

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 13.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

No. 21

**EVERY
DROP**
OF
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT



gives satisfaction. No paint can give more. No man can expect more. S. W. P. is a satisfaction-giving paint. The materials that enter into it, the care with which it is made, the men who make it, everything connected with it, are of the satisfaction-giving kind. It never disappoints. Always does the work it is expected to do. Costs least. Does most. Color cards free.

SOLD BY

C. Liesemer, Sole Agent

Great Bargains

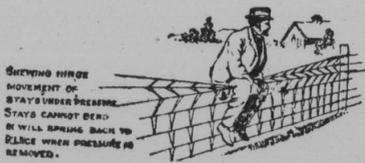
— IN —

In Men's and Children's Underwear and Overcoats.

Every line of Underwear is going to be sold at actual cost price in order to make room for spring stock—the same applies to Overcoats and Ready made suits.

J. J. Stiegler

The Dillon Wire Fence,



Is the Fence for the Farmer.

The Dillon Wire Fence is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most serviceable and durable fence on the market. Miles of it in Carrick is giving the very best satisfaction. It is the best all round fence made in this country.

Antony Kunkel, the local agent, takes contracts and puts up the Dillon Fence. All work is done well and on short notice. Large and small gates always on hand.

Antony Kunkel, Mildmay

Victoria Day.

Grand weather—Large crowd
Fine Program.

The Victoria Day celebration at Mildmay was a success in every sense of the word. The weather was as good as if it had been specially ordered for the occasion, and the attendance was very large. The Mildmay Athletic Association is to be congratulated on the successful way the program was conducted as not a hitch occurred to mar the enjoyment of the afternoon. A few little scraps among the spectators took place, but on the whole the order was good.

The Association came out ahead by about \$150, which will be devoted to improving the ground.

The first game was the league football match between Walkerton and Mildmay which commenced about 1.20. The game was not as fast as was expected, owing to the Walkerton boys playing a defence game, and scarcely ever venturing out of their goal. The game had been in progress about twenty minutes when Norman Schweitzer tallied for Mildmay, and this ended the scoring, leaving Mildmay victors, by 1 goal to 0. The Walkerton forwards were checked in every rush they made and were unable to cope with the Mildmay defence. The game was refereed by Mr. Cheswright of Walkerton, president of the W. F. A.

The next feature on the program was a lacrosse game between Harrison and Walkerton which was fast and exciting, much fine combination being displayed. The Walkerton boys proved too much for their opponents and won out by a score of 4 to 1. This game was refereed by Mr. F. X. Hahn, manager of the Merchants Bank.

The next was a game of baseball between Teeswater and Mildmay, which resulted in favor of Mildmay by 16 to 7. The game was very interesting but the Mildmay players bunched their hits, and secured a good strong lead. R. Weber pitched a steady game for Mildmay as did also Geo. Fraser for Teeswater. The following is the score by innings:—

Mildmay	1	5	0	6	8	0	—15
Teeswater	2	1	0	2	0	2	—7

The game was umpired by Clarence Smith of Walkerton.

The Mildmay Citizen's Band provided an abundant supply of excellent music during the day, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the program.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A great day for the hotels and ice cream parlors.

Walkerton turned out well to support their football and lacrosse clubs.

Much obliged to Teeswater for the nice crowd they sent over. Every rig in Teeswater was hired, and the Mildmay carryall brought over a big load.

Two wins for Mildmay in one day is encouraging.

The front lots of the park will be fitted up for a tennis court or a bowling alley.

The shade trees planted in the park this spring are all doing well.

The Conestogo flour mills, together with the warehouse owned by Menno Suider, were totally destroyed by fire Thursday, also about 8,000 bushels of wheat and between 100 and 200 barrels of flour. Loss about \$12,000, insurance about \$8,000.

"I am quite satisfied in saying that I have seen 1,000 deer lying dead in the forest up in the French River district this last winter," said Mr. John Kelly who lives in that section, the other day.

Mr. Robt Casemore and his wife, of the 2nd con., Morris, while driving home from Wingham on Monday morning, were struck by the London train on the 1st line Morris. Mrs. Casemore was killed instantly. Mr. Casemore survived for a few hours but died the same day. The sad and fatal accident has cast a gloom over the section where the worthy old couple had many friends and relatives.

HUNTINGFIELD.

The well drillers are busy at Nad Harris' and have got down to a depth of about 100 feet. They are a jolly lot of fellows.

Mr. W. Wynn spent the 24th with some of the fair ones at Pike Lake. They report having a fine time.

The blind man's entertainment in the school on Monday evening was very pleasing to the young folk. There was a good attendance.

Mrs. James Ramsay of London is spending the holidays with her mother Mrs. George Vogan of the 2nd.

The Rev. A. C. Stewart has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Belmore and McIntosh Presbyterian churches. He is going to leave us this time.

Rev. Mr. McCrae of Craubrook will occupy the pulpit in the McIntosh church next Sunday.

That famous horse, Prince Kelton, is on the road this year again. He stands at W. Pomeroy's on Tuesday at noon.

BELMORE.

Mr. Chas. Baker, who lives near Belmore, is quite ill with pleurisy.

We are glad to see Mrs. Duffy and family have returned home to remain.

Mrs. John Hall, who has spent the past year at the home of her son, in Detroit, has returned to her own home for a time.

The genial face of Mr. Fred. Johann is again to be seen at his usual place on the cream wagon, collecting for the Springbank factory.

Mr. Thos. Richardson goes to the Soo Mich., this week, via Owen Sound, sailing on the S. S. Alberta of the C. P. R. Line. He intends visiting his three sons at Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Anderson, Wingham, made a flying visit to friends in this neighborhood, on Friday of last week. Mrs. Anderson has suffered severely with a diseased hand, but is some better now.

On Monday Geo. Wynn, of Wingham had a big bunch of about 200 fine cattle delivered here. Part he took to Wingham for shipment, and the thinner ones he put to pasture on his farm just West of the village.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the new church of England Minister here, is working up a good congregation and is becoming more popular all the time.

Mr. Geo. A. Marshall, is having the Royal Hotel all fixed up, papered, painted, etc., and has the premises now neat and well conducted. Now Geo. has got his cage so nicely fixed up, look out for a bird in it.

Mr. W. A. Edwards, has his saw and shingle mill running full time, cutting up the good stock he got in last winter.

BORN

DARLING—In Carrick, on Friday, May 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam N. Darling a son.

FINK—In Harrison, on Thursday, May 12, to Mr. and Mrs. George Fink, a son.

HUBER—In Carrick on Friday, May 13, to Mr. and Mrs. John Huber a son.

BERSCHT—In Didsbury, Alta., on May 20, to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Berscht, a son.

The Gazette to the end of the year for 50 cents.

Occasionally men die of thirst, but more often they drink themselves to death.

A mail bag was stolen from the Grand Trunk station at Napanee, and the contents found scattered along the railway track.

Fully 30 per cent of the bee colonies of Ontario have been killed by the severe winter and the honey crop will be very short in consequence.

With favorable weather, it is expected the wheat crop of the North-West this year will run up to about one hundred million bushels.

Clifford.

Mr. F. Rennie left on Tuesday for Listowel, from whence he goes to Montreal in charge of horses for the Messrs Kidd, of Listowel.

Work has commenced on continuation of granolithic walks on William St. from Presbyterian church to C. Miller's gate. Mr. J. Lloyd, now a citizen of our village, has the contract and a good walk is assured.

Alderman John D. Moos is going around with a lame arm, having apparently suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. We all hope he may soon be himself again, as it is a great loss to him to be unable to work, and so much for a useful man like him to do.

Hazelwood Bros. have been delivering the first instalment of the season's coal this week. There is likely to be a much increased demand this year on account of the great scarcity and unreasonably high price of wood last winter.

The Fruit Crop.

The replies to enquiries by the Fruit Division at Ottawa concerning the injuries done by the frost and mice indicate that the loss from these causes this year will be very serious indeed. The injuries from mice will amount to 25 per cent of all nursery stock and young trees under four years of age in Ontario and Quebec. The Maritime Provinces suffered to a much less extent. British Columbia escaped almost entirely. Little or no precaution was taken anywhere to prevent the ravages of mice.

The damage by frost, though exceedingly serious in Ontario and Quebec, will not effect to a great extent the amount of fruit put on the market this year, except in the case of plums and peaches. Apples and pears were seriously injured along the northern border of the fruit belt. The Baldwin, Greening, Ontario, Spy and Blenheim have been killed in places where they are usually considered hardy. Top-grafting only very slightly increases the hardiness of the variety. None of the large apple-producing sections were seriously injured.

The Flemish Beauty Pear again proved one of the hardiest of good varieties. In both apple and pear orchards the trees suffered much less from frost and more from mice when grown in sod or cover crop.

Plums were killed in some of the heavy plum-producing sections, and in all probability the buds are so seriously injured everywhere as to render a heavy crop this year improbable.

The reports from Essex peach district show a damage approaching that of 1899; 60 per cent of the trees will be killed outright. The Niagara district is not so severely injured. The Crawford type proved particular tender. Cherries are also injured severely in bud. Small fruits escaped with less injury.

According to the new postal law, newspaper publishers can hold for fraud anyone who takes a paper from the office and refuses payment.

Alex. Orr of the Hotel Brunswick is asking for tenders for the erection of a brick hotel at Fordwich, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Kincardine Fair this year will be only a one-day affair, but the directors are going to try and concentrate all the attractions of two into one. It will be held on the 6th of October.

It is reported that a banking combination is now in progress in London that will put the two largest New York banks far in the background. This is the combination of the biggest of the London banks and one that ranks thirteenth on the list, or the Lloyds Bank, Limited, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited. The new combined London bank will be the largest banking institute in the world, and will overshadow the big government banks, like the bank of England and those of the French, German and Russian nations.

