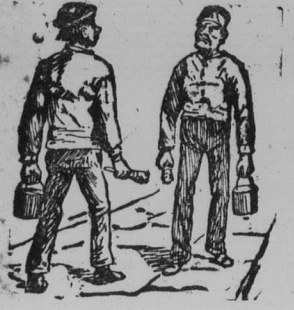


The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY JULY 20, 1899

No. 27



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Screen Doors & Windows . . .

At the Very Lowest Prices

We have on hand several makes Canadian and American wheels which will be sold cheap.

C. Liesemer.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$2,603,000.

Merchants - Bank OF CANADA

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

Drafts Issued on all points in Canada.

Savings Bank Department. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

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

OTTO E. KLEIN, Barrister, Solicitor etc.

MONEY to loan at lowest current rates Accounts collected Office: Over Merchants' Bank WALKERTON ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D. Physician and Surgeon.

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, 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: Front rooms over Moyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite Skating Rink. MILDMAY.

DR. J. J. WISSER, DENTIST, WALKERTON.

HONOR Graduate Department of Dentistry, Toronto University; Graduate Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will be at the Commercial Hotel, Walkertown, every Thursday. Prices moderate, and all work guaranteed Satisfactory.

C. H. LOUNT, L. D. S., D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.

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

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

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 Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HALF BOOK OF PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Sherwin-Williams Paint . . .

Guaranteed to cover 20% more than pure white lead or Linseed Oil.

Hardware of all kinds

James Johnston

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

MILDMAY, - ONT.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fall wheat per bu.	66 to 66
Oats.	28 to 28
Peas.	50 to 50
Barley	35 to 35
Potatoes per bushel.	50 to 60
Smoked meat per lb, sides	9 to 9
" " shoulders	8 to 8
" " hams	16 to 10
Eggs per doz.	11 to 11
Butter per lb.	12 to 12
Dried apples	5 cents per lb.

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat.	66 66 bus
Peas	50 to 50
Oats	28 to 28
Flour, Manitoba.	\$2 25 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1.	\$1 90
Family flour, No. 2.	\$1 30
Low Grade.	1 00
Bran.	.70c
Shorts.	.80c
Screenings	.70c
Oat Chop.	.95 to \$1.00
Corn chop.	.85 to .90
Pea Chop.	\$1.00 to 1.05
Cracked Wheat.	\$1 90
Graham Flour	\$1 90
Ferina.	\$2 25

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- Mary Hunter, 2nd Brant 554
- Erbrook Norich, Walkerton 552
- Harvey Jasper, Mildmay 552
- Norma Watson, Eden Grove 551
- George Ruhl, Walkerton 549
- Alfred Schnurr, Walkerton Sep. 546

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- Elizabeth Halliday, " 677
- Druscilla Washburn, " 677
- George McEwen, " 677
- Ada Wallace, " 675
- James Armer, " 669
- Christena Stanley, " 656
- Lauratte Hammel, 6 Eld. Sull. 639
- Fred Mielhausen, Elmwood 607
- Wesley Perschbacher, Chesley 585
- Lizzie Smart, 2nd Elderslie 584
- Norman Halliday, Chesley 572
- Clara Shaw, 11 Elderslie 572
- Edith Williams, Chesley 572
- David Thomson, 6 Eld. Sull. 565
- Myrtle Johnson, Chesley, 558
- James Ferguson, " 555

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- Ethel Glover, Tara 685
- Jennie Neil, Invermay 638
- Irwin Dalzarno, Tara 624
- Kate Potts, " 616
- Ethelyn Tobey, " 596
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News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

The C.P.R. will build a combined hotel and station with offices at Winnipeg.

Over 100 new locomotives may be shortly ordered for the Intercolonial railroad.

A Belgium company is considering the establishment of a glass factory at Chatham.

E. B. Wingate has been elected city engineer of Hamilton, after an exciting campaign.

Burglaries are common in various parts of the Province of Ontario, presumably by tramps.

The Bell Organ & Piano Company, Guelph, have received an order for 800 organs from England.

At Vancouver robbers broke into St. James Church and stole the communion plate on Tuesday.

The manager of the Ogilvie Mills, Winnipeg, predicts 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for Manitoba this season.

The customs returns show an increase of nearly three and a half millions for the year ending June 30.

The Independent Order of the Sons of Abraham at Montreal are taking up subscriptions for a Dreyfus fund.

George M. Dalglish and David Hopkins of Ottawa, who left for the Yukon last October, have not since been heard from.

Ratepayers of Dunnville, Ont., have voted in favour of spending \$16,000 in a water filter and granolithic walks.

Diphtheria has broken out in the Boys Home at Hamilton, and five of the inmates are now in the City Hospital.

Dr. William M. Paton, of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, has been appointed instructor of Biblical literature in Yale University.

Mr. George O'Keefe, formerly member of the Legislature for Ottawa, has been appointed Police Magistrate of Ottawa, in the room of Mr. Ogara, lately deceased.

Ald. Nelligan, of Hamilton, says an attempt was made to bribe him for his vote in connection with the appointment of a city engineer. An information will be laid.

The body of Mr. Alex. Taylor of Winnipeg was found in the Red River. He disappeared on Monday night, and is supposed to have committed suicide owing to business troubles.

A. R. Hill, an old man, who, after living from hand to mouth in Vancouver, was killed by a street car, claimed to be heir to Lord Armstrong, the famous gunmaker.

The East End Incline Railway and about 40 acres of land adjoining it on the mountain top at Hamilton, will be sold by auction on July 14 to satisfy creditors who hold mortgages.

At a meeting of fruit growers from the Stoney Creek district on Monday, the Government was strongly urged to take action without delay with a view to the stamping out of the San Jose scale.

The charge of keeping a gambling club, made against the St. Jean Baptiste Club, will likely fall through, as all the chips and the marked cards and other articles which were seized have been stolen from the court house at Montreal.

A United States syndicate, with a capital of \$10,000,000, connected with the \$50,000,000 pulp trust, has bought timber limits aggregating \$1,850,000 near Gaspe and Quebec, and will build two mills, to cost a million each.

A considerable reduction in freight rates from Fort William to Brandon and Winnipeg is announced by the C. P.R. There is a reduction of 14 cents per 100 to Brandon and 11 1/2 cents to Winnipeg from Fort William also a reduction of nearly 40 per cent. in local freight rates from Winnipeg to local points in the West.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Arthur Tennyson, younger brother of the poet, is dead.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sailed from London for Cape Town.

The House of Lords Monday defeated the bill legalizing the election of fifteen persons are reported to have been drowned in a boating accident. It occurred at Jwileh, Carnarvonshire.

women as councillors and aldermen. Admiral Sir Wyndham Hornby, K.C.B., retired, died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon while presiding at a company meeting.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Tuesday, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped the bill providing for the federation of the Australian commonwealth would be introduced next session.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday laid the foundation stone of the new Postoffice Savings Bank at Kensington. It was stated that the working classes of Great Britain have balances in the bank amounting to £123,000,000.

General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Governor-General of the Sudan has received £1,640 from the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, on behalf of the Canadians, for the endowment fund of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

The London correspondents of the leading New York papers in their cable letters on the situation in the Transvaal seem to hold the opinion that unless President Kruger makes substantial concessions to the Uitlanders the eventuality of war is very probable. Five hundred British troops, it is said, were sent to South Africa on Saturday.

The Duke of Norfolk presided at a meeting of the Catholic Union Society of Great Britain, held Tuesday in London. All the Catholic nobility of London were present. A letter was

read from Cardinal Vaughan expressing gratification with the attitude of the British Government towards Catholics and referring to the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died on Friday night.

Santiago has had 14 new cases of yellow fever in the past two days.

The Great Lakes Towing Company has been organized at Cleveland, O., with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

The United States Government balance sheet shows a deficit of nearly \$89,000,000 for the year closed on June 30.

The feeling that the war in the Philippines is a useless and most unpromising venture is rapidly growing.

Mrs. Ramsay, who murdered her husband because he snored, has been "officially" declared insane at New York.

During a fight between striking miners and negroes near Carbonade, Ill., the negroes burned Union City, where the miners lived.

The strike in the Chicago stock yards continues in several branches, though the unskilled stockmen succeeded in getting their demands.

The Michigan Central freight house at Toledo was on Monday destroyed by fire, besides 100 loaded cars, the total loss amounting to over \$300,000.

Louis Bush of New York is in jail at Detroit on a charge of smuggling from Canada \$20,000 worth of diamonds that were found in his possession.

Miss Frank Floremen, of Black Hills, S. D., has discovered what Atlin mining men believe will become the greatest quartz mine in Alaska and British Columbia.

There is no foundation for the report that the Transvaal has placed an order with an Ordnance firm in the United States for ten field batteries of six guns each.

A strike was inaugurated at the Homestead, Pa., steel works, on Saturday, which may rival the famous battle between capital and labor which was fought there seven years ago.

The New York Sun has been condemned to pay Wm. L. Moore \$65,000 for the loss of the yacht Kanaptha off the Cuban coast last September while used by the Sun as a despatch boat.

The pressure for soldiers for the Philippines has reached such a point that the American regular army will have to be supplemented by 10,000 volunteers of the force authorized by the last Congress.

The steamer Margaret Olwill, owned by W. P. Smith of Cleveland, went down in the storm on Lake Erie. Nine people were lost, including Capt. John Brown, his wife and son and Miss Baldwin, a passenger.

GENERAL.

Troops are defending non-union men in the strike at the Bochum coal mines, Germany.

At Rennes, France, it is stated that the acquittal of Dreyfus is far from being a certainty.

Rigo, the famous gipsy, the husband of the Countess de Chimay, is not dead, as was reported.

The Vatican party has a majority in the Rome municipal elections, first time in 29 years.

A meeting of 4,000 persons in Cape Town has endorsed Sir Alfred Milner's attitude towards the Transvaal.

A riot occurred on Monday at Saragossa, Spain, the mob trying to burn down the convent of the Jesuits.

The Orange Free State is trying to effect a compromise between the British Government and the Transvaal.

An armed mob has burned the foreign Customs and Consulate offices at Meng-Tsu, Province of Yang-Nan.

The Cubans are said to be clamoring for independence, while the better class of Havana favor annexation.

Gen. Otts has decided to open to trade a large number of Philippine ports which have been closed since the outbreak.

Serious strike riots, resulting in the killing of three strikers and the wounding of many others by soldiers, have occurred in Bochum, Germany.

There are fears that the decree of the King of Italy, empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings, etc., may lead to a Cabinet crisis.

Two Bavarian officers, Baron Bounet and Baron Godin, were killed on Tuesday, while attempting to ascend the Ackerlspitze, in the Tyrol Alps.

A court at Paris has given a verdict of \$20,000 to Madame Resal against the owners of the French steamer La Bourgogne, sunk in collision off Nova Scotia, for the loss of her husband.

The Wong Tze customs house, in the Meng Tze Province of Yun Nan, China, which was in charge of Americans, is said to have been wrecked in an anti-foreign riot.

On Monday the German delegates at the Peace Conference declared that Germany could not enter into any engagement not to increase her naval and military effectiveness.

