with 400,000 public officials, costing the state 615,000,000 francs a year, according to the estimate of Le Temps.

Since 1875 Hamburg has added to its population twice as many persons as Boston, and Leipzig has overtaken St. Louis.

The Queen of Greece has bestowed the Medal of Valour on 100 women who served as nurses in the late war between Turkey and Greece.

The first narrow gauge railway train run by electricity in Europe was given a trial on a short road between Dusseldorf and Krefeld Germany.

Of the thirty-eight Sultans who have reigned over the Ottoman Empire since the conquest of Constantinople, thirty-four have died violent deaths.

General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, has decided to send a strong expedition against Khalifa Abdullah, who is now in Darfur with a large force of Dervishes.

Forty harbour engineers commissioned by the Russian Government have left St. Petersburg for Tientsin, China, to carry out harbour works there.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, Jan. 9.—We had a market here to-day of rather unexpected proportions; there were, all told, 30 loads of offerings here, and most of it sold at fairly steady prices.

We had no export cattle worth specializing here, and prices are nominal, at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. The Mail and Empire special cable quotes cattle unchanged and steady at the recent slight advance.

Butcher cattle are quoted at from \$1.2 to \$1.4 to 4c per pound; of course the latter price is for choice selections; medium and common stuff sells down to 3c per pound.

The market has not yet recovered from its holiday character, and sales are mostly in small mixed lots. Here are some of the larger transactions to-day:—

A load of 22 cattle, averaging 1,050 lbs., sold at \$4 per cwt.

Sixteen cattle, averaging 1,150 lbs., sold at \$3.2 each.

A load of 20 cattle, averaging 1,075 lbs., sold at 4c per pound.

A lot of ten cattle, averaging 975 lbs., sold at \$1.4c per pound.

Seventeen cattle, averaging 1,060 lbs., sold at \$3.65 per cwt.

Milkers are quiet, few coming in, and an easy demand; but a few choice cows will sell at from \$40 to \$50 each.

Shippings bulls are worth from \$3.40 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers are worth from \$3.75 to \$3.40 per cwt.

Sheep are unchanged; lambs are firmer at 4 to 4 1/4c per pound.

A few choice veals will sell.

Nine hundred hogs came in, and prices are a shade better. For the very best selection 41-2c was paid to-day; light hogs fetch 41-8c; and thick fat hogs are dull at 33-4c per pound. Store hogs will not sell.

Following is the range of prices to-day:

CATTLE.

Shipping, per cwt. \$ 4.00 \$4.50

Butcher, choice, do 3.50 4.00

Butcher, medium to good 3.25 3.50

Butcher, inferior 3.00 3.25

Sheep and Lambs.

Ewes, per cwt. 3.00 3.50

Bucks, per cwt. 2.50 2.75

Lambs, per cwt. 4.00 4.25

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each 25.00 50.00

Calves, each 2.00 6.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt. 4.25 4.50

Light hogs, per cwt. 4.00 4.12-1/2

Heavy, do., per cwt. 4.00 3.75

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

With the lapse of the holidays and the renewal of colder weather, the offerings of dressed hogs have increased, especially in the heavy lines. Western hogs were quoted, on track, in car lots, at about \$5 to \$5.10, mixed weights; and Northern at about \$5.10 to \$5.15 for select lots. On the street farmers' loads were quoted at from \$5.25 to \$5.40, according to quality. Market for provisions dull.

Quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 7 1/2; long clear bacon, car lots, 7 1/2-2c; ton lots and case lots, 7 3/4c; or backs, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c.

Smoked Meats—Hams, heavy, 9 1/2 to 10c; medium, 10 to 10 1/2c; light, 11c; breakfast bacon, 10 1/2 to 11c; picnic hams, 7 3/4 to 8c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; pails, 7 3/4 to 8c; compound, 6 to 6 1/2c.

BREADSTUFFS ETC.

Wheat—The Chicago market opened strong, but closed at about 1c, decline from best prices. Local trade was quiet. Red wheat sold at 69c, north and west, and white at 69 1/2-2c; goosa wheat, outside, was quoted at 70 to 71c; Manitoba was easier, at 80c, asked for No. 1 hard, and 77c, asked for No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern, Toronto and west.

Flour—Dull; straight roller is held at \$3.20, middle freights, and \$3.10 is bid.

Milfeed—Continues scarce; demand is good; ton lots of bran, the local mills bring \$14, and of shorts \$16; car lots, middle freights, are quoted at \$13 for bran, and \$15 for shorts.

Oatmeal—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at \$3.40 per bbl, and in bbls., at \$3.50.

Peas—Firm. Car lots, north and west are quoted at 66c, and east at 67c.

Oats—Firm tone. White oats, north and west, in car lots, sold at 29c, and there is firm bidding at 29c, for large quantities.

Rye—Firm. Car lots, north and west, 53c, and east, 54c.

Buckwheat—Quiet, but firm. Car lots, outside, 48 to 48 1/2c.

Corn—Lower. Canadian yellow, Chatham, is quoted at 35c. American yellow old, on track here. At 45c; and same new, at 42 1/2c.

Barley—Firm. Car lots of No. 1, outside, are quoted at 48 to 50c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—No special feature in the market. New-laid stock scarce. Choice boiling stock sells at 20 to 23c; held fresh or cold stored at 16c, and limed at 14 to 15c.

Potatoes—Steady, and plenty here for the present demand. Choice sold today on track, car lots, at 55 to 58c. Dealers sell out of store at 55 to 70c; farmers' loads sell at around 50 to 60c.

Poultry—Very quiet. Quotations are:

—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 40c; ducks, 40 to 60c; geese, per lb., 5 1/2 to 6c; turkeys, per lb., 8 to 9c.

Beans—Better feeling. Choice hand-picked beans sell at \$1.10 to \$1.25; and common at 60 to 70c per bush.

Dried apples—Very scarce and firm. Dealers pay 4 1/2 for dried stock, delivered here, and small lots resell at 5 to 5 1/2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1/2c; for small lots.

Honey—Steady. Round lots of choice delivered here, will bring about 5 1/2 to 6c; dealers quote from 6 to 7c per lb., for 10 to 60-lb. tins, and in comb at around \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Dull and easy. Strictly choice in car lots, is quoted at \$8.50 to \$7.50 per ton; and No. 2, at \$6.

Straw—Unchanged. Car lots are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, on track.

Hops—Outside holders a little easier in their ideas owing to the falling off of the demand. Dealers here sell at 16 to 20c, and outside holders are asking 18c, for choice.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Not active. Receipts fair, and composed mainly of large dairy rolls. Creamery butter steady. Quotations are as follows:—Dairy, tub, poor to medium, 11 to 12c; choice, 13 to 14 1/2c; large rolls, 14 to 15c; small dairy, lb prints, about 15 to 16c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 19 to 20c; lbs, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Market, firm, but quiet; choice stock sells at from 10 to 10 1/2c.

Buffalo, Jan. 9.—Spring wheat—Quiet steady; No. 1 hard, 79 1/4c; No. 1, 75 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1/4c. Winter wheat—Nominal; No. 2, red, 74 1/2c; No. 1 white 74 1/2c. Corn—Demand active; strong; No. 3 yellow, 38c; No. 4, yellow, 38 1/4c to 38 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 38 1/4 to 38 1/2c; No. 4 corn, 38c.

Oats—Fair inquiry; firm, No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white 32c; No. 4 white, 31 to 31 1/2c. Barley—Strong. Rye—Nominally 61c in store for No. 2. Flour—Quiet, but steady.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Minnie—I wonder if she takes something for that smooth complexion? Mamma—No; I think she gave something for it.

The Impresario—Of course, you can't please everybody. Friend—No? Suppose you give Wagner opera with con songs between the acts.

Ikey—Give me a penny, fadder, and I buy me an orange off dat man outside. Heimstadter—Go and make faces at him, Ikey; maybe he will throw one at you.

A Cash Clearance—Cordelia is selling everything to go abroad again. She is? Yes; she offered to sell me her bicycle and her engagement to Mr. Jimp.

Sometimes, said Uncle Eben, a man imagines dat he's puttin' his foot down wif great firmness, when's he merely gittin' his back up, an' lookin' riddickulous.

Willie—Say, pa, what's an impressionist? Pa—An impressionist, Willie, is an artist who gives one the impression that he sells more pictures than he can paint.

New Form of an Old Question—So you wish to marry my daughter? Yes, sir. Well, you can support her in that condition of idleness to which she has always been accustomed?

Confessions—Gladys Lucile, I must make a confession before we are married. You know me as Guy Percy Fitz-William, but the folks at home call me Bill. That's all right, My pa and ma call me Toadie.

Presence of Mind—That woman showed wonderful presence of mind, when her horse ran away. Is that what you call it? She threw down the reins and yelled. I know she did, and the horse ran straight down the street. If she had held on to the reins she would have doubtless steered him into the fence.

Not for His Ears—Sweet, do you love me as well as you did this time yesterday? tenderly murmured the young bridegroom, leaning towards her. Rather better, I think, dear, softly answered the young bride. Then I'm happier than I was yesterday, he rejoined. And I didn't think it was possible! Whereupon the hard-featured old bachelor in the seat directly behind them went forward into the smoking-car.

AN INGERSOLL CASE.

How Mr. Francis Stewart Baffled a Relentless Enemy.

Stricken by Kidney Disease—He Had Treatment From the Most Skillful Doctors—All Failed to Help Him—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Ingersoll, Jan. 16.—Some time ago Mr. Francis Stewart, one of the well-to-do tailors of this town, had the misfortune to fall, and injure his kidneys severely. Soon after the accident symptoms of Kidney Disease made their appearance and Mr. Stewart at once placed himself under the care of a competent physician.

Time passed; the medical men were constant in their attendance and unremitting in their care. But no benefit resulted. On the contrary Mr. Stewart's condition grew steadily worse. The symptoms became more and more pronounced, and the patient's sufferings were, at last, almost unbearable.

About this time he bought a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and began using them, taking no more of the doctors' medicines, which had proved so useless.

Mr. Stewart tells the result of his action in the following words: "I had taken only a few doses of Dodd's Kidney Pills when I began to feel better. My urine grew more natural in color, and became normal in quantity.

"I persevered in the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to-day I am sound and well—have not an ache or a pain, though the doctors had utterly failed to relieve me.

