

# The Mildmay Gazette

Devoted to the Interests of East Huron and East Bruce.

Vol. 4.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.

No. 23

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**ENGLISH.**—Services at Fordwich, 10:30 a. m., at 4:30 p. m., at 7:30 p. m., at 8:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Brown, incumbent. Sunday School, one hour and a quarter before each service.

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

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—Services at Fordwich at 11 a. m., at 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m. Fordwich in the evening. Sabbath School at 10:30 p. m., Jas. McLaughlin, Superintendent.

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

**E. O. SWARTZ,**  
Barrister, Solicitor,  
Conveyancer, Etc.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Office: Up stairs in Montague Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

**R. E. CLAPP, M.D.**

**Physician and Surgeon.**  
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Absalom St., nearly opposite the laundry stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

**J. A. WILSON, M.D.**

**HONOR.** Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Adele street, in East of Drug Store. MILDMAY.

**DR. WISSER, Dentist.**

**HONOR.** Graduate Department of Dentistry, Toronto University, Graduate Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Office at Commercial Hotel, MILDMAY. EVERY PRISON, ANDERSON, and all work guaranteed satisfactory. J. J. WISSER, D.D.S., L.D.S.

**W. H. HUCK, V. S.**

**GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.** L. REGISTERED Member of Ontario Veterinary Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medical Society. Calls promptly attended to night or day.

**JAMES ARMSTRONG,**

**Veterinary Surgeon**

**GRADUATE** of Ontario Veterinary College, and registered member of Ontario Veterinary Association. Resident.

Next to Methodist Parsonage,  
ALBERT STREET, GORRIS, ONT.

**Eggs for Hatching**

**Of Pure Bred Stock.**

Brown Leghorns, 50c per 13.  
Large Black Ducks, White Breasted, 75 cents for 9.

White Turkeys, \$1.00 for 9.  
Guinney Hens, 40c for 9.

Also pure bred Poland China Swine for sale, also Boar for Service.

**Christ. Weiler.**

20-23 Formosa, P. O.

**BARGAINS**

Bargains in Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, on the

24th of May

Don't miss this chance if you wish to save money at

**C. WENDT'S,**

Mildmay

**Blacksmithing.**

For a First class Cart or Buggy call on

**Jos. Kunkel,**

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, Mildmay.

Repairing and Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Prices Guaranteed Right.

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

**SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.**  
Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hughes & Lount, at the office always occupied by them in Walkerton.  
Special attention will be given to Gold-Filling and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the painless extraction of Teeth.

**UP TO DATE TAILORING**

We take special pride in recommending our stock of clothes for

**Gentlemen's Suitings**

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

Garments made in the latest styles, good fit and workmanship guaranteed.  
Black Worsteds suits to order \$11 to \$18  
Fancy " " " " 10 to 16  
Blue and Black Serge " " 7 50 to 16  
Tweed suits " " 7 00 to 13  
Great bargains in fancy and black painting. Buttons, Eggs, Pore and other products taken in exchange.

**H. E. Liesemer,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

**This Spot**

BELONGS TO

**A. Murat**

MILDMAY.

It will pay you to keep posted on the well assorted stock of FURNITURE and his full line of UNDERTAKING he continually has for sale.

**REMEMBER**  
**A. Murat Sells Cheap**

**Mildmay Market Report.**

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:  
Fall wheat per bu. \$1 00 to \$1 00  
Spring " " " " 1 00 to 1 00  
Oats " " " " 33 to 37  
Potatoes " " " " 60 to 61  
Barley " " " " 40 to 45  
Dried apples " " " " 30 to 35  
Slaughtered meat per lb. 7 to 9  
Eggs per doz. 9 to 9  
Butter per lb. 11 to 11  
Dressed pork " " " " \$4 25 to 4 70

**A PERFECT TEA**

**MONSOON TEA**

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

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

"Monsoon" Teas put up by the Indian Tea growers as a sample of the best quality of Indian Teas. Therefore they are the purest and the selection of the tea plants is made in the way they put it up themselves and it is only in the original packages, thereby securing the purity and excellence. Put up in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 3 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD COFFEENS KEEP IT.  
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYDEN & CO., 11 and 13 Front Street, Toronto.

**Carrick Council.**

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

**COURT OF REVISION.**

for the year 1895 was held in the town hall pursuant to notice. The members having duly been sworn. The Reeve in the chair. In the appeals of Messrs. Henry Hauck and Jacob Huber, no changes were made. The assessments of N. Alt, assessed as tenant instead of owner. Aug. Kleist assessed alone instead jointly with his son as owner. Peter LaFrance, assessed as tenant instead as owner. Henry Zimmer assessed for a dog. M. Goetz assessed to public 14 instead of R. C. Sep. No. U. 1. L. S. Diemert assessed to 14 pub. in-

stead of Sep. 14. F. X. Scheffer assessed to 14 pub. instead of Sep. 15. have been changed as follows. John C. Hoffarth, Wm. Hill, and Anthony Lobsinger's assessments were also changed and the name of D. L. Braun added to the roll, so also Anthony Lobsinger's name added to the roll as tenant.

Moyer—Lobsinger—That the assessment roll as now revised be adopted.—Carried.

Petition of F. X. Messner requesting this council to grant a certain sum to purchase lumber or sewer pipes to build a sub-drain in the village of Formosa was considered, and on motion of Lobsinger, seconded by Siegner, this council grant the sum of \$25 to assist to build said sub-drain, provided Culross council grant an equal sum. Said work to be performed under the supervision of F. X. Messner.—Carried.

Lobsinger—Moyer—That this council grant the sum of \$5 per month for 3 months from March 6th to June 6th, to Mrs. Weber for Board and attendance to Mrs. Franz, an indigent.—Carried.

Petition of J. D. Parsill and five others requesting the council to furnish 8 inch tiles for to make a sub-drain from Peter street to Adam street, and along south side of Absalom street, Mildmay, was received and considered.

Siegner—Darling—That the prayer of J. D. Parsill as above be granted.—Carried.

By-law No. 9, A. D. 1895, to define the duties of Pathmasters was read a 1st time.

Lobsinger—Siegner—That By-law No. 9 be now read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.

Darling—Moyer—That the clerk be instructed to instruct the county treasurer to cancel the taxes returned by error in 1893 against Lots 12 and 13, south Church street, Mildmay.—Carried.

—The petition of Hy Roever and 13 others, asking for a grant to be expended on the Blind line opposite Lot 50, con. C, was considered and on motion of A. Moyer, seconded by Geo. A. Lobsinger, that no action be taken at present.

In reference of B. Walter and 28 others praying for a grant of \$45 as equivalent to that number of days subscribed gratis to improve the hill on con. 6 and 7, lot 24. On motion of James Darling seconded by A. Moyer, that the prayer of the petition be granted and that the same be expended under the direction of B. Walter, pathmaster, but no allowance to be made for supervision, and that 10 hours work is to count one day of \$1.00 each. Siegner and Lobsinger voted nay.—Carried.

Moyer—Lobsinger—That this council regard Messrs. Lane's offer of cedar and tamarack for use in the township as favorable, and recommend the use of tamarack for bridge and sidewalk construction on the terms offered by Messrs. Dane, Belmore.—Carried.

Darling—Siegner—That this council grant the sum of \$3 per month from April 1st to July 1st to Mrs. Morth, an indigent.—Carried.

Moyer—Lobsinger—That Messrs. Darling, Lobsinger and Siegner be instructed to examine culvert on Elora road opposite Mr. Bilger's gate, lot 29, con. D; the ditch at J. Carson's, con. D. The culvert on the Blind line lot 32, con. D; the 15th sideroad, con 1 and 2; the culvert near Peter Red dons, con 2; the obstruction in the water course near Roever's, con. 2, lot 30 and 31, and the gravel pit on 25th sideroad, lot 26, con. 6, and take steps as may be necessary, or when not urgent to report to this council at next meeting.—Carried.

Moyer—Siegner—That Messrs. Moyer, Lobsinger and Darling be a committee to let the job of building the bridge over Otter, con. 14, lot 11 as may be, the bridge to be either with cedar abutments or piles driven in.—Carried.

**FINANCE REPORT.**

The following accounts were recommended to be paid:  
L. A. Findlay, printing ..... \$6 30

Mrs R Edmundson 3 mos rent ... 9 00  
Alvis Moyer, repairing scraper ... 50  
Geo Diebel, 6 days work clearing  
ice at bridge lot 81, con 12 and  
13 ..... 7 50

Application of Joseph Weiler for a grant to improve the road on townline between Carrick and Culross opposite lots 27 and 29, con A, received and considered, and on motion of Darling seconded by A. Moyer, the sum of \$10 was granted for said purpose, provided the township of Culross grant an equal sum and that the same be spent under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Weiler.—Carried.

Darling—Siegner—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 8th day of July next.—Carried.

CHAS. SCHURTER,  
Clerk.  
May 27, 1895.

**Neustadt.**

Our station agent, John Liesemer, in slightly indisposed this week.

We noticed Mr. Findlay, editor of the Mildmay GAZETTE, in town on Tuesday.

H. Gaiser, boot and shoe merchant, is very busy these days erecting his new residence on Main street.

Mr. Kallbfliescht, our south end merchant, has given up business and moved to Atwood. He shipped his goods Wednesday noon.

The other day your correspondent took occasion to visit the creamery and tannery and found both institutions running in full blast. The creamery here is the largest in the Province and is doing a rushing business. The machinery is propelled by a steam engine and the butter turned out is first-class. Next in order we visited the tannery where the tanning of hides in the latest improved manner was to be seen. The employees were changing the hides from one vat to another and were kept hustling. This is one of our most prominent industries, and the reputation of our tanners for turning out a first-class article is unsurpassed.

**Belmore.**

On Thursday, the 30th of May, John Inglis of the 2nd con of Carrick entered into his rest. The deceased had been failing in health since last October. Nine weeks ago he slipped and fell and was a helpless sufferer up to the time of his death. Mr. Inglis was a native of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, born in 1808, emigrated to Canada in 1856 and settled in the home in which he died. One of the pioneer settlers, he entered energetically into the work of clearing a home for himself and family. He was one of the first to begin stock feeding for the British market and by his thorough knowledge of the business he was able to make it a success. The deceased took great pleasure in showing what could be done in the way of producing a prime article in beef and mutton, and many of the neighbors stimulated by his counsel, and the result of his handiwork were much benefited by following his example. The motto of the deceased was, "What was worth doing at all was worth doing well." He was a strong, robust man, both in body and mind, a man of remarkable intelligence and force of character and above all a humble christian. He was noted for his upright, conscientious conduct in his dealings with his fellowmen.

His remains were interred in Mc Intosh cemetery on Saturday last beside those of his wife who preceded him seven years ago. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in this part of the country. The deceased leaves a family of four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons have long been residents of the United States. The other son, Thomas, with whom deceased lived, is well known as one of the leading farmers in the county of Bruce.

The deceased was well known in the western part of Ontario as one of the best judges of stock. His services were much enquired after at the fall shows, and great confidence was placed in his ripe judgement. He belonged to a class of men who are rapidly passing away. He was a man of strong convictions, with courage equally as strong.

No man who spent any time in his company would soon forget him. He left his mark on his family and neighbors. His influence was of the best, both in temporal and spiritual matters.

**Deemerton.**

Our pathmaster has his men at work these days doing statute labor.

Don't forget our big demonstration on the first of July. The committee is making every preparation for a large crowd. Baseball, lacrosse, etc., are on the program. Look out for bills in a few days.

The contractors are working early and late to get our hotel finished by the 1st of July. Many of your readers will remember that this building was burned to the ground last winter, and has been replaced by a fine new brick building. When finished Mr. Emel will have one of the finest hotels in this part of the country.

**Huntingfield.**

D. A. Harkness has commenced the foundation for his new house.

It is reported that one of our men has started a red fish pond. A new kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenord of Newbridge, paid a visit to their daughter, Mrs. John Vogan, on Saturday.

We are sorry to report Mr. N. Harris on the sick list. He is confined to the house with an attack of sciatica.

One of the largest funerals that has ever been at the McIntosh cemetery, was that of Saturday when the remains of the late John Inglis were interred there. There were about 100 rigs in the cortege.

The other evening one of our young men decided to take his lady for a drive, which he did, and after assisting his partner to alight, the horse thinking he was lonesome, turned a somersault into the buggy, smashing it very badly. The young man escaped uninjured.

The other day as the Methodist minister of Wroxeter was driving through here, something went wrong with the bridle. After he got out to fix same the horse bolted for home and upon reaching there jumped the gate and entered the stable. This animal is well trained. He wanted to go to church.

**Public School Report.**

The following is the report for the Mildmay Public School for the month of May.

Primary class—Jennie Trench 328  
Zanny Berry 305 Laura Moyer 280.

Public School Leaving class.—Hector Cameron 294 Charles Johnston 291  
David Berry 290 Sarah Moore 271 Clara Pletsch 258.

Junior Fourth class—Harry Moore 107, Henry Miller 106, Garf. Cameron 100, Allic Hoovey 92, Sophia Loos 79.

A. CAMERON

**FORM II.**

Sr. Third Class—Rebecca Wendt, F. Perschbacher, Ida Rosenow, Charles Beihl, Henry Diebel, Ferdinand Wickie.

Jr. Third Class—Samuel Wice, Edna McIntyre, David Schweitzer, Jean McGavin, Eddie Berry, Fanny Maslen.

Second Class—Sara Filsinger, Annie Eifert, Milton Schweitzer, Mary Yandt, Hermon Harron, Eckhart Loos.

The pupils whose department has been worthy of mention are: Ida Rosenow and David Schweitzer.

A story ready Friday afternoon entitled the "Ship Wreck" was reproduced by Senior Third and Fourth Classes. Master Garf. Cameron had the honor of writing the best essay. Others of merit were written by John Berry, Louisa Moyer and Albert Lewis.

**MISS WEBS**

**FORM III**  
First Class—Georgia Warner, Wesley Holtzman, Adam Wickie.

Second Class—Charlie Rosenow, Emma Rosenow, Milton Holtzman.

Third Class—Maud Jasper, Pearl Jasper, Jean Hume.

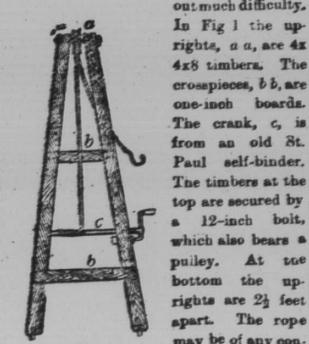
Fourth Class—Johnnie Murat, Willie Diebel, Nettie McGavin.  
Fifth Class—Loretta Holtzman, Vinetta Butchart, Sara Holtzman.  
Number enrolled 66, average attendance 62.