Ammeghian, one of the young Turks party at The Hague, being examined in a libel suit brought by the Ottoman delegation, admitted having said that the Sultan called himself the father of the people, but that it was as Sultans eating his own children. He admitted saying that the Sultan permitted the Armenian murders, but stated that his attacks were directed against the Turkish Government.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

The bill to amend the Railway Act was taken up in the Railway Committee. The Minister of Railways explained the purpose of the bill at length. He said that the first clause made provision for a number of requirements that the committee had been in the habit of inserting in each railway bill that came before it. They were designed to protect the public, and had relation especially to the construction and operation of telegraph and telephone lines. Another clause incorporated in a general provision the usual regulations respecting the construction and operation of bridges. A further provision gave additional protection to railways in the interest of public safety. It provided a penalty not exceeding \$50 or two months' imprisonment for any injury to notices or other railway property. The same penalty is provided for anyone who enters upon a train with intent fraudulently to be carried without paying fare. A new provision was one giving the Railway Committee of the Privy Council authority to require the erection of a station at any point it deemed proper. Mr. Blair argued that experience showed the desirability of this provision, in order that railways might not be allowed to hold up towns by locating stations too far away from them. The final clause of the bill gave the Railway Committee power to frame rules to apply to all railways in the Dominion. This was the result of complaints of railway employees. There were many reasons why there should be uniformity with regard to operating rules. Uniformity would afford additional protection in the operation of railways, and would do away with the difficulty of employees of one getting employment on another.

COST OF THE PLEBISCITE.

The Prime Minister stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Foster, that the cost of the prohibition plebiscite up to June 23, 1899, has been \$122,541, and about thousand dollars extra will meet all outstanding liabilities.

MONTREAL POSTMASTERSHIP.

In reply to a question by Mr. Quinn, the Prime Minister stated that the vacant postmastership of Montreal will not be filled till the present investigation has been concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STATUTES.

Lieut.-Col. Prior directed the attention of the government to the fact that fourteen statutes passed by the British Columbia Legislature on Feb. 27 last contain a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese and Japanese. He desired information as to whether these will be disallowed. The Prime Minister replied that the matter was under the consideration of the Department of Justice.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

In the course of a reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, the Minister of Militia, stated that 11,578 applications have been received for the Canadian general service medal, of which number 7,291 have been passed upon, and 161 decisions reserved pending the receipt of additional information. Four hundred and forty-one applications have come in within a few days, and with the exception of these all have been classified and arranged for investigation. The question of how the distribution will take place, and where, has yet to be decided upon.

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES.

The House went into committee on Mr. Richardson's bill providing for the attachment of the salaries of public officers and employees of the government. The bill enacted that "in future all money and salaries due by the Government of Canada to any public officer or other person in the employ of the said government shall be liable to be seized by way of attachment in each and every of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada in such proportion as may be determined by the laws in force in such provinces. It is further laid down that a copy of the writ of attachment shall be served on the head of the debtor's department who shall make a sworn declaration to the sheriff of the amount due or to become due to the employee. The salary shall then be seized in the proportion allowed by the provincial laws and the amount deducted by the government. Regulations may be made by the governor-in-council for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, and an amount of not more than ten per cent. of the monthly salary may be deducted to cover the expenses and costs incurred by the government."

The discussion of the measure was very full and lasted for more than two hours. Those who supported the proposed legislation included Messrs. Richardson, Bell, P. E. I., McMullen, North Wellington, and Fortin. Laval, took the ground that the warrant is ample for wiping out the special privilege which now appertains to civil servants of immunity from all liability to pay their debts. The government was represented by Sir Louis Davies, who urged several objections to the measure. He did not believe the legislation would be constitutional. He wanted to see the evil minimized. The vote was taken and resulted in 26 for and 17 against.

DRY DOCKS SUBSIDIES.

The Minister of Finance has given notice of a resolution declaring expedient that the law governing the encouragement of the construction of dry docks shall be amended so as to provide for granting subsidies not exceeding two percent per annum of the cost of dry docks for twenty years,

and not to exceed in any case \$20,000 per annum. The law as it now stands authorizes payments up to \$10,000 and the amendment will meet the case of the St. John drydock scheme promoted by ex-Mayor Robertson of that city. It is also the intention of the government to provide that a subsidy up to \$10,000 a year may be granted toward the improvement of any existing dock.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that his attention had been called to newspaper reports that the bubonic plague had reached Honolulu, and instructions had been given by Dr. Montizambert, Director-General of Quarantine, to prevent the landing of any cases in Canada.

HANDLING THE LATE MAIL.

Mr. Mulock explained, in answer to Mr. Henderson, that the clause providing for handling late mail matter on payment of a fee would not interfere with the system now common in country towns, by which, after the bags are closed, the citizens hand letters to the mail carrier to be posted on the train.

SLEW HIS DRUNKEN BRIDE.

Double Tragedy Ends the Honeymoon of a U. S. Sailor.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—On the 29th ult., a double tragedy caused a sensation in Hong Kong, Andrew Marks, recently retired from the flagship Olympia, at Manila, shooting his bride of but six days and then turning the revolver upon himself. The unfortunate girl-wife had been Marie Terrade, a French-Egyptian, and the daughter of Crille Jolicarton Terrade, a prominent scientist of Bone, Algeria. The girl had inherited alcoholism, and was holding her appetite close in check when she met Marks in Manila, he having then recently left the navy and established a restaurant for European and American patronage. The girl, knowing her failing, went to Hong Kong, where Marks followed her, overcoming her objections and marrying her at St. Louis cathedral on May 22. The glass of wine at the wedding dinner did the fatal work, for, once started, the bride indulged heavily in liquor, finally assuring her husband that drinking was a disease with her, for which there was no cure.

"Oh, yes, there is," he is said to have replied, "and you will find it out."

A day or so after, just six days after the wedding, Marks, returning home at 11 a.m., found his bride inebriated, and shot her dead. Then he killed himself, and the terrible honeymoon was over.

TEN DAYS FOR MURDER.

End of a Remarkable Trial in New Brunswick.

A despatch from Fredericton, N. B., says:—At the trial of James Gover, who killed Wm. McLean, his wife's betrayer, the jury on Tuesday evening, after an hour's deliberation, reported that they had acquitted the accused on the charge of murder, but found him guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner's counsel appealed for clemency, stating that Gover's wife, who was filled with remorse, had mortgaged her home to furnish funds for the defence, and hoped to win her husband's pardon. Judge Van Wart, amid applause, in which the jurymen joined, sentenced Gover to ten days in goal. The trial was one of the most sensational that ever took place in New Brunswick.

ASSASSINATED THE MAYOR.

Disappointed Office-Seeker Kills Muskegon's Chief Magistrate.

A despatch from Muskegon, Mich., says:—Mayor James Balbirnie was assassinated at noon on Thursday by J. W. Tayer, a disappointed office-seeker. Tayer shot Mayor Balbirnie while the latter was standing in the doorway of his store. The ball entered his left breast. After the shooting Balbirnie turned and ran up stairs to his living rooms, and dropped in the hall. He expired 15 minutes later. Tayer swallowed some carbolic acid, and then turned the revolver upon himself and fired. The ball entered his left breast. He died at 1 o'clock.

INSISTS ON ARBITRATION.

Kruger Has Obtained Control of Import and Railway Lines.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the London Standard says:—"President Kruger, it is understood, here, persists in his demand for arbitration as an essential condition in any settlement. In the meantime the Transvaal continues buying provisions and war material; and it has arranged with the Netherlands Railway Company to have absolute control of the railway lines in the Orange Free State in the event of war." The despatch also says:—"It is persistently rumored here that Great Britain has acquired possession of Inyack Island, in the mouth of Delagoa bay."

BEAT ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

Clyde Shipbuilding Returns for the Half Year.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—"The Clyde shipbuilding returns for the half-year just ending beat all previous records. They show that 125 vessels were launched, representing an aggregate tonnage of 234,877. No fresh orders were placed this month, but there is six months' work at full time on hand."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, July 3.—We had again scarcely any perceptible change in the business condition of the market here to-day. A fair average run of stuff was received, and all the good cattle sold readily enough, but we had a rather large quantity of inferior cattle on hand, the demand for which was slow, and for this kind of stuff prices were off quite 20 to 30c per cwt.

In spite of the weakness reported from London and Liverpool yesterday, there was a fair trade done in shipping cattle at from \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt. and 10 to 15c more for selected lots. Light shippers are worth from \$4.30 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Any good to choice butcher cattle found a ready market at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt., and occasionally \$4.60 was paid; medium to good cattle fetched \$3.50 to \$3.75, but common stuff sold down as low as \$3 per cwt, and did not all sell.

Stockers were weak at from \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt.; the supply was by no means large.

Shipping bulls are worth from \$3.75 to \$4.15 per cwt.

Feeders and milk cows were not very active, with values, except for really choice stuff, inclined to be off.

There is a steady inquiry for more good veal calves.

We had a sufficient supply of sheep and lambs coming in, and prices kept steady. A few more choice lambs would have sold.

Over one thousand hogs were here, and trade was brisk at unchanged prices, but light and heavy hogs are likely to be lower if so many are sent in.

For "singers," scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., 5c per lb was paid; for light fat and heavy fat the price is 4-8c per lb.

Store hogs are not wanted.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt. . . \$4.25 \$5.00

Butcher, choice, do. . . 4.00 4.50

Butcher, med. to good. . . 3.50 3.75

Butcher, inferior. . . 3.00 3.40

Sheep and Lambs.

Ewes, per cwt. . . 3.15 3.50

Yearlings, per cwt. . . 4.00 4.00

Bucks, per cwt. . . 2.75 3.00

Spring lambs, each. . . 3.00 4.00

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each. . . 25.00 45.00

Calves, each. . . 2.00 6.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt. . . 4.75 5.00

Light hogs, per cwt. . . 4.25 4.87-1/2

Heavy hogs, per cwt. 4.25 4.87-1/2

The receipts at the Western cattle market last week were 3,501 cattle, 2,760 sheep and lambs, and 5,594 hogs. The weighing fees amounted to \$182.94.

Toledo, July 3.—Wheat—No. 2 cash and July, 76 1/8-; September, 78 1/8-.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2-; Oats—No. 2 mixed, 25 1/2-; Rye—No. 2, cash, 60c b.d. Cloverseed—Unchanged; p. lime, cash, new, \$3.95; October, \$4.65. Oil—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, July 3.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75 1/2-; No. 2 Northern, 74c; Rye—No. 1, 60c; Barley—No. 2, 43c; sample, 40 to 42 1/2-.

Duluth, July 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77 3/8-; July, 77 1/2-; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74 7/8-; July, 75c; September, 74 3/4-; No. 2 Northern, 73 3/8-; No. 3 spring, 67 7/8-.

STREET CARS COLLIDE.

Frightful Accident Occurs on a Pittsburg Street.

A despatch from Pittsburg says:—As a result of a street car collision on Sunday night on the road of the Monongahela Traction Company, two men are dead, five persons seriously injured, and ten others more or less hurt.

The accident happened on a steep grade near Highbridge. The two cars in collision were heavily loaded with passengers returning from Kenneywood park. The motorman stopped his car near the bottom of the hill to get a drink of water at a spring. He had hardly left his car when the electric current, for some reason as yet unexplained was shut off, leaving the car in darkness. Motorman Kirkland, with his car, followed shortly afterward, and as the foremost car was in darkness, it could not be seen until too late to check the speed. The rear car crashed into the other with terrific force, almost telescoping it.

KILLED THE CAPTAIN.

A British Cruiser Arrests the Crew of a French Vessel.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says that a story was current on Saturday that the British fishery protection Columbine had towed into St. Pierre a French bank fishing vessel, the crew of which had mutinied and killed the captain. It appears that the facts are that a disturbance occurred at St. Pierre last week on board the French fishing vessel Evangeline, in which the captain was stabbed to death. At the time this happened the warship Columbine was in St. Pierre.

The Columbine is now seeking for the French schooner Nouvelle Ecosse. This vessel was seized by the Newfoundland people for violation of the Salt Act and taken to Burin. From that port she put to sea sending the Newfoundland officer ashore in a boat. Her papers had been removed, and the vessel is now at sea without registration. She dare not enter a British port, and will probably not long escape the vigilance of the Newfoundland and British cruisers.

Diamond Cut Diamond OR, THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CHAPTER XXXV.—Continued.