"This is a fair example of the wonderful cures that Dodd's Kidney Pills have been making in this district during the past few years.

It is an absolute fact that Kidney Disease, of every type, from Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Rheumatism to Female Complaints, have been almost entirely banished from this section by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cost only fifty cents a box, \$2.50 for six boxes, can be got at all drug stores, or by sending the price to The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

SARCASM.

She has a nice little voice. There is only one fault about it. What's that? It isn't little enough.

Rheumatism Sciatic, Inflammatory, Acute, Chronic.

Whatever its name, wherever and whenever felt, is painful, irritating, agonizing. It is caused by acid in the blood settling in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism, as the experience of my Uncle Leonard Street, Full River, Mass., says—"I suffered a severe attack of rheumatism, and decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it a short time I was entirely cured."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is Canada's Greatest Medicine for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GETTING RID OF FRICTION.

A novel invention has been exhibited before a large number of persons by J. M. Aives, a Russian civil engineer, in St. Petersburg. With this invention he proposes to revolutionize wheel locomotion. By attaching it to the wheels of any vehicle, friction is reduced to its lowest possible limit. To the amazement of the spectators an ordinary horse easily drew a wagon loaded with two and a half tons of goods. The mechanism of this device was kept a secret, the wheels being covered with a wooden framework. This precaution on the part of the inventor, it was explained, was because he had just applied for a patent and did not wish his invention made public until it had been protected by the patent.

SPECIAL FROM KINGSTON.

Mr. Editor:— Please inform your readers that we wish to place in their hands, pre-paid, a free sample of an absolute cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Irritable Throat, &c. It is neither a snuff, nor a wash, nor an ointment, but a pleasant remedy which is carried by atmospheric air to every part of the throat, lungs and nasal passages. For trial bottle of this famous preparation and inhaler. Address, N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

HUMORING THE OLD MAN.

Mr. Poorchip—I have humored my rich uncle in everything, but I do not see how I can go on with his whims any further. He wants me to help him get a wife; but if he marries I won't inherit his fortune, and our wedding will be impossible.

Miss Beauty—Don't worry, my dear. You can humor him and have the money, too. I'll marry him myself.

THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER

HAIR CUTTING IN SIAM.

The wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of it is about one and one-half inches.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars: J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WOULD BE PREPARED NEXT TIME

A little girl went out to tea the other day, and after tea different games were indulged in until it was time to go home. As the guests were leaving, the hostess offered the little girl a bun.

No, thank you, ma'am, said the mite; I could not eat any more.

The hostess told her to put it in her pocket. She replied:

I can't, it's full already; but next time I come I will bring a basket.

W P C 954

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectant, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

SALISBURY CABINETS—New Importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Ostrich—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL. Write for special terms during January and February. S. CORRIGAN, 113 Yonge St.

Stammerers—Every stammerer means and will talk if they will come and try. I have spent 40 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and satisfy yourselves. No risk. W. K. BATE. Special list, 292 College St., Toronto.

TAX OF AMUSEMENTS.

Russia has probably the most curious tax in the world. It is called the "amusement tax," and was instituted a year or two ago to found an institution for the poor, under the title of the "Empress Marie Foundation." The tax is laid upon every amusement ticket sold, and the managers raise the price accordingly. Already more than 1,000,000 roubles have been raised in this way.

No Discrimination—Mr. Scatterton prides himself on being strictly impartial. Yes, answered the unamiable man. I once went hunting with him. He didn't seem to care whether he hit the rabbit, the dog, or one of his friends.

GET ONE—You can sell dozens to our household. Impervious to cold, and fire resistant. To introduce will send sample for 25c. prepaid. The 22 BLANKET CO., 46 Lombard St. Toronto.

If you have any APPLES, BUTTER, EGGS or FLOUR try to ship them to The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

Speech Impediments of any nature treated. Consult a qualified practitioner, who was for years a patient stammerer, and has cured many who failed elsewhere. Write to W. J. Arnett, M.D., Berlin, Ont.

Wm. Millar & Co. Manufacturers of Show Cases, Office Stores, Book and Hotel Fixtures, Jewellers, Druggists, and all kinds of Interior Fittings. British Plate Mirrors, No. 19 to 23 Alton St., Toronto.

Metallic Telephone Tablet Always Ready. "Jot it down now." Price, \$1.50. The OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., LIMITED, Toronto and Newmarket, Ont.

Superior Four Dollars To all others. Germ-proof cloth. Complete. To be had only from M. ROBERT'S, 31 Queen St. E., Toronto. Send stamps for circular and sample of cloth before buying elsewhere.

Dominion Line Steamships. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Yankee," "Scotland," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, \$60.00; Second Cabin, \$35.00; Steerage \$22.50 and upwards according to season and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. James St., Montreal.

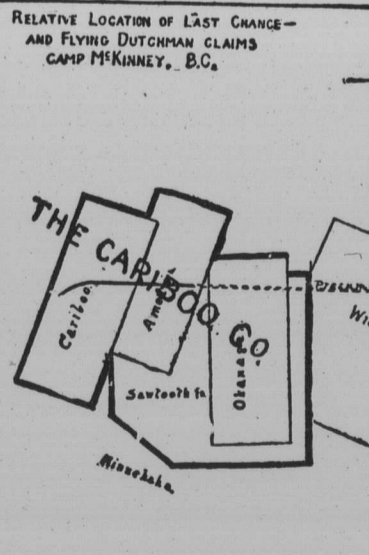
Central Business College. Best Commercial School in the Province; enter now; catalogue free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools Toronto). Roofing, Flat, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Building, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Corridors, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1232. B. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Wimmer Sts., Toronto.

THE MCKINNEY REEF GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital Stock, \$150,000 divided into 600,000 shares of a par value of 25 cents each. First issue 200,000 shares at 15 Cents each. A large proportion of these are already subscribed for. BEING INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS. The following gentlemen, who have already subscribed for stock, are proposed as Provisional Directors of the Company:—

- J. O. BUCHANAN ESQ. Bank Manager, Toronto. F. D. FEARMAN ESQ. Manufacturer, Hamilton. GEORGE H. MAURER ESQ. Fairview, B.C. C. C. BENNETT ESQ. Vancouver, B.C. MAJOR C. GREVILLE HARSTON, Toronto. ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON, ESQ. M. D. Toronto.



This Company is especially formed to acquire the "Last Chance" and "Flying Dutchman" Mineral Claims in Camp McKinney, in the same range as the Cariboo claims. The Last Chance being only separated from the Cariboo claims by the Warton Fraction. The Last Chance adjoins the Waterloo on one side, and on the other side the Stanton. There is no better investment in Camp McKinney today than these Claims offer to those who wish to take stock in this company. Options were secured on these claims from Mr. Stephen Mangout before the full merits of the Camp were known to the public, at a price which would not be accepted to-day. Shareholders in the Company get the full benefit of the options, that were secured at \$20,000 in cash and \$30,000 in stock for the two claims. The first issue of stock, consisting of 200,000 shares (par value \$50,000), is offered for sale at FIFTEEN CENTS PER SHARE, without deduction for commissions, so as to realize \$30,000. The Company can, from the sale of this stock, make all payments on both properties, and leave nearly \$100,000 in the Treasury to apply exclusively to development work. After the sale of this issue of stock 280,000 shares (par value \$70,000), will remain in the Treasury for further development and equipment of the mine. The low capitalization of the Company, coupled with the proved character of the Camp and the location of these claims make this the best prospective mining investment in British Columbia that is offered to the public to-day. Prospects containing full particulars and mine report upon the property will be furnished upon application. All subscriptions for stock, accompanied by marked cheque, draft, or post-office order, should be addressed to the undersigned, who are authorized to give interim receipts pending the permanent organization of the company.

C. C. BENNETT, Vancouver, B.C., GREVILLE & CO., Mining Brokers, 71 Bay Street, Toronto, Telephone 2189

WHEN YOU ARE BUYING TEA

Ask your grocer for LUDELLA GEYLON. Unequalled for purity and honest value—Lead packages—25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

STAMMERERS

Only institution in Canada for the cure of every phase of speech defect. Established in Toronto, 1873. Cure guaranteed. CHURCH'S APTHOPE INSTITUTE, 9 Pembroke St., Toronto, Canada.

FREE BOOKLET. GUIDE TO HEALTH.

Pamphlets and Samples of Material of our Steam Frame Niagara Vapor Bath sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Thermometer Attachment and Vaporizer Complete. Agents Wanted for Best Selling Bath in America. The Niagara Vapor Bath Co., 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense to the most disorderly Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breasts by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.

which saves Invalids and Children, and also Restores successfully Infants whose Aliments and Debility have retarded their growth. It digests when at other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine. 50 Years' Invariable Success. 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhoea, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Dependancy. Du Barry & Co., (Limited), 71 Regent Street, London, W. Sole in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in this and all other countries. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.

Baker's Adjustable Bedside Table

Designed Especially for Home Comfort. No Hospital or Sanitarium is complete without them. Thousands in use. Universally endorsed and highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Frame of table is constructed of Steel Tubing, finished either in Black or White Enamel, Nickel or Antique Copper Plate. Leaf is of Selected Oak nicely polished. Can be used over bed, lounge, chair, etc. A household article of great merit and utility. Descriptive circular and price list sent free upon application. Correspondence invited. THE W. B. CAMPBELL CO., General Agents for Canada, Toronto, Ont.

DARN A HOLE in Three Minutes.

IT CAN EASILY BE DONE WITH THE Swiss Darners.



After a little practice we pay ladies \$10 a week salary who have learned to darn. Some sufficiently proficient with "THE SWISS DARNERS" can earn from \$5 to \$8 weekly in darning samples for us. THE SWISS DARNERS will put a fresh heel or toe in a stocking in two minutes. It mends table cloths, curtains, underwear and all fabrics with equal facility and speed, and a child can operate it as easily as a grown person. THE SWISS DARNERS, neatly boxed, complete with full instructions, testimonials, etc., sent to any address on receipt of 25c. Sample darning, five cents additional. The Swiss Darners Co., 13 Adelaide St., W., Toronto.

THE ODORLESS. CREMATORY CLOSET.



Hundreds of these Closets are now in use. They are Absolutely Odorless. Fire only required once in two weeks. For circular write to THE ODORLESS CREMATORY CLOSET CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Blue Ribbon Tea. Ask your friends about it.