**MISS MCCONNELL**

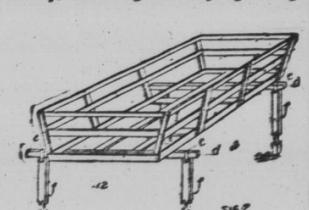
# AGRICULTURAL

## Device for Removing Racks and Wagon Beds.

The accompanying illustrations represent a contrivance by which heavy racks and wagon beds can be taken off and on without much difficulty.



In Fig 1 the uprights, a a, are 4x4 timbers. The crosspieces, b b, are one-inch boards. The crank, c, is from an old St. Paul self-binder. The timbers at the top are secured by a 12-inch bolt, which also bears a pulley. At the bottom the uprights are 2 1/2 feet apart. The rope may be of any convenient size, and the hook should have an opening of 2 1/2 inches. Drive an old bolt into the lower end of each upright, so that the frame will stand secure. Now set four posts, f (Fig 2), 12 feet apart each way, nail strips of boards, e, on each side at the top, to keep the crosspieces in place. When you want to unload or load the rack, drive or back between the posts. Block the hind wheels, set the pulley frame directly behind the wagon, fasten the hook to the hind crosspiece of the rack, and with the crank hoist it high enough so that the crosspiece, d, can be put in place. Do the same with the front end, and you will have your rack high and dry. In loading hoist only high enough



to pull out the crosspiece, then let the rack down on the wagon only one end at a time. The posts must be of sufficient height to permit of the wagon with the rack on being driven underneath the crosspieces. The rack should be kept under shed or shelter, and will then be in service for several seasons' usefulness. Any one handy with tools can easily construct such a device, the use of which will soon save enough time and hard work to pay for itself.

## Thinning Fruit.

Mrs. S. D. Willard says that judicious pruning and thorough thinning of fruit are each important factors in fruit growing and neither can be ignored except at an incalculable loss in the future of the orchard. Beginning with the second year from planting, the young orchard should be looked over with care annually, and the previous year's growth cut in, removing from one-quarter to one-half of such growth thus forming a strong, compact head and the development of the fruit spurs near the body of the tree, where the future crop may be carried with safety against violent storms, and lessening the liability of the limbs being broken and split to pieces. Nor can any lack of care at an early period of growth touching this question be met and overcome in later years, when the saw must be substituted for the knife in an effort to make good lost opportunities. Orchards there are where this principle has been practiced, with heads as symmetrical and round as the most beautifully formed horse chestnut you ever saw. The work should be carefully followed any time after the tree becomes dormant, in the autumn and through the winter, when the wood is not filled with frost.

A subject of no less importance, oftentimes involving the health and even vitality of the tree itself, is the proper thinning of the fruit. The average quality rarely sells at anything over average prices, while the large, well developed specimens only bring the high prices that afford the largest profit, and such fruit is not found in trees over-loaded beyond their power to properly mature. Very much has been said and written on the subject in the past, and yet how few the number of fruit growers who have the nerve or inclination to thin their fruit. This neglect may be in a measure excusable on the apple, but not so with the plum.

In every department of nature the effort at production so taxes vital forces as to make it a weakening process, and in none of our fruits is this more manifest than in the plum, which is often so depleted from a single year's overproduction as to never recover from the injury inflicted. It is not the production of the fruit itself, but the draft upon the energies of the plant to perfect the pit, that reduces the vital powers, and often leads to premature death. Hence we say, after the dropping of the fruit which usually follows the setting of a large crop, in the month of June, the wise planter will find it a great advantage to have removed a portion of that remaining, and, as a result, the marketable crop increased, quality greatly improved, and the trees, with their vigor unimpaired, fitted at once to begin the storing up of necessary material for another crop. A lack of a little common sense on the part of many a man has destroyed or rendered worthless more plum trees than the work of all insects and diseases combined.

So closely connected with the question of thinning is the time of picking that the two should be considered together. Therefore, we say, at the earliest moment practicable after fully grown and colored, while

yet hard, pick and dispose of, even though a week later might show a material advancement in price. At this stage of ripeness they meet the requirements of the purchaser, will stand up well for distant shipments, and relief is at once afforded to the overburdened tree. Prices are quite apt to advance as the season progresses, and the temptation to allow the fruit of sorts not inclined to decay to stand over for another week or two is hard to resist, but it is often a fatal mistake.

One of my neighbors, with a crop unthinned and double in quantity what the trees should have carried, had this question to meet a few years since. He allowed them to stand until finally they were picked off the ground, and while he received double price it was at a fearful expense. A severe winter followed, the recuperative power had all been expended on the crop, and the trees—many of them were dead the following spring, while the others have never regained their former vigor. An object lesson worth remembering. He says he will never again be so foolish.

The fruit should be carefully picked in baskets selected for that purpose, carted to the packing house, and if the weather be hot, be allowed to stand until cool, so that when packed for shipment no heat can be found in it; the fruit carefully sorted, packed and marketed all that is inferior as No. 2.

The best results are often attained by growing a variety of fruits, hence we should advise, if practicable, in connection with plums, grow cherries and more or less of small fruits, but in any event plant more than a single variety of whatever you may plant and so alternate varieties that you may be sure of cross fertilization or perfect pollination of the bloom. Our highest authorities to-day urge it as one of the most important measures to be considered.

Thorough and careful cultivation is a subject of such importance as to deserve serious consideration before closing this already too lengthy paper.

Plums cannot be grown profitably in grass, nor do we believe weeds should be permitted to devour the elements of fertility that have been so wisely and liberally bestowed upon our orchards, but please do not forget that thorough cultivation does not by any means imply the deep, two-horse ploughing which at times is given the apple and pear. Unlike those fruits, our plum is a surface-rooting tree and may be seriously injured by deep annual ploughing. The soil, however, should be kept cultivated in as shallow a manner as possible during the process of fruit making, so as to destroy weeds and aid in rendering available every particle of plant food for the growing crop, and where the plum tree thrives we believe that an observance of the principles we advocate will best conserve the interest of the planter.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH'S FOOT-WASHING.

The Curious Ceremony of Holy Week at Vienna.

On Holy Thursday, at Vienna, the Emperor Francis Joseph performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old beggars. The ceremony took place in the Hall of Ceremonies in the imperial palace. On a platform raised slightly above the floor was a long table with twelve covers, a plate, knife, wooden spoon, folded napkin for each, with spoons of bread, a pewter mug, and a little blue pitcher filled with water. At 10 o'clock twelve old men, the youngest 89 and the oldest 96, entered the hall and were supported, each by two relatives, to the platform, which they mounted with difficulty, and were placed in their seats, their relatives, most of them women, standing behind them. Then entered twenty Knights of the Teutonic Order, headed by their master, Archduke Eugene, dressed in white with a long black cross on the breast of their doublets and another on the back of their long white cloaks. They marched around the hall, and then, forming a line on either side, made way for the ministers, with Count Kalinsky at the head, and the Emperor's staff. They were followed by the Primate of Austria, Cardinal Gruscha, with priests and acolytes bearing candles and burning incense.

## THEN CAME THE EMPEROR

dressed in the white uniform of an Austrian General and wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. He advanced to the table and addressed a few words to the old men. At a signal from the master of ceremonies twelve guardsmen stepped forward, each bearing on a tray the first course of a sumptuous repast; the Emperor now took off his helmet, gave it to an officer, and, passing down the line, arranged the dishes before each guest. Twelve Archdukes then approached and removed the Barmedice banquet from the guests' eyes, handing the dishes to the guards. This was repeated for three courses, and with the last the plates, knives, and other objects on the table were taken off. They were all packed later, with the food in wooden boxes, and sent to the homes of the old men. The table was then taken away, and the "washing of feet" began. A priest approached with a towel and a golden basin of water; their suppers were taken from the old men's feet, and the Emperor, on his knees, beginning with the oldest, moistened his feet with water and dried them with the towel. Without rising still on his knees, he passed on to the next one, and so on to the end of the row. When he had finished he rose and placed around each man's neck a chain, attached to which was a small white bag containing thirty pieces of silver. That ended the ceremony; the Emperor and his suite withdrew, and the old men were taken home by their friends.

## Applied Instruction.

I notice that the insurgents in Cuba have—  
The what, Johnny?  
The insurgents.  
You mean the insurgents, don't you?  
Yes; but you have often told me not to say gentle.

## A Peculiarity.

Money talks, said the confident man. Yes, replied the melancholy citizen. But when it's conversing with a poor relation it usually talks in a whisper.

## Smoking Cap.

The model smoking cap is black lady's cloth embroidered with yellow Roman



SMOKING CAP.

flowers. The lining is black silk, and the head is slightly stiffened. The full size detail of the embroidery for the crown shows all



DETAIL OF EMBROIDERY FOR SMOKING CAP.

the work done in outline, but we would advise solid or long and short for the flowers, and outline for the vine.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

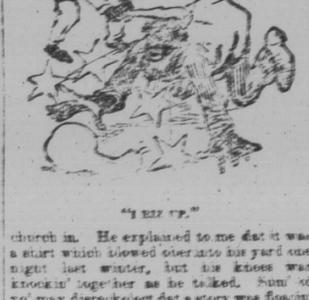
## THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

"My friend," said Brother Gardner as he bounded the gravel with one hand and unbuttoned his coat and vest with the other, "I hev bin given to understand dat certain members of dis club an' enthusiastic fur reform. Dey want, as I am told, reform in social customs, in pollyticks, in religion and other things. Dey want dis club to take de reformin' business in hand an' keep pushin' 'till de hull world an' made better. I hev a list of de would-be reformers among our members an' it an headed by de name of Givendiam Jones. It an said dat Brudder Jones an' so anxious to see de world made better dat he can't sleep nights."

"Two weeks ago to-day along in de afternoon I sot in my back doab an' saw a pesson keenly surveyin' my trunk patch ober de back fence. Dat pesson was Givendiam Jones. He looked and pecked an' squinted till he had located de exact spot on which six big squashes war growin' an' den he vanished from sight. At 9 o'clock dat evenin' I went out an' sot down in de middle of dem squashes. I had a club in my hand. I wasn't waitin' fur cats, but fur Brudder Jones. At 9:30 de ole woman blowed out de candle and ten minits later auintin' dropped ober de back fence an' cum creakin' up to dem squashes. I war ready."

"Dat auintin' was a pesson. 'Bort de time he had hand on de nightest squash I riz up an' bring dat club down on his coeknut. He drapped to his knees, rolled ober, scrambled up agin, an' I got in two mo' whacks befo' he reached de fence. I did n't ax his name, an' he didn't hand me no keerd. When dat club cum' down I knowed by de feel of things dat it had lighted on Brudder Jones. He was around nex' day wid his head tied up and disamin dat he run agin' a stone wall in de dark."

"Some fo' weeks ago my ole woman went to bed one night an' left de washin' out on de line. When we got up in de mornin' my three shirts an' two pairs o' socks had disappeared. I looked fur tracks an' found 'em. Dem tracks led mighty close to de back doab of Brudder Snugg Watkins cabin. Brudder Watkins an' No. 2 on de list of would-be reformers. I went home an' didn't say nuffin' till Sunday cum. Den I called Brudder Watkins out into de alley an' looked him o'er fur one o' my shirts. He had one on to go to



dat Brudder Watkins had his hit by a house. He was hit, but not by a house. I hauled off an' hit him on de chin wid my right, an' while he slept I took de shirt off his body an' walked away.

"De third name on de list an' dat of Traudical Johnson. I had occasion to ax him a few questions one mornin' last summer. When I got up at sunrise an' went out to my outhouse, I found two chickens nussin'. On a nail by de doab was a piece of ole line sturt, an' when I put it to my nose I thought it smelt like Brudder Johnson. I took a walk ober to his cabin an' found de heads of two chickens at de back doab an' feathers in de washin'. I went in an' axed Brudder Johnson an' lef'n questions, which he answered wid de utmost plainness, but I disatisfied my chickens under de bed just de same. Dar was a report around asez day dat Brudder Johnson had been picked up by a cyclone an' hurriced into de top of a tree 200 feet high, but it

was a mistake. I jest picked him up an' skinned him around fur awhile an' den hove him frow a wander. I am told dat he shed tears last night when talkin' wid sum of de members of dis club about Amensian an' Capitan Kidd.

"De fo' an' name on de list an' dat of Samuel Kinn. Samuel has offered to do some of de hard work an' reformin' his fellermen an' has a resolution all ready to introduce at de proper time. Let's see. It an' about six weeks ago, so high as I kin reminkol, when I got up at midnight an' went to de back doab to see if de moonlight was too strong fur my owncumbers. I was just in time to find Brudder Kinn totin' a bottle of soft soap ober the woodshed. When I ax't him, he claimed dat he was walkin' on his sleep. Mebbe he was, but he didn't walk dat way no mo' dat night. When he walked around de cabin an' out of de gate an' up de street, he was wide awake an' tryin' to dodge my right but. He didn't go to work fur de next three days, an' I believe he claimed dat he was nussin' deed tryin' to lift a street kyar back on de track."

"My friend, I hev but a few words to say on de matter of reform. First, de world an' good 'nuff as it an. Second, de pesson who gits de idea of reform in his head neither nussin' himself. Thirdly, if reform could be accomplished, it would surely hurt de he'll ober an' bring another set of troubles on top. Lastly, dis Limekiln Club could not conveniently demand reform. I am not exactly temperment myself. I was de last six months I hev picked up an ax in de alley without nussin' fur de owners, worked off a dozen counterfeited nickels on de street kyar countin' out, put a stone in de paper kyar to increase de weight an' made my whitewash mighty thin on 75-cent jobs. We will let de subject drap right yere an' go hum."

## FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The total amount of gold in circulation at the present time is estimated at about 21,070,000,000, weighting altogether 873 tons. The newest puncture proof band for use on cycles is made of strips of wire mesh interwoven between the air tube and the outer cover. Medical students in China study copper models of man which are pierced with 100 holes, which show the location of an equal number of pulses. The weight of the French cavalry saddle will be reduced nearly three pounds by the substitution of aluminum for steel in portions of the tree and stirrups. The Belgian government has decided to hold an international exhibition on a large scale at Brussels in 1897, in spite of the fact that the Paris exhibition will follow only three years afterwards.