FARM-FIELD GARDEN

RATION FOR CALVES.

Calves do well on separator skim-milk, with the addition of oatmeal, cornmeal and a little oil meal. They should be fed warm, full milk for two weeks, then gradually change, increasing the proportion of skim milk daily, and at five or six weeks old they should be on skim milk entirely. When you begin to change to skim milk, scald a tablespoonful of oil meal into jelly and stir it in the milk. Increase the oil meal as you increase the skim milk. At six weeks old they should have about one-half pound per day. In the meantime teach them to eat oatmeal and cornmeal. Put some in their mouths; they will soon get to like it. Then put it in troughs where they can lick at it as they please. Clean out the troughs well every day and put in fresh meal. Teach them to eat clover hay the same way. When grass comes give them a lot to themselves. The first week, 10 pounds of full milk per day is enough; the second week, 12 pounds. The third week, 15 pounds of the full and skim milk, etc., until at the end of six weeks they should have 20 to 25 pounds per day, according to size and capacity of the calf. It is important not to overfeed, and to have the feeding vessels clean and sweet. When a calf weighs 150 pounds, it should have a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 4.38, if growing for dairy purposes. Separator skim milk has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 1.9. To widen this up to 1 to 4.38, use 1 pound of cornmeal to about 6 1/2 pounds of skim milk; or 1 pound oatmeal to 2 or 2 1/2 pounds skim milk. If you use all three—oatmeal, cornmeal and oil meal—mix them about as follows: Eleven lbs. oatmeal, 10 pounds cornmeal and 1 pound of oil meal, with 285 pounds skim milk. These are proportions simply. Feed 20 to 25 pounds of the mixture per day.

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE.

In many sections of the country, says Prof. H. W. Stevenson of the Iowa Agricultural college, serious losses frequently occur owing to the heaving of grass and cereal crops. Proper drainage of the soil is perhaps the most effective remedy for this difficulty. When water freezes it expands about one-eighth in volume. Therefore when a saturated soil freezes, the surface is raised and the roots of the plants are torn from their places of growth. Shallow rooted plants are thus left on top of the ground after the surface has thawed and settled into position. It is not an uncommon occurrence after a series of freezes and thaws in the latter part of the winter or early spring to find the roots of clover, wheat and some other crops partially or wholly exposed. The percentage of plants thus destroyed in many fields in a single winter is so great that the farmer is compelled to reseed the land.

Soil which has been drained and is free from surplus water is well supplied with interspaces filled with air. Therefore, when the soil moisture freezes abundant room is afforded for expansion and thus the roots are protected in the largest measure from the injurious results which it has been shown follow the expansion and contraction of the surface of the soil.

Comparatively few owners of rolling farms appreciate how great are the actual losses in many years on rolling land which is not adequately drained. Many owners believe that land of this class would not be benefited by under drainage owing to the fact that they are rolling and therefore adequately drained by the means which nature provided. The number of those who hold this view regarding the draining of rolling land is so large that the subject is

one of far-reaching economic importance that is well worth careful attention.

On many hillside there are soft, spongy places which are frequently too wet for cultivation, and which render the lower land partially or wholly unproductive, by means of water which seeps from those spongy places and finds its way, usually underground, toward the drains. During the past few seasons thousands and thousands of acres of undrained hillside land have been a source of untold loss to their owners. Adequate drainage is the remedy for these heavy losses.

On hillside, having a clay subsoil, the water which falls upon the surface will sink into the soil and be carried off underground, instead of over the surface. If an underdrain has been located in the subsoil at the depth of three or four feet.

When these hillside are drained this surplus water will be readily carried off, with the result that the soil will not become so thoroughly saturated, and surface washing will, in a large measure, be prevented.

In a few years this well-drained land will be greatly improved by the accumulation of humus within the surface soil; by the circulation of air among the soil particles and by the action of the soil bacteria, which now for the first time find within its depths a suitable and congenial home.

On hillside not fully drained the surface soil permeable by water is very thin, and frequently underlain by a stiff and almost impervious clay. The result is that when beating rains fall they carry more or less of this surface soil into the valleys below.

This action annually removes a considerable portion of the most fertile soil, and is one of the most potent factors in keeping these rolling lands less productive than they would be under more rational management.

SHEEP NOTES.

Docking sheep adds to their cleanliness.

Breeding too much for wool tends to weaken the constitution.

The quality of mutton is not altogether in the breed, but to considerable extent in the feed.

To secure the best returns for feeding, make the lots of fat sheep as uniformly good as possible.

The more sheep you can keep and keep right, the less per sheep, will the cost of keeping be.

The principal of imitation is one that should be cultivated, provided, of course, we imitate that which is best.

Regular feeding, good hay and warm shelter, will save grain in feeding sheep in a good condition.

Under average conditions the manure from sheep will pay for the labor of caring for them.

There are three essentials for a successful foot-rot medicine; it must be slightly caustic, in liquid form, and cheap enough to use freely.

In determining what wool costs, the market price of what the sheep consume should be taken into account.

For scours in sheep, take of common mullen one handful of the leaves, steep strongly and give one pint of the tea. Repeat if not cured.

The growth of the unborn lamb is intimately interwoven with the condition of the mother.

Never allow a piece of land to lie idle because it is rough. Stock it with sheep and make it pay interest and taxes.

If you value the wool produced, even condition must be kept up. Sheep starved in winter will have weak spots in the wool.

Good wool is "not produced by sheep that are starved and fed alternately. Evenness of wool depends upon evenness of conditions in the sheep.

Overfeeding or sudden changes from poor to very rich food combined with wants of exercise, if not actual causes, will contribute to the development of the loss of wool.

About the House

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Plan your work systematically. Don't arrange to do all of your hard jobs in one day, but on the days when you wash, iron and churn plan that the rest of the housework may be as light as possible. If you value the health of your family, serve as little fried food as possible, and don't waste your time and strength making rich pies, cakes and doughnuts.

Cook a different vegetable each day to serve with the potatoes and meat. Have whole wheat biscuits or rolls at least once a day, with milk or cream and sugar may well take the place of more complicated food. Use plenty of fruits in their season and dried or canned fruits out of season. Make out a bill of fare for each day in the week.

You may have to make variations sometimes, but it will prove a help. Have regular hours for work, rest and recreation. Don't say you have no time to rest. Unless you are stronger than the average woman you must find time to rest or you will suffer the consequences sooner or later.

In the economy of life, health is of a thousand times more value than wealth. Take a bath every morning upon rising. If you have no bathroom and it is not altogether convenient to take a sponge bath, use a good flesh brush. Remove your garments and brush back and forth until the entire surface of the body glows red. Try this and see how much better you will feel.

Twice a week at least take a warm bath with plenty of fine soap. Always have your sleeping room window up two or three inches at least. If you fear a draft, have a piece of oilcloth or heavy cloth the width of your window frame and reaching from the bottom half-way up the sash. Sew a small brass ring in each corner and have corresponding nails in the side of the window frame to slip the rings over.

Clothe yourself comfortably and neatly when about your work. Try a union suit, light weight in summer and heavy in winter, stockings drawn up over the knees and fastened with a safety pin, broad low heeled shoes, the corset discarded if possible, and the next garment a comfortable waist of white cotton made in the simplest fashion. It should come just to the waist line, where a row of eyes permits the attachment of the skirt, which should be of washable cotton goods and have a corresponding row of hooks on the under side of the band. A neat wrapper, such as can be purchased ready-made quite cheaply, excellent values being in dark pretty percale, should be the next garment and with an apron of bright percale, made to hang in straight folds from bands at the shoulders, and a pretty tie of wash silk at the throat, one is neatly and comfortably dressed without a constricting band anywhere.

Now remember that housework is the best possible exercise if one goes about it as one should. Maintain a correct standing position always, even when at the sink washing dishes. You do this when you have your shoulders and hips back, chest up and chin in. Remember that while this adds more than elegant clothes to your personal appearance, it also adds to your health, for it is a well-established fact that improper standing and sitting crowds the internal organs, thereby causing disease.

If your sink and cooking table are too low, try placing a dry goods box under the cake board and dish-pan when in use, to bring them high enough so that you can stand correctly. When you sit do not slouch down in your chair, but sit upright. If too tired to do this, lie down flat on your back without a pillow and rest, relaxing every muscle and thinking of nothing at all—just rest.

If possible, take a rest of this kind every forenoon if not for longer than five minutes. Have a longer nap in the afternoon. It will keep you bright and fresh.

When making dresses, aprons, etc., for the little ones, use a good quality of percale, it costs almost twice as much as print, but lasts twice as long and washes better than ginghams. Lastly remember that the happiness and comfort of your family depend in a large measure upon yourself and the better care you take of yourself the better you can do your duty by your husband and children.

USEFUL HINTS.

A pretty way to trim a shirt waist with embroidered dots scattered over it is to take an occasional dot as the center for a daisy, and work the petals out from it. The daisies may be so embroidered as to form a band down the front and for cuffs, or employed at intervals all over the waist.

When making the loops so much used in place of steel eyes, draw the silk over a match. This makes the loop just right size and holds it firm while the buttonhole stitches are being worked.

It is not everyone who can have a closet lined with tar paper as a discourager to moths. But almost anyone can get a large packing box, have a lid with hinges and hasp put on it, and then line it with tar paper.

China silk waists, says some one who has experimented, should be starched in a thin starch and then ironed while damp. In this way they look as they did when new.

We heard the other day of a woman who cut up a tablecloth to make herself a shirt waist. Her feat is rivalled by the woman who was challenged to make herself a shirt waist out of a pair of her husband's trousers. This she actually did, using velvet for collar and cuffs, yoke and straps to hide the necessary piecing. Those not in the secret complimented her and inquired where she found her "beautiful suiting."