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

ADVERTISING RATES. Table with columns for One, Six, and Three months, and rows for One column, Half column, Quarter column, Eighth column, Legal notices, and Local business notices.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ontario Legislature, is expected to meet sometime in February. The majority of the Government has been increased by the Bye-elections and is large enough for all practical purposes.

Over 2000 Doukhobors landed at St. Johns this week from Russia and will be sent West to Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba. They are said to be kindly and polite and are expected to make good settlers. They presented a clean bill of health and clear of any contagious disease.

A circular has been issued from St. Petersburg to the Powers, stating that the Czar's great idea having met with general approbation, the time had arrived to submit to the Cabinets a programme to be considered at the proposed conference, which must be regarded as a basis for the deliberation.

The Court of Cassation is still wrestling with the Dreyfus enquiry and it is generally expected that the Court will report that acts of treason actually occurred but that sufficient proof of Dreyfus' guilt does not exist.

Subscriber for . . .
GAZETTE

B. RULAND . . .
Licensed Auctioneer
FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

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

DEEMERTON, P. O.

Liquor License Act.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ruelz has applied to the License Commissioners of South Bruce, for a transfer of the Hotel licence of the Railway Hotel, in the village of Mildmay, and the same will be considered at a meeting of the License Board at the Queen's hotel, Walkerton, on Tuesday 24th January, 1909. James Bryan Inspector

Stick Out YOUR TONGUE!

What for? Because it may save your life! How? It is the barometer that indicates the state of your health by its shape, coatings and colors. For example? Well, a pointed tongue indicates irritation and disorder in the stomach and bowels.

The full broad tongue shows want of proper digestive action. The dry, pinched tongue is the tongue of acute disease.

The fissure tongue proves inflammatory action of the kidneys. A dry tongue is evidence that the stomach and intestines cannot do much digestive work.

Coating of the tongue is the result of imtemperate eating and drinking. The Liver is deranged.

The broad, pallid tongue shows a want of alkaline elements in the blood. It is a danger signal.

The deep red tongue, generally dry, shows acid. Dryness always indicates nervousness, and diseases of the nerve centres.

Extreme moisture shows the reverse.

Be your own doctor. Examine your tongue. It will show you whether or not you are in condition to stand spring weather changes.

If you are not almost any disease may strike you down. Get in condition at once by using the latest and best spring medicine

SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

Subscribe for . . .
THE GAZETTE.



DR. CHASE VISITING THE SICK.

Raised from a Bed of Sickness.

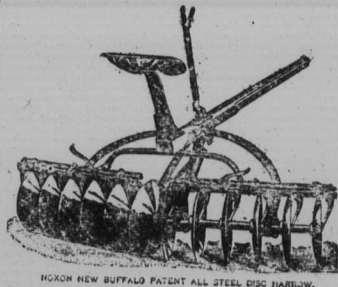
Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Kidney-Liver Pills Combined for Perfect Health—An Interesting Cure After Long Suffering.

Simcoe, Jan. 18th, 1897.

Messrs. Edmanson, Bates, and Co., Toronto, Ont.:

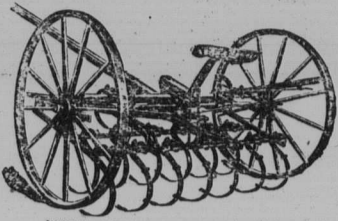
Gentlemen,—For over five months I was confined to my bed, not being able to move. The best medical skill was called in, all treating me for catarrh of the stomach, but to no avail. I could not eat the most simple food without being in dreadful misery, and found no relief until same was vomited up. After spending a large sum in medical advice, I was advised to try a box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I said it was no use, for I considered mine a hopeless case from which I could not recover. At length I purchased a box from J. Austin and Company, Simcoe, and to my surprise found great relief. Not being able to eat I tried a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; the pains left me the third day. My appetite has been fully restored. I consider myself perfectly cured, and feel as well as when a young woman, although I am 65 years old at present. I was almost a shadow, now I am as fleshy as before my sickness. Have used only three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and only two boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I can do my house work as usual. I am positive that my marvellous cure (which I think it is) is due purely to Dr. Chase's remedies, which I have used. I can honestly recommend the same to any persons suffering from symptoms similar to mine. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
MRS. ANN OSOROBILL, Jr.



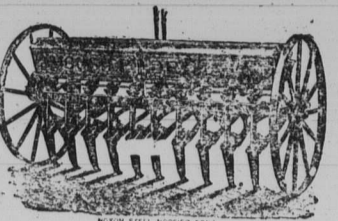
Buffalo All-Steel Disc Harrow

This is the only Disc Harrow made or sold in Canada, having independent, adjustable spring pressure upon the inner ends of the gang discs. Following any amount of pressure to be thrown upon the inner ends of the gangs, by the foot of the operator. By this means a perfectly flexible action is secured and the ground can be worked to a uniform depth. Examine this Machine carefully and compare with others.



The No. 12 Cultivator

IS A MARVEL OF SUCCESS. The only Cultivator made that both lines of teeth will cut an even depth in the ground. Examine it and you will see why. The only Cultivator with a moveable tooth set so that the angle of the teeth can be regulated to suit any condition of soil. Pressure can be regulated to act differently on every section requiring it. The teeth are carried between the wheels instead of trailing behind, as in other machines, thus securing higher draft. This machine is furnished with grain and grass seed box when required. It has also, extra wide thistle-cutting points can be furnished. Examine it and you will buy no other.



The Best Drill Made.

The Hoosier Needs No Introduction

Over 40,000 Drills and Seeders of our manufacture in use in Canada. The only Drill made with lever for instant and perfect regulation of depth of hoe in all kinds of soil, while team is in motion. Sows absolutely correct to scale; saves seed, as every kernel is deposited at a proper depth to grow. Purchase only the best and you will be satisfied.

We also manufacture Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Cultivators and Pulpers as good as the best.

Send for illustr edic catalogue
Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co.
INGERSOLL, Ont., (Limited).

Thos. Woodcock Agt., Mildmay.

SOMETHING NEW

Having purchased the Boot and Shoe stock from Mr. JOHN HUNSTEIN at a rate on the dollar, and in order to get acquainted with my predecessor's old customers, and as many new ones as would favor us with a call, I will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices
For the Next Thirty Days for Cash. . .

I Need the Money and
You Need the Shoes.

Call and be convinced of the Bargains.

Custom Work and Repairing in all its
Branches a Speciality.

Remember the
Place—Hunstein's
Old Stand....

J. H. Schnurr.

Subscribe for
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One Dollar per Year.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar
for
Medicine
until you have tried

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO

To-day's receipts of cattle and hogs were below the late average for the early market and good stock sold quickly at steady prices. Good to choice cattle brought Friday's prices. The prices for butchers' common were a little easier, being quoted at 25c per cwt lower. The receipts were 50 carloads, including about 600 sheep and lambs and 900 hogs, and the usual number of calves and milch cows.

Export cattle—Trade in this line was fairly good and what few offered were quickly disposed of at steady prices, bringing \$4 25 to \$4 65 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle—The supply was about equal to the demand. The prices remained unchanged, while common were quoted a little easier. The supply of common during the past couple of markets has been exceptionally heavy, in fact too heavy for the demand, and as a result there are always a large number left over in the pens at the close of the market. Common fetched \$2 50 to \$2 75. Choice selections brought \$3 25 to \$4 per cwt.

Bulls—The offerings were light and the demand moderate. The prices for heavy exporters were a little easier being quoted at \$3 25 to \$3 75. Light bulls were in moderate supply and steady prices, ranging from \$2 25 to \$3 per cwt.

Stockers and feeders—Stockers for Buffalo were in moderate supply and there was a very fair trade done, the demand being good at times. The prices remained unchanged from Friday, being \$3 25 to \$2 60 per cwt. There were only a few feeders offered and they were steady, selling at \$3 25 to \$3 75 per cwt.

Milch cows and springers—The offerings were equal to the demand. The few choice offered brought steady prices \$30 to \$40 each.

Calves—The offerings were a little heavier than expected and the demand was slow. Choice veals fetched \$3 to \$6 per head.

Sheep and lambs—There was an exceptionally heavy run for the early market but the demand was very slow. The bulk of the offerings were shipped on to the Montreal market. The prices for sheep for export and butchers' use were a little firmer, being quoted at 5c per cwt higher, or \$2 to \$3 35 per cwt. Lambs were in liberal supply and steady at \$1 25 to \$1 40 per cwt. Bucks were quiet at \$2 50 to \$2 75 per cwt.

Hogs—The offerings were the lightest since the heavy receipts during the Christmas week. The supply barely up half the amount that arrived the same day last week. Trade was very slow. Prices for choice selections were weaker, being quoted at 24c per cwt lower. Choice hogs \$4 38 per cwt. Light were in moderate supply and steady at \$4 25 per cwt. Thick fat were quoted at \$3 75. Sows were quiet at \$3 to \$3 25 per cwt.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

How a prominent farmer quickly lifted it.

A mortgage has been described as an incentive to industry. The last is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this connection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had marked me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffered fearfully with sores, and knowing my condition I have remained a single man. Doctor after doctor prescribed for me, and finally a Toronto specialist told me bluntly that my complaint was a deep-seated, incurable, blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew was a good blood medicine, and I sent for a bottle of the best. Mr. Todd, the druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, and I have stuck to it. It has lifted my mortgage, for to-day I am free from those horrible sores, my eyesight is not blurred, my tongue is not furry, and I have no irritation. I look upon Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvellous medicine when it will cure a life long disease in so short a time."

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At eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening, an old esteemed resident of Clifford, in the person of Mr. F. W. Graef, passed away. The deceased has been ailing with the gripe, but his condition was not considered critical until five days before his death. The community is cast in gloom over the event, coming so suddenly.

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CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"She has always got some vagary or other," he said; and then he took up the "Circassian Slave" from Venetia's work-table, and began twisting her about into every sort of attitude. The Circassian dame had the usual pink-and-white cheeks, round blue eyes, and long two-like hair; a pair of full striped silk trousers adorned her lower limbs, and there was the beautiful simplicity of unadorned nature about the remainder of her toilet.

