

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899

No. 18



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

## Sherwin-Williams Paint . . .

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

Hardware of all kinds

## Screen Doors & Windows . . .

At the Very Lowest Prices

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

## C. Liesemer.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

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

## Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

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

Drafts Issued on all points in Canada. Savings Bank Department. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

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

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

## A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### BORN

WEILER—In Mildmay, on Thursday, May 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. August Weiler, a son.

### LAKELET.

Eggs appear to be booming now. The price is low enough, 9c, but they are after them and paying that amount in cash to the farmers' wives.

Sucker catching is booming at the lake at present. At night and early morning the burghers are out with their spears, and in nearly every case catch enough for a dinner.

Inspector Robb of Brussels paid our school a visit last Wednesday forenoon. Two of the trustees and two ratepayers were present. The latter, after emptying themselves of some put up spleen, left none the wiser for the visit.

Louis Fine, a Jewish peddler, with a wagon packed full, passed through the burg on Tuesday and sold a lot of stuff. These lazy beggars should not be patronized.

There are a lot of sick animals in this vicinity at present, and J. J. Elliott, Clifford's excellent Vet. is kept on the move. Cyrus Horton lost a horse a week ago, James Wright lost a mare on Monday, being the second he lost this spring. Greenly had a very sick mare for a time, but now is better, but the Vet attended a sick cow of his yesterday.

James Horton of our burg visited Brockville last week and says there were frauds innumerable committed at the late election there, that is if all that is said is any criterion. He has a hard job convincing the Grits here that their brother politicians would perpetrate any grave wrong.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of the late Hugh Carson, of Guelph on Monday. Mr. Carson was 84 years of age and one of the pioneers of the township. He was unwell all winter and his death was not unexpected.

Horses and men are doing all they can these days. The weather is very fine, and the growth excellent. It will be all of two weeks though before most of them get done, and that runs it pretty late.

Andrew Brown and Robert Cudde left this morning for Manitoba where they intend to put in the summer brick-laying and masonry. They are both good workers and will no doubt give a good account of themselves in the prairie province.

The license has been cancelled at this hotel, at least for a time. It appears the commissioners purpose granting a license if the hotel is repaired. If they knew their business however, and want to do this country good, they will never grant a license to this inn which is a regular man trap.

A remarkable mistake has been made by a Montreal oculist, resulting in the patient losing his eyesight. Seven years ago Thomas Stewart, the 10 year old step son of Mr. George P. Walker, of the firm of J. B. Walker & Co., commission merchants, met with a serious accident at Beaconsfield, where the family was spending the summer. A penknife was run into his left eye, and the sight was destroyed. Dr. Alexander Proudfoot, who was spending the summer in the neighborhood, was summoned, and treated the case. It was decided that there was no possibility of the sight being restored. The boy grew up and is now a youth of seventeen. Lately the injured eye had become inflamed, and it was feared that the other eye might become affected. Dr. Proudfoot's professional experience was again sought, and he advised the removal of the useless eye as the only means of preserving the other intact. This was agreed to, and the delicate task was entrusted to Dr. Proudfoot, who is assistant oculist and aurist to the General Hospital and oculist and aurist to the Western Hospital. The operation took place at the family residence, and at its conclusion it was found that a terrible mistake had been made—the healthy eye had been removed. On recovery from the effects of the anaesthetic the patient found himself blind.

## C. WENDT...

Mildmay and Wroxeter.

I have replenished my stock and you will find a fine assortment of

GOLD FILLED & SILVER WATCHES CLOCKS, FINE GOLD WEDDING RING, R. P. CHAINS, BANGLE PINS Brooches, Cliff Links, Collar Buttons, Trimbles, Silverware, Studs, G. Filled Spectacles &c.

Every article will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

Fancy Goods, Chinaware &c.

Large stock, good assortment in Albums, Photo holders, Ladies belts and Pins, Shell Hair Pins, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Purses, Bill Books, Pipes, Crochet Hooks, Tailor Needles, Month Organs, Violins and Strings, Autoharps, Accordions

Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Water Sets, Fruit Sets, Cake plates and Hundreds of other novelties. Take a look through. There are Bargains for you. Many articles at less than cost.

C. WENDT.

"The sounds of spring are in the air. The tramp is on the wing, And from your distant stable yard I hear the donkey sing.

"The urgent housewife plies her brush. The patient husband groans; The streets are full of soapy smells And irreligious tones.

"Adown the fields of deepening green The robin greets the morn; The weary plowman gladly hears The distant dinner horn.

"All nature seems determined on An atmospheric change, And kindly warns the weather-man To get himself into range."

—Judge Rose recently awarded a young man named Hawkins \$1000 and costs from the township of Euphrasie, Grey, Co., for injuries received while going over a defective crossway. The municipalities must learn to keep roads bridges and sidewalks in a safe state of repair.

The escape of Pare and Holden from Napanee gaol is in favor of Portor. If they could break out so successfully, without help from the outside, could they not as easily break into the bank without aid from the inside? It is just as reasonable to suppose the one thing as the other.

Wm. Barnett of Kincardine, who escaped from Walkerton gaol here on Sept 9th, 1897, is again in his old quarters. Chief Constable Briggs ascertained his whereabouts and instructed constable Vandriek of Port Elgin to effect his arrest, which he did. Briggs then went up and brought him down to gaol. Before Judge Barrett on Friday morning he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 16 days in gaol, to run concurrent with the balance of the unexpired sentence of 156 days.

Woman's troubles are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

Babies tortured by flaming, itching eczema, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

According to official figures just published, Canada sold to the rest of the world last year a hundred and sixty four million dollars' worth of goods and produce. Of that, a hundred and five million dollars' worth was sold to Great Britain, and to the rest of the world fifty nine millions, the latter taking forty six millions of the latter sum. Great Britain thus pays us nearly twice as much money for our goods as all the rest of the world put together; this shows where our natural market is.