Letters now communicate with persons afloat by means of the telephone. The telephone is placed near the life, so that a slight turning of the head brings the mouth close to it. One of the fireplaces that is to be put in Corcoran Vanderbilt's new house in Newport will be made of terra cotta taken from the ruins of an old Italian villa at Pompeii. The sugar contract for some work ever awarded was probably that reported to have been made for the stone for the Hudson river bridge. The sum named is about \$2,000,000.

A curious announcement relat of the epoch of Peter the Great has been presented to the Petrovsk museum at Astrakhan. This is a metal token or "receipt" granting the bearer permission to wear a mustache and beard. Anne Sherman, a 2-year-old Chicago girl, fell nearly feet recently and in two minutes after was at dinner and laughing as before. She had a good cry, as she was badly scared, but the doctors say she is absolutely unharmed. Thirty years ago Mr. Joseph Gallot was a working preacher in Birmingham. One day later he will have to take his nose and indignantly put, out, out. And even then doesn't destroy had as many of the roots of weeds as he would have done a week before with the rake. Neglecting the weeds is something one simply cannot afford.

# HEALTH.

## Sneezing

Sneezing is a reflex act caused by an irritation of some portion of the large nerve supplying sensation to the face. Excessive sneezing may be the result of some irritant, usually of vegetable origin, coming in contact with the mucous membrane lining of the nose, or it may be associated with some general disorder.

Whooping cough and asthma are often accompanied by violent fits of sneezing. Persons of a "gummy" tendency are often afflicted with frequent sneezing, and the same is true of persons who possess a somewhat hysterical or exceedingly nervous temperament.

A sneeze and a cough exert much the same effect over different portions of the respiratory tract. In sneezing an effort is made to get rid of some substance irritating the mucous membrane of the nose; in coughing the same thing is attempted for the throat.

Sneezing in some instances produced by looking at a strong light or vivid color. Inflammation may be increased, if not actually produced, by excessive sneezing, as well as by violent coughing. In this way either of these acts may be harmful.

Sneezing is often indicative of some "bacterial" condition of the mucous membrane, and if much indulged in, it tends to make this condition worse by congesting the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx, and in severe prostrations that of the eyes and ears.

The inhalation of dust or of irritating vapors tends to "stop up the head" chiefly because sneezing is thereby induced.

We often hear it said, when one sneezes, "You are taking cold"—an expression in which there may be some truth; for a chilling of the body drives the blood away from the surface, and causes it to flow mainly to any part of the body already weakened by inflammation. That point in many cases is the mucous membrane of the nose. Some of the most severe colds, however, are accompanied by no sneezing.

It is not to be wondered at that the practice of "taking snuff" is becoming obsolete. It is no more reasonable to employ measures to induce sneezing than it would be to inhale the fumes of sulphur, or other irritating vapors, to induce a social cough.

Pressure upon the upper lip or above the bridge of the nose will usually cut short even a severe fit of sneezing. This failing, a mustard plaster applied to the back of the neck or the administration of an emetic will be found useful.

## Hints for the Stout.

One of the best exercises and most effective fat-reducers that can be imagined, is the drying oneself with a coarse towel after a cold bath or a cold sponge. If those parts of the body where adipose tissue is apt to be deposited in excess are vigorously rubbed the muscles regain their tenacity, the fat between and over them is soon absorbed and the general health is greatly improved.

Each people have this done about half as well as they can do themselves. The self-denial of the patient is put to the severest test in the restoration of drinking liquid. The less fat people drink the better chance they will have of diminishing their excess of fat. Those who take two cups of tea should only take one, and so on, not on no account cut off the supply of liquor entirely. In fact, as we have before said, very hot water (sipped) often accomplishes much in reducing adipose deposit. Do not eat the same article of food too often. The less important applies to every one, whether fat or lean. Variety in food is the most important factor in any scheme of dietary, whether for invalids or others.

## Eat Slowly.

Children should be trained to eat slowly, no matter how hungry or what important business is pressing. Much safer a little food well ground than a hearty meal "swallows in haste. Cold food is even more difficult to digest than hot, if taken too rapidly. — Dr. Dean's own words:—

"We are not more to eat any great quantity than we are able to digest. — Dr. Dean's own words:—

Another wise note is this given:—"Don't think, masticate, bite, clamp, and swallow." A leading doctor once said he never knew a case in which any man took too little food when he had plenty before him; but he knew many who owed their ill-health mainly to eating too much. If the food wanted could be saved, there would be no one without "enough and to spare."

## Too Hearty Breakfast.

The man or woman who eats for breakfast broiled steak, with pernegue, bacon, followed by two soft-boiled eggs and a quantity of cream fruit, thus followed up by hot bread and coffee, cannot expect to stand even at 45 and say: "I am in the prime of life."

## Keep Ahead of the Weeds.

There is only one economical way to fight weeds—that is to keep ahead of them. When they are just breaking through the ground they can be destroyed with less labor than at any other time. That is the time to take them in hand. A little later and the work will be doubled. Too many overlook this fact. In many towns five per cent. of the cultivated area is taken up before a certain date, and men unable to pay their tax and have that five per cent. A much larger per cent. of the area is taken up by the man who takes the weeds in season. One can go over a garden with an iron rake when the weeds are just breaking ground, and in an hour's time accomplish wonders. A week later he will have to take his nose and indignantly put, out, out. And even then doesn't destroy had as many of the roots of weeds as he would have done a week before with the rake. Neglecting the weeds is something one simply cannot afford.

Of the disputed points of British policy is the attempt to control the Mediterranean in the event of war with France, or with France and Russia combined. England aims to assert such control now by the occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Egypt; but opinion is growing among British military and naval authorities that even in time of peace the policy is a mistake, as involving needless expense, and in time of war would seriously diminish efficiency at all points. A strategically superior and more economical policy, it is urged, would be to evacuate Egypt, Malta and Cyprus, and as defence in their stead occupy Tangier and fortify the island of Perim in the Red sea. Such an arrangement would obviate the increasing expense of maintaining a large fleet and strong garrisons in the Mediterranean, while it would, on the outbreak of war enable England to prevent the issue of the enemy from that sea by blocking the exits at Gibraltar and Perim, and also give her overwhelming superiority of force elsewhere at sea. The fleets of France and Russia would be corked up in the Mediterranean, at Gibraltar by the Tangier and Channel squadrons, and at the southern entrance of the Suez canal by a strong occupation of Aden and Perim, the British fleet being thus left free for concentration at the points having most vital relation to imperial interests.

Of course, under this arrangement Egypt would be lost to England, but it is urged that the London government has always declared that its occupation is only to be temporary, and that it could now be given to France in exchange for a free hand at Tangier and on the coast of Morocco, a position of far greater value. Control of the Suez canal would also be lost to England, but the commerce through that waterway would in any event be largely paralyzed in any event by the French naval stations on both sides of the Mediterranean and vessels bound for India could always take the route by the Cape. The loss of time by the longer voyage would be more than balanced by the greater safety, while the loss of the maritime traffic of the Mediterranean would be insignificant as compared with the total of British ocean commerce and the expense of control of the inland sea. Some of the advocates of this policy, however, do not favor the evacuation of Malta, believing it to be defensible for a year at least against any attack, but all favor the abandonment of Egypt in the event of war, and the restoration of Cyprus to the Porte, both of which could be reoccupied, if desired, by England, should she be successful in the contest. That the scheme would offer many advantages over any attempt to maintain control of the Mediterranean there is no doubt, for under it the fleets of the enemy would be closed up in that sea on the outbreak of hostilities, the British fleet supply safeguarded, and the British fleet given overwhelming preponderance in all oceans, and left at liberty to reduce the naval bases and colonial dependencies of France and Russia.

Worth's Predecessor.

It has been erroneously assumed by many people that the late M. Worth was the first man milliner of European reputation. This is a mistake, as has been pointed out by a learned writer in the *Ecclair*. The first man milliner of whom history takes notice, says the *London Daily News*, was Rhomberg, who became famous in Paris in the reign of Louis XV. He was the son of a Bavarian peasant. His manner of advertising in the early part of the eighteenth century was to send out cards, the body of which represents a corset, while the shafts were made in imitation of a pair of tailor's shears. The notion got abroad that he was extremely skillful in hiding little defects in the figure and the vogue he enjoyed in consequence was immense. Although he was but a few years in business, dying at the early age of 40 years, he left a fortune estimated at £10,000 or £50,000, a large sum for a tradesman to have earned in those days. Under the first empire his successor was Leroy, who dressed the princess of the imperial court. At the period of the restoration he lived in retirement in a splendid mansion in the Rue Richelieu, where he entertained in princely style. Leroy was said to be witty and a model of deportment, and he numbered the most fashionable people among his friends.

Two Views.

First Workingman—Look at the inequality. Mr. Million, who lives not ten squares from this corner, has a dog-house which cost \$5,000. What do you think of that?  
Second Workingman—I think it's a good thing he wanted it, for I built it for him, and made \$1,000 out of it.

Latter-Day Luxuries.

Fashionable Physician—You will have to give up city life, Mr. Million.  
Wealthy Patient—I will travel in Europe a few years, if you say so.  
Physician—It would be better for you to stay here and conduct a model farm.  
Wealthy Patient—Oh, I can't afford that.

The contemporary mini may in rare cases be taken my storm; but posterity never. The tribunal of the present is accessible to influence; that of the future is incorrupt.—Gladstone.

THE EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

A Sufferer For Several Years From Acute Dyspepsia.

Food Distressed Him and It Began to Have a Weakening Effect on the Heart—Many Remedies Failed Before a Cure Was Found.

From the *Canoe*, N. S. Brezra.  
While newspaper men are called upon in their capacity as publishers to print from week to week words of praise spoken in favor of proprietary medicines, it is not often that the editor himself feels it his duty to say a good word on behalf of any of these preparations. And yet if a newspaper man has actually found benefit from the use of a proprietary medicine, why should he not make it known to his readers, and thus perhaps point out to some of them the road to renewed health? The editor of the *Breeze* believes it his duty to say a few words of praise in favor of a remedy that has proved an inestimable boon to him, and to say them without any solicitation on the part of the proprietors of the medicine, who, as a matter of fact, had no reason to know that he was ailing or was using their medicine. For several years the editor of the *Breeze* has been subject to that distressing complaint, dyspepsia, and only those who have been similarly troubled can know how much misery this trouble entails. He had but very little appetite, and what he did eat caused an unpleasant feeling of fullness, and made him feel languid and heavy, often causing intense pain in the stomach only relieved by vomiting up the food which he had taken. He was also troubled with palpitation of the heart brought on no doubt by the dyspepsia. Numerous remedies alleged to cure dyspepsia were tried, but without success, and the trouble was approaching a chronic state. At the suggestion of a friend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were tried and relief soon followed their use, and after a few boxes had been taken the editor was able to assert positively that he had been cured of his dyspepsia by this remedy that has proved so great a blessing to mankind. To any one troubled with this complaint he would strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To newspaper men particularly they will be found just the thing to impart health and vigor to the whole system and enable them to pursue their work free from that tired, dependent feeling so prevalent among the craft. The editor of the *Breeze* firmly believes that what they have done for him they will do for others, and he gives them his hearty and unsolicited endorsement.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shattered nerves, and where given a fair trial they never fail in cases like that above related. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all packages.

SVENGALIS IN SIBERIA.

strange Experience of a Man While in a Russian Gaol.

Robert Ohman, a passenger on the steamer City Pekin, which arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong the other day, tells a peculiar story of hypnotism, said to have been practised upon himself and a number of others while confined in Russian prisons in Siberia. With nine others who composed the crew of the schooner Emma, which sailed from Douglas City, Alaska, in 1893, on a sailing voyage, he said he was seized by Russian officers on the La Galine Islands. Ohman said he did not know what charge was placed against them, but nevertheless, they were locked up in a gaol on the island, and kept there for several weeks. They then were taken to some place on the coast, where they were supposed to stand trial for their offence. All the proceedings were conducted in the Russian language, and no defence offered. After the court adjourned Ohman was sent to prison at Vladivostok. There he says he was hypnotized by the Government officials. What he did after that he does not remember until he was placed on a steamer for Nagasaki in the care of an Englishman or German, and handed over to the American Consul at Nagasaki, who secured transportation for him to America. He could not tell what had become of his shipmates, whom he left in the Siberian prison, but he believes he was the means of sending them all to the gallows by the stories he told about them while under hypnotic influence.

Railroads and Population.

West Australia stands first, with 111.8 miles for every 10,000 people, yet it has only 660 miles of railway, while British India, with 17,768 miles, has only 1.1 mile of railway to every 10,000 people. Japan and the Dutch Indies are both equal in this respect, each having 0.4 miles of railway for every 10,000 people. Reckoning the railway mileage against the area of the country, Belgium is first, with 29.6 miles per 100 square miles, the United Kingdom second with 16.7, Holland third with 14. Then come Germany, 13.2; Switzerland, 13; France, 11.6; Denmark, 8.4; Italy, 7.7; Austria, 6.3; Spain, 3.4; European Turkey, 1.1, and Russia, 1. The mileage of all the railways of the globe, at the end of 1892, was 496,416 miles, or one mile to every 3,516 inhabitants. Porto Rico has the shortest length of railway, 11 miles, and the United States has by far the greatest, 174,784 miles. Next, but a long way behind, comes Germany, with 27,475 miles; then France, with 24,018 miles. The United Kingdom is fourth, with 20,325 miles, and Russia fifth, with 19,656 miles. The islands of Man, Malta, and Jersey combined boast of 68 miles. Big Persia has 24 miles, and diminutive Hawaii 56 miles.

Wedded Bliss.

Friend—And you are very happy?  
Bride—Very. Almost every day I hear of some other girl who would have jumped at the chance to marry my husband.

She Would Neither Paint Nor Powder.

"I positively will not use cosmetics," said a lady to the writer, "yet my complexion is so bad that it occasions me constant mortification. What can I do to get rid of these dreadful blotches?" "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," was my prompt reply. "Your complexion indicates that you are suffering from functional derangements. Remove the cause of the blotches and your cheeks will soon wear the hue of health. The 'Favorite Prescription' is a wonderful remedy for all diseases peculiar to your sex. Its proprietors guarantee to return the money if it does not give satisfaction. But it never fails. Try it." The lady followed my advice, and now her complexion is as clear as a babe's, and she enjoys better health than she has for many years.