"Pray don't," remonstrated Angel, smiling; "you will certainly pull her arms off! She is to have a gold tissue vest, and a scarlet yashmak. We copy all the dresses out of a book they are quite correct, I assure you." Somehow they had both drawn near the window again, and the scent of the mignonette in the balcony outside was wafted sweet and strong into the room. All her life long, Angel remembered that pink-checked doll, with its fixed glass eyes and its silly smile, and always the scent of mignonette brought back those moments with a horrible vividness to her memory.

"I am so glad to find you alone," he said to her suddenly in an odd serious voice, and he did not look at her as he said it, only at the Circassian slave, whom he was endeavouring to balance upon the handle of Lady Lessiter's work-basket. "I wanted so much to speak to you alone."

"I think you must have seen how it is with me, have you not? I suppose, when one is in love, it is not hard for anyone to guess. And though I know I am such an ass that I cannot hide my own feelings, yet it seems strange to say that I haven't the faintest idea whether I am loved again or no; and I literally haven't the pluck to risk everything by speaking too soon. That is why I am so glad to see you alone for a minute. Angel, dear Angel! can you give me any hope?"

She raised her eyes, and met his. They were fixed upon her earnestly and pleadingly; there was even an eager longing in them, but there was no passion in their eagerness. Instinctively she knew that what she had expected to meet in them was wanting. Something, she scarcely understood what, struck her with that cold chill of vague mistrust which smites us when our life's hardest blows are about to be dealt to us. Her rosy colour, which his opening words had brought in a flame to her face, died away and left her pale and cold.

"I do not understand you," she faltered; and the scent of a heavy whiff upon the fluttering breeze, and Lessiter twisted the fair-haired doll round and round by the arm just as a vent to his nervousness. The two things were somehow jumbled up together then and for ever after in her mind.

"Oh, you must understand, Angel!" he said, with a short, uneasy laugh. "You and she are so much together, so devoted to each other; surely it cannot have been quite unnoticed by you, at all events, how deeply I am attached to her? I know she would be here today, and I thought, before I saw her, I would try and find you alone, and ask you to help me. Sometimes, indeed, I can't help fancying that Dulcie has guessed my love, and is not so angry with me; and then again, at other times, she repulses me at every word, so that I begin to wonder if she does not actually hate me."

"Dulcie! You love Dulcie, then?" The words came out somewhat slowly—they were a little bit harsh, too, because her throat was dry and parched; otherwise there was no sign of emotion in the quiet words.

"Love her?—of course, I love her!" he cried, with a sudden enthusiasm, which no doubt, at the time, he really and truly felt from his heart. "There is no one in the whole world like her! Tell me, Angel—do you think there is any hope for me?"

He flung away the doll, so that it fell on to the ground. The wooden head struck with a sharp rap against the parquet floor. Even at that moment it went through her mind, with that sort of comic realisation of little things that is always present with us even at the very crisis of our lives, that Lady Lessiter would be in despair if that doll was broken; and then she forgot it again, because in his earnestness he had caught hold of her hands, and was looking into her face with a curious mixture of love for the absent Dulcie and of admiration for herself.

"Give me a scrap of hope, Angel!" he cried. And then Angel, who, all unknown to herself, was of that fabric of which the heroines of this world are made, Angel smiled at him.

"I am sure you need not despair. Why should not Dulcie love you? There must be every hope for you. I will help you all I can."

"What a dear girl you are!" he cried, with a laugh; and then kissed her hand—and that was very hard to bear, harder, perhaps, than all the rest.

Then there came a cab laden with luggage, and both of them knew that it was Dulcie. And in a little confusion of her arrival, Angel once more regained her usual self-control, and Horace Lessiter settled his collar and pulled down his cuffs, and met her as composedly as if he had imparted no love-orn confidences to her sister before her entrance.

But as to Dulcie, she was as a needle. She came flying in, full of life and excitement, to throw her arms about her sister's neck; but when she saw Horace there she stopped short, looking from one to the other with a certain suspi-

rious quickness. Then she greeted Angel quietly, and gave her hand very coldly to Lessiter, not looking at him in the least, and making it plain that she was surprised and not over-pleased, at his presence. So that, after a few common-places words respecting her journey and the weather, he found himself constrained to take up his hat and to go.

"What has happened?" she asked Angel, quickly, as soon as he was out of hearing. "There is something wrong, Angel! What has he been saying to you to worry you?"

"Nothing," answered Angel, smiling. But Dulcie knew instinctively that it was a Spartan smile. She stamped her foot in her usual impatient fashion.

"Men are all fools!" she cried irritably. "I have really no patience with Horace Lessiter!"

"Don't be angry with him, Dulcie." Her soft fingers were busy unfastening the buttons of her sister's jacket, her lovely face, with its inscrutable smile, close to hers; there was no sorrow in the dark eyes, no lines of pain about the reposed lips, for when we suffer for those we love very much, it is an easier matter to school the face than the heart. "Horace Lessiter has only been talking to me about you. He told me how much he loves you, dear."

"He told you— he loved me!" repeated Dulcie slowly, with a pause between every word, and there was something akin to absolute horror in her eyes. Then, with a little cry, she flung her arms about Angel's neck, covering her face with kisses, and saying, "Oh, my Angel!" she cried; "how dare he say it—how dare he tell you this! It is false—he doesn't love me; it is only a foolish infatuation, nothing but a delusion, and a mistake and you know that I don't care for him; I think, in fact, that I hate him—I do, indeed! Why did he say this thing to you? It was a joke, a blind, he doesn't love me."

Angel only shook her head softly; she had dreamt a foolish dream, but she was awake now, there could be no more deception for her.

"Hush, Dulcie," she said, pushing her a little away. "Why need you be so upset? I have told him how much I sympathise with him—how much I should like to see you his wife."

"And I will never, never be his wife!" cried Dulcie, passionately, "unless I see you happily married first yourself, then I shan't mind who I marry!"

Angel said nothing—only her pathetic eyes looked at her, sadly, like the gaze of a dumb animal that cannot speak its pain.

"Come upstairs to your room," she said presently; "we will say no more; some day things will be all different with us both, no doubt."

But her sister's words, sank deeply down in her heart.

"Dulcie has guessed my miserable secret," she said to herself, "though, thank God, he never found it out. I shall not suffer from my folly, either of them. When I am married then it will come right she said; that is what I have to do then. It will not hurt me much—it will not signify—nothing can matter much, and to them it will bring happiness."

That was how it came to pass that Joseph Halliday's task, the following morning, was made so much easier for him than he had anticipated.

He came to call upon his girls in Pont Street before they went on to well Road, and by Lady Lessiter's invitation he stayed to luncheon. Mr. Halliday was at the very bottom of his heart a little bit afraid of his daughters; since his wife's death they had lived a good deal away from him, and their mother's relations in Canada; he had been glad enough to be rid of them when they were children, but by and by, when they came home to live with him, he found himself out of sympathy with them. The hearts of children are easily caught and entwined to those with whom their daily lives are spent, but when all that early time is over, and grown-up sons and daughters, with fixed opinions and feelings of their own, come back like strangers to their father's house, then it is not easy to awaken that filial devotion that has been allowed to lapse and become as nothing in their lives.

Angel and Dulcie were devoted to each other, and they were very deferential to their father. They never rebelled against his authority, or questioned to each other more than they belonged to him. It felt it, and yet he could not complain of it, Angel was coldly submissive to him, Dulcie coldly contemptuous. They were quite properly and dutifully affectionate, but they lived lives that were apart from his. They were out of sympathy with him.

Thus, it was with no small amount of inward trepidation that, after lunch at Lady Lessiter's was over, Mr. Halliday requested his eldest daughter to conversation. Venetia and Dulcie went upstairs, and Angel and her father were left alone in the dining room amongst the remains of the feast.

Joseph Halliday, had, after due deliberation, fixed upon Angel as the subject of his discourse from several important reasons.

Angel was the eldest. Angel was decidedly the handsomest. Angel had always been the most tractable and docile. Supposing all went wrong, Angel would be less alarming in direct

antagonism to his schemes, than would her more impetuous and versatile sister, and, moreover, Matthew Dane was certain to like her the best. Therefore it was to Angel that he addressed himself. The conversation that took place between them was as follows.

"My dear, I wish to say a few words to you alone."

"Yes, papa."

"I would rather you did not mention what I am about to say to you to your sister. Kindly promise me this."

"I will promise it to you, papa."

"You are going this afternoon to stay with my talented and esteemed senior partner, Mr. Matthew Dane."

"Yes, papa."

"I trust you will do all you can to make yourself thoroughly pleasant to him and to his invalid wife."

"You may be sure of that, papa."

"Your future life very much depends upon yourself!"

"Indeed, papa?"

"Yes, Mr. Matthew Dane has a nephew, Geoffrey Dane. If you remember he came down to us for a Sunday once in the winter."

"I remember." Hitherto Angel's eyes had wandered away over the lower boxes into the street. Now, with a sudden flash, they fixed themselves upon her father's face. They looked wide awake and full of attention.

"I dare say you will meet him very often at his uncle's."

"Shall we, papa?"

"Very often. Did you like what you saw of him, my love?"

"This time Angel paused just long enough to count ten."

Then she answered somewhat slowly.

"I think I liked him, decidedly."

"I am glad of that, my child, because that makes everything easy and pleasant. Well, my dear, you must understand that it is very possible that Geoffrey Dane may be a very rich man some day."

"How interesting," murmured Angel, with a faint sarcasm, which her father was far from perceiving.

"Very rich, indeed," he repeated impressively. "It is his uncle's purpose to take him into the business as partner—as junior partner—in which case, at his uncle's death and my own, he will inherit the whole of the magnificent business of Dane and Trichet."

As Mr. Halliday spoke these last words, he swept out his arms with a wide declining gesture, as though to express the vast magnitude of the idea he was embodying.

"Lucky Mr. Geoffrey Dane," said Angel, coolly fixing her quiet eyes solemnly upon her father's face.

Perhaps she was impressed, perhaps she was only secretly laughing at him. Joseph Halliday did not exactly know. He only felt rather uncomfortable.

"Ahem—yes—lucky—as you say, my love. But all this is upon one condition, mind," pointing his fat forefinger at his daughter's face, "and that one condition, my love, is that Geoffrey Dane marries one of my daughters."