A few week ago Dr. Walter Wardle a week know Veterinary Surgeon of Montreal died very suddenly. He was a great lover of horses, and owned a number of very fine ones. When the will was read it was found to contain the following rather remarkable provision: "It is my will and desire that one week after my death my three horses, Billy McKinley, Bushbot and Felix be put to death in the way that will cause them the least pain. It is my desire for I would be grieved to know that these animals, after the care and affection which I have shown them, might fall into the hands of persons who might treat them cruelly or would make them work which would make them suffer." In accordance with these instructions the horses were taken out and shot. This is believed to be the first instance of its kind that ever happened in Canada.

### COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

The French Minister of War has resigned his position in the French Cabinet and it is expected that there will be a change of Ministry soon. The Dreyfus case is proving a serious one for many prominent military and political leaders in France and the end is not yet.

Suppose a man takes a sack of wheat and an ordinary checker board and sits down just for want of something else to do, and undertakes to put a grain of wheat on the first square, two on the second, four on the third, etc., how many grains would he use before all the sixty four squares were filled? It does not seem possible but a mathematician has figured it out at 9,223,371,936,653 bushels, allowing one million grains to a bushel.

Admiral Dewey is relieved of his command at Manila. Admiral Watson has been selected to take his place. A despatch from General Otis sums up the situation in the Philippines as follows: Lawton at Maasin and Balingag; scouting parties to north and East; McArthur at San Fernando; army gunboats operating in rivers; have cleared country west of McArthur of insurgents. Signs of insurgents weakness are more apparent daily.

We often hear of farmers boasting of big Durham calves but we rather think Mr. Joseph Leach of Maple Hill can discount them this year. A week or two ago one of his polled Angus cows gave birth to two beautiful calves and on Saturday morning another of them dropped a calf weighing 90 lbs. It measured 2 ft. 8 in. in girth, with a height of 2 ft. 6 in. In any farmer can beat this with a Durham calf Mr. Leach would like to hear from him. Meantime he is firm in the belief that the polled Angus breed, for general purposes, is away ahead of all others.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied around the ankle with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a halfpenny a pair. Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn. In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pin. In the Soudan the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin. In Australasia horseshoes are made of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper prepared by saturating it with oil, turpentine and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained, and the shoes thus made are durable and impenetrable by moisture.

A correspondent writing to the Farmer's Sun, Toronto, has the following to say of the outlook of fall wheat in the township of Brant: In Brant the increase in acreage is about 20 per cent. but the appearance at the present time, is most discouraging. It would be difficult to estimate the yield. "I would not expect," says one correspondent, more than half of last years yield. A large acreage of the wheat will have to be plowed up owing to winter killing. Another correspondent says of Bruce township: "The increase in the area in Bruce is about 10 per cent. There was two much snow and a lot of the crop is badly winter killed. The yield, from present appearances, will not be beyond 20 bushels to the acre and may go as low as 10 bushels. One correspondent writing from the vicinity of Lucknow estimates the increase of area at 25 per cent. and the prospective yield at 18 to 25 bushels to the acre. "The crop," he adds, is not so far advanced as for the corresponding period last year. I have made a careful examination of the roots of the fall wheat and these seem to be strong and healthy. The crop has not been thrown out by the frost as in previous years. With a few warm rains it will come on all right.

## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### A GARDEN FRIEND.

Not always do we know our friends. They come at unlooked for times, in unthought of places, and in unwelcome disguises. The farmer kills the robin which seeks for insects among his sprouting corn, the amateur floriculturist destroys the lady bug which tries to keep her plants free from aphids, and in the same way many gardeners wage war against the batrachian hermits that seek to do them good. To kill a toad was once considered a virtue; he would bite, bewitch, cover you with warts; he was venomous, spiteful, and had long and fearfully sharp teeth; he would lurk in dark and out-of-the-way places, and would spring out at you with the fury of a mad dog. No wonder he was harried and killed by the superstitious, who regarded their superstitions as knowledge.

But with other progress came a more just conception of the batrachian's usefulness. It was discovered that he had no teeth, that he subsisted entirely upon the insect enemies of the garden, that instead of being spiteful he was shy and gentle, coming out mainly at night to do his foraging. Enlightened gardeners began to welcome and protect him as a benefactor, until now in France and England he has grown to have a market value. Even more than the birds is he the gardener's friend, for he exacts no heavy toll of fruit for his services.

The toad propagates in the same way as the frog, depositing its spawn in the shallow ditches and puddles of rain water early in the spring. The eggs differ from those of the frog being deposited in long, rope-like masses instead of in patches. After being thus deposited, the hatching process is the same as in the case of the frog, and the same is essentially true in the development of the tadpole into the perfect toad. As the spawn is usually placed in the first convenient shallow water, which is apt to be some roadside ditch or rain puddle that soon dries up, very few of the tadpoles ever reach perfect toadhood. In these little rain puddles they can be seen about the first of June by the million, and would soon overrun the land, were it not for the drying up of the ponds and the greediness with which the farm poultry and many of the birds gobble them up. When, however, the embryo toads pass successfully into the mature state, he differs entirely from the frog in one particular—he is not amphibious, but exclusively an air-breathing creature.

### HEN MANURE.

An exchange says that an analysis of hen manure and well-rotted barnyard manure show that a ton of the hen manure contains more than eight times as much phosphoric acid, four times as much potash and six times as much nitrogen as the barnyard manure. Omitting small fractions the hen manure is a fertilizer with nearly 2-1/2 per cent, phosphoric acid, two per cent, potash and 3-1/2 per cent, nitrogen, and should be worth as these elements are figured about \$12.30 per ton, as compared with the cost of raw materials to make a fertilizer of the same strength.