To permanently cure constipation, biliousness and sick-headache take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Of dealers.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

Lord Kelvin maintains that the earth is 100,000,000 years old.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people. The knife has been used to cut the victim of corns until the swollen, shapely toes—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns, get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adam's Root Beer Extract..... one bottle  
Fleischmann's Yeast..... half a cake  
Sugar..... two pounds  
Lukewarm Water..... two gallons  
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.  
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 16 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Cold in the head. Nasalbin gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails. A. P. 764.

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Let Professor Clark, in his own language, in clear-cut terms, and over his own signature, tell of his experience with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. "This remedy has given me relief by opening up the nasal ducts and enabling me to breathe freely. The discharges are also less frequent. The powder is very easily applied to the parts affected, and it is very pleasant to take. The fact that the medicine is so easy and pleasant to take will, at all events, secure for it a fair trial. I know others who have used it, and say it is good." Mr. Clark is the third member of the faculty of McMaster University who has had pleasure in recommending Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and Deafness. 60 cents.

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WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.,  
155 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO, - CANADA

THE SNOWBALL WAGON  
STANDS TO DAY  
HEAD & SHOULDERS OVER ALL OTHERS  
SNOWBALL WAGON CO. ST. GEORGE, ONT.  
The above cut calls your attention to the famous SNOWBALL WAGON.  
If there is no agent in your locality, write direct to the house. Buy a snowball and you will at any time be happy. It is the best value in the market.  
SNOWBALL WAGON CO.

**Additional Locals.**

—Remember the GAZETTE will be sent to new subscribers till the end of 1895 for the small sum of 50 cents cash.

—If you need bill heads, letter heads, note heads, circulars, envelopes, or anything in the printing line done. Give the GAZETTE a chance. We do all kinds of work in German or English.

—Parties who are in arrears and then refuse the paper at the post office, will not be gratified until such arrears are paid. No person in arrears who considers their reputation worth any thing will be guilty of such an act as it is nothing but downright fraud.

**COUNTY AND DISTRICT.**

Walkerton Court of Revision meets on Thursday, June 9.

A branch of the Merchants Bank has been established at Hespeler.

Hugh Plant, aged 17, was drowned in the Conestoga river, near Drayton, Friday while bathing.

R. Richardson had a finger taken off while working a machine in the Knechtel factory Hanover on Monday.

Mr. James A. Morrison has been in Glamis, Bruce Co., during the past week organizing a new court of the I. O. F.

Mr. Richard Burrell of Brant, handed over to a buyer on Monday, a yoke of cattle which tipped the beam at \$600 pounds.

Ferguson Bros., Teeswater, are putting up an addition to their place of business which will greatly increase its storing capacity.

Harriston, May 31.—While assisting at a barn raising last night Finlay McLeod was thrown from the building by the timber breaking, and received injuries from which he died.

A convention for the whole County of Bruce, of Baptist Ministers and laymen, will be held in Walkerton in the early part of June. The exact date has not yet been fixed.

A somewhat peculiar find was recently made on the farm of Mr. Richard Congram, 8th con. of Kinloss. A pocket-book containing as near as could be ascertained about \$1000 in bills was ploughed up. It has apparently been under ground for a long time, so long that the money crumbled away on being touched. How, when and by whom the money was lost is the puzzling question.

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

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

William Martin Johnson, who illustrated the Garfield edition of Ben Hurr for the Harpers, and also their editions of The Cloister of the Hearth and Hypatia becomes the art editor of The Ladies' Home Journal on June 1st, leaving New York to reside permanently in Philadelphia. Mr. Barton Cheney, a clever newspaper man who has been attached to the press of Delaware and Pennsylvania, is also added to the Journal's editorial staff as one of Mr. Bok's principal associates.

The legality of keeping a child in school after regular hours for not learning his lessons was tested in an English law court recently when the mother of the little boy had the head master of the school he attended before the court. The judge in giving his decision, said that the master had no authority to impose on children the duty of studying at home and that he therefore had no right to detain him, and he also said that in his opinion this decision amounted to an assult. As the plaintiff in the case did not wish to press it, the matter was discharged on paper costs.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

It may be truly said of Harriston that it does nothing by halves. An appeal has been entered against the whole assessment.

A Guelph man is the owner of a fine cocker spaniel bitch which had eight puppies last week and they all died. She has now adopted two young pigs.

A well-to-do farmer by name of John Warnock, living about a mile from the village of Hepworth, shot himself in the side this morning, resulting in his death.

The two McCarthyite papers in Collingwood—the Free Lance and Independent—have amalgamated. Mr. F. T. Hodgson is the editor and proprietor of the amalgamated journals.

Shiloh's Cure, the great Cough and Croup Cure is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five, only 25c. Children love it. Sold at Peoples' Drug Store, Mildmay, by J. A. Wilson.

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

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the Great South American Kidney Cure. You cannot afford to pass this magic relief and cure. Sold at Mildmay Drug Store.

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

The ladies of the Hanover Presbyterian church, presented Mr. and Mrs. G. Schwindt with a handsome baby carriage as a token of their appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Schwindt's services in the choir.

On Tuesday forenoon, Michael Kramer of Formosa met with a very serious accident while working in Weiler's mill. His right hand coming in contact with the saw, the fingers were all cut off close by the knuckle joints. Kramer is a fine young fellow and much sympathy is felt for him.

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

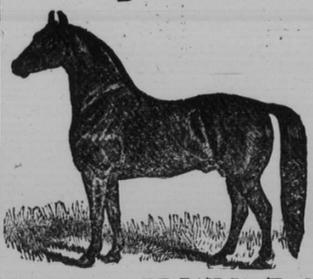
RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in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

Another barn raising accident occurred on Tuesday last, upon the farm of Mr. Epworth, 12th con. Minto. George Aitcheson who was on the plates, fell off, a distance of 18 feet, and another man fell on top of him. Mr. Aitcheson although badly shaken-up, is not dangerously injured. Dr. Harvey having been called and made a thorough examination.

While assisting at a raising of a barn on the farm of Mr. John Hill, 2nd con. of Minto, on Wednesday of last week, Samuel Martin, of the same concession, came nearly losing his life. It appears that the frame work was all up and Mr. Martin was on the plate taking up rafters. In the great hurry and confusion that generally occurs at this stage of the work Mr. Martin was knocked off the plate by a rafter and fell a distance of over 30 feet, breaking his collar bone and receiving serious internal injuries. Dr. Greenlaw, who was present, was soon in attendance upon the young man and Dr. Stewart of Palmerston sent for, who did all their power, but for a time had little hopes of the recovery of their patient.

**Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.**  
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address **The Cook Company,** Windsor, Ont., Canada.  
Sold at Mildmay and everywhere by druggists.

**Carriage Stallion**



**BLACK LAURIER!**

16 1/2 Hands High.

Will stand for Mares at Lot 5, con. 6, for the season of 1895.

TERMS:—Single Leap, \$3, to insure a foal \$5, two for \$9. Payable February 1st, 1896. Insured mares must be returned regularly. Parties disposing of their mares before foaling time, will be charged whether in foal or not. All accidents at owner's risk.

J. D. Kinzie, Prop.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly \$3.00 a year \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

**Shoes! Shoes!**  
We have just received in a choice stock of Ladies Tan Oxfords, Ladies' Dengola Oxfords, Ladies' Theo Ties, Ladies' fine Button Shoes, Gents' Oxfords, Gents' Dongolas, Children Tan Oxfords, Children's Dongola Oxfords.

Also the following brands of Shoe Polish, Gilt Edge, Ivory Gloss, French Oil Shoe Dressing, Reliable Shoe Blacking.

**John Hunstein.** Custom Work a Specialty.

Produce Taken in Exchange.

DOMINION Organs and Pianos are the best.

**G. RIFE & SON** Durham st., WALKERTON have them for sale.

MILDMAY Planing Mills. Furniture Warerooms

G. & N. Schwalm. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Sash, Doors, Lumber and all kinds of Building Material

Planing and Sawing done to order. CASH paid for all kinds of saw logs. CONTRACTS for Buildings taken. Plans Specifications, and estimates furnished on application.

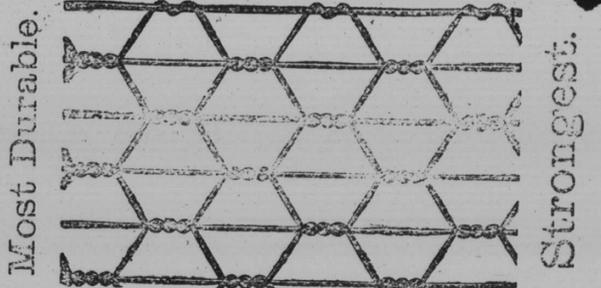
A large and well assorted stock of FURNITURE consisting of Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Hall, Dining room and Kitchen Furniture, Office Furniture of all kinds, Easy chairs, etc. etc. Prices Away Down. worth your while to give us a call.

**G. & N. Schwalm**

**Central Hardware**

Good Goods! Low Prices!

Parties building will find it pay to Get Our Prices.



Most Durable.

Strongest.

The reduction in price of our Woven Fencing has caused quite a demand. Numbers of farmers say it is the best farm fence made. Orders attended to promptly. Weather and Waterproof Paint. Bags painted with it will hold water. Good for Binder Covers. Best paint for all kinds of work. Our Buggy Top Dressing will make your top look like new. Try it, any one can put it on. It costs you less than a dollar to paint your buggy with our prepared paint. Turnip seed at Bottom Prices. A few lines of Cutlery at Cost. We are prepared to quote prices in binder twine. You can save money buying from the Cash Hardware.

**GEORGE CURLE**

**All-a-Samee**

**Cheroots 4 FOR**

All Imported Tobacco. 10c Better than most 5 Cent Cigars.

As good as the ordinary 10 Cent Cigar. It is the manufacturer's profit that has to be cut down when hard times come. Every smoker should try these Cheroots. Assorted colors. For sale by tobacco dealers everywhere. Creme de la Creme Cigar Co., Montreal.

**J. D. McDONALD,**

HORSESHOER AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH, Shop opposite the Bank, mildmay, Ont.

Having had a long experience both in Canada and the United States, I am confident I can give satisfaction in every line of my trade. My most careful attention given to shoeing especially to horses with bad feet.

I also have a process and the tools for welding new steel plates on the cultivator teeth of Seed Drills, or I can sharpen the old ones (if they are not worn back too far) without drawing out the iron part, which leaves a solid steel point, the same as when new. Charges low. Give me a call and be convinced.

**J. D. McDONALD.**

**PRINTING**

Plain or Fancy Of Every Description

Bill Heads Note Heads Letter Heads Envelopes Receipts Order Blanks

Posters Dodgers Pamphlets Sale Bills Financial Reports School Reports

Business Cards calling cards concert Tickets Invitations Programs Etc., etc.

Neat, Clean Work. Prices Modest

**The Gazette**

MILDMAY, ONT.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. G. Liesemer, Superintendent, Cottage prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hais, pastor.

PROTESTANT.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. G. Liesemer, Superintendent, Cottage prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hais, pastor.

SOCIETIES.

C. M. H. A. No. 7.—meets in their hall on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. A. Gomez, Pres. E. N. D. G. H. A. No. 10.—meets in their hall on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. E. N. D. G. H. A. No. 10.—meets in the Forester's Hall on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. E. N. D. G. H. A. No. 10.—meets in the Forester's Hall on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. E. N. D. G. H. A. No. 10.—meets in the Forester's Hall on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.

THE MILDWAY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCH AND EAST HUBBON. Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25. ADVERTISING RATES. One column, 10 lines, 10 cents. Half column, 10 lines, 5 cents. Eighth column, 10 lines, 2 cents. Local notices, 50 cents per line for first and 40 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Local business notices, 50 cents per line each insertion. No proof for more than 25 cents. Contract advertising payable quarterly. L. A. FINDLAY.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows: GOING SOUTH. Express, 7:15 a.m. Mixed, 10:55 a.m. Mail, 11:55 a.m. GOING NORTH. Express, 5:20 p.m. Mixed, 8:35 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Schmitzer Bros. cut 1336 feet of lumber from one log on Saturday. A. J. Sarjeant & Co. shipped a cargo of potatoes to Paisley last week. Dr. Henry Fischer spent a day with his old college chum, Killian Weiler, last week. Richard Coleman of the Kickapoos was in town on Sunday. He doesn't look very bad for being a dead man. Carrick camp meetings commence on Wednesday June 19th and continue until the 26th. Remember the date. Mount Forest Driving Park Association have their bills out announcing their annual summer meet for July 1st. The managers of the Evangelical church are having a new fence placed around the cemetery on the Elora road this week. August Runstettler shipped a carload of horses from Clifford on Saturday. They were the finest lot he has yet shipped. A. J. Sarjeant was in Barrie this week attending the wedding of his brother. Mrs. Sarjeant and family returned with her husband to Mildmay. The leading grain merchants of the Dominion go around with a broad smile upon their faces these days, some of whom have made their fortunes by the rise of wheat. Hendershott and Welter's counsel has failed in his attempt to get a new trial for his clients, therefore on June 18th they will have to expiate their crime upon the gallows. Thursday was a big day in Balaklava, it being the raising of Con. Smith's new barn. The attendance was large and everything went lovely, no accidents occurring. All parties wishing to have their signs painted on the bar ceiling of the Royal hotel can do so within the next three weeks. For terms and particulars apply to C. Buhlman, prop. Duncan Fletcher, of lot 46, Elora road, south, sprained his ankle while playing football with the Clifford club against Drew club Saturday evening. He gets around now by the aid of crutches. The road and bridge committee of Carrick council will let the contract of building a bridge at Otter Creek at lot 11, cons. 14 and 15, at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, June 8. Either with cedar abutments, or what is known as a pile bridge. George Grey, of the G. T. R. station here, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bowels on Friday night. Medical aid was hastily summoned and the disease checked. George is improving nicely.