That was the verdict that went forth and thus it was that the hand of God struck him down, and set her free from the unbearable yoke and burden of his conscious companionship. Rose need never be afraid of him any more. There was nothing to be done but to surround him with such care and attention as were necessary to secure his bodily comfort. A trained attendant was easily found. A few simple prescriptions as to diet and exercise learnt from the London physician who interested himself with more than ordinary kindness in the sad lot that lay before the beautiful woman who had sent for him, and then she turned her back for ever upon Longway Road, and the old garden, and the summer-house upon the wall, and went forth to seek a new home, humble in size and surroundings, and lying secluded and far away in the bosom of a green western English county.

Here she set up her household gods and began, or tried to begin, her life anew.

Martine and Jacques, of course, went with her, and her husband's attendant that was the whole of her retinue.

Her books had come with her in great wooden cases, and Martine and Jacques unpacked and dusted them carefully; but she had no heart to read, or even to arrange and sort her old friends. For a long time even they failed to console her. She was stricken, indeed, to the very heart.

Her charge was comfortably housed in two or three upper rooms, from which, save for a short daily walk, he never emerged, so that she lived practically alone. She strove to do her duty by him, visiting him at stated intervals, and struggling to overcome the strong loathing and disgust with which she regarded him. And in time the wretched man evinced a vague childish pleasure in her presence, which, so pitiful and tender is the heart of a true woman, was not without its corresponding effect upon her, and her resentment and hatred became at last merged in a feeling of pity and commiseration.

Then one day, the better part of Rose de Brefour arose within her once again and she was struck with shame that she had yielded so long to despair and inactivity.

The cultured mind could not slumber in its misery forever. The brilliant intellect, the keen, appreciative brain, fought their way instinctively out of the dark mists of suffering and sorrow, and came to the front once again. By her books she had rescued herself long ago from succumbing to the circumstances of her life, to her books she now turned again, and raised herself anew out of the abyss of paralyzed hopelessness into which her fresh troubles had dragged her down.

She set to work to sort and settle her library, and was surprised to discover at once how great was the pleasure she derived from the occupation. The very touch of the calf bindings of her old friends awoke keen tinglings of delight in her fingers, and the glimpse of parchment pages and rough-edged and brown-stained leaves caused her heart to throb with a long-forgotten joy.

Soon she lost herself and her identity once more in an existence of absorption and meditation, and all the great undying words that noble minds have bequeathed for ever to the world to which they had bid adieu became once again the very meat and drink of her existence.

There came a day, when Rose de Brefour, looking up thankfully to the winter heavens above her, could exclaim from her heart, with a smile of joy: "I thank God for the great good gift He has given to me—for the friends who never change or die, for the comfort that is never failing for the joy whose sources lie deeper and spring more unfailingly than any human happiness!"

And so, in her own way, she was at peace once more.

By degrees, too, the house she had come to live in grew more humanized and refined. She took some pains to beautify and adorn it and add to its scanty furniture, not because of any strange eyes that were likely to look upon it—for now, as in the past, only from a different cause she knew no one, and was not likely to receive visitors. It was simply and solely a love of beautiful and pleasing things that actuated her, a natural leaning towards all that is refined and gracious in the surroundings of life, that is doubtless an innate tendency in every highly cultivated mind.

So the little house, no longer bare and desolate as on that dreary night when, all unknown to her, Geoffrey had stood without, and looked through the uncurtained window, became, in a humble way, a reflection of her own orderly mind and a fitting background to her own beautiful self.

In fixing herself some fifteen miles north of Lillimster, Madame de Brefour had had no thought of bringing herself into contact with Geoffrey Dane, or with any of the past scenes of her life in Hillshire. She was not in fact, in the very least aware that the Hidden House had been purchased and restored and renovated by Matthew Dane, and presented by him as a wedding-gift to his nephew. She imagined that Geoffrey and his wife must be living in London, and nothing could be farther from her thoughts than she ran the remotest danger of meeting either of them.

As a matter of fact, she ran, in the ordinary course of events, no such danger at all; for a great spur of the Downs lay fixed between her house and Lillimster, and a road so bad and so stony would painfully over the hills so that direction that an effectual na-

tural barrier was raised between her and any frequent intercourse with the more civilized portion of the county. No common occurrence would have seemed to override this barrier. But one day, Fate or Providence, or whatever it is that has the ordering of the daily trivialities of our lives, interfered in an unexpected manner, and an event, unexciting in itself, but productive of unexpected results, was suffered to take place.

Martine, coming downstairs with a tray-full of glass and crockery, tripped against the carpet and fell. The tray was precipitated into the hall beneath, and every single thing that was upon it was smashed into atoms. The faithful old woman, to whom every item of Rose's possessions was precious as an inestimable treasure, ran weeping into her mistress's presence.

"Ah! what was to be done? She had broken—'Dieux des Dieux'—what had she not broken?—'des carafes! des tasses! des assiettes!' and, worse, 'calices'—all the china lamp which every always lit at Rose's elbow, had been reduced by her unlucky tumble into a very ruin!"

"Ah! malheureuse que je suis!" cried poor Martine, wringing her hands, with streaming eyes; "all these years and no such misfortune has ever happened until this accursed day!"

Rose endeavoured vainly to console her. Martine flung out her hands with a gesture of despair, and enumerated the list of casualties over again, ending with quite a desperate cry of "Et la lampe! la lampe!"

"I must go up and buy all, in London, to-morrow!"

"Nonsense, Martine! Your journey would cost more than all you have broken."

"I would pay myself!" cried Martine, striking her ample breast tragically with a couple of sharp, emphatic blows.

"Nonsense!" said her mistress again. "I tell you what we will do, you and I, Martine, we will have the pony-cart quite early to-morrow, so as to give the pony a rest, and take plenty of time, and we will drive into Lillimster and get all you have broken there." And so it was settled.

Mme. de Brefour—more for necessity's sake than for pleasure—had set up a little village cart and a strong hardy little pony, who could do a long day's work and be none the worse for it. Jacques, who was now butler, gardener and coachman combined looked after it and drove it daily into the nearest village to procure the necessities of life for the little household.

The following morning early, after breakfast, Rose and Martine started together on their expedition. Rose, with a list of things, which the approaching visit to a town and shops suggested to her, and Martine with a huge market basket, of French origin, in which to bring back the purchases.

And over the shoulder of the Downs, along a chalk-bespinkled steep and rutty road, their way led them in process of time straight down into the village of Coddisham.

Martine, elated by the unusual delight of a drive, and by the keen sunshiny air, discoursed, as was her habit, when alone with her mistress, in a free and untrammelled fashion.

"Ah! if it would only please Heaven to take that poor, Monsieur Leon to itself!" she began in that artless and outspoken manner, which she never took the trouble to repress. "then Madame might live in a town and marry again some rich and handsome Monsieur."

"Martine!" cried Rose, reprovingly, "how can you speak so of poor Monsieur Leon?"

"Ah! yes, I know, la malheureuse! Does anybody wish him to live, I should like to know? Not even you, mon ange, though you are so good and resigned to that which le bon Dieu orders. Even you would be glad if he were to die!"

"But it is wrong to speak of such a thing!"

"Mais pourquoi donc?—since we all think it, every hour of our lives. Oh! I do not think that the thoughts that are spoken are any more wicked than the thoughts that are thought," continued this philosopher of a modern school. "Moi, je n'y vois pas de différence! And if it was to make you happy after the trouble you have endured, why it might be almost a virtue to offer up daily prayers for it to come to pass. Only think, Madame, if you were able to marry again!"

Hush Martine, I am too old for such thoughts!"

"Ah! ah! when there was Monsieur Geoffrey. Ah, but he should have waited—celui-là!"

The flush of pain upon her mistress' face warned her that she was treading on dangerous ground. Madame de Brefour only said sadly:

"Dear Martine, you mean it kindly, but I am never likely to marry again—moreover, it is a sin to wish for the death of a fellow-creature, however sad may be his earthly conditions."

But Martine was an obstinate, old woman, and only tossed her chin defiantly. She refused to see any sin in wishing for the death of so unprofitable a person as Leon de Brefour.

"It is possible that he might serve some excellent purpose in Heaven," she muttered, "but upon this earth it is certain that there is no further use for him."

And then an exclamation from her mistress turned her thoughts from this theme, which for years past had presented a vista of fertile speculation to her mind. For the pony cart, after slowly toiling upwards for nearly an hour, was just rounding the shoulder of the Down.

A glorious scene opened out before them. A vast flat plain, reaching away for miles, lay spread like a map below. A plain swept by sunshine and shadow, and melting away into the tender indistinctness of the horizon, whilst close on either side the long range or round-topped hills swept back, curve beyond curve, like great billows of a giant ocean that have suddenly been stilled into immovable silence.

Immediately above them, a conical head, the landmark of the range, rose bare and bleak above its fellows, its brown face, scarred by the furrows of many water-courses and seared by the whirlwinds of a thousand storms. The day was fresh and sunny, and crisp, with a bit of frost in the air. The wind-blown clouds flung swift-changing shadows upon hill and plain, nestling lovingly in the great hollows of the Downs, or hurrying with lightning speed across their swelling bosoms.

The Downs were looking their best. How often, a year ago, had Rose lingered amongst them, and watched their varying loveliness, and watched their beauty as she watched them had she not learnt to love them!

Involuntarily she pulled up her pony for a moment, so that she might stop and look at their well-remembered features. A down country is like the sea, it gives one the same impression of infinite power and of illimitable vastness. A man who has been bred and born amongst the Downs can scarcely fail to have at his heart that solemn conviction of the vastness of the works of God, that sense of the immensity of Nature, with which a seafaring population is more generally credited. Those round, grassy hills, swelling away one behind the other, grow upon one wonderfully when one comes to dwell amongst them—they are so silent, and so vast, and their very uniformity fills one with a marvellous awe.

Rose de Brefour had known their strange, weird fascination, and had learnt to love them once; and now as she looked upon them again, memory carried her back to a certain April day, not quite a year ago, when the east wind had swept chill and bitter across their green bosoms, and the little lambs had sped away at her approach, and she herself had gone up to wait and to watch for a puff of white smoke across the far distance of the plains. And as she remembered that day, her eyes filled with sudden blinding tears. She gathered up the reins again, and the little pony trotted gaily on, and very soon was carrying them down hill towards the plain below.

Then all of a sudden, as they came down the road, a something familiar struck her in the aspect of the country. A square church-tower below a cluster of thatched cottages, a red-gabled vicarage house, amongst the trees. Surely, surely this must be Coddisham itself! She pointed it out to Martine. She had not guessed that the road would lead her so near to the village, yet since fate had brought her here, a sudden fancy to see everything once more came into her mind.

"Martine," she said to her companion, as they entered the little village street, "I should like, I think, to stay here and have a walk whilst you take the cart on to Lillimster; you can put up at the hotel, you know, and do your shopping and get some food, and then come back here and pick me up just here by the churchyard. I will give you an hour and a half, but do not hurry. I will wait here till you come."

And so she alighted, and Martine went on alone. She walked back slowly towards the church, under the overarching boughs of the avenue of trees, that led towards it, under which she had walked on that Sunday, now so long ago, when she had met Geoffrey for the first time. There were no golden leaves, fluttering about her now as she walked, and upon the bridge across the trout-stream no slight figure clad in rough tweed, watching her with a startled look of wondering admiration in his wide-open brown eyes. Half expectant, indeed, she paused, lest some faint vision of that dearly loved face might perchance be conjured up for one brief second by still rebellious heart; but there was nothing—nothing but the low, moss-grown brick wall, and the babbling brook, singing ever on its way, and the speckled trout hurrying to and fro under the opalescent wavelets.