There is no better protection for the hands made of extra heavy cotton flannel, fleeced side in. The materials are impervious to dust; the mittens are easily slipped on and off; the long wrists protect the dress sleeves and they are cheap and easily washed.

Half a dress shield fastened to the under side of the baby's bib prevents the moisture from wetting his dress and underclothing.

A new style of apron and one that is recommended as very convenient is made as follows: Get a yard and an eighth of percale or any wide goods. Tear off eleven inches across the goods for the ruffle. Then from the side of the length take from each side a strip three inches wide. Take off a strip nine and a half inches wide to form the pockets, and a narrow strip for the body of the apron. Hem the ruffle; gather and sew to the apron with the seam on the right side. Hem the strip for the pockets across the top, stitch this at the lower edge to cover the seam of the ruffle and hem in with the sides of the apron. Stitch through the strip and the apron twice, forming three pockets.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Cinnamon Bread.—Take a cupful of bread- sponge; add one-half cup of brown sugar, one-third cup melted lard; level tablespoonful ground cinnamon, a pinch of soda, knead once and put in a loaf; let rise, grease over with butter, bake slow.

Oatmeal Cookies.—One and one-third cups sugar; one cup shortening (half lard, half butter); two eggs; one teaspoon soda in one-half cup sweet milk; three cups oatmeal; one raisin, and flour enough to roll. I make them a drop cookie. Splendid.

Graham Pudding.—One egg; one cup molasses; one teaspoon soda in one-half nutmeg; two cups Graham flour; one cup chopped raisins floured and a pinch of salt. Steam one and one-half or two hours. To be eaten with pudding sauce. Splendid.

Pocketbooks.—Warm 1 qt. new milk, add 1 cup yeast, 2 well-beaten eggs, 4 tablespoonfuls melted butter, 3 teaspoonfuls sugar, and flour sufficient for a moderately stiff batter; let rise overnight. In the morning stir in all the flour you need, as for bread, and let rise again. Then roll in a sheet half an inch thick, cut in squares, butter one side and fold over like a pocketbook. They will rise in a very short time, then bake, and they will be pronounced delicious.

Garnishing for Boiled Fish.—Mix with 2 cups dried bread crumbs a little salt and essence of anchovy to taste, also a few drops of cochineal sufficient to color crumbs. Rub all well together between hands until crumbs are evenly dyed. Place on a dish and dry in oven until crisp, then bottle. These sprinkled over any boiled fish, such as cod, look very pretty. Add green parsley also around the fish.

ROSY, HEARTY CHILDREN. If you want to keep your little ones rosy, hearty and full of life give them Baby's Own Tablets the moment they show signs of being out of order in any way. This medicine cures all forms of stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up colds, prevents croup, destroys worms, allays teething irritation, and gives the little ones sound, natural sleep. No child objects to taking the Tablets and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. No other medicine for little ones gives this guarantee. Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Man., who has had much experience says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets a fine medicine for children. They are prompt in relieving little ills and gentle in their action." All medicine dealers sell these Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WANTED A DEMONSTRATION. "John," said Mrs. Makepeace, coming out on the back porch, where her husband sat tilted back in his chair, his feet on the railing, "didn't I hear you tell the minister when he was here that you were deeply interested in temperance movements?" "Yes," Mr. Makepeace replied, rather stiffly. "I said so, and you know that I am."

"Well," said Mrs. Makepeace, "suppose you go and make a few of them on the pump-handle. I want a pail of water."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

DESPONDENT WOMEN.

Find Now Health in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A few years ago Mrs. James R. Stuart, of Thorold, Ont., who is well known to most of the residents of that town, found her health severely shattered as the result of an attack of anaemia. As told practically in her own words, Mrs. Stuart says: "My blood was turned almost to water; I suffered from nerve racking headaches, and the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate so violently as to render me almost breathless. I wasted away in flesh and often was so weak that I could not walk about. I was under the care of a good doctor, but as I was not getting better, I grew melancholy and despondent, and felt I was becoming a hopeless invalid. At this stage I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them, thinking it would be a miracle if they ever helped me. To my great gratification when I had been using the pills less than a month I found my health improving. I used about a dozen boxes in all and found myself enjoying once more the blessing of good health. I had been reduced to almost a skeleton in appearance, and while taking the pills gained over twenty pounds in weight. I gratefully recommend the pills to other ailing women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic known to medical science. Through their use pale cheeks are made rosy, dull eyes made bright, and thin wasted figures made plump. Every dose makes new, rich red blood that drives out disease and strengthens every organ in the body. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post-paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A SHARK ON BOARD. Terrible Hand-to-Fin Struggle With a Monster.

Among the incidents of shark-fighting, narrated by J. F. Keane, is the following, which occurred in a small bark on the home voyage from India. A shark was sighted astern, and the second mate immediately lowered a hook for the big fish. In less than a minute he had secured the shark, and with the aid of the man at the wheel, had landed it, "a gyrating, floundering, somersaulting, slapping and banging creature on the monkey poop."

Gratings, coils of rope, man at the wheel, second mate, and everything not built into the ship were slashed round in a mad jumble. The captain came on deck filled with wrath. "I'll soon run him for'ard!" cried the mate, jumping down from his perch on the poop. His first haul on the rope produced an ominous snapping of the shark's jaws. The next pull brought a writhe of the body that so jammed the shark into the narrow passage that the second mate's only prospect of moving the fish was to take hold of it bodily and attempt to turn it round.

Then ensued a hand-to-fin combat. The man's first attempt to carry his antagonist bodily across the ropes turned out abortive. In less than ten seconds the shark had dashed him into a mass of red paint just laid on, rubbed him across the vermilion, knocked him among the blues, and then wiped him all over about ten square yards of the white side of the house and bulwarks, also newly painted.

A scientific attempt to collar the shark by the tail was met with a sounding smack across the second mate's face. Then followed a heels-over-head splashing, dashing struggle which was sustained on both sides with fury. At one time both combatants appeared to be hooked by the jaws to the same hook.

How the man kept his leg or arm out of the shark's mouth no one can explain. Foot by foot, straining, spring up and down, and tying knots in themselves, they came toward the end of the passage; and when at last they reached the open deck the one had become almost indistinguishable from the other; so similarly and completely were they besmirched and besmeared with combinations and shades of the various colors among which they had wallowed and fought.

The other day an old woman bounced into an office with a notification that had been sent to her to the effect that a quarter's rates on some property belonging to her were due.

She asserted she had paid them. A clerk got out the books to prove that she had not, and suggested that she had made a mistake. She still declared, however, that she had paid.

"Don't you ever make mistakes?" she inquired.

The clerk assured her that he did not, and jokingly added: "The only mistake I ever made was when I got married."

She looked at him for a moment, and then said: "No; your wife made that mistake."

"Why is it," asked the philosopher, "that misfortunes never come singly?" "Can't say," replied "the other man, unless it is that on account of the way they get they

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You Can Overcome The Tired Feeling.

Instil New Vigor and Energy Into the System and Add New Flesh and Tissue by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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Mrs. I. Edwards, 14 Winnett street, Woodstock, Ont., and whose husband is employed with the Canada Furniture Co., states:—"My daughter was very much run down in health, felt tired and languid, and was very nervous. She began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and now I can say that she is very much better. She has gained in weight, her color has improved, and she seems real strong and well. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family and I cannot speak too highly of its curative properties."

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A Girl's Caprice

OR, THE RESULT OF A FANCY DRESS BALL

CHAPTER I.

To-day, that "gay philosopher," has risen upon the world with quite a charming air. Its sighs are balmy and its smiles frequent. It is evidently in a glad and glorious mood, as well it may be, having just been highly decorated by that splendid general, the sun, who marshals us through most of our happiest hours, and who is now shining with all his might upon the long, old-fashioned windows of Diana's home.

"What a day!" says Diana's sister, looking up from the pile of lilac calico lying on her knees. It is the kind of calico, both in color and texture, that one associates in one's mind with a servant's morning work—determined in its shade, but pretty for all that, and striped; little lines of dark violet running over the lighter ground.

"Yes—heavenly!" says Diana, whose married name is Clifford. She speaks rather absently, as if finding it difficult to lift her mind from the making of the little mob-cap at which she is so diligently stitching. The glance she gives upward, as if in answer to Hilary's rapturous sigh, is purely mechanical, though she evidently wishes it to be understood that she too acknowledges the heaven-sent glories that are lighting up the trim lawn outside, and rendering the garden an earthly paradise. But in a second her eyes fall to her task again.

"The idea of your wearing this!" says she, giving a contemptuous twirl to the delightful little cap. "And that—with an equally contemptuous pointing of her forefinger to the lilac mass lying in Hilary's lap—"at the biggest fancy-dress ball we have had here for ages, when at any moment you might be mistress of £18,000 a year."

"At any moment I might not, also," says her sister with a little laugh. "And even if I were the mistress of it, there would be a master too. That takes all the gift off the gingerbread. In the mean time—smoothing out the folds of the lilac skirt with a fond hand—"I shall wear this. A housemaid's dress is a fancy, one for every one except the bona fide housemaid—and as it is inexpensive, and as pennies count, I have chosen it. Providentially, at a ball of this kind one can be as bizarre, as eccentric, as one likes."

"Still," says Diana, with a regretful sigh, and a swift glance at her lovely sister, "I had always imagined you as—"

"Oh, I know," with amused impatience. "Joan of Arc."

"Certainly not," indignantly. "As 'Morning.' You would have looked beautiful as 'Morning.'"

"I shall look divine as Sarah Jane," says Miss Burroughs, with calm conviction. She lifts the calico skirt with daintily careful fingers—it is as yet only tucked together—and regards it with an admiring eye. "Jim would have liked to give you something better," says Mrs. Clifford, leaning forward, with her elbows on her knees and the cap between both her hands. Her tone is plaintive. "He says you are too absurd, too proud."