It was his coup d'état! He expected that it would have a great effect upon her, that she would start sensationally, exclaim dramatically, or, at the very least, blush vividly with maidenly surprise. Angel did neither the one nor the other—she smiled.

"Is this an offer of marriage, papa?" she enquired tranquilly.

"Tut, tut—my dear. How do you run away with things, you girls. Nothing of the sort—nothing of the sort. Only you will understand it is a scheme between Matthew Dane and myself. Why, Geoffrey himself, lucky dog, knows nothing of it, yet."

"Perhaps his uncle is braking it to him at this very moment," suggested Angel, coolly. "It's always nice to think that people are expected to perform."

Again Mr. Halliday experienced that vague sensation of discomfort and bewilderment.

"Yes, quite so, love. Ahem, well, all I want you to understand is that I have promised Mr. Dane that no silly sentimental objections to so admirable a plan for the future of two young persons, who in station and age are admirably suited to one another, shall arise from you. Do you follow me, Angel?"

"Yes, I think I do, papa," she said slowly. "You mean that when Mr. Geoffrey Dane shall vouchsafe to ask me to marry him, I am to accept him dutifully and gratefully. Is that it?"

"Well, you needn't have put it quite so plainly, perhaps, but still—well, yes—that's about the upshot of it, I suppose. Will you promise me this, Angel?"

"Yes, papa. I will promise," she answered quietly.

It was the quietness of utter despair.

Mr. Halliday gave secret thanks to the Almighty, in that he had been so singularly blessed in the possession of a daughter so dutiful and so fully alive to the responsibilities of her position.

CHAPTER XII.

The City offices of the great house of Dane and Trichet were by no means of an imposing nature. They were situated at the end of a narrow cul de sac, leading out of Chesapeake, which terminated in a small, square, stone-paved court, round which dingy four-storyed houses of smut-begrimed brick had frowned dimly at one another for upwards of a century. The square consisted of about a dozen houses, in the centre of one of which, facing the street that led to it, the great mercantile house carried on its existence. It could not be distinguished by any outward evidences of wealth and prosperity from its poorer neighbours, nor were its windows one whit brighter, or its stone window mouldings one atom less broken down and dilapidated than those of its fellows on either side of it, that were in an altogether lower sphere of existence, so to speak, to itself. If you went in through the doorway over the well-worn stone threshold—worn by the footsteps of many merchant princes, who had come and gone backwards and forwards across it—you came into a small outer ves-

tibule, where sat a respectable elderly man in a livery coat and brass buttons, who acted as porter, and who had sat there for the last fifty years. Passing this individual, you came at once into the clerks' offices, two lofty rooms, opening one out of the other, with handsome stuccoed ceilings and heavy haken panellings; the outer room was occupied by six young men, of the usual type of City clerks, unremarkable in face or feature, shabby-genteel as to clothing, and for the most part mediocre in ability. They worked, however, like machines, coming early and staying late, eating their luncheons out of paper parcels, furtively pulled out of their pockets, and living from Monday to Saturday mornings solely upon the prospect and the retrospect of the blissful Saturday afternoons and Sundays, when most of them "cycled" themselves away over the green-bordered high roads of Hertfordshire and Kent, in search of a stock of health and fresh air, upon which to renew the monotonous labours of the ensuing week. No doubt they were exceedingly useful, to their employers, and filled, each in his humble sphere, a nook in the construction of the Great House, easily have spared one of them.

The inner, or second room—with which this tale is more intimately concerned—was smaller and more select; it contained three men only, all of them gentlemen by birth, and each of them possessing in dignity his own leather chair and his own writing table. Of these, three, more anon.

A short passage led through a glass door to another room beyond. This was smaller and dingier than either of the others, but was of infinitely greater importance, being, in fact, the private room of Mr. Dane himself, and being in consequence invested with a certain mysterious solemnity, not unmixed with awe in the minds of all the young men, both common and select, who sat without.

When winter brings a crop of chilblains on the feet, and perhaps on the hands also, it cannot be called an enjoyable season. The susceptibility to these pests varies in individuals. After they have once made their appearance they are likely to come again in the same place where they have been before.

With many people the beginning of cold weather is accompanied by the first throbs of pain in the spot where there has been a chilblain in preceding winters. Then the afflicted place swells and becomes inflamed until a shoe is hardly to be endured. If nothing is done to check their progress, chilblains sometimes come to head and break open like a boil. In fact, the German name, "frost boil," accurately describes the nature of the disease. In Germany, owing in part probably to the nature of the climate, which makes the cold peculiarly penetrating and stinging, and in part to houses being so poorly warmed that the inmates constantly have cold hands and feet, this affliction seems much more common and more severe than here. Music students sometimes have their hands so covered with chilblains that it is difficult for them to practice.

Chilblains are a blood disease. The cold acts on some people as a blood poison, and these troublesome boils result. The remedy is not to be found in outward applications only, although those may give relief; but something must be taken to restore the blood to a healthy condition. Tablets composed of one-fourth of a grain of calcium sulphide is recommended by a physician as a blood purifier. One of these is to be taken three times a day for three or four days, when the chilblains first start. No medicine can work a permanent cure, because whenever the hands and feet become thoroughly cold the diseased condition of the blood will return. The remedy should be kept at hand and repeated as many times during the winter as any signs of the chilblains appear. Sulphur is also sometimes given where the chilblains are of long standing. The same remedy is also used where there is a constitutional tendency to corns.

As an outward where there is a chilblain various plasters and washes are recommended. A cloth smeared with vaseline bound on the foot at night will take out the inflammation and soreness. Both arnica lotion and alum water rubbed in several times a day are good remedies. These are especially useful when chilblains are on the hands, where plasters would be inconvenient.

There is little hope of getting rid of chilblains after their coming is once established as a habit, unless great care is taken to avoid their cause. That lies in violent changes of temperature as much as in exposure to cold. The feet and hands should be carefully protected from cold, and if chilled they should not be held near a hot fire. The hands should not be put into very hot or cold water, and after washing it is well to rub both hands and feet with a little camphorated oil. A dry condition of the skin is usually found with chilblains, which if counteracted by the oil and camphor will often drive away chilblains when just starting.

By taking the proper precautions against incurring chilblains and using remedies promptly when they appear they may be so subdued as to give little trouble. But their victim need have no hope of securing immunity from them in cold weather except at the price of eternal vigilance.

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His Body Racked From Head to Foot With Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains—Would Prefer Death to Enduring Such Suffering Again.

From the Post, Lindsay, Ont.

It is the lot of but a limited number of people to enjoy the confidence of such an exceedingly large circle of friends and comrades as does Capt. John A. Brokenshire, who was recently interviewed by a Post reporter at the home of his parents at Rosedale a pretty hamlet situated at the head of Balsam river in Victoria county, where the elder Mr. Brokenshire, who has reached the three-score years and ten, has held the position of lockmaster for the past twenty-two years. Capt. Brokenshire, the subject of this article, is 34 years of age, is well-known and highly respected throughout many of the leading cities and towns of Ontario, where, during his seven years service in Salvation Army work he has come in contact with a large number of people. He has been stationed at Toronto, Montreal, Peterboro, Ottawa, Morrisburg and minor places, and at one time was a member of a travelling S. A. string band. The following is Capt. Brokenshire's own statement:—"I had been slightly troubled with rheumatic pains for several years, and had to give up the Army work on different occasions on account of my trouble. When stationed in Morrisburg four years ago, I became completely unfitted for work, as I suffered terribly with pains in the back of my neck, down my shoulders and arms and through my body. In fact I had pains of a stinging muscular nature from the back of my head to my toes. I could not bend my head forward if I got the whole of Canada to do so, and when in bed the only slight rest I got was with a large pillow under my shoulders, thus letting my head hang backward. I could not get up, but had to roll or twist myself out of bed, as my spine seemed to be affected. My medical adviser pronounced my trouble neuralgia and rheumatism combined, which he said had gone through my whole system. He prescribed for me, but the medicine gave me no relief. I tried various other remedies but they were of no avail. Believing my case to be hopeless I determined to start for my home in Rosedale, but the jarring of the train caused such terrible agony I was compelled to abandon the trip at Peterboro, where I was laid up for three weeks, when I finally made a herculean effort and reached home. As my mother says, 'I looked like an old man of 90 years of age when she saw me struggling with the aid of two heavy canes to walk from the carriage to the house. At home I received every possible attention and all the treatments that kind friends suggested, but I was constantly going from bad to worse. In January, 1896, after many months of untold agony, I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, having read so much in the newspapers of the great benefits received by others from their use. To make sure of getting the genuine article I sent direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. at Brockville, for the P.H.S. After taking two boxes I noticed a slight improvement in my condition which gave me some encouragement and I kept on until I had taken twelve boxes, although before I got through with the sixth I could go to bed and enjoy a good night's rest, such as I had not done for years. I never at any time enjoyed better health than I am doing at present. Since my recovery I have induced several friends to take Pink Pills for various troubles, and in each case they have effected cures."

The above is a voluntary and correct statement of the facts of my case and I trust that many others may by reading this, receive the blessing that I have. If necessary I would make an affidavit to the above facts at any time.

CAUGHT IN A BEAR TRAP.

Canadian Half-Breed Was Three Nights and Four Days Without Food.

Last spring there occurred at Green Lake, a hundred and thirty miles north-west of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, an accident which illustrates the stoical character of the Indian or half-breed. A French half-breed named Merasty was setting a bear trap near Green Lake. He accidentally sprung the trap and was pinned fast by the logs intended to catch bears. He was knocked prostrate, and his right arm and right leg were held so fast by the heavy logs that to move was impossible. He was sustaining the weight of twenty-five logs. That is a very sparsely settled part of the country and the probability of being rescued from his agonizing position was small indeed. The bones in his arm and leg had been crushed. But he did not despair. With his free hand he managed to secure the butcher knife he always carried, and at once began cutting the log, but as he was so much exhausted and being able to use only his left hand, and that only with extreme difficulty, he made slow progress. With fortitude equalled few he succeeded in cutting the six-inch pine log half in two. But he could do no more, and lost consciousness. He remained in the bear trap three nights and four days with nothing to eat or drink, and nothing but death staring him in the face. In the meantime, Merasty's wife wondered what detained her husband so long, and, at last, thinking some accident must have happened, she started out for the bear trap. Of course she found Merasty dead, but she speedily lifted one by one, the logs from the trap, and happy to relate she arrived in time to save the life of her husband. Merasty is still alive and lives at Green Lake, but he will always carry the marks of his adventure which would undoubtedly have proved fatal but for the fortunate assistance from his wife.