Rose de Brefour sighed. The past never comes back to us. Those sweet moments, so simple yet so happy, that we treasure so fondly in the storehouse of our hearts, never again repeat themselves, however we may yearn for them, but a shadow-like vision of their long-withered joy. The place may be the same—but we are changed—or some one who threw the glamour over all is missing, and we find again in the familiar features of the scene nothing more than the chill blank of a sorrow-laden emptiness.

Yet, whilst those vanished hours were still our own, within our grasp—how little we valued them, how lavishly we wasted them—how wantonly we flung away in handfuls the rich prizes for the very least of which we now starve and pine in vain!

And so the threads are spun amidst sunshine and laughter; spun, and then snapped and lost, never to be found again!

Thinking of all this, Rose de Brefour sauntered on sadly and dreamily till her wandering footsteps carried her, half unknowingly, past the church, and the last of the poor little thatched cottages, upwards once more towards the great silent Downs above.

At first she had no definite intention save to wander vaguely and to think over the past; but when she found herself back again upon the free, breezy, upland plain, she told herself that she would walk for a mile along the hills and look down upon the house in the chalk hollow that had once been her home.

The crisp wind caught her pale cheek as she walked, warming it into an unwanted glow, and ruffled lightly the

thick tresses of her auburn hair—not all the disfiguring ugliness of her crumpled garments could tarnish her rare and wonderful beauty. She went slowly, thinking much of those stolen days of transient happiness of the past year, days when she had tampered with wrong, bewildering her wiser judgment amidst a maze of false instincts and unreal imaginations—things which had been foreign to her nature, but which she had permitted herself to be led away by, for the sake of that short fever of hopeless love that had possessed her so determinedly and haunted her with such remorseless persistency.

"Ah!" she cried, half aloud. "How foolish are those who dread the retributions of another world! How little they must know of this one! Is not life long enough for punishment and do not a few short years bring down the irrevocable consequences of our sins upon each one of us?"

Then she looked suddenly up, and because the Downs are vast and wide and open, like the plain of their prototype, the sea, and because like it there can be nothing sheltered or hidden up on the grandeur of their greatness, then it came to pass that, far away, she discerned a small dark speck coming towards her—a man upon a horse.

Very far away when first she saw it, yet coming ever nearer and nearer to her. And then suddenly she stood still, clasping her hands, tightly upon her breast. To conceal herself would be impossible—flight would be in vain—and yet had the green earth opened and swallowed her up alive she would have been glad.

For she saw that it was Geoffrey Dane.

(To Be Continued.)

ADVENTURE AT NIAGARA.

How a Party of Tourists Were Nearly Carried to Their Death.

When the "ice-bridge" over the gorge below the falls forms at Niagara, tourists are likely to flock to it, since from it a superb view upward and upon the cataract can be had. From this ice-bridge, indeed, the cataract appears to be falling from the very skies.

On the 21st of last January the ice seemed very strong in the great gorge and more than a hundred people, mostly tourists, had ventured out upon it. They were moving about, or standing and looking at the falls, when some of them became aware that the ice was heaving, and soon all of them heard a groaning and crushing sound. Presently they saw that they were moving down-stream.

The mass of ice on which all these people stood had broken away from the shore, and was moving down toward the Whirlpool Rapids. To be carried into that maelstrom meant certain death. The people on the ice-floe as it had now become, were men, women and children. They were filled with terror, and rushed toward the American shore.

But a wide fissure had formed here—altogether too wide for any one to leap across. They rushed the other way, and here, too, a chasm of open and swiftly rushing and tumbling water separated them from escape.

The ice-raft, already feeling the influence of the whirlpool, which was but a few hundred yards below, tossed and tumbled and strained. The men on the raft feared that it would go to pieces and precipitate all who were upon it into the torrent. They counselled the people to crowd near one side, and take the chances that the current should force that edge against the shore.

It swung toward the shore, touched it, and the men, women and children peared from it to the land—all except two, a man and a woman. Before these could escape, the ice-raft had swung out into the stream again, and was pitching up and down more wildly than ever, and rushing downward toward the whirlpool.

All beholders had given them up, and they had themselves given up, when a rough counter-current caught the ice and hurled it toward the Canadian bank. It did not touch; there was still a gap—it even began to widen, when the man urged the woman to jump. She did; he followed her on the instant and pulled her up on the bank.

They were saved, and by what will always seem to those who behold it a special intervention of Providence.

TOO LATE! TOO LATE!
What sad and fateful words are these: Too late! too late! too late!
The bitter words that were our last, The broken vows behind us cast, The chance to do a kindness past, Too late! too late! too late!

What friendships true there might have been; Too late! too late! too late!
The trustfulness that once was ours, The sweet delights of happy hours, Have wither'd like last summer's flowers, Too late! too late! too late!

'Tis those who love that suffer most; Too late! too late! too late!
Tender hearts are soonest broken, Careless words—how easy spoken—Scorn exchanged for Love's sweet token, Too late! too late! too late!

Give flowers and kindness ere they be Too late! too late! too late!
While life, and health and hope are mine, Let friendship, love, and truth endure, Then dark Remorse will not be thine, Regrets may come too late!
John Imrie. Toronto, Canada.

A Child's Suffering.

MR. WM. MCKAY, CLIFFORD, N. S., TELLS OF HIS DAUGHTER'S CURE.

She Was First Attacked With Acute Rheumatism, Followed by St. Vitus' Dance in a Severe Form—Her Parents Thought She Could Not Recover.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N. S.

Wm. McKay, Esq., a well known and much respected farmer and mill man at Clifford, Lunenburg Co., N. S., relates the following wonderful cure effected in his family by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills:—"About three years ago my little daughter Ella, then a child of ten years, was attacked with acute rheumatism. It was a terribly bad case; for over a month she was confined to her bed, and during most of the time was utterly helpless, being unable to turn in bed, or in fact to move at all without help. She could not even hold anything in her hand. All power or use of her limbs had entirely gone and the pain she suffered was fearful. By constant attention after a month or so she began to gain a little strength, and after a while improved enough to be taken out of bed and even walked around a bit after a fashion by means of a support. But now she was seized with a worse ailment than the rheumatism. Her nervous system gave way, appeared completely shattered. She shook violently all the time, would tumble down in trying to walk. In attempting to drink from a cup her hand shook so as to spill the contents all over herself. She was a pitiable object. The doctors were called to her again and said she had St. Vitus' dance in the worst form. She took the medicine prescribed and followed the instructions of her physician for some time, but without apparent benefit. She wasted away almost to a skeleton and we gave her up for lost. About this time I read in a paper an account of a great cure of nervousness effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them. I bought six boxes and the little girl began using them. The good effects of the first box were quite apparent and when four boxes were used, she seemed so much improved that the pills were discontinued. She kept on improving and after a few weeks was as well as ever. We were told that the cure would not last, that it was only some powerful ingredient in the pills which was deceiving us and that after a time the child would be worse than ever. All this has proved false, for now nearly three years she has had unbroken good health, nerves as strong as they are made, and stands school work and household work as well as a mature person. We have no doubt about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restoring to our little girl, whom we looked upon as doomed to an early grave."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or shattered nerves, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, headache, dizziness, erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that every box bears the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TASTE SENSATIONS.
There Are Really Said to be Only Four of Them.

There are only four simple taste sensations—namely, sweet, bitter, sour—and salt. It is said by some that there are only two, sweet and bitter. All other sensations which are commonly called tastes are complex results of sensations of smell, touch, temperature and sight. The means by which we distinguish almost all of our common food and drinks is not the sense of taste so much as it is the sense of smell, touch, temperature and sight. All the fine differences by which we distinguish the various fruits, meats and drinks depend not upon taste at all, but upon these other senses. A proof of these facts may be given by merely blindfolding the eyes and closing the nose and taking various kinds of foods and drinks into the mouth without swallowing them. It will then be found that it is quite impossible to distinguish many of the commonest foods and drinks. It is, of course, generally known that what is popularly mistaken for the taste of coffee, tea and wine is only their aroma.

HOW THEY MANAGED IT.
And so you have finally succeeded in getting your husband to take the gold cure? I thought he always claimed that he could quit drinking whenever he wanted to?

Yes, he did. We have just convinced him that he ought to take something to make him want to.

FIRST MISSION IN JAPAN.
The first missionary entered Japan in 1859. The first Christian convert was baptized in 1864, and in 1872 the first church was organized. Now there are over 40,000 converts and a Christian community of 150,000 in that country.

LARGEST CIGAR FACTORY.
The Compania General of Manila, the largest cigar-making concern in the world, employs over 10,000 hands, and turns out every year 80,000,000 cigars, 40,000,000 cigarettes, and nearly 3,000 tons of cut tobacco.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
One column.....	\$40	30	\$18
Half column.....	25	18	10
Quarter column.....	15	10	6
Eighth column.....	10	6	4

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The business of the Session in the House of Commons is coming near to close. The Redistribution Bill has passed its third reading and has been handed over to the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will pass it without much debate as it only concerns the House of Commons representation. The Senate will likely reserve its force for one great vigorous kick at the Premier's bill for Senate reform. The supply bill, in many of its items has passed the committee. The committee on privileges and elections met on the 18th to enquire into the alleged frauds in the West Huron election. A long discussion arose as to whether voters should be asked how they had voted at certain polls on the day of the election, but it was ruled that the Returning Officers and other officials present at the polls would have to be examined first. The Senate reform resolution reads as follows: That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen setting forth that the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, respecting the powers of the Senate of Canada in the making of laws, are unsatisfactory, and should be brought more into harmony with the principle of popular government, and praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament a measure for the amendment of the said act, in such terms as will effectually make provisions as follows: If the House of Commons passes any bill which the Senate rejects, or fails to pass, or amends in a way not acceptable by the House of Commons, then if the House of Commons, at the next following session, again passes such bill, and the Senate again rejects or fails to pass it, or amends the same in a way not acceptable by the Commons, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, convene one or more joint sittings of the members of the two Houses, for the further consideration of such bill or amendments, and a question whether such bill or amendments shall pass shall be decided by a majority of the members of the two Houses present and voting, and the vote of any such joint sitting shall, as respects such bill or amendments, have the same force and effect as a vote of the Senate under the existing constitution.

There is very severe criticism in the London papers regarding the conduct of the campaign in the Philippines. Secretary Alger and General Otis are blamed very much for the nature of the appointments, and for the suppression of correspondence regarding the actual state of affairs in the Islands. The papers claim that the people of the United States are hoodwinked and kept in ignorance in reference to the progress or want of progress of the campaign. The newspaper correspondents at the seat of war are willing and anxious to keep the people informed of everything that comes under their notice, but they are not allowed to send the news until all that is objectionable to the General is culled out.

The special Strike committee of the London, Ont., city council have reported the complete failure of their efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute between the street railway company and their employees.

So close is the supervision of the Napanee jail authorities over Pare and Holden that they are allowed neither knife or fork at their meals. Their chances of again regaining their liberty for some years are not of the brightest. The Volksraad passed the seven years franchise proposition on Tuesday the 18th inst. The Times this morning the 19th inst. says: "The Government attacks the highest importance to the Volksraad's seven year proposal, which is regarded as practically ending the crisis."

THE MODERN LAUNDRY.

GREAT ADVANTAGE AND CONVENIENCE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Prompt, Clean and Stylish Work Which Gentlemen Appreciate.

The demand for prompt work, thoroughly done and stylish in effect, created the modern steam laundry. It is absolutely impossible to launder shirts, collars and cuffs at home in a manner to satisfy the tastes of well-dressed gentlemen. The adapting of machinery and the economy of labor has caused this to be effected. Our well-dressed young men can now have their laundry work done to suit them and done promptly on time, at less expense all around than if done at home, not to speak of the worry and irritation which are saved.