Carrick council minutes appear in another column. Messrs. Schmidt shipped a carload of cattle to-day. C. Liesemer shipped a carload of potatoes to Stratford Wednesday. J. D. Miller shipped a cargo of potatoes to Southampton this week. R. Seow & Voigt shipped a carload of flax from this station for Michigan this week. M. Glen of Clifford shipped a carload of export cattle from this station Wednesday. See the following changes of advertisements in this issue:—G. Curle's and J. Kunkel's. A very heavy windstorm visited this district Tuesday evening accompanied by a slight fall of rain. T. P. Smith, Optician, of Elora, was in town on Thursday of last week. He had several hard cases, but failed in none. Each day of the week considerable building stone is being drawn into the village. A large number of buildings are being erected. Louis Metch has had the old shed attached to John Blackwell's residence torn down and will replace it with a more modern one in the course of a few weeks. In the famous Myson case at Toronto, the Crown and defence lawyers are very busy procuring evidence for the trial that is to be held at the next fall assizes. Mr. Guittard of Mill street has had a neat lawn placed around his residence during the past week. This together with his new fence makes his premises one of the prettiest in Mildmay. Geo. Fox, who was with the Kickapo Indian Concert Co. here has severed his connections with that company, and returned to his home in Boston. Alfred Williams of Gorrie, fills the vacancy. Last week the G. T. R.'s artist was here and retouched the walls and ceiling of the station. The color is a light blue and has made the waiting room and office have a more comfortable appearance. H. J. Holtzman of Walkerton is bound to obey the will of his Master where he says "Sell all you have and give to the poor." He therefore instructed his brother William to sell those two fine lots opposite the British Hotel. The heat of the last few days has been something terrible and has not been surpassed during the past fifty years. In Hamilton, London, New York and several other cities deaths have occurred from heat, large numbers being overcome. There will be offered for sale by public auction in the village of Belmore on Saturday, June 22nd, 1895, two very desirable houses and lots, one fronting on Margaret street and the other fronting on Main street. For particulars and terms apply to the proprietor, P. H. Baker, Belmore, Ont. Miss Lettie Marks of Petrolia, who has been spending a month with W. Chubb and other friends on Elora road south, returned to her home this week. Miss Marks during her visit here had the misfortune to sprain her ankle, which has not helped to make her visit any too pleasant. Almede Chattelle was hanged in Stratford jail Friday morning for the murder of little Jessie Keith at Listowel last fall. The condemned man had nothing to say why he did the deed. At 8:02 the weight fell and Chattelle was hurled into eternity, death being pronounced 10 minutes later. Some of our townsmen have been figuring out the cost of watering our streets and have got it down to this point. If each business man would pay twenty cents a week we could be free from dust, thereby allowing the merchants to show their goods to better advantage. Consider this matter gentlemen and let us have a watering cart. Burrca's Big Shows! will positively appear at Mildmay, Monday, June 10. The show comes recommended and no doubt large crowds will greet them at both performances. Grand street parade at noon immediately followed by a free show and high wire ascension from the ground to the towering centre peak. Two performances daily, afternoon and evening. This show will positively appear on day and date advertised—Mildmay Monday June 10. Admission 25 cents. Children admitted to the afternoon performance, 15c.

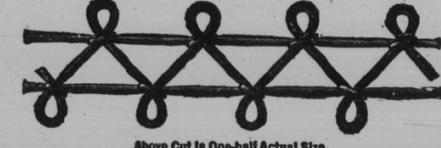
It will pay you to see Cryderman's wall paper, at Walkerton. Geo. Herring is having the foundation laid for his stable this week. The GAZETTE for the balance of the year to new subscribers for 50 cents cash. The bricklayers have finished U. Schmidt's block and the carpenters have the work now in hand. Wm. Holtzhauser of Absalom St. has had the foundation completed for the erection of his new house. Deamerton people are making arrangements for holding a grand demonstration on July 1st. More particulars later. W. H. Schneider, accompanied by his father, left for Dakota one day this week. They will be absent about a month. Volunteers Attention — Recruits wanted for No. 7 company, 82nd Batt. New uniforms will be issued this year. Capt. E O SWARTZ. Messrs. Hergott & Co disposed of two of their famous Lion Threshers to Messrs. Jos. Reinhart of Ambleside and Geo. Hess of Karlsruhe last week. Quite a number of our farmers who held their wheat over are going around now with smiling faces, where as others who sold their wheat earlier in the spring are looking rather glum. Pathmaster Hinsperger has a gang of men laying an eight inch tile sewer on Absalom st. west this week. This sewer was badly needed judging from the appearance of the street last spring, and is a move in the right direction. We are in receipt of a communication for publication without the writers name being signed thereto and must decline to publish same. All communications must be signed by the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Ye editor journeyed out to Lakelet on Saturday and spent an enjoyable time, having been well entertained by the people of that village. The lake there presents great attractions for fishermen, some being there that day from Moorefield, a distance of about 30 miles. During the heavy windstorm on Tuesday Henry Filsinger lost a chimney. A day or two previous to the 24th, he erected his flag staff and tied same to the chimney, and had neglected taking it down. On the evening previously spoken of the wind saved him the trouble, taking staff and chimney down at the one time. Our foundry is very busy these days, they having 15 orders for their famous Lion Threshers on hand now. They have engaged two more workmen in the persons of Messrs. Yonger and Paff of Hamburg. Messrs. Hergott expect to get out some forty or fifty for next season. This industry pushed forward by these enterprising gentlemen is assuming large proportions. The damage to grain by the late frosts does not seem to be as great as at first expected. The fall wheat which was thought to be ruined is recovering and is beginning to assume its natural color once more. The straw not be so long as usual but as it was not headed out at the time the loss will be slight. The fruit crop will be very scarce, very few cherries are expected. Of apples there will be a fair supply of late ones, the early ones being destroyed. There are a number of our subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions. We have decided to give them one more chance to pay up without charging the 25% addition. From this date until the first of July all in arrears can renew their subscriptions for one dollar, after that date \$1.25 will be charged every person. We have to pay cash for our stock and therefore require cash for our work. Kind readers please attend to this matter and oblige us by remitting at once. This is the time of year to look out for Black Knot on plum and cherry trees. It is regarded as an infectious disease on fruit trees and the Ontario Act of 1893 provides that a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 may be imposed for every case of neglect. A bulletin just issued by the Ontario Experimental Farm says the following points should be observed: 1. Cut off all knots five or six inches below the affected portion, and paint the wounds with turpentine and linseed oil. 2. Burn all prunings and affected branches which are removed. 3. United action on the part of all fruit growers is necessary in order to secure the best results from the enforcement of these recommendations.

HARDWARE

at prices to suit the times.

The Nathaway Patent Fence Wire

Pat. Nov. 19, 1889.



Above Cut is One-half Actual Size.

The Strongest, the Handsomest, the most Visible, the most Harmless, in fact the cheapest fence in the market, suitable for Field, Garden or Lawn work. Barbed, Oiled, Annealed and Plain Twist Wires. Daisy Churns, American and Canadian Coal Oils, Paint and machine oils, Axle Grease, Patent Window Blinds, Etc. Builders Supplies a Specialty. Also agent for all leading Bicycles.

CONRAD LIESEMER.

Jack Screws to rent at moderate terms.

MILDMAY DRUG STORE

DIAMOND AND TURKISH DYES

AT CUT PRICES

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

COMPLETE STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

Druggists' Sundries, Etc. R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor

Wool Wanted!

100,000 Lbs,

OF

WOOL WANTED!

At the Wroxeter Woollen Mills,

FOR WHICH

The Highest Price Will be paid.

S. B. MCKELVIE.

The above Mr. McKelvie was formerly proprietor of the Mildmay Woollen Mill.

NEW DRUG STORE

Next Door West of J. D. Miller's

MILDMAY

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

Full line of Pure Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Toilet Articles, also a full line of Wrisley's Toilet Soap. We have a full supply of the famous

Kickapoo Indian Medicines

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS in stock, also the purest of PARIS GREEN.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

This department is replete with the latest fads in writing paper, envelopes, etc. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Night calls promptly attended to.

# LADY AYLMER

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE MISTRESS OF HOLROYD.

Three days had gone and still Esther Brand had not arrived in London. Each day Dorothy got more and more impatient for her presence, because, although she had never once seen David Stevenson since that morning when she had almost walked into his arms in the Kensington High street, she was so afraid that he might be lurking about the neighborhood that she had never set foot outside her own door. If she had only known that he was safely down at Holroyd, dividing his life between riding and from one point of the property to another, and sitting moodily staring into the empty fire-grate, his thoughts all busily occupied in cursing at fate! However, that phase of feeling did not last long with him; for one fine September morning he went over to the Hall and wandered round the quiet old garden—a good deal of its especial charm of quaint beauty "improved" away now—where she had spent her happy childhood.

"I'll have that bed done away with," he said to old Isaac, pointing out a small, neat bed cut in the velvet turf, just in front of the dining-room window; "it spoils the look of the lawn; dig it up, and we'll have it turfed over."

Old Isaac looked at him hesitatingly—the old man had felt bitterly his dependence on the garden for odd man, yet tea shillings a week is not to be sneezed at when its almost certain alternative is the the workhouse. He hardly dared to say what was in his mind; still the old feudal instinct, the habit of forty years was strong in him, and he ventured a timid protest.

"That were Miss Dorothy's own bed, sir," he began; "she dug it herself, and then she'd take a turn round and have another spell o' digging after. And then, in the Spring time, when the violets came she was very proud o' the fust bunch she took to the mistress."

"H'm," muttered David, and moved away.

"Took it better nor I thought he would," mused old Isaac, rather elated at his own boldness.

But Isaac had counted his chickens too early, for later in the day the head gardener came round to him. "By-the-by, Isaac," he said, after mentioning one or two little matters, "the governor wants that little bed under the dining-room window levelled and turfed over—wants it done at once."

"I hear," said Isaac.

The old man was trembling as he turned away, and when the other was gone, he stood by the little flower bed as if with tear-filled eyes. "Brute!" he ground out between his teeth; "brute!" "What be I to do wi' the violets, Bell?" he asked, the next time he came across his superior.

"Gov'nor said you was to chuck 'em out on the rubbish heap," Bell answered.

"Nay, I'll take 'em down to mine," said Isaac, in a quavering voice.

"As you like about that," said Bell, all unknowing of the tumult in the old man's breast.

And the day following that David Stevenson ordered his horse and rode away from Holroyd, through Graveling and past the old Hall to a large and prosperous looking farm, about a mile beyond the house where Dorothy's old friend, Lady Jane Sturt, lived. He turned in at the gates, and gave his horse into the care of a man who came running out. "Is Miss Elsie at home?" he asked.

"I believe she is, sir," the man replied; "but if you'll knock at the door, they'll tell you for certain."

A nice-looking country girl in a neat apron and cap came to the door.

Yes, Miss Elsie was at home, the mistress had gone into Dovercourt. Would Mr. Stevenson come this way?

He followed her into a pretty enough sitting-room, though it had but few of the little touches which had made Miss Dimsdale's drawing-room so pretty and so restful. There were shades over wax fountains and a plaster of paris vase containing some artificial orange blossoms which had once adorned the wedding cake of the married daughter of the house, and there were white crocheted-work racks over some of the chairs, and others with fearful and wonderful designs in crowls tied up with bits of gay colored ribbons. Yes, it was pretty enough, but not bearable to him after the quaint and dignified air which had pervaded everything at the Hall where she had lived.

In two minutes Elsie Carrington came in, a tall, wholesome-looking girl, with fair hair that was too yellow and cheeks that were too red, and as David's eyes fell upon her he found to say that his very soul seemed to turn sick within him. Not that he flinched—oh, no; David Stevenson was not of the kind that flinches.

"I've come on a queer enough errand, Elsie," he began.

"Yes?" she said, in a questioning tone.

"Yes. But it's no use beating about the bush; it's best to be honest and true, is it not?"

"Of course it is." She was very much flushed and puzzled, too, but as yet she had no idea of his meaning.

"You must know as well as I do," he went on, not attempting to go a step nearer to her or to take her hand, "that I've cared for Dorothy Strode all my life."

"Yes," said the girl, faintly.

"Well," standing up very straight and stiff, and with a face like marble, "that's all over now, and I want to get my life settled into shape. Holroyd wants a mistress, and I've kept the place open so long, with a pitiless attempt at making fun, that I hardly like to offer it to any one else."

"Well," finding she did not speak "what do you say, Elsie?"

She was staring at him in utter consternation, her light blue eyes filled with wonder, her white brow wrinkled, some

the color blanched from her cheeks, and her lips parted. "I don't quite understand, David," she said, at last.

He drew a long breath of impatience. "Look here, Elsie," he said, "I am young, rich, decent-looking, and not a bad sort as fellows go. But it's no use my coming and offering you the devotion of a lifetime; you wouldn't believe me if I did—you'd say it was a lie, and I don't want to begin by lying to you. But I can offer you all the rest of my life, and I swear I'll do my level best to be a good husband to you; I swear that."

Elsie fairly gasped. "You are asking me to marry you, David?" she cried.

"Of course I am," he answered.

There was a dead silence for a few moments. David, sore and hurt, desperately anxious to get his future settled so that looking back would be a folly and repining nothing short of a sin, stood waiting for her decision, while Elsie turned away to the window and looked out over the fields, a thousand bitter thoughts chasing each other through her brain. It was all over with Dorothy, and Dorothy had evidently chosen another, Elsie was sure of that, though David had not said so. And David had turned to her in his trouble—there was comfort in that. But Dorothy had his love still, she was certain of that. You could see it in his haggard face, his nervous manner; hear it in his defiant voice. Many and many a time she had pictured him coming wooing to her. She had let her hands fall idly in her lap, and her sewing lie neglected, while in fancy she had seen him turning in at the gate or coming in at the door, his mouth half smiling (as she had seen it for Dorothy's sake), his cold eyes lighted up with a tenderness as dear as it was rare; but in all her dreams Elsie had never pictured him coming like this, haggard and drawn for the loss of Dorothy, nervous, brusque, impatient, brutal, truthful and just, to ask her to make a bargain, in which love should be left out of the reckoning! To offer her his body, while she knew his heart was all Dorothy's! Oh! it was a dreary wooing, a hard, hard bargain for her to make or mar.

"Well," said he, after a minute or two "what do you say?"

"Is Dorothy going to be married?" she asked, suddenly.

He winced at the question, but he answered it readily enough. "Dorothy is married," he said, steadily.

"Oh!" and then she gave a great sigh and looked at him with pitying, yearning eyes.

"Well?" he said; "I am waiting."

"I don't know what to say," she burst out.

"No! And yet I fancied that you liked me better than the other fellows round about."

His tone was half-bitter, half-reproachful, as if his last hope was leaving him. The girl was touched by it instantly, and turned quickly to him with both her hands outstretched. "Oh, David!" she cried, in a voice of pain, "you know that I have always—always—liked you—but—"

"But what?" he asked coldly, and without taking the outstretched hands.

Elsie let them fall to her side again.

"You have not said one word about caring for me," she said, in a trembling, timid voice.