Young Folks.

HEAPS OF MONEY.

Every little lassie and every tiny lad, Has heaps and heaps o' money—it ought to make you glad! It isn't in crisp banknotes, nor coins just from the mint; This money you all have to use—money without stint, You can help dear Grandma Tired, and mamma pressed with work, And a regiment of toilers, who haven't time to shirk; The coachman, and the gardener, also too, the nurse, With the money you have stored away—full is every purse! Oh, yes, indeed, you have some and every bit for use; Why, lads and lassies, really, it's lying round you loose! Do not spend it carelessly for you cannot trade it back, This wealth—for "time is money," of which you have no lack!

JESSY AND HER BROWN BETTY.

"Oh, Jessy, I have just received word that Aunt Ruth has been taken seriously ill and I must go at once, as there is no one there to take care of her. I really don't see what I can do, Bridget won't be here before Thursday, and who is to get the meals while I am gone?"

"Oh, don't mind about the meals, mamma," said Jessy. "I think I can prepare a few simple meals, and you know papa is not at all particular. As for Bert, why he will have to get along whether he likes it or not."

After some thought, Mrs. Warren decided to leave Jessy in charge of the house, for, she thought, Jessy is 12 years old and it is high time for her to make herself useful, and this will be a good opportunity for her to begin. So she told John he might get the horse and buggy and drive her out to the farm where Aunt Ruth lived, which was about eight miles through the woods. When she was ready Mrs. Warren gave Jessy a few orders and drove off, only stopping at Mr. Warren's office to tell him where they were going.

As soon as they were gone, Jessy made the beds, tidied up the house, and then began preparations for dinner. She thought she would begin quite early so she would have plenty of time, for, you see, Jessy knew very little about cooking. She had decided on everything she was going to prepare, except the dessert, when she remembered having seen a recipe for a brown Betty her mamma had made a good while ago, and Jessy had never forgotten the fragrant, spicy pudding. She found the recipe and in half an hour Betty was in the oven. Jessy then fixed her chicken, cooked the potatoes and made a nice salad.

It was then half past 10, and Jessy went up to her room to change her dress and make herself neat before her papa and Bert came home at 12. Her dinner was ready, all except the brown Betty, and that would be ready in a few minutes. When Jessy had made her toilet, she came down and was surprised to find Bert there. Bert was Jessy's 16-year-old brother. She asked him what he did not feel well and he replied that he did not feel well and papa had sent him home. He went up to his room, and when Jessy had made him quite comfortable, she came down and took Betty out of the oven. "Oh, isn't it lovely," thought Jessy. "Such a delicious brown Betty. I wonder if it tastes as good as it looks." Taking up a spoon she tasted it, made up a wry face and spit it out. To her grief, she found she had used red pepper instead of cinnamon! Poor Jessy was on the verge of tears when she heard a knock. Opening the door she came upon the roughest looking specimen of a tramp she had ever seen.

"Say, miss," he said, "is father home?"

"No," replied Jessy, "my father is not at home."

"Well, never mind, but say, couldn't you give a fellow a bite?"

"Oh, certainly," said Jessy, turning to the table, where she took up a loaf of bread, intending to wrap up a lunch and give him to get rid of him, for she felt a little afraid, though she knew Bert was in the house. But to her surprise the man walked in and sat down to the table, saying, "Look here, miss, I want some of that fried chicken, and a dish o' that there puddin'."

"Why, I can't give you that," said Jessy, "it's my papa's dinner."

"Yes, you can," he said, "there's plenty, and if you don't—why, you'll wish you did," giving her a warning look. Jessy was getting terribly frightened and placed the chicken and potatoes before him. When she came to the brown Betty she thought, "He will surely kill me when he tastes this pudding. Oh, dear, what shall I do. I wish I could tell Bert." She set the pudding on the table, when the tramp said, "Ain't yer got no pickles?"

"Well, get 'em and be quick about it,"

Jessy stepped in the dining room and ran quickly up the stairs to Bert's room, where she found him lying on the bed. "Oh, Bert," she whispered breathlessly, "there's a tramp in the kitchen and he's eating up all our dinner and I'm afraid he'll kill us, for I put a lot of red pepper in the brown Betty by mistake, and he'll think I did it on purpose."

"Never mind, sis," said Bert, "just

you go down and don't be afraid; I'll fix him," going to the bureau where he took out a revolver. In the meanwhile Jessy ran down to the dining room, and taking a glass of pickles off the table, she stepped into the kitchen and set them before the tramp, who was devouring the chicken greedily.

"Took you some long time to get 'em," he remarked.

"Well, it's quite far, and I had to open the jar and get 'em out," said Jessy, for she was feeling quite brave now that Bert knew all about it. Presently the man took up the dish of brown Betty, and gobbled up a big mouthful, which he immediately spit out again, making up a horrible face, and glaring at Jessy and then at brown Betty.

Suddenly a voice from behind exclaimed, "Hold up your hands!" The man started, with a terrible oath, and turning quickly around held up his hands, for the muzzle of Bert's revolver was pointed directly at his head.

"Now," said Bert, "you just eat up every crumb of that brown Betty, or I'll blow your brains out!" The man turned pale with fright, and attacking poor Betty began to scoop it up, spitting and sputtering all the while, till three-fourths of it had disappeared, when he laid his hand over his stomach and turned to Bert with an appealing look.

"No," said Bert, "eat it all up! He went for it again, making up a horrible grimace for it burnt his mouth dreadfully. When he had consumed the rest Bert said, "Now get up!" the man obeyed. "March," said Bert. He marched to the door, Bert following with the pistol still pointed. "Now run as fast as you can till you are out of sight and if you come around here again you'll get a bullet through you." The tramp took to his heels and Bert and Jessy watched him till he was out of sight. Then Bert dropped his pistol and rolled on the floor, convulsed with laughter, while Jessy sat down and laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks.

"Really," she said, "brown Betty did some good after all."

HOW FISH BREATHE.

Fish do not breathe air, but the life-supporting constituent of air—oxygen gas—which is soluble in water to the extent of 3 volumes in 100 at ordinary temperatures and 4 in 100 at freezing point.

The water containing the dissolved oxygen is made to pass over the gills, where it is separated from the blood only by a very thin membrane, through which the gas is able to pass.

Fish in ice-bound rivers have to depend entirely upon this store of oxygen for their respiration, and if it becomes exhausted they are suffocated, just as we should be if deprived of oxygen.

It rarely happens however, that any considerable area of water is entirely covered with ice, especially in the case of rivers. Holes and cracks are almost sure to occur here and there by which the oxygen of the air can reach the water and become dissolved in it. During a long frost fish may always be found congregated beneath air holes in large numbers. They are there to breathe.

CHILDHOOD'S QUAIN CONCEITS.

Some quaint conceits of childhood are given by the Child Study Monthly as follows:

Apples are "the bubbles that apple trees blow."

Baldness—A boy who was sitting playfully on his father's bald head said, naively, "Father, I must get this seat upholstered."

Cross—"The heaven key."

Dust—"Mud with juice squeezed out."

Eternity—"The lifetime of God."

Fins—"The fish's wings."

Happiness—"It is to feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

Ice—"Water that went to sleep in the cold."

Lightning—"The winking of God's eye."

Mother—"The bloddiest relation I've got." By a boy who had been taught that blood relations means near relations.

Nest egg—"The one that the hen measures by."

Omnipresence—"God is everywhere without going there."

Rainbow—"God's smile."

Stars—"The eggs the moon has laid."

Thunder—"The big pump that makes the rain come."

Wakefulness—"My eyes won't shut: um comes unbuttoned."

What a deep psychological truth lies in the answer of the little child asked why a certain tree was crooked. He replied: "I suppose somebody stepped on it when it was a little fellow."

KEEPING THE CHIMERA WAITING.

The sands of Margate are indirectly responsible for this: Father, mother, and family were about to be photographed by one of the itinerant beach fiends, when one of the olive branches, in fear perhaps of the olive machine, fled away, with mother in hot pursuit. The chase waxed long, for the urchin was blessed with sturdy legs, and mother's skirts impeded her. At length even father, who was indulgent to a fault at holiday time, lost patience, or perhaps he was reminded by the photographer that this delay would entail an expenditure of extra coppers. Urry up with the nipper, Marial Ere's the bloke awaiting with the chimera!

LIFE OF WHALES.

Whales from 200 to 400 years old are sometimes met with. The age is ascertained by the size and number of layers of the whalebone, which increases yearly.

THE SIRDAR'S SCHEME

WILL AVENGE GORDON'S DEATH IN THE NOBLEST WAY.

What May Be Done to Reclaim the Arab of the Sudan—The Difficulties Pointed Out By One Who Knows the Country.

"One who knows the Sudan," writes as follows:—Lord Kitchener's powerful appeal for funds to found a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum was more suggestive than explanatory of the great scheme he has in view, but we may be sure that all practical details have been thought out not less carefully than the financial question. The Sirdar's genius is eminently constructive, and it is characteristic of the man that his first thought after destroying the old order of things in the Sudan, should be devoted to the best means of building up a new and far better fabric from the material that is readiest to his hands. The mental and moral regeneration of Sudanese tribes was one of Gordon's many dreams.

If it should be realized through the influence of a college dedicated to that hero's memory, England will have avenged his death in the noblest way, and justified her claim to be regarded as the greatest civilizing power that has ever ruled in Africa. English rule it must be there for many years yet to come, if only for the simple reason that no other is possible. And nobody can doubt that Lord Kitchener has devised an admirable means whereby this rule may be rendered effective.

Lord Salisbury evidently has a similar opinion as to the duration of a government "which in its principles and methods must be essentially Western," or he would hardly have said that the reconciliation of the races which inhabit the Nile Valley to this form of government is a task that "will tax the resources of the present generation and of those who come after them." We have here, therefore, to begin with, the young natives at an age when their minds are most receptive and freest from prejudice. The old may sullenly accept the inevitable. It will be the task of Englishmen to convince the young by practical demonstration that the inevitable is also the best.

NOT INTERFERE WITH RELIGION.