The Parisian Steam Laundry of Ontario, Limited, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, offers this very necessary finishing to all who would appear well dressed. By leaving their orders at the agency in this town, our young men can be certain of having them executed in quick time and in the very best manner. The far-famed "Parisian" is an old-established laundry, and it has the most complete machinery in America. It is conducted by people who have made the business a life-study, and who seize upon every new improvement and turn it to the benefit of their customers. This abundant capital of the concern always enables it to do. Shirts, collars, and cuffs from the Parisian Laundry retain their shape and cleanliness twice as long as when laundered in inferior places.

The "Parisian" guarantees the best work to be had anywhere in the world, and at prices which defy competition. There is no reason why this should not be so, when we consider the extensive facilities and long experience it has enlisted in the business. We do not deem it necessary to advise the young men and older men of our town who wish always to appear well-dressed to "get the best" in laundry work when the best costs no more than what is far inferior. So that it will not be required to urge them to send their work to the Parisian Laundry. The foregoing facts are enough to convince all interested that it is their best policy to do so.

For information apply to W. H. Luch, Mildmay, Ont.

Only 40 Cents

For The Gazette To Jan 1900

BRAIN FAG

Is the result of Overwork and an Exhausted Nervous System. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food creates New Brain and Nerve Tissue.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired out that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

One-fifth of all the blood in the human body is found in the brain, and unless the blood is pure and rich the brain becomes exhausted for want of proper nourishment.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Blood Food creates new brain and nerve tissue, and produces rich red blood, "the vital fluid" of the body.

All brain workers quickly recognize the merits of this great food cure, and after a few doses enter on their work with new energy and ambition.

Brain fag is unknown to persons whose brain and nerve have been invigorated by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which is for sale by all dealers at 50c. a box.

Dr. Chase's New Book, "The Ills of Life and How To Cure Them," sent free to your address. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Doctors said Incurable

But the Notary, Mr. Lemire, was cured of Kidney Disease in two months by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is only when thoroughly convinced of the superior merit of a remedy that public men will give their sanction.

Mr. E. H. Lemire, Notary Public, 1692 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, tells of his remarkable recovery from a severe attack of kidney disease. When doctors had failed, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills saved his life. He writes: "I give this statement, first because it is only just that the merit of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills should be made known, and again in order that others may profit by my experience. For years I suffered with kidney disease which doctors pronounced incurable. Thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have used for two months, I am completely cured. They helped me from the first, and the cure is now perfect."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys, and through their combined influence on the kidneys and liver, cure the most complicated diseases of these delicate organs. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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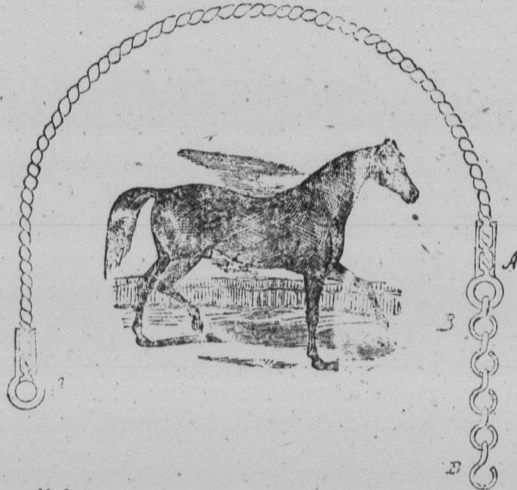


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J. H. Schnurr.

Berry's Patent Horse Controller.



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

Running Away, Kicking, Shying, Lugging on the Bit, Etc. . . .

By using this attachment the small child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease. Parties wishing to procure one of these attachments can do so by sending 50 cents. Upon receipt of this amount, the attachment will be sent to their address by return mail.

Price 50 Cents.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pamphlets of instructions as to use goes with article.

Richard Berry, Patentee - Mildmay, Ont.

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The . . .

Only 40 cents to January 1900.

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Which make Plymouth Twine indispensable for the Government Farm Service—greatest strength, perfect evenness, extreme length, freedom from tangles, purity—are absolutely necessary also to the Twine that will do perfect work in every harvest field. The selection of Plymouth for Government service was not made haphazard, but, after the most careful practical test had thoroughly demonstrated it to be the BEST. Plymouth has qualities peculiar to itself, which cause it to work perfectly where other brands fail.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.



This TradeMark is on every Tag. See that you get it.

Prudent People Prefer "Plymouth"

Sold by C. LIESEMER.

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CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TO MINNESOTA

AND North Dakota.

Going trip to commence July 13 or 18, 1899. Return trip to be completed respectively, on or before Sept. 12, Sept. 17, 1899.

Return tickets can be purchased from all agents and at all stations of the Grand Trunk Railway system in Ontario and Quebec at

Fare and One-Third

of the Current Second-Class One way fare.

Any further particulars relating to rates accommodation, etc. from

J. H. Moore - Depot Agent.

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Dist. Pass. Agt., TORONTO

A NEW INVENTION RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES

WILL BRING COMFORT TO ALL

THERE IS NO CASE OF RHEUMATISM BUT CAN BE CURED FOR 50C RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES Effect a permanent cure where all other remedies fail to afford the slightest relief.

They make the old folks young again And make the cripples leap And give you comfort while awake And comfort while you sleep.

Rustic Rheumatic Insoles are made to fit all sizes of shoes and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50c. A positive cure guaranteed in every case of Rheumatism or money refunded. Advice furnished free on application. General agents wanted everywhere. Do not suffer any more but send at once for a pair of Rustic Rheumatic Insoles that will give you everlasting relief and happiness. Address: THE DR. MARCHAND CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

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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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B. RULAND . . .

Licensed Auctioneer

FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

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

Terms Moderate.

Conveyancer, Real Estate Agent. Money to loan at 4 1/2 per cent.

DEEMERTON, P. O.

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Partridge Cochins, B. P. Rocks Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Red Pile Games, English Banty

Setting eggs for sale at \$1.00 per setting.

Mildmay, P. O., Ont.

WOOL WANTED

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

Wool being low this season, our prices are superior to all other wool dealers...

Our stock of Woollens and different lines of Dry Goods now are complete, which we will trade for wool at small or no profits.

Call and see for yourself...

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

McKELVIE & HEMPHILL

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

The arrival of cattle and hogs for the opening trade this week were a little heavier than anticipated, being 80 car-loads.

Export cattle—The market was steady. The bulk of the offerings in this line were made up with some exceptionally good stock which easily found ready sale at firm prices. Local dealers, who daily receive private cable from the old country markets, report no material change in prices, the market remaining firm for choice selections, which were quotable at \$4 65 to \$5 per cwt. One bunch of choice exporters, averaging 1,400 lbs each, brought \$5 15 per cwt.

Butchers cattle—The enquiry for the good to choice was active and the heavy supply found a good outlet early in the day. Values for choice were a little easier but did not have any effect on the trade. One load of mixed butchers' weigh about 1160 lbs each brought \$4 25 each. A heavy run of common grades met with a fairly good demand at prices ranging from \$3 25 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers and feeders—The market for Canadian stockers for Buffalo was a little easier, the supply being light. Values were quoted from 25c to 50c per cwt lower. The reason for this drop is that the feeling at the Buffalo market is not very firm. A Buffalo despatch says: "The feeling on butcher cattle is still steady to strong, but the condition of the Canada stocker business has caused considerable apprehension in the minds of the dealers, owing to the active restrictions of the United States Government in the matter of duty of \$3 75 per head on all cattle over a year old. These light cattle, not worth on the average over \$8 to \$10, are too heavily burdened by a duty of \$3 75 and the tariff is practically prohibitive."

Calfes and milch cows—The demand for good milchers was active, and a few choice were quotable at \$45 to \$50 each, poorer grades fetching \$25 to \$30 each. A light run of good veal calves met with a good demand at prices lately quoted, or \$2 to \$8 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—A heavy supply was at hand for the opening trade this week, but the demand was not active. While trade, in the main, did not show the strong vitality of the closing market last week, most of the offerings found sale before the market closed at firmer prices. The quotations for sheep were quoted steadier. The bulk of the offerings, which were made up of export sheep, were quoted 30 cent per cwt higher, or \$3 40 to \$3 80 per cwt. A medium supply of good butcher sheep were quoted 25c per cwt higher, or \$3 to \$3 75 each. A few bunches of good spring lambs were steadier at \$3 50 to \$4 25 per head, and a liberal supply of bucks met with a fairly good demand at firm prices, or \$2 75 to \$3 per cwt.

Hogs—An exceedingly heavy run was at hand for the opening trade of the week, and with prices better and the demand active the market showed more life, the feeling being strong for all grades. Choice selection, which were in liberal supply, were quoted 1c per lb higher, or \$5 12½ per cwt, and a moderate run of light and thick fats were also quoted 1c per lb higher or \$4 37½ per cwt. Sows were quiet at \$3 per cwt, and stags fetched \$2 per cwt.

A horrible affair is reported from Madoc. James Pringle of that village owned a lime kiln, and on Saturday morning he started to take out a kiln he had just burnt. It appears that some stones on the top gave way, and the unfortunate man fell into the partly emptied kiln. He was not missed till late in the day, and when search was made for him he was found with his clothing burnt off, and when taken out the flesh peeled off his bones. The unfortunate man was only three months married, and was a prominent Orangeman and Freemason.

A gallant railway laborer saved a disaster on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks at Kamloops by swimming twice across a stream to warn approaching trains of the destruction of the bridge by fire.

BORN

MEYER—In Carrick, on Tuesday, July 11th, the wife of Henry D. Meyer, a son.

THE GLOBE,

ORION TO, CANADA.

The Leading Newspaper of the Dominion.

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—EVERY DAY than it had in 1897, and nearly
—4,000 more than one year ago.

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IT HAS ALL THE NEWS
EVERY DAY.

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With its 24 or 28 pages every Saturday, its illustrated supplement, its many special features—Short Stories and Sketchy Articles—besides having the current news of the day, has become a strong rival to the best monthly magazines.

It is Canada's Greatest Newspaper.

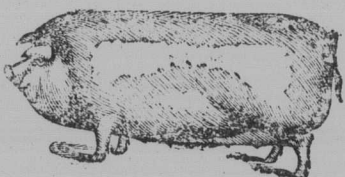
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Has had several new features added, has all the news of the week in concise form, and keeps its readers in close touch with every part of the world, and more especially our own country.

Subscription rates and full particulars can be had at the office of this paper, any newsdealer or postmaster, or send direct to
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Snow Ball, No. 1077.



Imported Chester White Swine purchased from the prize winning stock of Ontario. Stock for sale at all times reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.
H. P. DOUGLAS
Huntingfield P. O.
Ontario.

We have

Decided to clear out the balance of our Light Summer Goods at COST.

Millinery and Straw Hats at less than Half Price . . .

... SPECIAL ...

Organda Muslins at 15 cents, worth 25c.
Twill Flannelettes at 8 " 10c.
Men's Light Smocks at 40c, worth 50c.

SHIRT WAISTS AT COST.

Our stock all through is complete and prices will compare with all.

All farm produce taken in exchange.

SPAHR BROS.

Corner Store, Mildmay

Another large shipment of Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes just to hand.

Special bargains in Cretonnes, Art Muslins
and Fancy Prints

Men's Overalls at 30c per pair
Towelling from 2½c per yard and up
Flannelettes, from 3c per yard up

Carpets-- We have a large stock of wool,
union and Tapestry always on hand.

Men and Ladies' blk cotton hose 5c per pair up
Fancy Hkfs--20 doz will be sold at 1c each
Lace Curtains--50 pair at prices ranging from 25
cents to \$2 per pair.

Millinery-- The balance still on hand
at half price.

Terms Cash or Produce.

Fresh groceries always on hand.