But we have heard farmers and gardeners who had tried it assert that they wanted no more of it on their land. This may have been because it contained so much nitrogen of which their fields, long manured with horse manure, did not stand in need. It may have been because it was so dry that its strength was not imparted to the soil until the winter's rains had thoroughly soaked it or from its not being well adapted to the crop it was used on.

We have composted or mixed it with loam or sand, referring the sand, and received good results from it in a garden on poor soil and as a topdressing on grass, and we have added it to the barnyard manure when it was thrown over in the spring, and thought the manure much richer for its use; and this also we have thought the best way to use the contents of vaults and cess pools, allowing the whole heap to heat and ferment together, but not allowing ammonia to escape. We think the poultry keeper who has land in grass or in cultivation will find that the manure the hens make is of considerable importance as an addition to the income from them.

### ORCHARD NOTES.

The pruning and spraying of fruit trees are two points in orchard culture that are closely related. Especially is this true in the case of the apple. Moisture, it has been found, is favorable to the development of the apple scab fungus, and if the trees are a tangled mass of branches, they are longer drying out, and not only shelter is given to the fungi, but their growth is encouraged and each tree becomes a distributing center of some disease. It is next to impossible to spray such trees to advantage, as it is as difficult for the remedies to gain an entrance, as it is for the light and air. The head of the tree should be open, so that all parts may be reached easily with the spray.

The time for pruning varies with

the climate, variety of fruit, and the object to be obtained. Trees that are perfectly hardy may be pruned at any time between the fall of the leaf in autumn and its reappearance in the spring. The peach is often pruned just before mid-summer; but most growers do the work as soon as the little peaches are large enough so they can know how many bid fair to come to maturity. In this way much of the work of thinning is avoided later on. The amount to prune should be determined by circumstances, but we feel safe in saying that more trees are pruned too little than too much.

If limbs have to be taken off, the cut should be pared perfectly smooth and covered with shellac or grafting wax. By careful pruning and training a tree may be made to grow in any form desired. The lower limbs should be the longest and largest on the tree. The tendency of growth is toward the top. If any of the upper limbs outstrip the lower, they should be cut back.

If care is used in timely pruning and spraying a much higher grade of fruit is obtained.

### UNRULY HOGS.

A correspondent gives the following on how to keep a roguish hog from rooting gates open: "Fasten a ring in the center of the nose, then fasten another ring in this one, and so on till you make a chain of rings nearly up to the ears. Then make a fork in the chain and put the last ring of each fork in each ear. Now, let me tell you how one man alone can do all this without catching or handling even the largest hog. I have a low station made in the manger of my barn by sawing out a space large enough to work back and forth at top and stationary at bottom. Then at top fix a drop lever with several notches to fit over the top of this scantling. Then fix a narrow shoot so you can force the hog to try to get through the hole in the manger. You can fasten the hog securely here so he will be perfectly quiet, and you can ring, blindfold or do anything else except drop him. To do that lay him on his back."

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. McDougall was informed by the Premier that the cost to the Dominion treasury of the prohibition plebiscite taken last year was \$180,604, with a few accounts still outstanding.

Mr. Kloefer was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the total cost of the commission relating to affairs between Canada and the United States was \$3,350. One dinner was given by the Canadian Minister at Quebec at a cost of \$308, and Canada's share of the dinner at Washington was \$606. The amount allowed to Mr. John Charlton for living and travelling expenses was \$1,766. He received no personal indemnity.

Mr. Beattie was told by Dr. Borden that 30,000 rifles were sold by the Government during the year 1898 for 75 cents each. The price included a bayonet and 25 rounds of ammunition per rifle. They were sold by tender after being advertised in several newspapers, and the purchaser was Lieut.-Col. F. Cole, of Montreal.

Mr. Sifton, replying to Mr. Carscallen, said that the amount of his (Mr. Sifton's) travelling and living expenses, paid by the Government, since the first day of July, 1898, till the 28th of February, 1899, inclusive, was \$945, including \$25 for cab hire. The travelling and living expenses of his private secretary during the same period were \$412, including \$4.50 for cab hire. None of the expenses of servants or friends accompanying him were paid by the Government.

Mr. E. F. Clarke was told by Mr. Paterson that there had been eleven appointments to positions in the Toronto Custom-house since July 13th, 1896.

Mr. Foster was informed by Sir Richard Cartwright, that, as far as the Government could ascertain discriminatory duties were imposed by Germany upon the following Canadian products:—Barley, 13-10 cents per bushel 48 lbs; beans and peas, 33-10 cents per bushel 60 lbs.; oats, 4 2-5 cents per bushel 34 lbs.; rye and wheat, 9 7-10 cents per bushel 60 lbs.; butter, 9-10 cents per lb.

Mr. Kendry was informed by Mr. Blair that the land upon which a dam is being constructed at Nassau was purchased from the Bank of Commerce for \$20,000.

Mr. Clarke was told by Mr. Blair that the department could not find any record of any application for protection to Dunn avenue railway crossing in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Sifton that a permit lawfully granted by the authorities of the North-West Territories authorized the holder to import liquor into the Yukon without any further sanction from the Minister of the Interior. To prevent the possible use of forged or fraudulent permits lists of the permits issued by the Government of the North-West Territories were forwarded to the officers of the North-West Mounted Police with instructions to recognize only those upon the list. Such lists comprised all the

permits of which the department had been advised.

Col. Hughes was informed by Dr. Borden that the Fenian raid medals might be expected some time in the summer. The prospects were that a long-service medal would be issued to the Canadian militia, but until actually granted, he could not say what the conditions would be.

#### SECOND READINGS.

The following private bills received a second reading:—  
An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Railway Company.—Mr. Morrison.

Respecting the British Yukon Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company, and to change its name to the British Yukon Railway Company.—Mr. Fraser, Guysborough.

To incorporate the Russell, Dundas, and Grenville Counties Railway Company.—Mr. Edwards.