All who are familiar with habits of thought in the Sudan will rejoice at the Sirdar's announcement that there is to be no interference with the religion of students who may enter the college at Khartoum. A scheme based on any other principles would be foredoomed to failure, and serve only to rouse the old spirit of fanaticism which has reigned so long with disastrous results to peace and the progress of civilization. Missionary efforts will find a fruitful field there as well, but they must be kept distinct and apart from the Sirdar's educational scheme. Comparatively few people realize even yet the diversity of race and character that will have to be dealt with by English masters in the proposed college. The Sudanese are not one people, but many, with different customs and various capacities. There is no predominant race since the power of the Baggaras has been shattered, and Lord Kitchener has certainly no idea of setting that up again. It may be gathered from the terms of his proposal, therefore, that he does not wish to exclude the representatives of any race from the benefits that education at Khartoum College may confer. Dinka, Shilluk, Danagla, Jaalin, Dongolawi, and even the fierce Baggara may be brought together under one influence that will be working for the good of all.

Happily there are no prejudices of caste to overcome. Natives of Kordofan have in recent years as in times long past, been partly subject to the slave-trading Arabs, who carried them off captives, but many rose to high rank under the Khalifa's tyrannical rule, and neither race nor colour has ever been a bar to the success of capable men in any part of the Egyptian dominions.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Perhaps the most satisfactory part of Lord Kitchener's admirable scheme is the inclusion of technical training. We cannot teach even the Dinkas and Shilluks much in the way of metal and leather work. With the rudest materials they have been able to produce marvellous results. But we may familiarise them with the use of modern tools and mechanical appliances that will add immensely to their means of production. Agriculture and other industries in the Sudan, when carried on at all, have been hampered by the necessity for employing very primitive implements. When trade flourished there fourteen years ago, it was no uncommon thing to see the rheis of a Nile boat stitching parts of a garment together with a sharp mimosa thorn, instead of a needle.

The process of education even in present contemplated will be slow. We shall first of all have to catch the students, who will perhaps be a bit shy and suspicious of our intentions at the outset, but Lord Kitchener knows exactly what he wants, and sets about getting it in the right way. He proposes to get on the original foundation of his college a son—presumably the eldest—of the leading man in each village and district. These are almost without exception communal organizations, and something akin to the patriarchal system.

The Sheikh el balad, like the head of the tribe is, in most cases, heredi-

tary, so that the boy, educated at Khartoum College, may expect in their turn to become Sheikhs, and a great step will have been made towards the consolidation of stable government in the Sudan, and go back to their villages imbued with the ideas, knowing something of the arts and science of civilization and having learned a great deal about the power of the country that holds protective sway over Egypt and its reconquered provinces.

QUEER NOTION OF BEAUTY.

It is curious to note the queer ideas of beauty which characterize different nations. In Fiji the native women paint their faces with red and white stripes as an ornament. The women of Greenland cover their faces with blue and yellow, while Arabian beauties stain their lips blue and their fingers and toes red.

The pearly teeth of the poet and novelist would not be valued by some of the Eastern and Polynesian nations. In Macassar the women paint their teeth red and yellow, in such a way that a red tooth follows a yellow one, and alternately. The teeth of the Tonquinese are as black as art can make them. The dyeing occupies three or four days, and is done to both boys and girls when they are about twelve years of age.

During the whole operation, they never taken any nourishment, for fear of being poisoned by the pigment if they swallowed what required mastication. Every person, high and low, rich and poor, is obliged to undergo this somewhat objectionable operation, as it is alleged that it would be a disgrace to human nature to have teeth white like those of dogs or elephants.

In Japan fashion compels married women to blacken their teeth, not, however, as an ornament, but to make them more ugly and save them from temptation.

The Sunda Islanders sometimes blacken all the teeth but two with burned cocoon, covering the two excepted teeth with thin plates of gold or silver. The same tribe is in the habit of employing their old women to dress up the teeth of the youths and maidens at wooing time. The canine teeth are filed to a fine, smooth edge, and the body of the tooth, made concave, or they will notch the edge of the teeth like a fine saw as an additional means of beautifying.

This mutilation of the teeth is observed by many of the savage or uncivilized races in various parts of the world. In the Malay Archipelago the natives file their teeth into points like those of a saw or pierce them with holes into which they insert studs. The Macassar people sometimes pull out two front teeth, in order to supply their place with teeth of pure gold or silver. Some African tribes knock out their front teeth, on the ground that they do not wish to look like beasts. On the Upper Nile four front teeth are always knocked out, but further south only the two upper incisors are dispensed with.

In some parts of the world, the shape of the head is of great importance. Many American Indians admire a head so extremely flattened as to appear to us idiotic. The natives of the north-west coast compress the head into a pointed cone, while the inhabitants of Arakhan, admire a broad, smooth forehead, and in order to produce it they fasten a plate of lead on the heads of the new born children.

In some countries the feminine head-gear is carried to singular extravagance. The Chinese lady carries on her head the figure of a bird, according to the quality of the owner. The Myanthe women carry on their heads a thin board, about a foot long and six inches broad. With this they cover their hair and seal it with wax.

With the Tahitians to be called "long nose" is considered an insult and they compress the noses and foreheads of their children for the sake of beauty. The same custom is prevalent among the Malays and the natives of Brazil. In some parts of the world the nose is pierced, rings, sticks, feathers and other ornaments, being inserted in the holes.

The ancient Egyptians and Assyrians used paint to make their eyebrows seem wider; the Arabians of the present day go a step further in the use of paint. They endeavor to produce the impression that their eyebrows grow down to the middle of the nose and meet there. Persian women paint a black line around their eyes and ornament their faces with a variety of figures. The Indians of Paraguay eradicate their eyebrows and eyelashes, saying that they do not wish to look like horses.

In China and neighbouring countries the finger nails are allowed to grow to a monstrous length as a symbol of nobility, ladies wearing silver cases to protect them. In some parts of Africa fashionable, while the Turkish women tinge their nails with a blue color.

A DISTANT COUSIN.

At the wedding anniversary of a railway magnate, one of the guests, noticing a somewhat lonely-looking and rather shabbily attired man in one corner of the parlor, walked over and sat down near him.

"I was introduced to you, he said, but I did not catch your name."

"My name, replied the other, is Swadledford."

"Oh, then you are a relative of our host!"

"Yes, rejoined the 'poor relation,' with a grin, I am his cousin five hundred thousand dollars removed."

Mose Snowball—No, Yer Honah.

Why not? If it please de Co't, I'd like ter keep dem chickens myse'f, atter habin' all de trouble er gittin' 'em.

Health Department.

CARE OF THE EYEBROWS.

Poets and artists may continue to extol the expressive beauty of the delicately penciled eyebrow, but the average woman pays little heed to it, and beyond an occasional smoothing with her fingers leaves uncared for one of the nicest and most particular portions of her facial toilet. Like all other points of beauty, this little pen stroke of nature varies greatly with the individual, but, as a usual thing, one is endowed with just about the right brow to harmonize with the features, and a little judicious care is all that is necessary to enhance this touch which goes so far to make or to mar the entire facial expression. When, however, the formation of the eyebrow is decidedly at fault we have recourse to artifice to help out the deficiency or obliterate its homeliness. The eyebrow should extend slightly beyond the orifice of the eye at either end, should terminate in a mere line toward the temple and be slightly broader toward the nose. Upon the breadth, the arch and the shade depend much. Delicate features should not be preponderated by broad brows, while those which are large and strong in character need the bolder brush to accentuate their force.

The brow is always to be carefully smoothed, glossy and orderly. At a recent visit to a dermatologist a society woman was greatly amused when the so-called artist, after carefully treating her skin for real and imaginary blemishes, apparently scrutinizing every part with a microscope, completed his work in a hasty brush over the much-disturbed eyebrows, with a camel's hair brush, and stepped back to announce his work of beautifying was complete. "Now," she said, with a smile, "I'll show you something. Look at me well, and then notice the difference." Selecting a stiff little brush from among his numerous paraphernalia, she brushed the hair of both eyebrows straight up toward the forehead, then carefully brushed them down from above. This left an extremely delicate shading, every hair clearly defined and distinctly separate, and a clear dark line along the center. She shaped the inner line toward the nose with a cautious touch of the brush, then turned to the manipulator for his opinion, and he was forced to admit that, when the brow was in a healthy condition, he had never taken much pains about its dressing.

Never pull the hair out, even if it grows too close over the brows; careful brushing will in time shape it nicely, and to certain features close brows are a decided necessity. If you will take the time some day to comb your brows in various shadings you will soon discover which style—whether high or low arch, rather flat or fine and delicate style—is most becoming, and, once learned, adhere strictly to it. The hair will, of its own accord, finally shape itself in that direction.

OLD-TIME WRINKLE RECIPE.

Any women who have read the Vicar of Wakefield would give much to know just what herbs and simples were used in the face wash that Mrs. Primrose and her bonny daughters were at such pains to make over the fire. Both dames and demoiselles of those times were famous for their fine complexions, and it is well worth while making a study of their means to this desirable end. Here is a recipe straight from old England that sounds as if it might be a compound like the famous "Primrose Wash." It is far more delicate than cold cream, cocoa butter or any of the emollients now so much in vogue and when used over night all traces of it should disappear before morning.

Cucumbers will be plentiful for some time yet, and as they enter largely into the composition of this preventative it would be well to prepare enough just now to last the winter. To make, put a cup of good cream in a small sauceron over the fire and stir until it boils; allow to cool and reheat. Do this three times. While hot stir in the juice of two lemons and two tablespoonful of cucumber juice. This may easily be pressed from this vegetable, by cutting in bits the size of half a lemon and pressing in the squeezer in the same way as lemons. Stir in, also, two tablespoonful of glycerine and one of honey. The former may be omitted if it does not agree with the skin. The sauceron should be kept in hot water until the ingredients are well mixed, then removed and the contents stirred every few minutes until perfectly cold. It is now ready to be packed in small pots, like those that come with extract of beef, and covered with paper dipped in the white of an egg, to become airtight. The face should be washed with good soap and hot water, shading off to cold, over night, and this ointment massaged into the skin.

When glycerine is omitted use sweet oil instead.

SULTAN'S JEWELS.