A. MOYER,
Proprietor.

E. N. BUTCHART,
Manager

Young Folks.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Many young ladies who have an almost unlimited supply of pin money, are making and laundering their own handkerchiefs, and those who must economize, can save a considerable sum every year by following their example.

India linen, cambric, mull and wash silk are a few of the materials used for handkerchiefs, and the style of finish is so varied that any taste may be suited. There are the plain, hem-stitched ones without any ornament except a monogram or initial embroidered in one corner with white embroidery cotton or silk. Those having an edge of valenciennes lace, real or imitation according to the size of the purse, put on around the narrow hem-stitched hem and a scroll or monogram in one corner are very handsome.

Some have white centers with delicately tinted borders in cream color, ecru, lavender, pink, and blue, and with these the monogram is usually worked with embroidery silk of the same shade as the border.

Do not put your handkerchiefs in with the regular washing, for the treatment they are likely to receive discolors white handkerchiefs, and fades colored ones. Fill a wash bowl half full of warm, soft water, dissolve a little borax in it and use enough soap to make a foamy suds. Rub them gently and squeeze in the hands until every trace of soil is removed, then rinse in clear cold water that has a little bluing in it.

White handkerchiefs may be scalded a few minutes if thought necessary. Very little starch should be used for these articles—just enough to give them the appearance of new goods. Iron while quite damp, pressing the embroidery on the wrong side, and the remainder on the right; or it is a better plan to take them from the starch and press them smoothly on a clean marble slab or a window pane to dry putting the wrong side next to the glass.

When they are dry, take them off and fold nicely. They will not need ironing. This is a very convenient plan when one is boarding and cannot get a hot iron whenever she wishes it.

EGG HUNTING.

On the lonely little island of St. Kilda, some 120 miles from the coast of Scotland, there is a race of people who live by sea fishing and hunting for the eggs of the wild sea birds which build their nests on the sides of the steep rocks that overhang the ocean, sometimes, too, snaring the birds.

It is very hard work and full of danger, for the hunter must cling to the crumpling sides of the steep rocks, with the waves of the angry Atlantic roaring beneath him, and the least misstep would send him into the deep waters far below him, perhaps to drown.

For safety the St. Kildans hunt in pairs, one having tied about his waist a strong rope, the other end of which is held by his partner on the cliffs above. Sometimes he hangs by this rope alone to get at a nest, where there is no place to rest his feet.

Around his head flap the wild fowls of the sea, shrieking and trying to drive him away, and he must be a man of strong nerve and muscle not to lose his life in this work.

There are only 70 people living on this island, and it is so far away that only one boat stops there in a year, but they seem to live very happily, and divide equally all the eggs and birds and fish that they catch.

TO KEEP THE HAIR IN CURL.

I'll tell you a secret, said the girl, and it is one that is worth while. It is a discovery I made myself, and is really worth knowing. You know how hard it is to keep your hair in curl in summer and how it will get stringy and sticky in spite of everything. You cannot give your head a thorough shampoo too often, for that ruins the hair, besides making it unmanageable. Still, you must have the hair around your face fluffy. Well, this is what I do. I do my hair in curl papers. I do not like to, but that is the best way, I find, and the quickest. Well, when I put my hair up at night I just dissolve a little borax in the water, wet the hair that I am going to put up, taking care not to have it too wet, and the result is light, dry, fluffiness that will warrant the curl will stay in longer than by any other method. Just try it and see if you do not think so.

A BOOK'S DESIRES.

"Please don't handle me with dirty hands, or leave me out in the rain. Books catch cold as well as children.

"Or make marks on me with your pen or pencil. It would spoil my looks.

"Or lean on me with your elbows when you are reading me. It hurts.

"Or open me and lay my face down on the table. You wouldn't like that.

"Or put in between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a single sheet of thin paper. It would strain my back.

"Whenever you are through reading me, if you are afraid of losing your place, don't turn down the corner of one of my leaves, but have a neat little bookmark to put in where you stopped, and then close me and

lay me down on my side, so that I can have a good, comfortable rest. "Help me to keep fresh and clean, and I will help you to be happy."

HOW LEAD PENCILS ARE MADE.

Lead pencils are made altogether by machinery. The best quality of cedar is cut into proper lengths, shaped the exact size of the pencil, then split and grooved to admit the lead. The "lead" is not lead at all, but plumbago, or almost pure carbon, the only admixture being a little oxide of iron. It is ground by machinery, and with a little mixture of glue, or some other substance to render it strongly adhesive, is molded into the shape required. It is then placed in the grooves, already prepared, while a special device spreads glue over its surface and that of the wood, presses the two halves together, and thus completes the pencil, which is then passed on to be painted or varnished, dried and packed. The colored pencils are made of ochre, colored chalk, or other materials.

DON'T WAIT FOR LUCK.

The expression "just my luck," is a favorite one with many boys and girls.

It may be well for them to memorize the following proverbs:—
Luck is waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with a busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of competence.

CHICAGO IN GREAT DANGER.

One-Third of the Cows Which Supply the City With Milk Are Infected With Tuberculosis.

One-third of the cows from which milk for the Chicago market is taken are affected with tuberculosis. Their milk is mixed indiscriminately with that of healthy animals, and thus nine-tenths of the milk sold in that city is "unsuspicious."

Cows suffering from tuberculosis usually show no outward symptoms of the disease, and it is impossible for a dairyman to detect it except by the tuberculin test applied to every cow. As cows discovered with the disease are at once confiscated for rendering, without compensation to the owner, dairy-men are tempted to hide cases of tuberculosis, and protect the herds from the State officials.

These are the startling facts brought out by the investigation by the State Veterinarian and the State Live Stock Commission of animals at the stock yards during last week. Twenty-five cows, selected at random from a herd of seventy-eight in a dairy which sends two cans of milk to the Chicago market every day, were found to have tuberculosis in one form or another, some so badly as to make their milk positively dangerous, while others were only slightly affected.

HARD TO STAMP OUT.

All the cattle were at once condemned and sent to the rendering tanks, but that summary action disposes of only a tithe of the infected cattle from which milk is being supplied daily to citizens of Chicago. The disease is making great progress among the cattle in the country tributary to Chicago, and on account of its peculiar nature and the present condition of the laws governing the examination of herds it is most difficult to stamp it out.

Just how much danger to the consumer exists in milk from cows diseased in this manner is hard to determine since the milk from no particular cow is drunk by itself, but all is mixed in the cans—that from healthy animals and from those partially or greatly affected by the disease.

Dr. Spalding, of the Health Department, says that a perfectly healthy adult would probably be able to throw off the germs unscathed, but in the case of infants of weak constitutions, or in a case of typhoid fever patient, or person not in perfect health a lodging place for the germs would be readily found, and infection might result. In any event, it is certain that milk from cows suffering with tuberculosis in any stage and butter and cheese made from that milk are not to be desired.

Twenty-seven cows affected with tuberculosis, according to the tests made, will be killed at the stock yards, and the city health authorities will attend the examination of these cattle.

IN HIS EYES.

Sometimes a deaf man gives an answer which makes a wonderfully close hit, although he has totally misunderstood the question.

Is your son's bride a pretty girl? asked an old lady of a penurious and very deaf old gentleman, whose son recently married the daughter of a prosperous grocer.

No, said the old man, calmly, she isn't, but she will be when her father dies.

IMPOSSIBLE.

Yes, sor, th' byes are stroikin' for shorter hours, but it sames foolish to me.

How long are their hours now, Larry?

Sixty minnits, sor, an'. be dad, Oi can't see how they kin make 'im iny different widout chanin' the calinder.

WILD HORSES OF THIBET.

A DUEL OF STALLIONS AND A BATTLE BETWEEN HERDS.

Almost Human Characteristics of the Animals—Movements Directed by Military Science—Fall of the Big White Stallion—A Contest in Which Many Fell.

William Jameson Reid, who spent several years in exploring China and Thibet, gives the following account of the wild horses of Thibet in his book "Through Unexplored Asia," which is to be issued shortly:

"Wild horses, called by the Sifanese Dzerlikadu, are very numerous in the country to the eastward of Sukul at the base of the mountain ranges. They are generally in large herds, very shy, and when frightened continue their flight for days. They are never hunted, owing to the difficulties of the chase, but are captured by strong nooses attached to sunken stakes, distributed in the districts which they are known to frequent, in this manner insuring their capture without injury. These horses usually roam over the country in groups of fifty to a hundred. Each lot of mares is led by a stallion, the size of whose family depends on his age, strength and courage, his individual qualities keeping his herd together. Over this he maintains the most strict watchfulness, for if he descries intruders from other herds in his ranks he rushes to the encounter and tries in every way by biting and kicking to drive them off. During the breeding season the males are exceptionally aggressive, and encounters among themselves, and even attacks on human beings, are of frequent occurrence.

"Long before reaching this country we had been entertained by numerous narratives of a more or less nebulous character concerning the almost human characteristics of these animals, in which stories we had placed no more faith than in those usually told by the natives. The head man of Sukul we had immediately concluded was not better than his fellows, for he told such

ASTONISHING TALES.

of the doings of this equine nation that we momentarily expected he would tell of cities, forts and houses built by them. We were all the more surprised, therefore, when, on the second day, he came to us with the assertion that, if we were still incredulous, he was ready and willing to put proof to the test, as several of his hunters had reported a number of herds in the valley plain to the southward. Accordingly, shortly before nightfall, we rode for some hours, until we had reached a spot whence we could overlook the plain where we were informed the astonishing wonders of which we had been told might be performed.

"About 10 o'clock, as, shivering with the almost Arctic coldness of the weather, we were making futile efforts to keep warm, and cursing our stupidity in coming to verify fairy tales we were aroused to action by an ominous stir among our ponies, who were straining at their tethers and whinnying nervously. A few minutes later a weird, shrieking howl, as of some soul in dire distress, floated through the air, sounding near at hand and yet far removed. Following the guide, we mounted to a little jutting crag overlooking the broad plain which stretched away for miles from the foot of the broad plateau, and there, indeed, saw a sight which almost beggared description. The broad expanse, lighted by the new moon, which rendered the surrounding country almost as luminous as day, was filled with herds upon herds of horses of every size, color, and description. For several moments we were dumbfounded at a sight so thrilling and awe-inspiring—a vast, surging mass of living, breathing animals busily engaged in feeding on the luxuriant grass of the valley. Suddenly upon the night air resounded a blood-curdling neigh, as clear as a bugle call; and immediately the herd stopped feeding, and stood with heads erect, as a mighty army at the call of its leader. Another prolonged neigh, pitched in a somewhat higher key, and

LIKE A WHIRLWIND.

the whole herd bolted up the valley, as orderly and regularly as the finest disciplined army, with the three or four who seemed to be the leaders symmetrically arranged ahead of the main body, and flanking and rear detachments posted with studious exactness.

"On reaching the head of the plain once more they came to a halt and grazing was resumed. Our attention had been so drawn in following the action of this herd that we had not noticed that another fully as large had come from far down the valley and had installed themselves on the feeding grounds just vacated. The scene, in front was now all-engaging; cold and fatigue were alike forgotten in the enthralling interest of the moment. For half an hour both herds cropped the grass in silence, when a shrill short grass in sight nearest to us attracted our attention in their direction. They had all stopped feeding, and stood restless and fearful as if detecting the approach of some terrible enemy. Suddenly from out the compactly gathered mass sprang a gigantic stallion, who, after paving

the earth and meanwhile neighing fiercely, proceeded at a gallop a full half mile up the valley, stopping every few hundred feet to repeat his bellows neighing. Following his movements, we now saw that another animal was galloping down in a similar manner from the other herd, doubtless to accept the challenge. The newcomer was a magnificent snow-white, and, with the clear light of the moon shining upon him, he presented a gigantic appearance when contrasted with his smaller antagonist. When within a quarter of a mile of each other the two beasts came to another halt and stood facing their respective herds, pawing the ground and neighing fiercely, bending their shapely necks much in the manner of two actors in sword combat making the preliminary flourish previous to deadly action.