"Jim is the dearest brother-in-law in all the world," says Hilary, unreserved affection in her voice. "That is why I am not going to let him beggar himself and the chicks for me."

"What nonsense! A mere gown—"

"Well, this is a mere gown, too. And I'm sure it will suit me. Do you know, Di," flinging down the half-finished dress and going to a long mirror set into one of the walls, "last night an awful dream arose within my mind. I felt that the dress would suit me so admirably—so altogether—that I began to think that perhaps I was to be the manner born—that Nature had meant me to be a real Sarah Jane."

"She peers at herself in the glass, leaning a little forward, poised, as it were, on her toes, and with her hands clasped behind her back. The glass gives her back a very exquisite reflection—softly smiling dark-blue eyes, a mouth a little quizzical, but tender too, and a strong, firm chin, a forehead low, broad, and earnest, and such hair—hair that shines like burnished gold. Not the dead-gold hair we know of, nor the crispy hair that never seems at rest, but a mixture of both these, looking always as if half an hour ago it had come out of a warm, sweet bath, and was growing brighter and brighter through the sun rays that have dried it.

"No, I don't look like it now," says she, turning away, and letting her slim figure drop once more into her lounging-chair. "But when I have the cap and gown on, I know I shall look the thing. Humiliating thought!"

"There won't be a girl in the room like you," says Diana affectionately. "Ah! that's my saving clause!"

"I expect I shall be unique—I shall perhaps be that astonishing thing

at a fancy ball—the only of my kind in the room. I shall therefore—solemnly—'create a sensation.'"

"You will do that anyway," says Mrs. Clifford. She looks at her sister a little discontentedly. "I'm sure I don't know what they will all say of me. That I went in silk attire myself, and brought you as Cinderella."

"To find a Prince?"

"Your Prince! why, he's found," says Diana. "He is almost sure to be at the ball. Did I?"

"Tell you? I met old Miss Kinsella yesterday, and she said Mrs. Dyson-Moore told her she expected him on the fifteenth by the late train."

"The night of the ball!" A startled look springs into Hilary's eyes. But in a moment she recovers herself. "The late train! He will be too tired to go anywhere."

"He may wish to meet you."

"A girl he has never seen?"

"A girl he must either marry, or lose £18,000 a year."

"What a detestable will!" cries Hilary, springing to her feet, and beginning to pace up and down the room. "Iniquitous I call it. What Charlotte had I ever done to Aunt Charlotte that she should insist on bringing me into an affair of this kind? Why could she not choose some other niece? Some other nephew and niece, who knew each other?"

"There would have been less wisdom there. People who knew each other! That's generally fatal. When strangers meet there are possibilities."

"There are indeed, and very unpleasant ones. I feel certain," stopping short to regard her sister with an effective eye, "that Frederick Ker is the very last man in the world I should ever care to marry."

"Of course, if you have made up your mind beforehand—"

"I haven't made up my mind about anything."

"Not to look at him."

"You are wrong there. I'm dying to look at him—from a distance!"

"It is such a great deal of money to throw away," says Mrs. Clifford with a sigh. "Money with her is not too plentiful."

"Who says I'm going to throw it away?" cries Hilary gayly. "Perhaps I am going to seize it. And perhaps it is he who will throw it away after all. He may not like me! He—may reject me! He—she turns once more to the mirror as if to gain support from it. "Immortal gods! what an awful thought!" she says. "I confess, in a stricken tone, "it never occurred to me before."

"Well, it needn't occur now," says Diana, her fair, handsome face lighting. "And you needn't pretend you think it."

"But it's so serious, Di. If I refuse to marry my cousin Frederick, or if he refuses to marry me, £18,000 a year goes to 'The home for lost animals—the dogs.'"

"Well, it is in your own hands."

"Don't let us think of it till after this dance, anyway," says Hilary. "We have a little breathing-space left us."

"Not if he is there!"

"Oh, he can't be! Coming by that late train!" She lets her hands fall into her lap again, the needle sticking up in dangerous proximity to one of her pretty fingers, and looks at her sister anxiously. "If he should come to the dance, Di—of course," with eager conviction, "he won't, but if he should, promise me you will not introduce me to him, or get any one else to do it."

"But if he asks me?"

"How can he? He doesn't know you either."

"He could get an introduction. Mrs. Dyson-Moore might—"

"Not she. She will be taken up with herself and her admirers. Now promise."

"Well, I promise. But is it wise? Ought you not to meet him at once, and—"

"Marry him!" sarcastically. "No, I think not. I must have time. And, above all things, I want to enjoy this dance."

"Mrs. McIntyre is giving another fancy ball the week later; you will have to meet him there."

"Sufficient unto the day," says Hilary recklessly. "And who knows he may not have left long before that? I have made up my mind not to meet him at this first ball, at all events."

"Diana looks at her sister with a certain concern.

"I wish you would try to like him," says she. "He means so much to you."

"Exactly as much as I mean to have an irrepressible laugh. I'm going to try and like him as hard as ever I can. Harder even, if it will please you. Do you suppose I too cannot see all the bonbons that are to be got out of £18,000 a year?"

"I believe you are as blind as a bat," says Diana with some indignation. "I expect I shall be unique—I shall perhaps be that astonishing thing

(To be Continued.)

WORTH BIG FORTUNES.

Priceless Autographs That Repose in London Safes.

Some of the finest and most valuable collections of autographs in the world lie in no less prosaic places than the safes of old-established banking firms, the signatures in question being either in the form of receipts for money or those made in special books for guidance and purposes of comparison at the banks in question.

In at least two cases in London these autographs are absolutely priceless, for they extend back for nearly 200 years, and they comprise specimens of the handwriting of every British monarch during that time, of many foreign potentates, and of nearly every distinguished man, whether in war, commerce, statesmanship or art. For purposes of comparison even now these old-time bank autographs are said to be absolutely invaluable, for it must be recollected that these signatures are the very private and, so to say, hall-marked autographs of their writers, having attached to them secret marks known only to the writer and to the bank; and when saleroom forgeries in the way of autographs are offered now, these often faded writings are as precious as when they were made, to obviate bank forgeries, in times long past.

Only quite recently a small tradesman of Portsmouth happened to look through a lot of what he had always been told by his parents was old lumber. This tradesman's great-grandfather had been a purser on various British war vessels during the Napoleonic wars, one of the ships of which he served having fought at Trafalgar with himself aboard as purser. Most of the old lumber in question was found to relate to this ancestor, and among it were scores of receipts and other documents written by Nelson, Collingwood and many other naval heroes of those days. One particular batch of this old lumber was sold within a few weeks of its discovery for £50. In one account alone were scores of naval autographs of the greatest interest and value.

ROBS WAR OF HORROR.

Hungarian Invents a Gas-Charged Shell.

At last it has been discovered how to make a military omelet without breaking the eggs. Hereafter war may be bloodless; ship's companies, battalions, whole armies may be placed hors-de-combat, but only temporarily. In the middle of the wildest charge squadrons of cavalry may be reduced from a state of heroic fury to beatific anaesthesia, and may instantly be precipitated, in most regular formation, into peaceful slumber.

In a word, a Hungarian genius has invented a shell which, on bursting, liberates a gas warranted to stupefy all who breathe it without causing any permanent or serious effect. When such a soporific shell bursts and awakes, perhaps, to find themselves prisoners in a hostile port. Let a number of such shells explode over a fortress and not the fortress but the garrison will fall—into coma.

Scientifically speaking, it is entirely possible that this gas-charged shell will do all that its inventor claims. He is now in communication with the Japanese government, so it is not improbable that Port Arthur and Vladivostok may be as quiet soon as the palace of the Sleeping Beauty. The inventor's Hungarian hatred of Russia, dating back to 1848, prevented him from approaching the czar, to whose pacific ideas such a humane shell would strongly appeal. Of course, such a shell would revolutionize warfare. The hospital corps would become the most important branch of the service, and the most important branch of the service, and would need to be enormously increased in order that prostrated combatants could be removed from the field and restored to consciousness.

The next Hague convention would have to agree that all who were asphyxiated by this gas should consider themselves dead until the war ended. And what would happen when opposing armies employed the wonderful shell? Each side would surely increase the charges of gas until some would be killed by an overdose of it. Thus the shell's beneficent purpose would be defeated.

CHILDREN AS INCUBATORS.

Pathos and humor are combined in a singular story from Russia, relating to a poor peasant woman living near Viloika, who was left absolutely destitute with six children to support. At last a luminous idea struck her. She suggested to the neighboring poultry farmers that she should relieve them from the trouble and expense of using incubators for hatching chickens and turkeys. They agreed, and the eggs, carefully secured from injury in wooden cases, and packed in wool, were placed in the children's cots, which were constantly occupied, day and night, by the six little ones in turn during the three weeks required for incubation. As each of the cots contained 400 eggs—200 on each side—the human incubators succeeded in hatching 1,200 eggs at a time, for which they received 1 cent an egg, or \$12. Their earnings, therefore, for lying in bed for twenty-one days amounted to exactly \$4 a week, a sum far exceeding the average wage of a Russian skilled workman in the country districts.

A Woman's Love...

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

From the distance came the faint echoes of cheering and the dying sounds of music. A little wind made a hush among the leaves, and overhead the cold stars made more beautiful the beauty of the deep blue sky. Thick dark lay on each hand, and in front stretched to the far wall a broad band of light in which her shadow cut a dead black line. The air was cool, and seemed to bring some slight calm to her fever.