To authorize the amalgamation of the Erie and Huron Railway Company and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Richardson moved the second reading of his bill respecting the attachment of salaries of public officers and employees of the Government. He explained that the object was to place Government employees on the same footing as other citizens by rendering their salaries subject to attachment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked that the debate be adjourned until the Minister of Justice be consulted. He sympathized with the object of the bill. Civil servants should pay their debts the same as others, but the bill, if passed, should be subject to certain restrictions as to the percentage of a man's salary which could be attached each month. The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Sproule moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Criminal Code, 1892, with respect to combinations in restraint of trade, so as to make the bill more stringent. The Act as it now stands makes it an offence to combine to restrain trade "unduly and unreasonably," the words quoted having been inserted by the Senate. Mr. Sproule contends that the effect of these words is to render the Act practically useless. He read a considerable amount of evidence in support of this contention, more especially in connection with the leather business. He wanted the words "unduly and unreasonably" struck out.

Mr. Holmes said that the petition tanners in the country outside the combiners in the country outside the combiners.

Mr. Craig said that the so-called leather combine merely gave a rebate of five per cent. to customers who dealt with them steadily for six months. The object was not to raise prices, but only to retain their trade, which was threatened by a gigantic combine of sole leather manufacturers in the United States.

The bill received a second reading.

Mr. Bertram moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act. He explained it was a bill to allow workmen's unions to adopt a label and register it. So far as he could learn, no manufacturers had any objection to the bill. This bill was rejected by the Senate last year, but he hoped that with a year's experience they would have changed their minds.

The bill was read a second time.

YUKON TERRITORY ACT.

Mr. McInnes introduced a bill to amend the Yukon Territory Act. He explained that the object was to provide a speedy appeal when parties were dissatisfied with the decision of the mining recorder or Gold Commissioner.

#### NEW CINDERELLA PARTIES.

London society has been amusing itself with Cinderella parties. The Cinderella party is not the usually accepted variety by that name where the guests are bound to say "Good-night" just at the stroke of midnight. That sort of entertainment has proved itself almost impossible except among the youngest set, for where guests do not arrive until the unholy hour of eleven or thereabout it is hard to have a cast iron rule concerning their departure.

This Cinderella party owes its name to the chief source of amusement—namely, the wooden shoe which is furnished by the Oriental store, and which in its primitive condition is used by the Eastern woman in going to her bath. The shoes is sometimes highly ornamented with painting, gilding, etc., and the trick is to find a foot that will exactly fit its rather unusual proportions.

The masculine sex is not debarred from this form of entertainment, as the Committee of Arbitration and Final Court of Appeal are formed of the male members of the entertainment, and on them devolves the tremendous task of deciding when fair ones disagree. The wooden shoe, so familiar to frequenters of Oriental bric-a-brac shops, is narrow and quite long, and the foot on which it is tried must not protrude an infinitesimal portion of an inch over the edge. Opportunities for dainty foot gear, for limitless discussions and coquettish attitudes are innumerable, and are usually made the most of. On the hostess devolves the pleasure of providing a suitable gift for the fortunate possessor of the prize foot and the fortunate Cinderella gives the shoe as a souvenir to some member of the committee.

There has always been a charm about the story of Cinderella which no amount of matured intellect is able to destroy. The prince and the slipper have formed the basis of many a girlish dream, and society, always amiable to pretty fables has taken this fact into consideration, apparently, in providing the latest form of entertainment for its votaries.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

### THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

#### CANADA.

Sir William Van Horne has gone to the Pacific Coast.

Work has commenced on the new Canadian Pacific station at Woodstock.

Under the new C.P.R. time card the trip from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast will be covered in 54 hours.

Efforts are being made in Chatham to establish a pork-packing establishment on a co-operative basis.

A special train bearing 132 people and 21 cars of effects from North Dakota, passed through Moose Jaw the other day, bound for Leduc, Alberta.

John Davenport, a Vancouver foundry workman, had a close call on Monday, when he fell into a vat of boiling asphalt and then jumped into Burrard Inlet to cool. He will recover.

The much-talked-of deal by which a New York syndicate is to obtain control of the Hamilton Street Railway, and is to build the projected electric railways to Caledonia and Guelph, is said to be nearing consummation.

It is stated that the terms of the amalgamation of the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Ontario Rolling Mills Company have been agreed upon, and that a new company with a capital of \$2,000,000, will take over the smelting works.

Reports from the Niagara fruit district are bright. There was no premature development of buds this year, and the late spring is favorable to a full crop. Only Crawford peaches affected by the frost, and still will yield a large crop.

The American collector of customs at Skagway, being at variance with the Canadian authorities at the boundary line in regard to how far his jurisdiction extends, refuses absolutely to allow any liquor to leave Skagway bonded warehouse, in consequence of which a great quantity is now stored there, and there is a regular liquor famine at Yukon points. Smugglers are reaping a rich harvest.

Scandals in the Montreal water-works are being probed. There have been immense purchases of needless material, which have been wasted. Pipes and other material had consequently accumulated at various points, and in great quantity, and had lain there for years. Appliances purchased as far back as 20 years ago, and never used, had been found lying to-day just where they were thrown at the time.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Aberdeen has suggested that colonial life Peers be appointed.

Sir Rose Lambert Price, Bart., an English soldier and author, is dead.

It is now stated that Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, will be prosecuted.

The Bishop of London has started an agitation against Sunday newspapers.

It is reported that John Morley intends moving in the British House of Commons the rejection of the grant of \$150,000, which it is proposed to vote to General Lord Kitchener.

A Liverpool shipping firm has arranged to sell ten small steamships to German firms, who are endeavoring to drive out the American line by leasing all available ships for the American trade.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written to the Newfoundland Customs Department requesting information upon matters concerning smuggling from St. Pierre to Newfoundland and Canada. The Colonial Secretary's enquiry seems to indicate that the report of the Royal Commission upon the French shore question is not likely to be presented to Parliament for some weeks yet.