David began to feel that this wooing, which he had fancied would be so easy, was going to prove more difficult than he had had any idea of. He had believed always that he had only to hold up the prospect of being mistress of Holroyd for Elsie to simply jump at the chance, and here, to his intense surprise, was Elsie demurring to take him because he had said nothing of love.

"If I were a liar," he said roughly, "I should have come and made love to you. I should have pretended that I had been mistaken in thinking I had cared for Dorothy. I should have sworn I have never loved anyone but you, and by-and-by you would have found me out, and then we should both be wretched. As it is, I came and told you honestly all that was in my heart, I—asked you to help me over this bad time, because I thought you loved me, and would bear with me because of your love. As it is, never mind, there are plenty of women who will marry me willingly enough, to be the mistress of Holroyd."

"David!" she cried, as he turned toward the door.

He looked back, his hand still upon the handle. "Well?" he asked. "Is it not so?"

In that one moment a dozen thoughts seemed to go crowding through the girl's distracted brain—a vision of Holroyd, with its rich red gables, its stately avenue of horse-chestnuts, its pretty lodge, its velvet lawns, and wide-sweeping view across the great sheet of water running up from the sea; then a vision of Holroyd with a strange woman as mistress, a vision of that strange woman's children breaking the serene stillness of the place—ah! no, she could not lose him for the sake of the one thing wanting which would make her cup of happiness full—in time that might come—and even if it not, she would at least be spared the agony of seeing another woman reigning at Holroyd. No, whatever happened in the future, whatever might come to pass, she could not run the risk of losing the man she loved. In that brief space of time, the true instinct of feminine dignity which always lives in a woman's heart, called for notice, but in vain—it was stifled in the pangs of love which consumed her.

"David, don't go!" she cried, in an appealing voice, as he turned the handle of the door.

"I only hesitated because—because I have always loved you so, and—and I thought that I should break my heart!" She stopped short there, ashamed to end her sentence.

David Stevenson shut the door and came across the room to her side. "You thought what would break your heart?" he asked.

But Elsie shook her head. "Never mind," she said bravely. We won't talk about that. I will come to Holroyd, and—and help you to forget the past if I can."

"Then that's a bargain," said he, drawing a long breath.

He did not say a word beside, did not attempt to touch her, or act in any way different to his usual manner to her, excepting, perhaps, that he was less polite than ordinary custom considers necessary between persons who are not bound together by ties of blood.

"By the bye," he said, suddenly, "I have bought something to seal our contract. No, you need not look like that. I only bought it yesterday. I went over to Ipswich on purpose."

He had taken a little case out of his pocket, and now held his hand out to her with a ring lying upon the palm. It was a beautiful ring—diamond and sapphires—a ring fit for a princess.

"Won't you have it?" he asked, in surprise, as she made no effort to take it.

"Yes; if you will give it to me," she answered.

He took the ring in his other hand and held it toward her. Elsie took it with an inward groan, a wild cry rising up in her heart. "Oh! my God! will it be like this for always?" and then she put it on her left hand, whence it seemed to strike cold to her very heart.

"I must go now," David said after looking at her hand for a moment. "I'll come back this evening. I must go now. Will you tell your people, and then I'll speak to your father when I come? And I shall ask for an early wedding Elsie; the sooner it is over and we get settled down the better."

"Yes," she said, faintly.

There was none too much color in her cheeks now, poor child, and her blue eyes were dark with pain.

David looked at her uneasily. "I must get away for an hour or two and think it all over," he said half nervously. "I must have a clear story ready for your father."

"Yes," she said, faintly.

"David," she said, in an almost inaudible voice, "you have not told me that you are glad or anything. Have you got one kind word for me? Has Dorothy got everything still?"

He started as if he had been shot, but he turned back at once and took her in his arms and kissed her passionately half a dozen times. "Oh! my poor girl, it is rough on you," he said, regretfully. "I'm a brute to let you do it."

"No, no!" cried she, winding her arms about his neck; "no, no! I would rather be your slave than any other man's queen. Kiss me again, David."

And David shuddered. Why? With the perversity of love! The heart that beat against him was beating for him alone. The blue eyes looking so yearningly into his were pretty and true. The clinging arms were fond and loving, but they were not Dorothy's arms; it was not Dorothy's heart that he was on his horse again and tearing homeward, while Elsie lay in a frenzy of grief on the floor, just where he had left her standing looking mournfully after him.

Poor child! poor child! dimly and vaguely she realized what she had done. She realized that if she had held out firmly against him and had said: "I have loved you all my life, and as soon as you will come and tell me you really want me for yourself I will gladly come to Holroyd; but I will not marry any man whose heart is filled full of another woman—I would rather live and die alone than that"—that then she would have had a fair chance of winning his heart as entirely as even she could wish. She realized this without actually putting her thoughts into language, and she dimly grasped, too, that by fearing to let him go she had made herself David Stevenson's slave forever.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE.

Well, it happened the very day after this, that Lord Aylmer made up his mind that he would wait no longer in effecting an entrance into the little flat in Palace Mansions.

To do him justice, he never for one moment suspected that his nephew and Mrs. Harris were married. He imagined that the little establishment was kept up in a way which is not an uncommon one in London, and that now Dick was safely packed off to India, he could go and make friends with the loveliest girl he had seen for many a day, without any more difficulty than that of starting an acquaintance.

To tell the truth plainly, Lord Aylmer had seen Dorothy with Dick, several months before he carried out the plan which had got his nephew safely out of the road, and had left him, as he believed, poor, concocted, deluded old man, a fair field; and, to tell the truth further and more plainly still, Lord Aylmer had fallen desperately in love with her! So desperately that he had put himself under great obligations to his old friend Barry Boynton, had set my lady's suspicions working, and had made Dick detect him more than ever, in order that he might possibly be able by hook or by crook to get into Dorothy's eyes. Poor, deluded old man! If he had only known all! Is he could only have listened to the young husband and wife discussing "the old savage," and have known all that had its home in Dorothy's faithful and tender heart!

But then, you see, he did not, and so I have a longer story to tell you than I should have had if all had gone smoothly and well with our young couple, and they had started their married life at the tail of a marching regiment, on an increased and indulgent uncle.

The old lord had not found it an easy matter to effect an acquaintance with the young lady in Palace Mansions; and, really, when you think of it, it is not always an easy thing to accomplish, especially when there is no help on the other side! However, this morning, after having spent many hours reconnoitering the block of buildings called Palace Mansions, after having driven slowly up and down the High street, after making many more or less useless purchases in the High street shops, and after fretting his impatient old soul into a fever, he made up his mind that he would go boldly to the house, ask for "Mrs. Harris," claim a friendship with the departed Dick, and gradually work into a position of friendliness with the object of his present admiration.

This admirable plan was, however, destined never to be carried out—not because Lord Aylmer changed his mind, not so far as to order his carriage for a certain hour, and when that hour came to get into it and to give an order to Charles.

"Where to, m'lord?"

"Palace Mansions."

"An' I believe," murmured Charles to Barker, as they drove off, "that the old odder's done it at last. Palace Mansions is the order—that's where Mrs. Arris lives you know."

"Aye?" muttered the coachman, in reply. "And Mrs. Arris'll catch a Tartar in 'im, no mistake about that."

"They generally take care of themselves," said Charles, with a cynicism worth of his estimable master.

Coming events, they say, cast their shadows before, and Barker, who had been giving a small share of attention to Charles and gossip, suddenly pulled in his horses with a jerk. "Oases is enclined to be playful to day," he remarked.

"If I deessay they know it is the wrong time of year to be in town," returned Charles, superciliously.

"Likely enough, 'Oases is as sensible as Christians, and sensibler than some," Barker rejoined.

As they got over the ground the "playfulness" of the horses did not subside; indeed on the contrary, it increased, and to such an extent that by the time they turned into the Kensington High street they were racing along at express speed, with the evident intention of bolting as soon as they had a chance.

Barker, however, knew his work and did not give them a chance at all, and by the time they reached the corner of the road for which they were bound, they were going steadily again. Unforunately at that point, however, that terrible maker of mischief, the unforeseen, happened—a little child with a balloon as large as a man's head suddenly let go the string with which she had held it captive; the balloon soared away and dashed into the near horse's face; the child screamed at the loss of her toy; the horse reared and plunged. Barker administered a cut of his whip, and the next moment they were dashing down the road, and an elderly woman was lying helplessly in a dead faint just where the carriage had passed.

"My God! we are over some one!" shouted Lord Aylmer. He was the kind of man, who, on emergency, always appeals to the Deity, whom in all his ways of life he utterly and systematically ignores.

"Let me get out!" he cried.

Barker, who was pulling in the horses with might and main, had already checked their mad speed, and a moment or so later turned the horses, with a face like chalk and a dreadful fear knocking at his heart that the motionless figure lying in the road would never move again. He pulled up just where the crowd was gathering, and Lord Aylmer was out of the carriage before Charles could collect his scattered senses sufficiently to get off the box.

## ENGLISH AT THE HEAD.

### Spoken by More People Than Any Other Language of Civilization.

More people speak English than any other language now in use in the civilized world, and the increase in the use of English is so rapid that it may ultimately outstrip all the European languages collectively.

At the beginning of the present century French stood at the head of languages in general use. Then 20 per cent. of the people of Europe and America spoke French.

Then followed, in order named; Russian, 19 per cent.; German, 18 per cent.; Spanish, 16 per cent.; English, 12 per cent.; and Italian, 9 per cent. French was the language of treaties, of fashion, of international correspondence, and, to a considerable extent, of commerce.

At the beginning of the present century twice as many people in Europe spoke French as English and twice as many spoke German as English. More persons in Europe spoke Italian than English, and, in fact, English had a subordinate rank.

Colonization in America and Australia, and particularly the enormous increase of population in the United States, favored the extension of English. Colonization in South and Central America favored Spanish and in Brazil, Portuguese. One reason of the rapid and general extension of the English language has been that colonization from Great Britain has been very much larger than from other countries, and the English have made their influence felt more decisively than have the people of other nations in colonies. Thus, for instance, Holland has today extensive colonies in various parts of the world. The present population of Holland is 4,000,000, and of the Dutch colonies 24,000,000. The area of Holland in square miles is 20,000, and of the Dutch colonies 660,000. But the Dutch language has never been extended to any great extent by reason of these colonies, the inhabitants of which have never learned Dutch. The French, Italian, and Russian languages have not been extended greatly through colonization. As a consequence of the changes through colonization and otherwise 110,000,000 people now speak English instead of 20,000,000 as at the beginning of the century. German has held its own with out variance for nearly 100 years; and is still spoken by 18 per cent. of those speaking any European language. Russian has fallen off a little, not in numbers but in percentage, and so have all the Latin languages. The number of persons speaking French at the beginning of the century was 31,000,000, and now it is 51,000,000. The number of persons speaking Spanish at the beginning of the century was 26,000,000; now it is 45,000,000. The number of those persons speaking Italian has increased from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000—just double.

In Europe to-day German stands at the head. It is the language of 68,000,000 people. Russian follows with 60,000,000, French with 45,000,000, English with 38,000,000, Italian with 31,000,000, and Spanish with 17,000,000. In the United States the growth of English has been, and continues to be, most rapid, and the two countries which are gaining most by the increase of population, the United States and Australia, are both English-speaking countries, and bid fair to keep English at the head.

## A Radical Change.

First Employer—I hear you have yielded to the demand for eight hours' work at ten hours' pay. How can you afford it?

Second Employer—You see, my men promised to work, while they are at it, instead of standing around and chattering about capital and labor.

The wings of the owl are lined with a soft down that enables the bird to fly without making the slightest sound.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### By the Way.

A handsome and durable tea-cloth can be made from two or three damask towels, which are comparatively inexpensive at present. Large towels are joined together with lace insertion, or insertion crocheted from linen thread, and finished on the edges with lace to match. If crocheted trimming is used, a tinge of color may be introduced in working, if desired. A pure white lace may be tinged or changed to a deep ecru by dipping in coffee or weak tea.

Pick-up work is the most suitable fancy work for warm weather. A new kind of spread is made of squares of blue linen embroidered in white flax and joined together like a patchwork quilt. These squares are so convenient for piazza work that the odd moments devoted to them can scarcely be tiresome.

If your russet shoes need cleaning, as they frequently do, dust them off and use a piece of lemon to remove the grime. When the leather is dry, polish well with a soft cloth. Thus treated, the light tan will be toned down into a neat Havana brown.

White satin jeans and white duck make excellent splashers and toilet mats. White Roman floss with short and long stitch embroidery, either in a design of leaves or flowers as a border, with the outer edges cut scallop fashion, or finished in any manner individual taste may fancy, finds much favor as a suitable decoration.

As for doilies and table mats, not only are they the fashion, but if not gotten up in too elaborate a manner for daily use, are quite an economical feature when it comes to keeping a dainty table with a saving in the laundering. A meat cloth and tray cloth are preferable to a napkin for concealing or preventing unsightly spots. Any simple style of decoration to designate that the article is intended to be ornamental as well as useful, is all that is really necessary. An outline in washable silk of some good design involves but little labor. Some ladies, however, seem so fascinated by the pretty things produced by their needles that they indulge their fancy using lovely colors of silk, which, though guaranteed to stand washing, would certainly be ruined except by most careful handling. Cloths and mats may be fringed, but a worked edge cut out or a hemstitched or drawn border is newer.

Have you tried cheese cloths curtains for summer when you need something airy and inexpensive? Pale pink, yellow, or blue if you like, can be draped in soft folds or arranged with a valance at the top by cutting it extra long for the space you have to fill, and decorating it—wherever you may fancy to catch it up in folds—with a large rosette of the material. It lends itself to graceful draping very readily.

Rice water is one of the things recommended in washing cholla. Allow one pound of rice to five quarts of water; boil and set aside until it cools to the tepid point, then wash the goods and pour off the water, using the rice as you would use soap. Strain the water and rub the cholla with the sediment, then rinse in the water that has been poured off and shake out the material well before hanging it up to dry. Notice that no clear water is used for rinsing, the rice water serving for that purpose to give a medium of stiffness.

A pretty fashion for marking your personal linen is to use your favorite flower as a token of ownership in all your belongings of this sort. A single violet, rosebud or daisy embroidered on the corner of a handkerchief is in better taste than a marking of black silk or indelible ink with the almost inevitable clumsy writing or an accompanying blot. Then, too, the flower device is quite a fad.