"This overture lasted for fully fifteen minutes, when with startling suddenness both animals leaped around and rushed at each other with the velocity of well-aimed projectiles. Nearer and nearer they came in their mad, onward career, and we were waiting the moment when the two grand beasts must come together with tremendous force. But, no! for when within twenty feet of each other they came back on their haunches, and eyed each other cautiously for a moment, as if awaiting the necessary opening. And then, WITH ONE LAST DEFIANT NEIGH at each other, they leaped to the encounter.

"To describe the events of the next ten minutes would require pages of hyperbole to give in any measure a faint idea of the supreme grandeur and weirdness of this herculean struggle between two giants. They rushed at each other time and time again like immense catapults; they fought with tooth and hoof, while no other sound could be heard—the two herds, who had meanwhile approached nearer to the struggle, gazing on their leaders as if carved in stone. One would have had to be within a few feet of the actual combat to describe accurately the events of that short quarter of an hour. The two beasts could be seen rearing in the air, locked together like two wrestlers, their teeth tearing each other and their great hoofs relentlessly kicking in all directions with the force of pile-drivers. Both animals were tiring perceptibly, when in an instant all was over. A sharp rally, and then the ghostly form of the big white stallion rose alone, and on the ground lay the prostrate body of his antagonist. The victor contented himself with giving utterance to short, exultant neighs, and ever and anon knocking the body of his defeated foe.

"We had seen the great equine duel, but we little knew what was yet in store for us. Soon there was a movement in both herds, and with the same military promptness as we had witnessed before, with the mares and colts in the centre, the two bodies formed, and without the least warning or signal rushed at each other. It seemed as if the very heavens were falling in. The din and crash as they swept together, even at our distance, was terrific, and in the clear moonlight could be seen the rolling mass of contestants surging like a huge wave over the plain. At the end of ten minutes, and as suddenly as it had commenced, the battle terminated, and the two herds slowly separated. We could now see some of the results of the awful conflict, for, scattered here and there all over the plain, were the forms of those who had fallen in the sanguinary conflict."

SEEKING QUIET.

Mrs. Billtops Knows Where She Would Like to go This Summer.

"Ezra," said Mrs. Billtops, "are sanitariums quiet?"

"Well, I guess, Elizabeth," said Mr. Billtops, "that that depends a good deal on the sanitarium; some are quiet and some are not."

"Well, Ezra," said Mrs. Billtops, "if you can find some quiet sanitarium where I can go this summer I want to go there instead of to the seashore."

And this was all on account of the children. The hour was 8:30 p.m., and the smaller children had just gone to bed after a day of unbroken and unflagging uproar and activity. The noise of a planing mill would have been as the buzzing of lazy bees in a summer garden compared with the noise the children had been making all day long. The silence fell now, cool and grateful, after the turmoil of the day, but the reaction had left Mrs. Billtops a little limp.

"I know it, Elizabeth," Mr. Billtops said; "I know it, and I wouldn't object to a little quiet myself now and then. I should like it if we could have quiet in the house after dinner; if I could smoke my cigar in peace and tranquility; but somehow the meal that makes me calmly happy seems to fill the children with boisterousness and to make them noisier than at any other part of the day. Am I right, Elizabeth?"

"You are," said Mrs. Billtops, "but I hear it all day long."

"I know it, Elizabeth; I know it," said Mr. Billtops, "and I have never heard you speak of it before. I don't see how you can possibly stand it, and I'll look up some good quiet sanitarium, sure."

And then they settled down on either side of the table to read, very comfortably, both, and both thankful in their hearts for the children who had been given to them, and who were now sleeping quietly.

USE FOR EVERYTHING.

Lady Agatha. I know it's a great deal to ask, Mr. Daubney, but would you, some day, give me one of your pictures for an institution I am so deeply interested in? It is a home of rest for the blind!

SIZE INDICATES NOTHING.

QUALITY OF BRAIN COUNTS MORE THAN QUANTITY.

A Half-Witted Newsboy Had the Largest Known—Comparisons Between the Gray Matter of the World's Best Men and Its Worst.

The size of a man's head is no more index of his brain capacity than the case of a watch is of the quality of the works it contains.

As a matter of fact, many of our cleverest men, whose names are part of history, have had brains smaller than those of thousands of criminals and imbeciles. Take, for example, the busy and fertile brain of Gambetta; its weight was only a little over 42 ounces, or just half the weight of the brain of an imbecile newsboy, who recently died in London.

Cuvier, the famous paleontologist, had the heaviest brain among great men of which there is any record; and yet Cuvier's brain, although it weighed 64 1-2 ounces, or about 12 ounces more than the average brain, weighed more than 13 ounces less than the brain of a deformed and almost imbecile Hindoo woman.

Of the inmates of our asylums one man in ten has a brain several ounces heavier than that of the average man of intellect, who in turn boasts more brain tissue than such intellectual giants as Bacon, Lord Byron and Daniel Webster.

SOME STRIKING COMPARISONS.

Dr. Joseph Simons, who has made a special study of comparative brain weights, says that the average brain of 60 famous men weighed less than the average brain of men generally, and that the 10 heaviest brains of the men of genius averaged more than nine ounces less in weight than the brains of 10 idiots and criminals of the 60 selected for comparison.

In points of comparative weight the world's brain record stands thus: 1. The London newsboy, with a brain of 2,400 grammes; 2. Russian, and ignorant Scandinavian peasant, 2,340 grammes; 3. A dwarf Hindoo woman, 2,200 grammes; 4. Cuvier, the largest-brained of famous men, with a brain of 1,800 grammes.

The average negro brain weighs 44 1-2 ounces, or 2 1-2 ounces more than Gambetta could boast, and the gorilla, the orangutang and chimpanzee have brains of 11 ounces to 15 ounces.

Nothing seems clearer from these figures and facts than that the size of a man's main is no index to his intellectual capacity.

The brain of the average woman weighs 3 1-2 ounces less than that of the average man, so that, considering woman's relative height and weight as compared with a man, she can honestly boast an equal amount of brain tissue, however strenuously ungallant man may protest his superiority.

COLD FAVORS BRAIN GROWTH.

A curious and interesting fact in connection with brain weights is that the people of cold climates have larger brains than those who live near the tropics. The palm of cranial capacity goes to Scotsmen, who boast the largest brains in the world as a nation, having at least 10 ounces more brain tissue than men who are "within nodding distance" of the equator.

In capacity, as distinguished from weight, the brain ranges from the 100 cubic inches of the Scot and Swede to the 80 cubic inches of the Bengalese and Egyptians. The largest average human brain is thus represented by a cube four inches long and deep and five inches high, and the extreme difference in size by a cube two inches by two inches by five inches.

The male infant commences life with a brain weighing about 11 1-2 ounces, or a smaller allowance of cerebral tissue than an adult chimpanzee. The human brain reaches its highest development at the age of 40, remains stationary for about 10 years and then begins to shrink until it ultimately loses about 6 per cent of its weight.

WEIGHTS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

It is interesting to note that a newborn infant is much more liberally endowed with brains in proportion to its weight than a man of 40. The infant's brain is, roughly, one ninth of his full weight, while, in spite of the fact that it grows to five times its size, the ratio to total weight dwindles until at 40 it is only in the proportion of one to forty five. The curious fact may possibly account for the intelligence of some of our children.

It is a common delusion that the true test of a brain is the amount of its gray matter. This, again, is wrong, for criminals and idiots are often more richly endowed with gray matter than the cleverest of our clever men. The convolutions of a brain are equally misleading, as a test of quality, for one of the most perfectly convoluted brains on record was that of Fitzrard the famous brigand and murderer.

ELEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

A miner casually descended 15 yards into an old flooded mine near Wellington, England, by means of a rope, to see if the waters were subsiding. All his efforts to get back were unavailing, and for 11 days he was entombed. A visitor to the spot heard a voice below secured the man's release. Though provided with water he had been without food the whole 11 days.

AMAZING FORGERY.
\$5,000,000 Francs of Spurious Silver Now in Circulation.
 French officials in Algeria have just unearthed a most daring band of forgers. We are told that the band is composed of skilful forgers of all countries, that its headquarters are at Oran, and that it has put in circulation forged money amounting to 60,000,000 francs. The band consists of a hundred members, fifteen of whom are now in prison. Besides the regular members there were several persons on the pay roll whose duty it was to circulate the forged money in the principal cities of Europe.

Only silver money was made and only tools of the finest quality were used. Moreover, it is said that the forged pieces of money contained exactly the same amount of silver as the money cast at the Treasury in Paris. Yet it is estimated that the forgers realized a profit of fifty per cent on every coin which they placed in circulation. A French expert says on this subject:

"Ninety-eight out of every hundred forgers will confine their operations to silver money, for the reason that only skilled experts can hope to forge gold money successfully. Forgers of silver money take a coin, say a five franc piece, and make a perfect mould of it, and into this mould after it is dry, they pour an alloy, which has as much as possible the appearance and the density of silver. This alloy is composed of common metals, like tin and zinc, though real silver is sometimes used.

A French journal commenting on the present case, says: "In old days forgers were punished with death. Today the penalty prescribed for this crime is relatively light. Doubtless this is the reason why the forgers of the present day are so daring, and why this crime is so much more common now than it was some years ago."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PERQUISITES.
 Queen Victoria is not only in receipt of her annual income from the people of Great Britain, but she is entitled besides to a considerable number of perquisites for the supply of the royal household.

Among the most curious of these is her right to every whale and sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings, and it appears that in the case of the whale the sovereign and his consort, the Queen taking the head, in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments.

Another of the Queen's perquisites is a certain number of magnificent cashmere shawls, which are despatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from \$200 to \$2,000 apiece, and the Queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor holding a patent of "purveyor to Her Majesty," if he conforms to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each year.

Another class of royal perquisites called upon to present annually a tablecloth, white from other sources again she is entitled to an annual contribution of such varied "tips" as white doves, white hares, firetrongs, currycombs, scarlet hosiery, nightcaps, lances and crossbows.

Moreover, at the coronation the Lord of the Manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of potage" composed of "almond milk, brawn of capons, sugar, spices, chickens parboiled and chopped." At the same ceremony the Lord of the Manor of Haydon is obliged by virtue of his tenure from the crown to present the monarch with a towel, the Lord of the Manor of Worktop giving the sovereign a "right handed glove."

Queen Victoria also has the privilege of using any of the railways in the kingdom free of charge. Her water rates and her bill for gas, in the past, were nil, and she has the right to exhort from every new made knight the provender for five of her household's help.

These, however, are only a few of the various perquisites to which the Queen of England is entitled by tradition and usage.

A PRETTY NECK DRESS.

One of the most difficult problems that many women have to deal with, is that of keeping themselves looking well in the morning. The trouble of many house gowns and dressing jackets of the non-pretentious kind is that they are not becoming around the neck. To remedy this, a new and pretty idea is to cut a piece of muslin about the size of a bandana handkerchief, and finish it at the edge with a narrow ruffle. Fold it diagonally, tie around the neck, leaving a little V-shaped open front, and then tie again. This will leave a knot, and the ends sticking out, which makes a simple but dainty finish.

STICK TO FACTS.

No, sir, said the old author, I always stick to facts — except when I'm writing history.
 You're right, said the old colonel, and I never told a lie in my life — except in business.