#### UNITED STATES.

The bubonic plague is causing many deaths in Formosa.

By the burning of the Orphans' Home at Berne, Ind., three of the inmates lost their lives.

Wm. Braden, charged with murder, was shot to death in his cell by a mob at Clinton, Ark., on Wednesday.

Twenty-six per cent., of the acreage of winter wheat sown in Kansas is a failure, because of the severe winter.

The United States cruiser Chicago started from New York on her long voyage to South Africa on Wednesday morning.

Buffalo grain men believe there is little danger of any of Buffalo's grain trade being diverted to the St. Lawrence route, as reported.

Thomas B. Reed, it is said, may give up the Speakership, and his seat in Congress entirely, and settle down as a resident of New York city.

Fourteen thousand regulars are to be sent to reinforce General Otis at Manila, as soon as the necessary transportation can be arranged.

Smallpox has increased in Cleveland to such an extent that the health department officials confess themselves unable to cope with it under the present conditions.

Dr. Connell will, it is reported probably decline the offer of the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, with a salary of \$10,000 and a manse.

Washington's fire chief has inaugurated a new system, giving bicycles to one or more firemen of each company, to respond to local alarms, pre-

ceding their companies with fire extinguishers.

Emperor William has sent to President McKinley a copy of an artistically executed memorial in connection with the consecration of the Church of Our Saviour at Jerusalem, which took place in October last. His letter is to "My great and good friend."

#### GENERAL.

Seven men were killed at Rosenthal Germany, by a boiler explosion.

A recent fire at Kakazuaka, China, destroyed more than 300 houses.

Four hundred student rioters have been arrested at St. Petersburg.

There is said to be a panic among the native banks at Shanghai, China.

Wholesale emigration is reported from eastern Galicia, due to famine and typhus.

The German navy will adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers.

The German delegates to the disarmament conference are not acceptable to the Czar.

A general revolt against French misgovernment is reported on the east coast of Madagascar.

An earthquake has destroyed two villages in Argentina, killing a number of inhabitants.

The Roumanian and Servian Governments will erect a bridge over the Danube, near the Iron Gate.

A committee of wealthy Filipinos is moving to bring about peace between the Americans and their countrymen.

One of the Sultan's wives has eloped to Italy with an Englishman, and all the eunuchs are being flogged for it.

A St. Thomas, D.W.I., despatch says that 500 houses have been destroyed by fire at La Pointe, Island of Guadeloupe.

Japan has decided to grant subsidies to the two steamship companies now operating between the Orient and America.

Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, says that vessels have been able to communicate with it at a distance of 80 miles.

During the election riots at Bilbao, Spain, 26 persons were wounded, and popular feeling runs high in Valencia and the surrounding districts.

It is now said that the court of Cassation will likely decide against revision in the Dreyfus case, and that the Government will then pardon the prisoner.

Late reports say that 14 white and 400 coloured men were drowned and 80 luggers and six schooners wrecked by the recent hurricane of North Queensland.

A technical committee, appointed by the Austrian War Office, has been making experiment with liquid air as an explosive. It is stated that the effect was extraordinary. The experiments were conducted in a quarry.

King George of Greece has set at rest all rumors concerning the matrimonial intentions of Prince George, high commissioner of the powers in Crete. He declares that his son, being orthodox, cannot marry his cousin, Princess Victoria of Wales.

#### EXHAUSTED ITALY.

Keeping Up a Large Army and Navy Has Ruined the Country.

Italy is a conspicuous example of the wasteful and exhausting policy of national armaments, against which the war has made a timely protest. It has forced its way into the circle of great European powers by making alliances with powerful states, and by maintaining a large standing army and a well-equipped navy. Its prestige has been won at high cost.

A generation has passed since Rome was occupied by Italian troops in the king's service, and Venetia was abandoned by Austria. During thirty years there has been no war in Europe in which Italian soldiers have been actively engaged, yet immense yearly sums have been expended on the army and navy. A few unimportant colonies have been established in Africa, and recently the government has entered the lists for future operations in China side by side with other European powers. There has been no adequate return for the exhausting burdens of militarism.

Every Italian town swarms with beggars. A large proportion of the population is without employment, and debased by extreme poverty. There are few prosperous industries.

The times are always bad. Whenever the piece of bread is raised by a short supply of the world's stock, of wheat, there is rioting in great cities like Milan. The crushing weight of taxation is felt everywhere. It is taking the breath of life from an impoverished and sullen nation.

Militarism has been a source of weakness and not of strength. The steamship of Cavour united the distracted Italian states by boldly bidding for a conspicuous place in European affairs. The tradition has been followed by his successors, but it has involved a barren policy of costly armaments out of all proportion to the resources of the nation. A revival of sterling common sense and a less ambitious national policy are needed to restore prosperity to a well-nigh despairing people.

#### VERY NATURAL.

A little boy and girl were standing at the bedside of a sick mother, who was administering words of caution to the pair. They were going out to tea, and the mother said, as she kissed her son: "Now, dear, mind and not be too bisterous. His little sister pensively remarked, as she said good-by: "Mustn't I be gisterous, mamma?"

## Diamond Cut Diamond OR, THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

### CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

For a few seconds she could not utter a word, only her trembling hands strayed with a soft caressing movement over the bent smooth dark head—then at last she spoke.

"Geoffrey, my dear, dear boy, get up. I entreat you—let me speak to you." Instinctively he obeyed her. Had he not always obeyed her, and rising as she bade him, sat down by her side upon the garden bench, holding her hands still tightly grasped in his.

"I have so much—so very much—to say to you," she began.