For a moment she was caught out of herself, and, as from a height, she looked down on Maddalena, the poor harassed Queen, as on some one she had never seen before. A tiny branch was blown against her face, and she noted shapely form of a certain green leaf. What sort of leaf was it? How did its edge become so gracefully serrated? What intricate veining! How impossibly perfect! Curious, she thought, that at such a moment as this when she ought not to steal a moment from her lover, she should be standing here in the night, wondering at the shape of a leaf, at the magic of its venation. A moment from her lover? Ah!—she turned.

She had been a moment only in the light; but the glare, where all had been blackness, caught the eye of Asunta, and in the glare the brilliant whiteness that was Maddalena. Asunta left her place by the railing. Hector might pass a thousand times for aught she cared. Yonder she had taken Hector from her, yonder the real object of her revenge. Crouching cunningly, she gazed like a wild woodland thing, beautiful and murderous.

Maddalena turned and entered the room again. Hector was standing before her.

"The world is a wonderful thing," she said; "the world and the night and the stars, and there is magic in them all. But one moment with you, my beloved, my Hector, is the world and the night and the stars. I am a small thing, and my love is a small thing, and together we are as nothing before you. This day you have made me a Queen—there but three of us in the whole earth—and look! I tell you I am a woman prouder of being loved by you than proud of my people, of my throne, of my crown! What are they all but yours—yours? What are they all but yours—yours?"

She lifted the simple gold band from her hair, and holding it in both hands, knelt and laid it at his feet.

"Let this be for sign that I am yours. Say to me, 'Maddalena, my wife, come with me!' and I come. Say, 'Maddalena, my wife, stay here and let me have leave to go!' and I stay."

"Maddalena!" was all that he could say, and that in tones broken and almost inaudible. "Maddalena, my wife!"

She rose.

"Your wife, Hector, my beloved, now and for ever! My people will surely not ask from me that last torture—to wed another man. Your wife or no man's. I cannot be yours, I shall be no man's!"

"Maddalena, how you love me!"

"There is no 'how,' Hector. I love you—that is all. I love you."

Not yet had they touched lip to lip or breast to breast. That, by some secret concord, was kept for the last moment, and as a sacrament too holy to be used lightly.

And now fell on their ears the first stroke of twelve, sounding from San Bernardino.

She rose and moved to him, her foot spurning the crown, not consciously, but as if she knew not it were there.

"We part now!"

"We part now!"

Lip to lip, and breast to breast, all passion of love throbbing in the embrace, all the quivering wonder and trembling despair of love in the close holding of each to each. It is an eternity, that last long crush of life into life—an eternity into which is sent all their days from the day of birth to the day in the future when death must surely come: an eternity of happiness, an eternity of pain.

"I love you!"

"I love you!"

And then again silence falls. And in the silence soul meets soul, and all about them spreads the kind dark, and each soul knows its fellow, and is mixed with it in an ineffable ecstasy of despairing joy, a wild abandonment, an intolerable pain of happiness.

"Good-by for ever!"

"No, Hector, no. Good-night—only good-night!"

The silence is shattered by a laugh he knows and the crackle of a pistol. His eye is aware of Asunta's face at the window.

Maddalena is a dead weight on his left arm, whole no longer.

"Alas! Alas!"

Asunta is gone, but the faithful foster-brother is here aghast.

"The Queen, Alas! the Queen!" Hector speaks in Gaelic.

The bullet has passed through Hector's protecting hand and entered her side. Already a blur of red shows on the silver of her robe. She is cold and lifeless, white as the garment in which she was crowned.

"Tighearna!"

The great Highlander took her from Hector, now wounded in both arms, and laid her gently on a couch.

"Dead!" Hector murmurs in a daze.

"Dead!" comes the echo from Alasdair.

"O! God, why not I, why not I?" Asunta is forgotten—she is nothing—Maddalena is dead, Maddalena is dead, love is dead, the world is at an end. There is no room to think of aught else—this fills space.

"Alas! Alas!"

"Heckie!"

They are standing, one on each side of the couch where she lies.

"You love me, my brother?"

"O! my mother's son, I love you!"

"Your promise is sacred."

"What promise?"

"Do you forget you summer afternoon in the Forest of Rothiemurcus, when to the brotherhood of milk we added the brotherhood of blood?"

"I remember, Heckie, I remember—but do not ask me now."

"I do ask you now, I do ask you now."

"Heckie, Heckie!"

"You passed your word!"

"Perhaps she is not dead. Let me go for assistance."

"Alas! Alas! will you go back on your word, will you be forewarned? Must I spit upon you?"

"No, no, my brother, no! I love you too well."

And with a cry that was madness of devotion and unutterable sorrow, Alasdair gripped his dirk and drove it, half-deep, into his brother's heart, letting go only when the weight of Hector's body told on his grasp of the steel. And as the blood spurted, and that which was Hector fell across the Queen with her name on its lips, laughter as of a fiend broke at the window.

In the broad band of light Alasdair saw a woman flying. A leaf like a stag's and he was after her. A second it seemed, and his hand had gripped a neck. The frightened face was Asunta's and in her hand was a pistol. There was one swift snap, and as a dog shakes a rat, Alasdair shook Asunta, and revenge had recoiled on itself.

Hector lay on a great bier in the Cathedral. A pall of silver cloth covered him. And on it flamed a single blood-red rose, a rose that looked like a heart against the splendid white, a rose that was the heart of Maddalena—for Maddalena did not die—would to God she had! At the foot of the bier rested the crown of Palmetto—in homage to him that had won it. On the star glimmered innumerable candles, the pale lambent glow of the lamp that burns continually shone down mysteriously the pallor of marble columns gleamed, and to and fro went the dim figures of priests in vestments of rich hue. The organ pealed.

And then, through a lane of the men of Palmetto holding torches, a lane miles long, went Hector Chisholm Grant to his rest on the highest peak of the Monte, a rare and most royal progress.

Over against his bed is a rock on which they have cut

Hector Grant,
Palmetto Remembers!
(The End.)

JAPANESE BABIES.

How They Are Brought Up in the Flowery Kingdom.

Judging by Western ideas, Japanese babies have a hard time; yet, there are no healthier children in the world. The Japanese baby is dressed and undressed in a frigid temperature in winter, and in summer no care is taken to protect its tender little eyes from the full glare of the sun. In winter the small head is covered with a worsted cap of the brightest and gayest design and color. The black hair is cut in all sorts of fantastic ways, just like the hair of the Japanese dolls imported into this country.

The babies of the lower classes are generally carried on the back of the mother or little sister; sometimes the small brother is obliged to be the nurse-maid. The kimono is made extra large at the back, with a pocket of sufficient size to hold the baby, whose round head reaches the back of the neck of the person who is carrying it. It is not an uncommon sight to see children who are barely old enough to toddle burdened with a small brother or sister sleeping peacefully on their backs. At first one expects to see the child stagger and fall beneath the weight, but apparently none of its movements are impeded, and it plays with the other children as unconcernedly as if it were not loaded down with another member of the family.

At Nagasaki, among the women coolers who coal the ships, one sees many who carry babies on their backs in this way. The mothers work all day in the rain or the sun or the snow, and the baby seems indifferent to everything. The top of its head alone is visible, while the movements of the mother do not seem in the as much work as the men.

A CURIOUS PLANT.

There is a plant in Chili, and a similar one in Japan, called the "flower of the air." It is so called because it appears to have no root, and is never fixed to the earth. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent, and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 or 700 miles, and vegetates as it travels suspended by a twig.

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John A Johnston, Proprietor

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Though the truth will out, it usually comes out too late—especially in a horse trade.

An Irish philosopher says the sweetest memories in life are recollections of things forgotten.

The average man spends too much time making money and too little enjoying it.

Liquor licenses in Manitoba are to be raised to \$1,000 in cities and towns having 5,000 inhabitants and over. The object of this is to enlist the interests of licensees in strict enforcement of the license laws, and the elimination of the illicit and illegal traffic. A high license will help to improve the class of hotels and keep down new applicants.

A Missouri farmer who has found getting help very difficult has made the following rules:—Wages will be six dollars a day. Breakfast will be from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. All heavy work done by the boss. Cigars furnished free. Any hand working the entire season can have the farm and the hired girl.

The largest Union Jack in the world is the flag that flies over the Victoria Tower in London, England. This great flag, which would hide a two-story house from view, took 400 yards of bunting to make it, and it stretches when the breeze opens its folds, to a length of sixty and a breadth of forty-five feet. The mast rising from its base to a height of 110 feet, firmly fixed on its foundations with a diameter of 8 feet, is made of many sheets of iron bolted together and weighs no less than sixteen tons.

The agitation against the cigarette has been revived and the good people are again up in arms against the little coffin nail. To our mind the worst feature of the cigarette is the awful odor it gives to the breath of the smoker. We would just as soon go up against a breath strongly charged with whiskey and onions as one tainted with cigarette.

We have been told of the Chatsworth girl who is so bashful that she cannot see a sleeping car without blushing, and the Elmwood miss who faints at the sight of undressed lumber; the Paisley maid who locks herself in her room and pulls down the blinds when she wants to change her mind, and the Walkerton girl who never thinks of retiring at night if there is a copy of the Christian Observer in the room.

The widow of John Henry of Clifford is appealing to the Divisional Court for a new trial against the G. T. R. for damages for the death of her husband. The case raises an interesting point. While a passenger from Palmerston to Clifford, Henry was told by one of the station masters that the car he was in, the last one on the train was to be left off. The station master went into the former car. The train was going about 4 miles an hour. Henry left the car jumping to the platform, rolled under the car and was killed. J. M. Douglas K. C. counsel for the widow hopes to show that Henry's death was caused through negligence of the Company's servant and that the Company is therefore liable for damages.