## Five Recipes.

Bacon is an excellent breakfast dish and there is more than one way of serving it. The recipe for creamed bacon is a pleasant change. Put some slices of bacon in a pan and set in the oven to bake until it is brown and crisp. Put them on a hot platter; add to the fat in the pan a tablespoonful of flour, stir until smooth, add gradually a cup and a half of milk and cook two minutes or until smooth. Pour over the bacon in the platter.

Coffee cakes.—A subscriber sent the following rule which she says makes "great fluffy cakes." One quart of lukewarm milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one half a yeast cake and flour enough mixed in to make a dough soft enough to drop from the spoon. In the morning out pieces out like pancakes and fry in hot lard.

Mock Cantelope.—Scald one pint of milk, add one cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of corn starch moistened with a little milk. Cook until it thickens, add three eggs beaten light without separation, and cook for five minutes stirring all the while. Grease a melon mould and sprinkle with the grated rind of a lemon. Flavor the pudding slightly with lemon; turn into a mould and set away to cool. Serve with sauce or a compote.

Doughnuts.—Mix well together three cups sifted pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of mace. Beat one egg, add to it one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of melted lard and one half cup of milk. Mix with the dry ingredients, cut into rings and fry. This rule makes twenty.

Seed Cookies.—Beat in a mixing-bowl one egg lightly, adding gradually one cup of granulated sugar with a Dover egg-beater; add one-half cup of new milk, and before mixing add three and one-half cups of sifted flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir well, then add one-half cup of melted butter and one teaspoonful of caraway seeds. Stir until fine and white, then drop into a buttered dripping pan, pat out evenly with the hand, sprinkle with sugar and bake. When cold in the pan, cut into small squares and put where they will keep moist.

# BALFOUR, THE SWINDLER.

## STUPENDOUS FRAUDS PERPETRATED BY HIM IN ENGLAND.

He Caused More Financial Ruin Than Has Ever Experienced Since the South Sea Bubble—His Financial Methods—Flight to Argentina and His Capture.

Jabez Spencer Balfour, who was two years ago member of Parliament for Burnley, and is known as the leading spirit of the famous frauds connected with the Liberator Permanent Building Society—which were among the largest that have ever been perpetrated, involving a loss to English middle class investors especially of some £33,000,000—has been taken back to England for trial. Probably no other defrauded financier of modern days has been so much the subject of newspaper notoriety as he. Immediately after the crash which revealed his methods in their true colors, he fled to Argentina, where he believed extradition would be impossible. As a matter of fact, at the time of his flight, he was perfectly safe in Argentina, where he lived on the proceeds of his ill-gotten gains, and, after long and tedious process, England secured him, much to the grief of Jabez Balfour, who declares himself to be the "victim of ex-post facto legislation."

Jabez Bal'our caused more financial ruin in England than had been experienced since the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. His victims were numbered by the thousands, largely composed of persons of small savings, widows and arduous and traders, who were induced to invest in the various companies with which he was connected, because "he was such a good man." In the House of Commons he was one of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Gladstone, a champion of home rule for Ireland, one of the sternest opponents of the House of Lords for its plutocracy and contempt for the common people—in brief, a lion pure, all wool, warranted to wash, friend of humanity.

As a young man a quarter of a century ago Jabez presented a scheme to the Liberator Building Society for the utilization of philanthropy in the promotion of financial success.

"Only think," he said, "of the vast sums which are being saved by timely and temperate persons of the lower middle and of the working classes, by Nonconformist ministers, pious schoolmasters, snug tradesmen, artisans and their wives, widows and spinners of the same class! The enterprise which could tap this source of wealth would always be sure of a good return on the capital invested, and yield a handsome return for the people, while encouraging the great cause of temperance and thrift. If we don't do this some one else will be clever enough to do it, and who knows but that some dishonest capitalist might see a chance to get rich on these persons."

The society received enormous sums in the first year, 1866, for which a commission of 1 per cent. was charged, subsequently reduced to 1/2 per cent. and in the end a round sum of £7,000,000 was paid in this way. How thoroughly the moral idea was present in these proceedings was shown when in 1871, on the society removing to its new offices, a resolution was adopted "that on the occasion of taking possession this day of our new premises, the Directors desire to record their own sense of thankfulness for the prosperity with which, as they believe, God has blessed their efforts in the establishment of this business."

But the ardor of contributions did not last. Several building associations failed, the resources of the Nonconformist ministers were exhausted, and the legitimate business of the Liberator began to be a failure, and the Directors began to look around for other means of making money. Jabez and the partners did not lose heart. To quote the words of an English writer: "From this period onward—about 1875—there was a regular succession of new companies. It was then well said that the secret of Balfour's finance was, 'When a difficulty starts a new company.' There followed in succession Hobbs & Co., the London and General Bank, the Building Societies Company, George Newman & Co., the Real Estate Company and the Strongman Development Company. In most of these concerns there was a regularly paid dividend of 5 per cent. to the shareholders and 1 per cent. to the directors. The real business of the final day was never suspended. Balfour discovered a progressive builder in Croydon named Hobbs, a man in a comparative small way of business, in 1875, and a member of the House and Lords Trust.

### OWNED A VAST ESTATE.

"Such large amounts were advanced to Hobbs that in 1885, when he was practically insolvent, he owed the Liberator £3,500,000, and the Building Societies Company and Hobbs & Co. (London) were successively started to take up the concern. Finally, when Hobbs failed—having in the meantime constructed three large blocks, the Whitehall Court, the Thames embankment; Hyde Park Court, the Salisbury estate building, Cellar's mansion and others—the limited concern was introduced to the Liberator to the extent of £30,000,000. From 1885 forward there was no choice but to make fresh and ever fresh advances to Hobbs, and the parent company had to forego its claims and negotiate first, second and third mortgages in front of its own."

"The system on which this was done was simplicity itself. Each new company took over some of the liabilities of the old one, and these were put down as so many successful transactions, eventually yielding a handsome profit, and spreading security—or, as the phrase went, 'a large and noble property'—to the Liberator.

"Apart from these transactions, the Balfour group were financing properties of a more or less speculative character all

over the country. There were the Bloomsbury and the Bedford estates, Meersbrook Park, the Hillier street property, the Hockley Hall colliery and many other works. All these involved scores of thousands of pounds, paid apparently with a magnificent disregard to real value. The advances to friends were on an equally liberal scale. The sum of £250,000 was allowed to a Mr. Kenyon Emswiler, who alleged that he had an interest in a well used to have been lost on the underground railway, but never legally proved. Richard Kenyon Emswiler and Albert Emswiler Emswiler for their share in these proceedings, including the forgery of the will, are undergoing terms of fourteen and five years respectively.

"Space would fail to tell of the manner in which the Balfour group financed Newman, another progressive builder, who also formed, like Hobbs, into a limited company. Newman has been sentenced to five years." Hobbs to twelve years, and Henry Goswami Wright, a superior and actually mixed up with all these proceedings, to twelve years' penal servitude. Though disaster followed these concerns from first to last, dividends were always found in the new subscriptions and deposits, and directors' remuneration never failed. Under the latter head Jabez Balfour and his colleagues divided among them from the seven leading companies a total of £882,770. The total amount of ruin brought upon investors through the final crash may be reckoned thus: Liberator Society, stockholders, £8,306,225, and depositors, £4,261,400; Leeds Alkali Company, capital subscribed, £2,831,000; House and Lands Trust, stockholders, £306,725, and depositors, £7,906,725; Building Societies Company, capital subscribed, £1,238,675, and Hobbs and Co., capital subscribed, £295,800. These aggregate £39,281,770, a colossal sum. But there are various other items which, if added, would bring it up to nearly or quite £55,000,000.

When the inevitable crash came, causing untold misery to thousands of depositors, Jabez Balfour was ready for it. Quietly and unostentatiously he gathered in some half a million and departed for Argentina, where he hoped to pass the remainder of his life in comfort and the culture of outside.

### SOME CONSPIRACIOUS CAPTIVE.

Many of the persons who lost their savings through Balfour's frauds were earnestly begged. A relief fund was opened and more than £150,000 was raised. Fourteen hundred and sixteen women applied to the committee having charge of this fund for relief. Of this number 652 were unmarried, 691 were widows, and 1575 were of these women were more than 50 years old; more than 50 of them were more than 60 years old.

These persons were sent to prison for participating in the frauds. They were Henry Goswami Wright, a contractor; Henry William Hobbs, the builder, who was formerly Mayor of Croydon, and a man named Newman. Hobbs and Wright were sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for forgery, and Newman to five years, but Balfour escaped for the time to Argentina.

Jabez Balfour escaped to Argentina, and his whereabouts was for some time a mystery. But the British Government had determined to get him as all out. England had an extradition treaty with the South American republic, but she intended to secure one. Buenos Ayres and the larger towns of Argentina were favorite haunts of English gamblers. Early in 1894 the Review of the House of Commons, a paper published in Buenos Ayres, wrote: "A gentleman from Boulevard Yagu, at present residing in our midst, will, when he returns home, be able to give precise information of numerous individuals who have left their country for their country's good. The list comprises persons wanted for every crime, from murder down to fraudulent bankruptcy. It is surprising to hear how some of them, who have run across the border during his persecutions, have found the Argentine authorities ready to receive them, and have suddenly commenced their legitimate business in the town. Englishmen from England, and other nations, have been invited to join them, and to help keep within doors and Mr. Trenchard has left for England, home and family, unless they do not object to their names for coming to South America being made public."

Inspector Trenchard, however, was not the discoverer of Jabez. He had simply been sent by Scotland Yard to take charge of the man who he should be found and whom ever Argentina should decide to hand him over to the English authorities. Jabez, under the assumed name of Samuel Butler, and selected for his new home the new town of Salta, a thousand miles away from Buenos Ayres. The Federal Government had only partial control of the province in which Salta, the capital, is situated. Balfour resided in the suburbs of Salta, at a place called Quimsa, his occupation being a "Mrs. Butler," or Miss Freeman, about whom there has always been considerable mystery. Near Quimsa was a brewery belonging to a man named Otto Kliz, a disappointed old man in which Jabez was working by means of a company. There, at Quimsa, Jabez lived a quiet and philosophical life. He had begun detailed work to attract English immigrants. He had made a provisional contract with Otto Kliz for the brewery, and was going to start a steam saw-mill and flour-mill. Contrived, as he said, of the future destiny of the province of Salta, he had begun a book giving particulars of the climate and soil of the place. He also found time to write letters to his friends in England descriptive of his life in Argentina, and dreamed of writing a book giving the inside history of Liberator frauds and crash. He wrote:

"I think my name will be sufficient to attract not only a large, but unprecedented sale of my forthcoming book. I am ordering 2,000,000 for England, the same number for the colonies, and 1,000,000 for the United States. No book that was ever published will have been such a success. I shall sell it at 2 pence per copy, and it will only cost me half a crown, plus another half crown for book-sellers' commission. I shall make a profit of over £2,000,000 on the first edition."

"And what will you do with all that money?" he was asked.

"What shall I do with it? The first thing I shall do will be to pay a compensation of 20 per cent. to all who have been involved in loss by the failure of the Liberator group. This, I calculate, will amount £1,200,000, and will be sufficient to bring about an entire change of sentiment

with regard to me at home. I shall take advantage of this to return to London, where it is my intention to re-establish all the societies comprising the Liberator group on their old basis, with my self as sole shareholder. This will at once put a stop to any proceedings against me, since I could hardly be expected to prosecute myself, and, what is more, I shall have no more persons and widows smiling at me. The plan is a large one, but I am confident of my ability to carry it out."

But these letters were private, and Jabez, under the name of Butler, was safe in Quimsa, and the endeavor of the English Consul at Buenos Ayres to locate him was fruitless. The story of how he was finally captured, however, has been told by an Englishman, a resident in Salta, who wrote to his friends in England: "I can not refrain from mentioning the interest which Mr. Endgott, our English Consul at Buenos Ayres, manifested in Jabez 'spencer Balfour.' I don't believe you quite know how Jabez was run down and it is time I told you the real story. Some months ago a mutual friend from Salta called at the Consulate to see the Consul, and on his way through the patio saw a photograph of Jabez on the wall. He immediately recognized in it the portrait of a man to whom he had let a house at Salta a few weeks previously, and told the Consul of the fact. Mr. Bridgitt said very little, but did a great deal, for within the shortest possible time, armed with the necessary documents, he was on his way to Salta, 900 miles northward, leaving word that if required for his help down to Montevideo to get married (the only feasible part of the business, as Mr. Bridgitt is the most confirmed bachelor that ever walked). Arrived at Salta, he interviewed the Governor, and before Jabez could stir he was surrounded by a carefully picked army, which took all the wind out of his sails, and left him nothing but the law courts to go for a possible protection. As it is stated that had Balfour received a hint that he was being looked for, half an hour would have been sufficient for him to put himself out of reach of danger and present by quietly starting for the Bolivian frontier."

### ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

The arrest of Jabez Balfour then followed, in spite of the fact that there was no extradition treaty applicable to his case. He was arrested easily by the Argentine authorities as a matter of international courtesy. Consul Bridgitt was warmly praised for his quick work. He left the coast for the interior and apprised Balfour before the latter had time to hear of the arrival in Argentina of Inspector Tombridge. Had he had only an hour's warning he could easily have escaped to the neighboring State of Bolivia. But Balfour was safely lodged in prison at Salta, and afterward kept under surveillance in a house in the town itself. The people of Salta evinced a strong bias in his favor, and the Judges and advocates of the town freely asserted that his unlawful arrest was a disgrace to the Argentine Republic. His arrest took place on January 29, 1894.

The text of the extradition treaty signed between the two countries after Balfour's flight did not apply to his case.

Balfour made a strong legal fight in the Argentine courts for his liberty but in vain. His lawyer, Dr. Varela, made an urgent plea for his client, denying England's rights to extradition, except in the case of atrocious crimes.

Balfour, he said, had come out to the republic, well knowing that under its then existing laws he could not be extradited, and that he would be protected from his enemies. He could not believe that the decision in the most important case would show that extradition had been misplaced. He appealed to the Court not to allow the prisoner "to become the victim of ex post facto legislation."

Balfour himself said: "They can not ex-communicate without suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. In fact, they will have to alter the Constitution of England to do it. To extradite me, even as far as England is concerned, would be to destroy the bulwarks of liberty, for if reciprocity is promised, the extradition of the Habeas Corpus Act."