But he would not let her speak—the floodgates of his heart were open—the long pent-up passion would have its way at last, and burst impetuously from his lips.

"Yes, and I will listen to you—but not now," he cried, "presently, bye-and-bye, when I have said all I want to say to you—then I will hear you—but now it is I who must speak. Oh, Rose, my queen, my darling, I can be silent no longer, nor hide the love you once bade me keep for ever from your ears. You have sent for me, and I have come to you. But now that I have come I will not be sent hopeless away from you again—I cannot live without you any more. Rose, give me your love, your life—yourself!"

Then for a few brief moments her strength failed her absolutely, and she, who was so strong and so brave, became all at once weak, with a woman's most utter weakness. The sight of the dear face so long absent, of the eyes that sought her own so eagerly, the sound of the voice she had missed so long, shaken with the pent-up passion of a love whose devotion of self-repression she so well understood, overcame her in a fashion that she had never reckoned upon. Unrebuked he drew her into his arms, holding her closely against his heart, and sought the lovely lips he had hungered for so long in vain, with his own—and she yielded, as a woman yields to a man, who, owning all her heart, claims all her passion too as his right—giving herself up blindly and unreservedly to the rapture of that embrace, whilst he, holding her thus, forgot all else in life save her, and murmured as he kissed her lips, her cheek, her throat,—"My own—my love—my wife!"

And then she awoke—awoke out of that mad trance of an impossible joy to the awful reality of the unalterable truth. That one word "Wife" went through her with a shock. The madness was over, the brief rapture was at an end, and a cold shudder, icy as death itself, struck through her from head to foot.

She wrenched herself away from his arms, and sprung to her feet, wringing her hands despairingly together. "Ah, what have I done!" she cried, with a low cry of exceeding bitter despair. "Wicked, wretched woman that I am! Would to God I were dead—would to God I were dead!"

And she fell forward, prone at his feet, upon the ground, shaken with those great, dry-eyed sobs that tell of a more awful conflict of the soul than wild rivers and fountains of tears.

Filled with a terrible presentiment of evil he bent over her, and raised her tenderly, so that she knelt up against his breast, struggling to control the unutterable agony of her heart.

"My sweet one, what is it? Do you not trust in me? Am I not your love, as you are mine?" he murmured. But she shrank away from him, shivering. "Ah, Geoffrey!" she cried, "how unspcakably I have wronged you, in concealing from you my unhappy secret."

"Your secret!" he repeated slowly, whilst a dull miserable despair crept over him; and suddenly there came back to him with a flash of horrible recollection the words that his uncle had spoken—"she is a married woman—ask her, and she will tell you."

"Your husband is alive," he said presently, in a strange, far-away voice, that seemed even in his own ears not to belong to him. It was not asked as a question. He said it as a fact.

It did not occur to her to wonder that he knew it. She knelt back, a little away from him, white as death, with her very lips blanched and formless—with bent head and eyes fixed in hopeless woe upon him, and hands clasped tightly together across her breast, like a criminal who awaits the sentence.

"Yes, he is alive," she answered. Nothing more.

A bird was singing in the syringa-bush; a little breeze shivered through the mulberry leaves; a crimson rose, over-blown, fell with a shower of rosy petals and a little soft thud, that could be distinguished in the silence, on to the dark peat-mould at its feet. Geoffrey heard them all with a horrible distinctness. He sat quite, quite still—so still that he might have been turned into a stone. It went through his mind to wonder if death was like this—to marvel that he felt so little pain—that it was so easy to bear. Nothing but a strange, cold tightness across his head, and an odd numbness at his heart. Only that, nothing more. How little it hurt! Then, out of the awful silence, came her voice, shaken with a wild despair.

"For God's sake speak to me! Curse me, if you will! Kill me, if you can!—But, speak! Do not look at me like that, Geoffrey!"

And, shudderingly, she hid her face in her hands. "When I am dying," she thought, "the awful agony of these brown eyes will be before me!" But he answered her nothing—only a low moaning sigh broke from his white lips.

"Oh, for pity's sake, hear me!" she cried widely. "Hear me, at least, before you learn to loathe me!" Then

like a torrent, there burst from her the whole of her miserable story. Of the husband she had married, years ago, without much love, perhaps, still, with enough of affection and regard to have, in time—had he chosen it—ripened into real love. She told of trust betrayed—of affection thrown back upon herself—and of the utter worthless nature of her own mind she had given her life, and of the gradual awakening of her own mind to the comprehension of his true character. Yet, all; untruthfulness, unkindness, want of refinement and sympathy, infidelity itself; all she would have endured in silence, and have striven to hide from the world's eyes, had it not been for that last crime—that crowning iniquity, which branded him with a felon's name, and made of him an outcast from the company of all honorable men. Then, in the very moment of detection and discovery, came the railway accident; from which, although left for dead upon the ground, the wretched man had recovered, after a long and dangerous illness, during which his wife nursed him, at the lonely farm house, near the scene of the catastrophe, to which his inanimate body had been carried. By the time those long weeks of watching were at an end, the news of his death had gone abroad; and she found that, with all the world, the man whom he had robbed and cheated also believed him to have been killed.

Then came the great temptation of her life; for the sake of his aged father, and to shield his heartbroken agony, to ward off from him the shame of an exposure which he dreaded worse than death, Rose de Brefour carried out the delusion which had accidentally arisen concerning his death. Leon de Brefour was to all intents and purposes dead. He came back from the jaws of the grave altered almost beyond belief. A frightful wound upon his head had rendered him subject to lapses into partial imbecility, whilst the worst vices of his character, his cunning, his cruelty, and his sensuality, seemed but to be accentuated by the injury to his brain. For years this miserable creature had been successfully hidden by her, first in one place and then in another, never long in the same hiding-place lest attention should be drawn to the singularity of his case, and detection of his identity be the inevitable result.