Experiments have recently been made in France for the purpose of ascertaining the nutritive value of salt for sheep. Three groups of sheep were otherwise fed with the same food, but the first lot received no salt, each of the second lot half an ounce of salt daily, and each of the third lot three-fourths of an ounce daily (the ounce being reckoned at about 28½ grains.) The result was that the sheep of the second group each gained in weight 4½ pounds more than those which received no salt, and about 1½ pounds more than those which received over half an ounce. Moreover, the sheep which received salt produced 1½ pounds more wool than those which received no salt. The report does not state how long the experiments were continued.

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TALK TO YOURSELF.

Why are there so many "don't feel well" moments? What is the cause of these aches and pains? Can I banish them? When you don't feel well your stomach is not well. That is when the ills of the body commence, and they will never end until the stomach is made right. When the stomach goes wrong the whole body is liable to go wrong—Poisonous formations are thrown into circulation in too great a quantity for the other organs to resist—Nerve tissue poisoned—Sleepless, excitable, nervous, heart irregular, headache, kidneys over-taxed, backache, kidney pains, liver clogged, constipation and bowel trouble. You can end these afflictions by helping the stomach with ANTI-PILE. It is just what a deranged stomach needs. You can prove for yourself by addressing Wilson-Fyle Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for a free trial bottle. Regular size 50 cents (a month's treatment).

The local paper of a Kansas town thus refers to a society event in that town: The new gown worn by Helen Glade at a dance last night was made at Chanute, and is said to have cost \$40. Old man Glade owes Jim Keey \$80 for groceries; John Raub \$60 for meat; Sam Brown \$8 for milk; this paper \$5 on subscriptions, and has a lot of other bills that have been running for two or three years. The house needs shingling and there are three panes broken in the kitchen windows.

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\$3.75.

We just received a case of Boys' Clothing that should have been delivered two months ago. Owing to the late delivery we got quite a concession from the manufacturers, and we will pass them out to our customers at above sacrifice. Read the particulars.

24 only Boys' 3 piece Suits, Coats, Vests and Short Pants, made of all wool Black and Navy Serges, English and Canadian Tweeds, sizes 28 to 33, to fit boys from 10 to 15 years old. Coats are lined with good strong Farmers Satin, Vests with good silesia, Pants lined throughout. The styles and patterns are all the newest, made for this season's trade. The regular values are \$5 and \$5.50.

SPECIAL \$3.75 SUIT.

Fresh Groceries at Moderate Prices.

A. MOYER, General Merchant.

J. O. HYMMEN, Manager.

We close at 7 p. m. excepting Saturday.

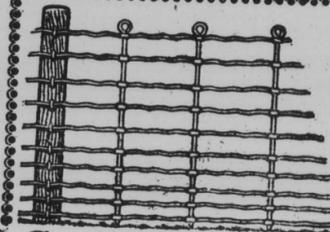
Farm to Sell or Rent.

100 acre farm, Lot 27, Con. 12, Carriek. There is a good brick barn and the farm, and a good bank barn and large orchard. Well watered. If not sold will be rented at reasonable terms. Apply to James Johnston, Mildmay.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Lot 26, Simpson Street, Mildmay. Large commodious Frame House on Lot, and Frame Stable and Hardwater. For terms apply to James Johnston.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL ON retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory straight salary \$2; paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendent Travelers, 605 Monon Bldg., Chicago.



Frost Wire Fence

Has no equal as General Purpose Farm Fence

It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.

FOR SALE BY

C. LEISEMER, Mildmay.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address: Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

Property For Sale.

Conrad Sieling wishes to dispose of his property on Adam Street, Mildmay. The property contains six acres of land on which are erected a good bank barn, brick house, kitchen and woodshed. Hard and soft water inside, and good orchard. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. Sieling, Mildmay.

New Photographer

Having purchased the photographing business in Mildmay from W. S. Durrer, I beg to inform the public that I am prepared to turn out the best work in every line of photography. Long and varied experience in Canadian and American cities enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Prices moderate, all work guaranteed.

J. P. Forney.

Call and see samples of work.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

Receipts of live stock at the city yards were 19 car loads, 267 cattle, 85 sheep, 36 calves, and 500 hogs.

The quality of cattle of which there was only a limited supply at about same quotations when quality is considered in all classes.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of heavy shippers sold at \$4.90 to \$5.10; medium exporters sold at from \$4.75 to \$4.85 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Choice heavy export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt, and light export bulls sold \$3.50 at \$3.60 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers cattle equal in quality to the best of exporters weighing 1100 to 1175 are worth \$4.50 to \$4.60 loads of good sold at \$4.25 to \$4.35; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; common \$3.50 to \$3.50 rough to inferior \$2.50.

Feeders—Feeders, 1050 to 1150 lbs are worth to \$4.50 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Stockers—Stockers, 400 to 700 lbs each, of good quality are worth \$3.70 to \$3.90 per cwt, off colors and those of poor quality but same weights at \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Milch Cows—Milch and Springers sold at from \$80 to \$55 each.

Calves—Calves sold at from \$2 to \$10 each, or at from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt for ewes, and bucks sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs in weight are worth \$5.00 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$4.75 per cwt.

Most men must be punished for their sins while here on earth if it is true that every man gets the wife heaven intended for him.

The deepest sounding ever made by any vessel was by the United States ship Nero, while on the Honolulu Manila cable survey, with apparatus borrowed from the Albatros. When near Guam the Nero got 5,289 fathoms, or 31,641 feet, only 66 feet less than 6 miles. If Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth were set down in this hole, it would have above its summit a depth of 2,612 feet, or nearly half a mile of water.

Automobile Rules by Binkelspeil—Grab der veel which is in front of you firmly mit bote hand and put vun foot on her accelerator. Now put ter udder foot on her rheostat und let der left elbow chently touch the deodizer. Keep der blow-pipe connecting mit der automatic fog-vistle closely between der teeth und let der right elbow be in lock mid der quadruplex, vial der apex of der left knee was pressed against der spark-coil. Keep both eyes on der road in front of you and the rest of your face in der vagon. Start der der drilling veels, repeat slowly der name of you favorite coroner, und leave der rest to fate.

Following is a simple little arithmetic question which at first glance appears easy. Try it boys and prove its simplicity: A boy has 20 cents and wishes to buy 20 pencils. He did so by paying for some at the rate of 4c each; some at the rate of 2 for 1 for a cent and others at the rate of 2 for 1c. How many of each did he get. No fractional pencils allowed.

Canada is receiving a good deal of free advertising in the press of the United States these days. The attention which she is receiving is certainly flattering at any rate. The New York Sun, in particular, has something to say about us nearly every second day and a good deal of what it says is couched in generous and appreciative terms. The Sun sees that Canada has a great future before it, and that it has to be reckoned with as an independent entity. Our trade, it continually repeats, is eminently worth cultivating and the people of the United States should not allow it to slip through their fingers. The Montreal Star says that the people of Canada have always been willing to trade with their neighbors on anything like fair terms. There was a time when some Canadians were a little to anxious on the subject; so anxious that they were prepared to sacrifice their commercial independence and to jeopardize their political future for the sake of the trade of the continent to which we belong. That time is past. Our neighbors cannot complain of any unnatural restraints of trade between Canada and the United States, because the biggest obstacles are of their own making.

**B. Goldberg,
MILDMAY.**

Buys

Scrap Iron, Steel,

Bones, Rags,

Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

and pays the highest prices.

Gather up your old Rubbish and turn it into good money.

Wagons will make regular calls during the summer.

B. Goldberg.

Court of Revision.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Carriek will sit as a Court of Revision.

ON

THURSDAY, MAY 26th, 1904.
In the Town Hall, Mildmay, at 10 o'clock a. m.

James Johnston, Clerk.

Ontario men have secured large contracts for ties for the Panama Canal and will build a million dollar lumber mill at Vancouver.

A Norwegian chemist has discovered a new and cheap process for making alcohol from sawdust. Sawdust is treated under pressure with diluted sulphuric acid by which the cellulose is transformed into sugar, which by adding fermentation producers is converted into alcohol in the old manner and then distilled.

A conductor on a street car in Portland, Ore., reduced a noisy man on his car to a state of decency in about the cleverest manner which has yet been reported. The conductor grasped him firmly by the ear, and the man collapsed in a heap. The conductor's hand was on some part of the electric arrangements of the car, and he passed a heavy shock into the ear of the joyful one.

The population of Elderslie township is steadily on the decrease. Farmers sell out to their neighbors and live retired in the surrounding villages or go west. Big farms seem to be all the go in Elderslie. One farmer states that his chief reason for selling out was the difficulty he had in securing suitable hired help at a reasonable wage.

J. H. SCHEFTER
Wishes to announce to the public that he has bought out the barbering business formerly owned by W. H. Huck, and will continue the business.

First-class workmanship
Guaranteed.
MILDMAY, - ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

Graduate of the Toronto Medical College.
Special work on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office and Residence—Ester Street.

R. E. CLAPP, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of the College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Elora 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 and Residence—Opposite Banking Bank.
MILDMAY.

Notice
Our Object is to do
Business With You.

Every department is now packed with new Goods, and we are ready for Spring Business. These Goods we all bought at very advantageous prices, and we are in a position to save you money in your Spring Buying.

The Very Latest in Millinery
ALSO

In Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Muslins, Gingham, Prints, Sateens, Table Linens, Shirts, Tickers, Tweeds and Ready made Clothing.

Call and get prices and be convinced that this is the store to do your buying.

We can save you 20 per cent on Grey Cottons, being, we had a large stock on hand before the advance.

A First Class Dress Maker Over Our Store.

WOOD AND FARM PRODUCE TAKEN.