The estimated value of the Sultan's jewels is \$40,000,000. If His Majesty has any hobby at all, it may be said to be the purchasing of jewels and witnessing private theatricals. No professional note—he actor, singer or conjuror—passes through Constantinople without an invitation from the Sultan. He always pays for these performances in Bank of England notes.

CHURCHES.

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

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

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:20 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

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

SOCIETIES.

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

C. O. F.—Court Mildmay, No. 186, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGavin, C. R. m. Filsinger, Secy.

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

A. O. U. W. 416, meets in the Forrester's Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. JOHN MCGAVIN M. W. J. N. SCHEFTER Rec.

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

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

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Crystal drip syrup in two gallon pails at \$1.25 at J. J. Stiegler's. Miss Lillie Wilson of Stratford is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Wilson. Dust tea for 10c a lb. at J. J. Stiegler's. Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Naughton of Kincardine were in town on Sunday. For the cheapest up-to-date and most reliable boots and shoes, go to J. H. Schnurr, the leading shoe man. 65 pieces of new print just to hand @ 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12c at J. J. Stiegler's. Mrs. A. McCurdy and daughter, of Fordwich, are visiting friends in town. Messrs. Standish, McKechnie and food with lady friends from Walkerton were in town on Friday last. Beit's horse fair last Thursday was well patronized, and a number of buyers and sellers were present. A lot of horses changed hands. FOR SALE—That desirable property on Absalom Street, known as the Murray estate, opposite the foundry. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Wm. McGavin, Mildmay. Glebe & Seiling wish to inform the public that they always keep on hand corn and corn chop, which will be sold at the lowest possible price, either retail or wholesale. At the meeting of the County Council on Tuesday evening, D. M. Jermy of Warton was elected Warden. Messrs. Richardson and Cummings were the other candidates for the office. J. Beswitherick, tailor of Gorrie, was in town last Friday, trying to get some trace of a suit of clothes which were stolen from his shop lately, and which were supposed to have been shipped from this station to Manitoba. The afternoon train on Monday killed Andrew Zettel's collie dog. Mr. Zettel was hauling ice past the station and the dog bounded into the moving train, with the result that its head was severed from its body. Be sure and attend the carnival in the rink this evening. A couple of two-mile races will be brought off, and a hockey match will be played between Walkerton and Clifford club. As this will be the first game ever played in Mildmay, there is sure to be a good attendance. Antony Himmelspach of the 2nd concession received a nasty cut on the forehead last Thursday night. He was bringing a load of hay from Formosa and on a bad piece of road, he upset, and the binding pole swung around and hit him a tremendous blow on the forehead. The wound required several stitches. It was fortunate that he was not struck an inch lower, or he would certainly have had his eye taken out.

—Wm. Edmanson of Woodstock is at home here at present.

—Call and see our stock of Ladies' Oxfords and slippers. Repairing a specialty. J. H. Schnurr.

—Richard Sugg and family of Dakota are visiting friends in this part at present.

—Five cases of spring shoes just to hand—latest styles from best manufacturers, at J. J. Stiegler's.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. I. Beechey is suffering from an attack of the grip.

—There are over one hundred cases of measles in Port Elgin and the public school has been closed.

—William Berscht of Wellesley is visiting his brother, John V. Berscht, shoemaker.

—Geo. H. Fink left this week for Hanover, where he has secured a position in Knechtel's furniture factory.

—Rev. Father Wey of Deemerton went to Toronto on Monday morning. Geo. Herring, jr. accompanied him.

—The concert in the town hall last evening was fairly well attended and those present pronounce the show well worth hearing.

—Lawrence Frank was taken to the House of Refuge yesterday, where he intends spending the rest of his days.

—The Christian Endeavor Society purpose holding a social in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening. A suitable program is being prepared.

—200 or 300 cords of all kinds wood wanted in exchange for harness, blankets, robes, etc., or on account. All past due accounts must be settled at once. L. A. HINSBERGER.

—Auction Sale—Of live stock, implements, etc., on the premises of R. J. Morrison, Elora Road, on Tuesday, Feb. 14th. Sale to commence at one o'clock sharp. Jacob J. Weinert, auctioneer.

—Mr. Stumpf of Absalom Street, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs, and his condition at present is dangerous. We hope to hear of his early recovery.

—A Carrick farmer was bringing a load of hay into town the other day and the roads were so bad that he upset five times. After the fifth upset his patience was exhausted, and he touched a match to the hay and returned to his home, feeling satisfied that he had good revenge.

The names of the Normal School students who were successful in passing the December examinations are published this week. We notice the name of Miss I. Sutherland among those who succeeded in passing. It is strange that the publication of the names should be delayed so long. What chance is there of getting a school now till after the summer holidays.

The King case came up again on Friday before Judge Barrett. One of the witnesses for the defence was ill and unable to be present but, as his evidence is not claimed to be essential, no further adjournment on that score will be made. Mr. O. E. Klein has put up a strong fight for his client and urged that the prosecution had not identified the prisoner as the R. H. White who passed the forged draft; and also that before he could be extradited, they must show that he had a guilty knowledge of the draft being a forgery before he uttered it. Mr. Robertson for the prosecution contended that King had been sufficiently identified as the person who had committed the crime under the name of R. H. White, and that his conduct since then shewed conclusively that he had a guilty knowledge of the transaction. Mr. Robertson's facts were well arranged and he fortified them by copious references to similar cases reported in the law book.

His Honor closed the case and adjourned the proceedings till Monday.

On Monday Judge Barrett read a voluminous and carefully prepared statement of the case, with the evidence which has been adduced for the plaintiff and the defence, and announced that, while not passing upon either the guilt or innocence of the accused he had decided to remand the prisoner for extradition and trial to the authorities at Rock Rapids. This will not be effective, however, till the lapse of 15 days, so that the prisoner may take such steps as he may be advised to take to set aside the decision. We understand that Mr. Klein has gone to Toronto in the interest of his client, King.—Herald.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issued circulars last week to all their shippers, announcing the new tax on shipments of horses. In future when cars are ordered for the shipping of horses, a deposit of \$10 must be made; if the cars are used the money will be applied to freight charges, but if not used, will be retained by the company. Heretofore cars were often ordered by persons who would not use them, and the railway company was put to considerable trouble. It is to overcome this difficulty that the new system has been agreed upon.

The steam ferry boat Niagara which plies between Buffalo and Fort Erie, had a narrow escape from destruction on Saturday last. While crossing she got locked in an ice floe so that the engines were powerless, and she drifted helplessly down the river with fifteen passengers on board, six of whom were women and children. Coming in contact with the International bridge the boat was raked clean to her second deck, carrying away smoke stack, pilot house, hurricane deck and life boats. After passing the bridge she drifted into a patch of clear water and slowly gained a dock on the American shore.

News from Millbrook says that that village was startled by a terrible explosion which, on investigation, proved to have occurred on the premises occupied by the A. B. Scott Co., general merchants, due to the explosion of their acetylene gas machine. The plate glass windows in the front of the building were almost totally wrecked, the windows on the second floor were broken out, a large window in the centre of the back of the building was completely destroyed, being blown out with its frame, leaving nothing but the brickwork. The cellar doors leading to the machine were broken from their hinges and badly damaged. The goods in the store were disturbed, but no serious damage was done to them. No one was seriously injured. The cause is supposed to be changing the machine while it was in operation.

There is an epidemic of bank robberies just now. The latest, as you remember, was that in Parr's Bank, London, Eng., when £60,610 in notes was taken from the chief cashier's drawer while he was at luncheon. The interior of the bank is in full view of the street, and the police are working on the theory that there was collusion among the bank clerks. All the bank men were searched, but nothing was revealed. The bank has offered £1,000 reward, the numbers of all the notes have been published, and as 38 of them were £1,000 Bank of England notes, the thief will find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to cash them.

That Manitoba is forging ahead is shown by the report that the total sales of lumber in Manitoba and the West this year exceed those of last year by about 30,000,000 feet. The quantity of spruce cut in Manitoba mills is estimated at 15,000,000 feet in excess of last year. The growth of the trade in imported lumber from the United States has been very great. In 1892, before the duty was taken off, the importation of rough lumber was only a little over a million feet, while that of dressed lumber was very much smaller. In 1897 the importation from the States amounted to 16,000,000 feet, and in 1898 35,000,000 feet. This is chiefly undressed lumber. The quantity of pine from the Rat Portage mills is put at over 5,000,000 feet.

Jamaica is in a bad way. The report of the West Indies Commission estimates that at the end of March there will be a deficit of about \$85,000 and unless the revenue is largely increased, and the expenditure cut down, the colony will soon be unable to meet its liabilities. Mr. Chamberlain can only answer that there are negotiations between Great Britain and the States for the conclusion of a treaty of reciprocity with the British West Indies. He can express no opinion upon the prospects of success.

The German Government's strict exclusion of foreign meat is a healthy but hungry measure. All the larger cities in Prussia are short of meat, and the prices are consequently high. At a convention of delegates on Tuesday, in session at Berlin, a resolution was adopted, asking the Government to relax the policy of exclusion, at least in the case of countries where no cattle disease is prevalent. The German Government as usual has been unbecomingly thorough.

Overcoats Underwear Long Boots



Lumbermen's Rubbers

And all MEAVY GOODS

Must now go at . . .

ALMOST ANY PRICE

J. J. STIEGLER

Woollen Mill Store

The undersigned beg to announce to the public that they have opened a complete stock of . . .

Tweeds, Blankets, Yarns, Underwear, Flannels, Cottons, Flannelettes, Hosiery, Etc., Etc.

First-class Tailor shop in connection . . .

In charge of J. H. Biehl. Call here if you want a good suit well made . . .

500 cords of Wood Wanted. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

McKELVIE & HEMPHILL Main St., North.

Bear In Mind . . .

The fact that you can always exchange for other goods, or have your money back, if you are not satisfied with any purchases made at the STAR GROCERY. It's to the interest of every one to buy where they can get the best value for their money.

We claim our prices will average lower, quality considered, than you can get elsewhere. If you have never done business with us, try us now.

Cash or Produce

Happy Home Soap.....8 bars for 25c Pork and Beans..... 5c per tin. Canned Mackerel..... 10c per tin. Fresh Herring..... 10c per tin. Mixed Pickles.....20c per quart Blue Ribbon Tea.....25 & 40c per lb.

The Star Grocery.

J. N. SCHEFTER.