Finally the Federal Judge of Salta decided that there were good grounds for Balfour's extradition, seven months having been spent in advancing the case to that stage. Balfour appealed to the Supreme Court of the nation, which in November confirmed the decision of the Federal Judge. Meanwhile, local lawyers of Salta saw their way to "make a case," well knowing that by treaty stipulations the prisoner must "suffer" for local offenses committed before extradition could take place. Otto Kliz, somewhere about October, 1894, entered an criminal suit for fraud prior to first sentence of extradition, thus delaying Balfour's delivery. Kliz grounds his suit on the fact that Jabez, under the assumed name of "Samuel Butler," entered into an agreement to buy a brewery, but this had not been carried out. According to the Argentine Criminal Code, to enter into business arrangements under a false name is considered a misdemeanor, and punishable with imprisonment for from one to six years. Kliz, seeing little hope of success, and the likelihood of being saddled with a heavy bill of costs, asked the Criminal Judge to quash the case. To make a long story short, Balfour was given up to the English police, and on May 6 last he was landed at Southampton on the steamer Tartar Prince and taken at once to London. He was immediately put into the prisoner's dock and charges were formally lodged against him. He was downcast and taciturn. It has been hinted that Balfour will make startling revelations regarding men who occupy high positions who were connected with the societies connected with the Liberator scheme.

### A Re-Filed Saw.

Petted Son—Father, I hate to confess it, but the fact is, my allowance is all gone.

Indignant Father—Well, I'll advance you some more. Have a good time while you're young, for when you're married you can't.

### The Retort Courtneys.

If I were a woman, said Mr. Jones, as he pulled on his slippers, I'll be hanged if I'd go around with bicycle bloomers on my legs.

Well, snapped Mrs. Jones, if I was a man I wouldn't go round with a whisky bloomer on my nose, either. So there!

# GUARDING FRANCE'S PRESIDENT.

## The Elaborate Police Arrangements to Protect President Faure During His Recent Tour.

Ever since the assassination of President Carnot great precautions have been taken in France regarding the safety of its chief executive whenever that gentleman appears in public, or while in a triumphal tour. Such a tour President Felix Faure has just completed, and for his safety a most elaborate guard accompanied him from the moment he stepped into his carriage at the gates of the Elysee, en route, until he stepped out of it upon his return home. Had such careful policing been done a few short months ago, it is quite probable that Jean Francois Marie Sadi Carnot would have been spared to the public.

During his journey President Faure's guard consisted, first, of the special brigade of the Elysee Palace, a carefully picked body of men composed of fourteen inspectors, and commanded by a brigadier-general's coat, of what is now known throughout Paris as the "New Brigade," consisting of twenty detectives carefully chosen from out of the ranks of the entire Parisian police force; third, the commissaries of police in each city that he visited during his tour, each backed by

### A CAREFULLY SELECTED PLATOON.

This latter force did not, of course, accompany the President on the train, but was simply drawn up at each depot and formed an outer guard during his stay in that particular city.

In regard to the special brigade of the Elysee Palace mentioned above, it is interesting to note that the brigadier in command is a man of considerable importance in the French State, and draws a salary of 3,000 francs per year (a large sum in Paris), besides getting 25 francs a day when the President is on one of his journeys. He is also given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor when he retires from office.

The special policing of the rulers of France has been a subject that the Government has for the most part paid a good deal of attention to. During the days of the first empire the guard that protected the person of Napoleon III, was kept on duty in the palace day and night. At functions within, and whenever the Emperor went without, a handful of men in plain clothes continually surrounded him. The commander-in-chief of this guard was the Chief Hyppolyte, who was wont to follow on horseback or in carriages. On journeys this accomplished detective occupied a compartment in the imperial train, and whenever the train drew up at a station he used to jump out and go into the telegraph office to glean whatever information he could over the wires.

There had also his trained body of special policemen, headed by one of the cleverest French "sleuth hounds" of the day. During one of his tours

### AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

occurred at Havre. One of the inspectors, while prowling through the cafes heard a man say in a low tone that was full of meaning: "Do you know M. Thiers? Very well! He is done for. It is a sure thing that he will never return alive to Paris."

Upon hearing this the inspector at once detailed one of the most vigilant men of the corps to snaw the fellow who had thus spoken. This man himself soon perceived, and going up to the detective with an air of bland unconsciousness, he told him that he knew exactly why he (the detective) was following him up in this way, and that he proposed to afford him every facility in his task. He invited the shadow to walk by his side instead of behind him; to come to the house he was staying at and dine with him; to sleep in his bed; to be constantly within finger touch of him, until President Thiers should have quitted Havre. This proposition the detective accepted, and did not find the slightest thing to arouse his suspicions. It was never found out whether it was a joke played upon the police force or simply an unthinking mistake based on mere rumor on the part of the suspected citizen.

Marshal MacMahon, when he was President, had a force of sixteen men constantly surrounding him, under the command of the distinguished M. Blavier. Whenever it was possible, Blavier accompanied the old Marshal on foot, but as MacMahon used most frequently to ride, it became a necessity for the Chief of the Elysee Police to be mounted also. Blavier was exceedingly impudent, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could stick on the back of a horse. Nevertheless, rather than lose the excellent position that fate had granted him, he put himself into the saddle many days of the week.

### That Everyday Assistant, Glycerine

Here are a few of the many uses to which glycerine may be applied: Equal parts of bay rum and glycerine applied to the face after shaving make a man rise up and call the woman who provided it blessed. Applied to the shoes, glycerine is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out water and prevents wet feet. A few drops of glycerine put in the fruit jars the last thing before sealing them up help to keep the preserves from molding on top. For flatulency there is no better remedy than a teaspoonful of glycerine after each meal. It will prevent and cure chapped hands. Two or three drops will often stop a baby's stomach ache. It will allay the throes of a fever patient and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat.

### A Problem.

Head Surgeon at the Hospital—I must tell you, my good woman, that your son will be compelled to have his leg taken off. Anxious Mother—Oh, dear! Then what can I do with his other boot?

### Two Legacies.

Great Statesman—Yes, sir, I believe a man's first duty is to his family, and I intend to leave mine a competence. What will you leave your children?

Tax-Payer—An honest name.

# YOUNG FOLKS.

## Mother's Girl.

Sleeves to the dimpled elbow,  
Fringed in the sweet blue eyes,  
To and fro upon errands,  
The little maiden hid.

Now she is washing dishes,  
Now she is feeding the chicks,  
Now she is playing with pussy,  
Or teaching fiver tricks.

Wrapped in a big white apron,  
Pinned in a checkered shawl,  
Hanging clothes in the garden,  
Oh, were she only tall!

Hushing the fretful baby,  
Coaxing his hair to curl,  
Stepping around so briskly,  
Because she is mother's girl.

Hunting for eggs in the haymow,  
Petting old Brindle's calf,  
Riding Don to the pasture,  
With many a ringing laugh.

Coming whenever you call her,  
Fanning wherever sent,  
Mother's girl is a blessing,  
And mother is well content.

## A Wise Cheetah.

When Jack Norton was twelve years old he ran away to sea and there suffered shipwreck times enough to be willing to be a land-lubber.

When he was forty years old he was bound for Africa, when one day the wind decided to rule, and for hours nothing could gainstay the power that swamped the boat and left the men struggling for life.

This proved to be Jack's last voyage, for he found the country so much to his liking that he decided to stay.

He had been hunting with some of the natives when he chanced to kill a cheetah which had two beautiful kittens.

One of these he raised for a pet and the greafest cat-dog loved its master most devotedly.

One day Jack was very ill and Don, the cheetah, seemed to know it, for he was constantly near him and would often lick his master's face and then, putting his head on the edge of the bed, would watch Jack tenderly.

Feeling that he was growing worse and wishing some one would come, he said: "Oh dear! Don, go fetch Dr. Hilton, good Don!"

Then with his dog intelligence he seemed to understand.

Dr. Hilton sat reading that evening, when suddenly he heard a scratching and whining at the door.

On opening it there stood Don. Very much surprised to see him so late, the doctor thought he would keep him till morning but no, the faithful creature began to miaow and scratch at the door, then run back to the doctor, pulling his coat and acting so strangely that Dr. Hilton thought something must be wrong.

Putting on his hat to see what was amiss he followed Don to the door, who at once bounded with joy, running ahead, then back again, doing all he could to hurry his companion. Soon they reached the place where Jack lay moaning. "Well! I declare," said the doctor, as he administered to the sick man, "that cheetah of yours is worth his weight in gold."

## This Bird is a Kieker.

I would like to know the name of the man who originated the falsehood that the ostrich, when pursued by his enemies, sticks his head in the sand.

This man never saw an ostrich, or when he did, he and not the bird stuck his head into the sand, for, weight for age, an ostrich could give that particular brand of man about ten stone and a beating.

An ostrich that has not been brought up on the bottle, or dosed with paregoric, will stand eight feet high when he has done growing and weigh three hundred pounds.

He can kick harder than a mule, travel faster than a horse, and grow fat on food at which a goat would elevate his nose.

It is more difficult to make his acquaintance now than it used to be a few hundred years ago, for he has been taught by experience to look upon man as an enemy.

He takes no pride in his feathers, but he does not want to lose them, being accustomed to them and knowing that they are useful in keeping off the dew, or at least, counteracting its effect.

He is a dangerous bird when driven into a corner, as he uses his feet with great dexterity, and if he plants them on a man, anywhere between his collar button and the waistband, the man's relatives always claim the insurance money if there's any on him.

## Vaccinated Before Married.

In Brazil parents and guardians of minors may, before consenting to the marriage of the latter, require a medical certificate from the bride or bridegroom, certifying that he or she has been vaccinated.

In Norway, and Sweden, before any couple can be legally married, certificates must be produced showing that both bride and bridegroom have been duly vaccinated.

In Norway, girls are ineligible for matrimony until they have earned certificates for proficiency in knitting, baking and spinning.

In Waldeck, there is a law that no license to marry will be granted to any individual who has the habit of getting drunk, and, once identified with the habit, a drunkard must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving the license at any future time.

Russian law allows a man to marry only four times, and he must marry before 80 or not at all.

It is a custom in Hungary for the groom to give the bride a kick after the marriage ceremony to make her feel her subjection, while in Cratio the bridegroom boxes the bride's ears.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 21.—The principal thing the matter with our cattle market to-day was the weather. Such heat as we are just now having seriously interferes with the butchers' business, and the retail demand for meat for family use is considerably curtailed. Had it not been for this disturbing factor, the market could have been best described by a single word—unchanged. The shipping cattle were off fully one-eighth per cwt; in fact, it was a question whether the decline did not amount to a quarter. The chief of cattle here consisted of shippers and a good deal of it remained unsold. About the top price paid for export cattle was 5½c, and the range was from 4½ to 4¼c, and ½c for really good stuff. Butchers' cattle were nominally unchanged, but really weaker, as the local demand was off. The supply of butchers' cattle was small, and in ordinary circumstances prices would have advanced; as it was, they were barely maintained, and 4½c was an exceptionally good quotation for hogs, though a few selected heads of cattle sold for a little over. The transactions, both in shipping and butchers' cattle, were of no representative value.

In sheep and lambs there was only a moderate trade, and we had quite enough here; clipped butchers' sheep are worth from \$3.50 to \$5 each. Spring lambs sell at from \$3 to \$4 each with only an enquiry for the best, and more are wanted.

Calves were weak at from \$2 to \$5 each.

Stockers are in demand, if of choice quality, at from 3½c to 4c per pound. Milkers are being a little more enquired for, but prices have not advanced, and \$45 is quite an exceptional figure.

There was no change in hogs, for the best weighed off cars, \$4.60 and \$4.65 was paid; fat sold at \$4.40, and stores at \$4.50. All grades will sell at the values here indicated.

The offerings this morning were large all told 65 loads of stuff were on sale, including 1,800 hogs, 370 lambs and sheep, and 125 calves. All the cattle did not sell.

Last Buffalo, May 31.—There were 180 head of cattle on sale; the market was dull and weaker. Veal calves were in good supply, about 110 head; the market was fairly steady for good to prime lots, but common grades were slow; good to prime veals sold at \$5.25 to \$5.75, with a few fancy at more; common light to fairly good, \$3.25 to \$4.75; heavy fed and grassers, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Hogs—On sale, 7,800 head. The market was slow and weaker for yorkers and light grades, others steady; mediums, heavy and choice yorkers brought \$4.50 to \$4.99; roughs \$4 to \$4.50; stags \$3 to \$3.25.

Sheep and lambs—On sale, 7,500 head; the market was worse than ever and the outlook is very unfavorable; top wethers went at \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good mixed \$3.40 to \$3.75; common to fair \$2.75 to \$3.25; choice clipped lambs, \$5 to \$5.15; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.40; spring lambs, \$3.25 to \$6.

The County Court and General Sessions will on meet Tuesday, June 11.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your Blood, clear your Complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold at Peoples' drug store, Mildmay, by J. A. Wilson.

Captain Sweeney, San Diego, Cal. says: Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the best medicine I have ever found that will do me any good. Price 50c. Sold at Peoples' drug store, Mildmay, by J. A. Wilson.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It remove at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold at Mildmay Drug Store.

**CURE THAT TAKE THE BEST**  
**COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE**  
25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00 Bottle.  
One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Inipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For sale at the People's Drug Store Mildmay.

# GIVING UP BUSINESS

The undersigned has determined to give up business and from this date will sell his goods at cost or under in order to clear out the stock. This will be a **GENUINE SALE** and every one will be used alike while stock lasts.

I will keep a full stock of Staples while running off other stock and will sell at cost.

Come and see for yourselves. You will find something different from our usual Selling Out Sales. Terms: Cash. Produce taken at cash price.

## JAMES JOHNSTON

May 21st, 1895

## New GOODS

arriving daily at the

## Corner store

which have been bought for cash in the best markets. You need only to see them to know that our prices are right. **We Offer this week**, Ladies Oxford shoes with tips for 90c worth \$1.25; Ladies Dongola kid oxfords only \$1.35, worth \$1.50; a nice fine Sandal Slipper, just the thing for the 24th for \$1.35 a pair.

A full range of Gent's Ties, Collars, Fancy Shirts, Straw Hats, Fedoras, etc., at very low prices. The boys ought to see our not by black fedoras for 50c before Friday. **BARGAINS** in every Department. You can save money by trading at the **NEW GOODS**. Don't forget amid Mildmay's many attractions on the 24th to see the brilliant window display of new good at The Popular Cash Store.

**A. J. SARJEANT & CO.,**  
Successors to A. MOYER.

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