JOHN SPAHR.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Wheat per bu.	90 to 90
Oats	30 to 31
Peas	56 to 56
Barley	40 to 40
Smoked meat per lb, sides	9 to 9
" " sholders	8 to 8
" " hams	10 to 10
Eggs per doz.	18 to 18
Butter per lb.	12 to 12
Dried apples	4 cents per lb

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PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We have fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

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Office: New York Life Bldg., Montreal
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DR. L. DOERING,
DENTIST, MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened up Dental Parlors in Curie's Block, Mildmay. Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayton every first and third Saturday of each month.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

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

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Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Science, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc., F. G. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

OFFICE: NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL, CAN. ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Gazette

MILDMAY, ONT.

The Gazette is a splendid advertising medium. If you have lost or found anything, or have anything for sale, insert it in the Gazette.

We do all kinds of Job Work Neatly, Promptly and at Moderate Prices.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing. Now is the time to subscribe. We club with all the leading journals.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Atunn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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From 4% up
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Township Clerk's Office

PLETSCH'S SHOP



SINGLE HARNESS
DOUBLE HARNESS
Call and see our Collars
Sweatpads, Trunks &
Valises, Rubber Rugs,
and Plough Harness.

Give us a Call.
★
HARNESS OIL FOR SALE.
REPAIRING
PROMPTLY
DONE.

H. W. PLETSCH

SCHOOL OF SELF-DEFENCE

AND ALSO FOR DETECTIVES, JUGGLERS AND OTHERS.

Prof. Tomlinson instructs His Pupils in all Sorts of House-wifely Duties.

All good citizens will rejoice to learn that a new and efficacious method of abolishing those parts of the streets, known as Hooligans, has been discovered and put into practical application by a French gentleman named M. Pierre Vigny.

Some years ago the idea occurred to M. Vigny, who, it may be mentioned, has been fencing master to a French crack cavalry regiment, that it would be possible to discover a system by which people could guard themselves against the cowardly methods of assault practised by the blackguards of the streets. M. Vigny accordingly purchased a stout walking-stick, and, armed with it, proceeded to study the methods of Hooligans in the slums of London and Liverpool.

When he acquired first-hand knowledge of their ways, he repaired to Paris, where he sought wisdom from the Thugs and Apaches, ruffians who assault pedestrians with sand-bags and life-preservers, and then, for the purpose of finishing his education, he spent some considerable time amongst the ruffians of Rome and Naples, who are proficient in the use of the murderous stiletto, and completed his curriculum in the Bowery of New York and the slums of Chicago.

He thus became conversant with every device of the street ruffian, and, what is of more importance, he discovered how to protect himself effectively from every weapon, with the exception of firearms, they use, including loaded belts, sand-bags, hudgeons, knives, and daggers, with the instrumentality of a

HUMBLE WALKING-STICK!

For the purpose of imparting this art he has established a "School of Self-Defence" in a street near Oxford Street, London, which is largely patronised by young aristocrats, city men, actors, and others, whose pursuits necessitate their being out late. Ladies also receive instruction at this unique school in large numbers, and M. Vigny maintains that anyone who has mastered the system of self-defence with a walking-stick or umbrella, which he has inaugurated, is a match for, at least, half a dozen street ruffians armed with belts or knives.

The newly-wedded men who discover that the pastry made by their better halves is more substantial than digestible, and that their collars and cuffs lack lustre will be delighted to hear that a "School for Wives" exists at Chelsea, which is presided over by Professor Tomlinson, who instructs his pupils in all sorts of housewifely duties, from clear starching to the higher flights of domestic economy. Large numbers of married and single ladies attend this school for the purpose of becoming proficient in various domestic arts, and lectures followed by practical demonstrations are given on every imaginable subject connected with the household.

Ghent and St. Petersburg boast of unique schools for detectives and policemen. Ghent's police force employs large numbers of dogs to patrol the streets at night and these animals are taught to obey the command of any man in uniform and to follow any person, and if necessary fly at him, when instructed by the gendarme.

RUSSIAN POLICEMEN

are taught everything that is likely to be useful to them in the course of their duties at an academy at St. Petersburg. The students are taught the gentle arts of burbling and pocket-picking, and they are made proficient in the methods of all sorts of criminals, as the authorities hold that they can only become efficient policemen through mastering the devices of thieves. The more advanced pupils are instructed in shadowing suspected persons, and imaginary crimes are committed, and prizes given to those who solve them by deduction.

One of the most interesting schools in London to visit is that for acrobats and "strong" men at Kennington. There you will see pupils instructed in the art of throwing dough, the somersaults and weight lifting. Juggling is also embraced in the curriculum, and the initial efforts of would-be-jugglers to perform tricks with eggs and plates are both interesting and amusing.

Very few are aware that several schools for barbers and three finishing academies for hairdressers exist in London. At the hairdressers' academies courses of instructions are given by competent professors in the intricate art of the coiffure, and elaborate styles of hairdresses are constructed on models selected for their profession from historical pictures and engravings. The West End Hairdressers' Academy, it may be mentioned, has some six hundred scholars, and twelve models are constantly employed.

Despite the vigilance of the police quite a number of schools for the training of young criminals exist, unfortunately, in England. One of these was recently discovered in Bethnal Green, which was conducted by an alien of an unsavory but familiar type.

THE MOST FAMOUS SCHOOL for young pickpockets, however, suppressed in recent years, was the one kept by the woman known as "The

FOUND WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR

A COMPLETE CURE FOR BLADDER TROUBLES IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

James Atwell Tried Other Medicines and Bandages, but they Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Didn't.

Campbellford, Ont., May 22—(Special)—"I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble for years. I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me."

This is the statement of James Atwell of this place, and all his neighbors know it to be true. Speaking further of his cure Mr. Atwell says:—"For five months of the time the pains in my bladder were very severe and in passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes."

"I used other pills and got no relief. I used a bandage and got no relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely and permanently."

All bladder diseases are caused by disordered kidneys. There is just one natural way to cure them—by curing the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Queen of the Forties," who at one time sat to the late Sir Frederick Leighton as model for several of his famous pictures. She instructed a number of boys and girls in pocket-picking, and lived in considerable affluence from the proceeds of her pupils' dishonesty, whom, it is only fair to state, she treated with great kindness, so far as their physical well-being was concerned, until she was discovered and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

The most extraordinary school, however, that exists in the Metropolitan is the Japanese School of Self-Defence, where Ju-Jit-Su, or "Weakness against Strength," is taught by Professor Vyenishi. Ju-Jit-Su is a system based on a profound knowledge of anatomy and dynamics, and anyone who is proficient in this curious method can overthrow an adversary who is three times as strong. President Roosevelt is an adept at Ju-Jit-Su, and quite a large number of officers in the British Army are practising this system.

It is said that no strong man or athlete has ever succeeded in defeating a Ju-Jit-Su player, and certainly none of the famous wrestlers at present before the public have ever accepted the challenges of the Japanese champions who are performing in England.—Pearson's Weekly.

MORE USEFUL.

At a certain school a boy was regularly absent during the hour in which Latin was taught, and the teacher called upon the boy's father, at whose instructions it had been learnt the lad kept away. The teacher asked for an explanation, and the father said, "It is all right. During the Latin hour I am teaching Jimmy something that he will find far more useful than Latin in his progress through life." The teacher was interested, and asked what what this subject might be. The father replied, "I am teaching my son how to shave without a looking-glass."

She—"Your little wife made that cake with her own dear little hands?" He—"Well, now, if my little wife will cut that cake with her own dear little mouth I will be satisfied."

DESPONDENT WOMEN.

Find New Health in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A few years ago Mrs. James R. Stuart, of Thorold, Ont., who is well known to most of the residents of that town, found her health severely shattered as the result of an attack of anaemia. As told practically in her own words, Mrs. Stuart says: "My blood was turned almost to water; I suffered from nerve-racking headaches, and the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate so violently as to render me almost breathless. I wasted away in flesh and often was so weak that I could not walk about. I was under the care of a good doctor, but as I was not getting better, I grew melancholy and despondent, and felt I was becoming a hopeless invalid. At this stage I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them, thinking it would be a miracle if they ever helped me. To my great gratification when I had been using the pills less than a month I found my health improving. I used about a dozen boxes in all and found myself enjoying once more the blessing of good health. I had been reduced to almost a skeleton in appearance, and while taking the pills gained over twenty pounds in weight. I gratefully recommend the pills to other 'ailing women.'"

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic known to medical science. Through their use pale cheeks are made rosy, dull eyes made bright, and thin wasted figures made plump. Every dose makes new, rich red blood that drives out disease and strengthens every organ in the body. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post-paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

A MUTUAL MISTAKE.

Two ladies stood on the doorstep of a friend's house waiting for admission, and they became very impatient at the delay.

"It's very odd to be kept waiting at Mrs. Darley's," said one. "The door is usually opened so promptly."

"So it is. I'm getting very tired."

"I wonder if there is absolutely no one in the house?"

"Of course there are people in. We'll ring again."

"You rang before, didn't you?"

"Why, no. I thought you rang?"

"Well, I was sure you rang. How ridiculous!"

"Yes, isn't it?"

Then one of them rang, and the door was opened.

Beware of Ointments for Calarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

"Pa, have you seen Harold since you told me he was too poor to think of marrying me?"

"Yes, I ran across him at the club last evening. We got into conversation, and he struck me—"

"Struck you? Ch, papa!"

"Struck me as quite an agreeable young man. I understand his uncle has left him a hundred thousand dollars."

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Price: S. C. WELLS & Co. 304 25c. 50c. 1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

1-28

The Cook—"Would ye mind giving me a recommendation, ma'am?" The Mistress—"Why, you have only just come." "But ye may not want to give me wan when I am leaving."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Bookseller—"Now this, madam, is the most popular book of the day; everybody is reading it." Mrs. Nutt—"I don't want nothin' that everybody reads. Show me something more exclusive."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"There's one thing that I can say about my daughter," said Mrs. Hawkins. "She has a fine disposition."

"Have you known her to meet any severe tests?" "Yes, the way she can sit down and listen to herself playing the piano shows that she must have extraordinary patience."