THE DIFFERENCE.
 The other day a little boy was sent to a shop for a penny's worth of cobbler's wax.
 The shopman, thinking of quizzing him, said:
 "Won't shoemaker's wax do?"
 "Aw doan't know," replied the lad, "Aw'll go an' see."
 He returned again directly and, addressing the shopman, said:
 "Mi father says that shoemaker's will do."
 The shopman handed it to him, smiling, and said:
 "What is the difference?"
 "Well, said the lad, going toward the door, mi father says ther' some difference as ther' is between you and a donkey, and that is, they're both alike. And then he was off like a shot."

Canada's Golden Heritage
 Does not consist in mines alone. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a boon. It goes right to the root of the trouble and acts quickly and painlessly. Beware of substitutes.

GREEN AS GRASS.
 Employer—For lunch you will have thirty minutes.
 O'Toole—And how will Oi ate thim, sor?
 Employer—Eat what?
 O'Toole—Th' t'irty minnets.

Hotel Carslake. European Plan. Rooms from \$1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop.

DESCENDANT OF THE PHARAOHS.
 An old gypsy named Rafael has asked the Emperor of Austria to invest him with the dignity of king of the gypsies because he can prove his direct descent from Pharaoh.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID MALT
 Invigorates and Strengthens
 W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

LIKED IT.
 No, said Fido through the fence to the tramp dog, I don't mind being washed. It is such fun to roll in the dirt afterward.

"Pharaoh 100." Payne, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

WHAT HE SAID.
 I asked you if I could sue on that claim, said the disappointed litigant to his lawyer, and you said I could.
 True, admitted the lawyer, but I didn't say you could win.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal.

STORIES.
 How many stories in that new block of yours?
 Two—a snake story and a bare story.
 Eh?
 Saloon on the first floor and the second floor is empty.

LUBY'S Gives new life to the Hair. It makes it grow and restores the color.
 Sold by all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

A CLOSE CALL.
 Well, well, old man, so you're up again? Had a narrow escape, didn't you?
 I rather think I did. Why, they had four doctors!

For Over Fifty Years
 MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures whooping cough, croup, and all other ailments of infants. It is the best remedy for diarrhoea, 25c. a bottle, and is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A WELL-FED FATHER.
 The father of a family, becoming annoyed at the fault-finding of his children over their food, exclaimed in a rage one day at dinner:
 "You children are intolerable; you turn up your noses at everything. When I was a boy I was often glad enough to get dry bread to eat."
 Poor papa! said Rose, the pet of the family; I am so glad you are having such nice times now, living with mamma and us.

INFLUENZA FROM CATS.
 "It was the cat," is a phrase that excuses many things, and it may yet be used to account for the spread of the grip. Through the London Daily Mail a veterinary surgeon warns the public to beware of cats that have "colds."
 "I have recently discovered," he writes, "that in many parts of the west and northwest of London, members of the feline race have been stricken with influenza, and of a most dangerous form. As the disease may be contracted from pets, it behooves ladies and gentlemen not to handle or fondle afflicted animals."
 "I would particularly warn parents not to allow children to play with or go near a cat or dog which appears to have a slight cold."

"GOOD MORNING."
 How the Salutation is Given in Various Countries.
 "How are you?" That's Swedish.
 "How do you are?" That's Dutch.
 "How do you stand?" That's Italian.
 "Go with God, senior." That's Spanish.
 "How do you live on?" That's Russian.
 "How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian.
 "How do you have yourself?" That's Polish.
 "Thank God, how are you?" That's Arabian.
 "May thy shadow never grow less." That's Persian.
 "How do you carry yourself?" That's French.
 "How do you do?" That's English and American.
 "Be under the guard of God." That's Ottoman.
 "How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese.

Cold Was Found
 In the discovery of so wonderful a remedy as Nerviline — nerve-pain cure. No remedy in the market affords such prompt relief for toothache, neuralgia, and rheumatism, its action in cramps, colic, &c., is simply marvellous.

TELEPHONE FOR THE DEAF.
 A miniature telephone to take the place of the ear trumpet for deaf people has just made its appearance. A tiny receiver is placed in the passage of the ear and connected by fine wires with a transmitter worn on the breast and a battery carried in the pocket or other convenient part of the dress.

MINERAL WOOL.
 This material being fire, frost and vermin proof is now being very largely used as a non-conductor of heat, cold and sound in cold storage, public buildings, private residences, etc., also for covering steam, hot water, hot air, and cold water pipes. The Eureka Mineral Wool and Asbestos Co., Toronto, will be pleased to send descriptive pamphlet if you are interested.

A WARM PATRIOT.
 Excuse me but I thought you were one of those fellows who is for his country whether it be right or wrong.
 I would be, if she ever could be wrong.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury
 as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. 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, O., 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. Testimonial free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HIGH LIFE AMONG THE BIRDS.
 Sparrow—Old Bluebird looks bluer than ever this morning. Wife got in a pet and went off and left him, I suppose.
 Tom Tit—Yes, but she'll never get in another.
 Sparrow—How's that?
 Tom Tit—Miss Jones' tabby-cat has just swallowed her.
 W P C 979

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 The new Twin Screw S. S. Bavarian, 10,000 tons, will sail from Liverpool July 27, and from Montreal Aug. 11. Cabin Passage—\$50.00 and upwards. Second Cabin—\$25.00. Return \$60.00. Steerage—Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, \$22.50.
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Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food,
 which gives Invalids and Children, and also Bears successfully Infants whose Aliments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.
 50 Years
 Invariable Success, 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gravel, Rheumatism, Headache, Infantile Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid, Cholera, and all other ailments of the Stomach, Liver, and Brests.
Du Barry & Co., 77 Bond Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castillon, and in all the principal cities and stores everywhere. In this country, ask for it at the following places:—
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IDEAL LEATHER POLISH
 Will keep your shoes soft as velvet
 MADE IN ALL COLORS.
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BINDER HIGHEST GRADES.
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FREE! This lovely Watch, with guard or chain, for selling 5 doz. of our full-sized linen Doilies, 10c. each; Lady's Sewing Dives, which for selling 5 doz. Doilies in latest and prettiest design. They sell as night. Write and we send the postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward four watches. Unsold doilies returnable. **LINEN DOILY CO., Dept. 'Z', Toronto.**

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CHURCHES.

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIETIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Fast..... 7:30	Mixed..... 1:55 p.m.
Exd..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

Local Affairs

—Read Steigler's change of advt.

—Miss Woodcock of Detroit is visiting her parents here.

—Miss Georgina McCurdy of Fordwich is spending her holidays with her cousin, Miss Matilda Voigt.

—Dr. Macklin left on Tuesday morning for New York, where he will take a special course in optics and a general hospital course. He will probably be absent about a month.

—The Mildmay Athletic Association are making preparations for the celebration of Labor Day in Mildmay. The best attractions will be secured and lovers of sport will find a rare treat at Mildmay on September 4th.

—We publish this week the names of the successful candidates at the entrance examinations at Walkerton, Tara, Chesley and Allenford. Louis Anacher, of Carrick, a pupil of Mildmay public school, heads the list with 510 marks.

—We learn that Philip Weishar, formerly a teacher in Fischer's school, Carrick, but during the last few months first assistant of the Brussels Public School, has been appointed principal of the Separate school in Wallaceburg. The salary is \$550 to start with. Wallaceburg has a population of 3,500. Mr. Weishar is a first-class man.

—Miss Mela Herring is visiting friends in Southampton this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Potter of Shelburne are visiting at D. Culliton's this week.

—The Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, a member of the Dominion Government, died on Tuesday.

—Amongst those from Mildmay who are attending the horse races in Wingham are, H. Hauck, W. H. Huck, E. R. Hogate, and R. J. Barton.

—Rev. H. McCulloch of Tavistock paid a visit to friends in town on Tuesday. Mr. McCulloch was formerly a resident of Carrick, and his parents still reside on the gravel.

—Mr. John McGavin has purchased a new traction engine and had his threshing machine repaired, so that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction during the season. The new engine is a wonderful improvement on the old one and it travels at a much greater speed.

—While going down stairs in the Commercial Hotel on Tuesday morning Mrs. Wm. Miller of Nockerville slipped and fell and broke her arm at the wrist. The fracture was very painful and it will be some time before she will have the use of her arm again.

—Mary the little daughter of George Schweitzer, was so unfortunate as to have her arm broken last evening. Along with several other children she was playing at the residence of John Schweitzer, and fell off a platform, a distance of four feet and broke her left arm below the elbow.

—The M. A. A. are trying to get up a trades' procession for Labor Day and many of our business men have consented to do their share. Although there is quite a lot of work in connection with the affair, yet the business men are quickly repaid for their labor.

—A pleasant social event took place at the residence of Mr. Simon Kachele, con. 4, last Tuesday, when his eldest daughter, Miss Susanna, was wedded to Mr. Wm. Dahms, a young farmer of Carrick. Miss Mary Kachele acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Louis Dahms supported the groom through the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Geo. Brown. We extend our congratulations to the happy couple.

—Rev. William Hay of Bethany, New York, formerly of Paisley, Ont., has mysteriously disappeared. Some time ago, he left Bethany to come to Paisley to straighten up the estate of his father who died on May 24th, but since that time nothing has been heard of him. His wife and son have been brought to Paisley, and it is supposed that the missing man has met with foul play. He was educated in Ontario and has been preaching in Bethany about three years.

—The Assignee of the Carrick Financial Company issued the cheques this week to pay the second and final dividend on the above estate. As far as we have heard the creditors were agreeably surprised to receive 13 1/2 cents, in addition to the 15 cents on the \$ paid as first dividend. At one time the creditors thought there would be little or nothing to divide as a second dividend. The assignee and inspectors are to be congratulated on the successful termination of the administration of the complicated business of the six estates involved in the above Company's affairs.

We see it is reported in several papers that Mr. John Hooey, the horse buyer, is dead. This is incorrect, up to the time of this writing, Tuesday, July 11th. Late word from Elmvale says Mr. Hooey is improving, and may now recover, although his life was at one time despaired of. LATER—Word was received in town by Mrs. Wm. McCulloch, of the death of Mr. Hooey, and she left on this morning's train to attend the funeral.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

There are 400,000 teachers employed in the Public Schools of the United States, their salaries aggregating \$163,000,000 yearly. There are three times as many bar-keepers as school-teachers and they receive over \$1,000,000,000 a year.

When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous exhaustion and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Face cut and fac simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

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Men's Unlaundered Shirts, sizes 14 to 16, at 40 cents.

Men's all wool half hose, for 15 cents.

Clearing

Gents' ties, reg. 25c, for 15c.

Remnants of Carpets, at 10, 15, 20, 25, and 35cts yard. Reg. 12 1-2, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cts

Parasols will go at Less than Cost...

Just to hand, nice new Plaids in Silk and Wool, of 2 yds each for Waists.

at.. **J. J. Steigler's**

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We do not intend to let any good thing pass us. When any unusual bargain comes along we gather it in. This not only shows our customers that we do give Bargaining beyond any doubt, but it gives the customer exceptional value.

We have many of these lines in our store, and in fact we distinctly refuse to buy any goods unless the value is A 1.

A few of our cheap lines

Ladies' Dongola Slippers.....	82 cents
Womens' Fine Lace Shoes.....	95 cents
" Carpet Slippers.....	25 "
" Leather ".....	35 "
Men's Dongola Congress.....	\$1.65
Bicycle shoes at \$1.25 per pair.	

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. Up-to-date repairing

Central Shoe Store

J. V. BERSCHIT

The Star Grocery...

Is the place where you get...

The Best Ice Cream
Also Soda Water
Ice Cream Soda
Heather Bloom Soda..
Maple Cream Soda, &c.

Although we give special attention to the above, we do not neglect our Grocery business, a full stock of which is always kept on hand at prices to suit the times.

Butter and Eggs Taken.

The Star Grocery.

J. N. SCHEFTER.