For the same reason her own home had so frequently been changed, because of necessity she had been obliged to remain within reach of him, and she had therefore altered her dwelling-place every time it had been considered desirable to move him.

It had been a terrible life—a life of constant terror, dread and apprehension, of fear and of terrors unspcakable—only death could end it, and Leon de Brefour, like many others who live only to be a punishment to their fellow-creatures, did not seem disposed to die. All around, death moved away with his relentless sickle—mothers, adored by whole families of loving hearts; bread-winners of the children whose very existence depended upon their efforts; young men, in the prime of their manhood; maidens, the hope and desire of parents and lovers; only sons and daughters, heirs to position and wealth, whose death made an irreparable blank; hundreds such as these, the stricken down—but Leon de Brefour lived on. This is the mystery of life, and its supremest cruelty. "Why? Oh, why?" cry out all the great multitude of souls in their agony—but the pitiless Heavens answer not, neither is there any voice of compassion from above. Is it only the caprice of a mocking fiend who orders these things? Or, as some tell us, is it all fixed by the calm, immutable laws of nature, which were settled and foreordained before the earth's foundations were laid? We do not know, we may not guess, how it is—the secret is not of this world, and the speculations and surmises only lead us further and further into a quagmire of doubt and insecurity. The "Truth," as we are accustomed to be taught it, is so flimsy and unreal, stands the test of great sorrows so badly, falls to pieces so quickly before the steady light of science and common sense. And yet the "Truth," as we would like to have it, is so cold, and harsh, and repelling; bewilders us so very much, consoles us so very little, reason and then leave us in utter darkness? Why, rather, did he not make us as the brutes that perish who live, and eat, and are happy, because to-morrow they die?

And so, why nor, therefore, none might say, this man lived on, lived to be a daily curse upon Rose de Brefour, lived to shut her out for ever, with unutterable despair, from the paradise of love and joy to which one short glimpse had just been vouchsafed to her.

In silence Geoffrey heard her story—listening at first to her with a cold passibility, with a stricken silence. Yet, as he heard of it all, of all her suffering and all her heroic devotion to the old man for whom she lived, a deep pity arose in his heart, and the icy floodgates of his harsh resentment gave way.

When she had ended his eyes sought hers, his hands drew her near to him once again. "Why should this horrible nightmare stand between us?" he said feverishly, with a sudden flush on his face, and a strange glitter in his eyes. "Darling, do not let us love each other! Leave this miserable life—this self-sacrifice to a brute to whom you owe nothing—trust yourself to whom you come with me; let us go away abroad—to America, Australia, where you will—anywhere, so that it may be far enough to begin a new and better

life together—do you not believe I can make you happy? Will you then fear to trust yourself to me?"

With a quick, warning gesture she stopped him lifting her hand suddenly, so that the torrent of his wild words was arrested.

"Hush!" she whispered, "hush! look there!"

He followed the direction of her eyes. Behind them, as they sat under the deep shadow of the tree, there came a faint sound; the old man in his wheel chair was being slowly pushed up and down by Jacques along the gravel path in front of the house. He did not see them, his face was bent, the sun caught his white hair till it shone like silver—there was something pitiful in his bowed back and clasped hands—something of an appeal to compassion in the helplessness of his age and condition. While volumes could not have rebuked him more utterly than did that sad spectacle of sickness and old age.

For a moment they were both silent, watching till the chair had slowly been drawn away round the corner of the house, then their eyes met.

"You see that?" she said in a low voice, "how could I leave him? Then with a sudden passion she took both his hands in hers, pressing them hard against her breast. "Ah, do not mistake me! When you remember this day—this sad day—remember always that I loved you—shall love you to my death. Do not think that I fear to trust to you—I do not doubt the happiness that I should have with you—that I do not believe in your truth and your devotion. If I were alone, if I had no one, then I would brave all other obstacles, watching till the chair had slowly been drawn away round the corner of the house, then their eyes met.

Perhaps I am not a good woman to say this, perhaps it is sinful of me to believe that such a union with me would be more holy than this union of mine which the Church has blessed, but which every fibre of my nature revolts against as horrible and accursed. If it were only that! But it is not. You see, God has given me to do in this world, the work He has set me, lest I should fall and perish on the hard road which He has compelled me to walk! Can I be false to my trust? Can I desert that poor old man whose only hope is in me, and who has been given me to cherish, instead of all other love or of happiness? Should I not be of all living beings the most base and the most despicable? You would think so, yourself, would you not?"

He heard her in silence. Slowly his head dropped and his eyes fell. He knew now that what he had asked was impossible to her—all the maxims of morality shouted forth from the throats of a thousand preachers could not have told him more surely how hopeless and how mad had been his unthinking prayer—than those few sad, touching words, which rose straight from her womanly heart.

"Can I desert that poor old man?" It was not in Rose de Brefour to do a base and cruel action, or to be selfish and treacherous. It was her nature to be generous, and unselfish and self-sacrificing. She knew it of herself, and she was incapable of departing from the traditions of her better nature, and Geoffrey knew it of her.

"Dear love," she said again to him gently, with a warning tenderness in her eyes and voice, "promise me in such a fashion. It makes it so doubly hard to me to refuse to have you come from me. And see, I have something more to say to you—something to ask you to do for my sake which will make me for ever safe against the terrible danger that our love must needs be to us. Something that will set duty yet more surely and securely upon us and that which our frail human nature calls 'happiness.' This too, my love, you will do, will you not, for my sake? Oh, show me how far above mere earthly passion is your love for me!"

"There is nothing," he answered, hoarsely and brokenly, "nothing that you ask of me that I will not do for you; only tell me what it is."

"You will marry what I call 'Halleliday'?"

### CHAPTER XXV.

He sprang to his feet with a sort of horror. "You—you ask me to do this!" he cried.