Rheumatism—What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90

AN ISLAND OF BLACK CATS.

One of the queerest corners of the earth is Chatham Island, off the coast of Ecuador. This island lies six hundred miles west of Guayaquil, and the equator runs directly through it. Captain Reinman, who sent to the Galapagos group of islands to inquire into the proper grounding of a deep-sea cable, stopped at Chatham Island, and says it abounds in cats, every one of which is black. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs instead of rats and mice. Other animals found on this island are horses, cattle, dogs, goats and chickens, all of which are perfectly wild.

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third; good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Clara—"Pa, that nice young fellow Mr. Reed, is awfully fond of kissing." Pa—"How do you know that, you good-for-nothing girl?" Clara—"I had it from his own lips, pa."

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22-04

"Life to me," said the very young man, "was but a desert until I met you." "Ah, that's why you dance like a camel," said his fair partner in the waltz.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: "One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gambie joint, and saved a horse worth \$140.00."

Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet. had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Wife—"Nearly time to start house cleaning." Husband—"What a nuisance! Let it go this year, can't you?" "Impossible." "Well, I'll tell you how to arrange it. Don't do any cleaning—we'll move."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Lawyer—"What was the thing that led to your financial downfall? You seemed to be doing a good business." Bankrupt—"I was; but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing."

Eighty Years Old—Catarrh Fifty Years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says:—"I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—89

CAN YOU NAME HIM?

There is a man in our town who thinks he's wondrous wise, and when there is an argument, he's right there to advise. But when there's labor to be done, this man with smile so bland, looks wiser yet and shakes his head—he never lends a hand.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"You used to sing 'Every morn I send you violets' before we were married," said Juliet, with a sigh. "Yes," answered Romeo; "but my devotion has now taken a more practical form. Every month I pay the meat bill!"

IT MEANS OSTRACISM.

Foul Breath Disgusting Discharges, Due to Catarrh. Make thousands of People Objects of Aversion. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder Relieves in 10 minutes.

Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking and drooping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured." 30

Use Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure for heart stomach and nerves.

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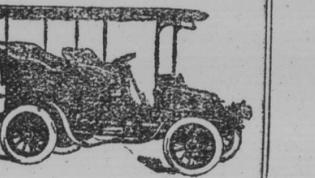


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ISSUE NO. 21-04.

RUSSIANS NOT DISMAYED

They Say Port Arthur is Provisioned for Nine Months.

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JAPS DRIVEN BACK.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, who has just arrived at Chefoo, from Port Arthur, which place he left Thursday, says that although 25,000 Japanese have landed north of Port Arthur the garrison there is not dismayed. The place is provisioned for nine months. The garrison numbers 15,000 men, exclusive of 30,000 Chinese coolies. The correspondent denies that Admiral Togo's bombardments were effective. He says that not a single gun was disabled. The populated parts of the city were slightly damaged but the arsenals and dockyards were not injured. The Rotvizan is permanently disabled. The Askold has been docked, and is being repaired. The other ships are not injured. The warships are able to get to sea as the channel has been cleared. Two cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers steamed outside last Sunday.

The garrison holds all the good positions within 20 miles of the fortress. A battalion of Japanese advanced last Sunday from Kin-Chau Bay. They were met with artillery fire, which was followed by a charge of the Cossacks. The Japanese retreated, leaving eighty-five dead on the ground.

JAPS ENTERED DALNY.

The Chicago Daily News publishes the following from its Chefoo correspondent:—

"When the Daily News despatch boat Fawn arrived off Dalny early yesterday a heavy bombardment was in progress. As the channel was thickly mined by the Russians, and the Japanese Admiral Kataoka had issued strict orders that non-combatant boats were to be excluded, it was impossible to get within the roadstead. Hence an accurate report of the proceedings is impossible. "So far as it was possible to ascertain, the armored cruiser Yakumo, four other cruisers, one gunboat, and one battleship, having cleared the channel, entered the harbor shortly after daylight and began a heavy fire, which was still in progress at noon.

"It is estimated that 20,000 Japanese troops are investing the town, and there is every reason to believe that they delivered the assault that afternoon, and are now in possession of the city.

"It is estimated that the landing of the second army was completed on Friday at Pitsewo. There are now 50,000 Japanese troops on the peninsula."

RUSSIANS OUTNUMBERED.

Gen. Kuroki, commander of the first Japanese army corps, reports the occupation of Kaun-Tien-Cheng, sixty miles north-east of Feng-Wang-Cheng, on May 7. Seiyun, sixty miles east of Liao-Yang, was occupied Thursday, while the rumor that Siuyen was occupied after an engagement leads to the deduction that the Japanese plan is to mask Port Arthur with a relatively small force, and to endeavor to envelop and destroy Gen. Kouropatkin's force before it can be organized and reinforced. The St. Petersburg estimate of the number of Japanese actually landed is taken as probably near the truth, that is, eight divisions of 23,000 men each. There may be more, but the available statistics show even as matters stand that the Russian field force is inferior to the armies advancing against it.

The Times estimates that Gen. Kouropatkin has more than 100,000 men and 256 guns, apart from his heavy guns, to defend 100 miles of front from New-Chwang to Mukden. These are drawn up parallel to his line of communications, and there is only a single line of retreat.

JAPS CLOSING IN.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Shan-Hai-Kwan says that bandits are gradually approaching New-Chwang. For three nights in succession there has been sharp fighting with them, and a number of the marauders have been killed. The evacuation of New-Chwang by the Russians is almost completed. Only a small force remains in the fort. Communication with Port Arthur has not been restored. The Chinese state that the Japanese are closing in on all sides of New-Chwang.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED.

The Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was destroyed while removing mines from Kerr Bay, north of Talienwan (Port Dalny) on Thursday. Seven men were killed and seven were wounded. This is the first warship lost in the war.

The torpedo boat was lost during bombardments and surges at Talienwan. It was destroyed by Admiral's third division arrived at morning, and at Tsukushima, they were while

a flotilla of torpedo boats swept the harbor of mines. A second flotilla of torpedo boats, which had been engaged in guarding Port Arthur the previous night, joined the squadron and began the work of surveying the harbor. The Miyako discovered a company of Russian infantry with a detachment of cavalry on shore and dispersed them. The survey was completed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Two torpedo boats that were reconnoitring and removing mines on the west shore of Kerr Bay discovered a telegraph line running along the Takushan Peninsula. In order to destroy it, Lieut. Hotta and four sailors landed and scaled the heights under the protection of the guns of the torpedo boats, and cut the line.

The Japanese vessels then discovered three bodies of Russian troops, one large and two small ones, whereupon the squadron advanced close to the shore and shelled them.

The Miyako, which was reconnoitring in Neep Bay, discovered a Russian guard post on a mountain to the northwest of Robinson promontory, and destroyed it.

A Russian force, estimated at ten companies, took refuge behind an eminence, but it was dispersed by the Japanese. Torpedo boats Nos. 48 and 49 discovered a large mine in Kerr Bay. The various attempts to blow it up failed and it suddenly exploded itself, cutting No. 48 in two. The torpedo boat sank in seven minutes. The squadron hurried boats to the rescue and picked up the wounded. Three other mines were discovered and exploded. The squadron completed its operations at 6 o'clock in the evening, and returned to its base.

30,000 AT PORT ARTHUR.

The presence of Gen. Pock at Port Arthur, which was announced in Wednesday's St. Petersburg despatches, was not previously known here. It possibly indicates that the garrison is far stronger than the Russians have admitted.

Gen. Pock commands the Fourth Siberian Rifles, numbering 10,000 men. If these troops are at Port Arthur, the garrison probably numbers 30,000. Such a large force will render the investment of the place very difficult unless the Japanese are able to concentrate three times that number.

The rumors that the Japanese have cut off Port Arthur's water supply is ridiculed. The chief supply is obtained by condensing sea water. Only the Chinese residents use wells.

JAPS PUSHING CAMPAIGN.

Much uncertainty exists at St. Petersburg as to exactly what is occurring at the theatre of war, as much in regard to the Russian movements as to those of the enemy. Gen. Kouropatkin's plans are most carefully guarded. Although he is believed to be concentrating troops near Liao-Yang, very little actual information on the subject is obtainable. The general impression, however, is that heavy fighting will occur within a fortnight.

Advices received by the general staff indicate that the Japanese are pushing the campaign in Southern Manchuria with great energy. The rainy season, which will render the roads almost impassable, begins in six weeks, and the latest belief here is that the enemy hopes to make his position secure by a decisive engagement before the rains set in. The army organ believes that at least eight divisions of the enemy, not counting 20,000 men in the lower part of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, are in Southern Manchuria. As to the force advancing along the littoral from the Yalu, where it is believed another army has landed, information is very incomplete.

The three divisions of Gen. Kuroki's army separated at Feng-Wang-Cheng. According to the reports of the Russian scouts, 10,000 infantry with 40 guns and 1,500 cavalry, moved north to Samatzy (Sai-Ma-Ki) whence they could strike either Mukden or Liao-Yang. The flank of this force is protected by a battalion of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a mountain battery at Kuang-Chan-Siang. A division of Japanese Guards proceeded west to Hai-Cheng and 10,000 infantry, with fifty guns, mostly mountain pieces, moved south-west toward Kal-Ping and reached the Slidzaypu ford of the Ta-Yang River Tuesday, leaving on Wednesday for Suyan-Chou. How many reserves came up behind them on the Feng-Wang-Cheng road is not known.

All of these forces, at the rate of traveling, are due at their destinations Sunday or Monday. The Russians are in the dark as to the place where to await the Japanese attack. It is considered possible that the northern force will be heavily reinforced, and that a simultaneous attack of the southern force will clear the road to New-Chwang and permit

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