It seemed incredible to him that she who had just listened to his professions of love, who had confessed her own passion to him unreservedly, should, in the very same breath as it were, tell him to marry another woman. It bewildered him—it even shocked him.

It was what she had expected. It was perhaps the worst and hardest part of her punishment, that, in order to fulfil her promise, that promise which would set her husband free and bring peace to his old father—it was needful that she should say that which might very possibly in some measure lower her in the eyes of her young lover. There was unspcakable bitterness in it, yet, to make her self-sacrifice complete, she knew that she must drain that cup of humiliation down to its last drop.

"It is impossible, Rose, that you can be the one to suggest such a thing to me," he cried indignantly. "Of what sort you believe me capable! Of what sort of nature can you imagine me to be made, that, loving you, I should commit the double crime towards you and towards Miss Halleliday! Such a marriage is out of the question!"

He spoke angrily, almost incoherently. It was unlike the pure refinement of his Queen, he told himself, to have made such a proposition to him, and suddenly, with a flash, something of the truth came before him. This must be his uncle's doing.

"It is Matthew Dane who has commissioned you to say this!" he exclaimed.

She did not deny it. She was very calm now. The hurricane of passion and despair had passed over her and was over, leaving her a little bit cold and chilled, and oh, so weary! But there was a definite work before her to be done, to which she served herself with her whole strength. She sat down quietly upon the garden bench and waited till his agitation should

have quieted. She was pale, and there were dark circles around her sad eyes. But the light of a golden sunset shone from the far west caught the auburn of her unweaved hair, and lit it with a russet glory. He had been pacing about in his impatience and wrath, but now suddenly he stopped and looked at her, with the red sunshine of the dying day covering her from head to foot with its glow—the sad face, the weary eyes, the delicate hands crossed upon her knees, her dress or some dark rich material of a violet hue—all, in some subtle way, reminded him of that first evening in the long, low, book-lined room at Hidden House, when he had found her sitting in the fire-glow, and all his young heart had prostrated itself at her beautiful feet. The memory of that day sobered and melted him.

To be Continued.

### USE BOTH HANDS.

Educational Authorities Believe the Custom Easily Acquired.

Left-handed facility among the school children is a subject that is receiving much serious attention from the school authorities in Germany, with a view to developing both hands and arms equally while the children are young. They argue that the right hand has been so excessively developed that many efforts which might easily be delegated to the left hand are undertaken by the right. The smallest objects, as a rule, are picked up by the right hand. Such one-sided movements, repeated constantly, have their influence on the entire system, and are not conducive to the symmetry of the body. The habit of people so carrying children on the left arm, so as to have the right hand free, tends to make the left shoulder higher than the right. In such cases the cure must date from childhood. In the boys' mechanical departments in the German schools much of the work is done by the left hand under compulsion. The boys are taught to saw, plane and hammer with the left hand as well as the right. In all trades and professions involving heavy hand work and importance of being able to use both hands equally well is being impressed on students. As example, the case of a bronze worker is cited. He could work as effectively with his left hand as with his right. That made it possible for him to change about when his right hand became tired, and consequently he got through considerably more work than those who could only use the right hand. The preference given to the right arm has been explained physiologically by the construction of the veins and nerves that enter the arms, those of the right arm being the more prominent. The reverse is the case in the few who are naturally left-handed. Many instances are on record of men who could use both hands with equal facility. Among them are two renowned painters, Menzel and Klimsch, who practiced the ambidextrous habit in the days of their youth.

Exercises that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

Exercise that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with the one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make the children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to draw at the same time they are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.

## TIRED AND LANGUID

### THE EXPERIENCE OF AN ESTIMABLE YOUNG LADY.

Her Blood Was Poor and Watery—Suffered From Sick Headaches and Fainting Spells—How She Regained Health's Blessing.

The Recorder, Brockville.

On one of the finest farms in Wolford township, Grenville county, resides Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Smith and family. Mr. Smith is perhaps one of the best known men in the county, as in addition to being a practical farmer he represents several agricultural implement companies. His family consists of two estimable daughters, the eldest being seventeen years of age, is a correspondent of the Brockville Recorder who recently called at Mr. Smith's, Miss Minnie E. Smith, the eldest daughter, related the following story:—"About two years ago I was taken quite ill. I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work about the house, would easily become terribly fatigued. I became subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak that I loathed food. My trouble was further aggravated by weak spells, and my feet, winter or summer, were as cold as ice; in fact it seemed as if there was no feeling in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me I was growing weaker. One day in March, 1888, my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately commenced the other medicine and began taking the pills. I found that they helped me and four more boxes were procured and by the time I had finished them I was entirely well. I have never had better health in my life than I am now enjoying. My appetite is now always good and I have increased in weight. All this is due to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other young girl troubled as I was to use them, and they will certainly cure if the directions are followed."

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old. These Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of the grippe, influenza and severe colds depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Do not be persuaded to accept any imitation, no matter what the dealer may say who offers it. Imitations never cured any one. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper around every box you buy.

### CAPTURING A PYTHON.

Remarkable Exhibition of Strength in a Snake.

Pythons are numerous in the Philippines. We often heard of very large ones, says Mr. Dean C. Worcester in his interesting account of these much-talked-of islands, but the nearer we got to them the smaller they grew. Finally, however, we got a fine specimen. Some men had found him coiled up under a fallen tree. Arranging rattan slip-nooses so that he could not well escape them, they had then poked him till he crawled into their snares, when they jerked the knots tight, and made the lines fast to trees and rocks.

When we reached the python I nearly stepped on him, for he was stretched out on the ground and looked for all the world like a log. A venomous hiss warned me of my mistake, and caused me to beat so sudden a retreat as to afford great delight to the assembled crowd of Tagbanuas.

The reptile had about three feet of play for his head, and I thought it wise to treat him with respect. Drenching a handful of absorbent cotton with chloroform, I presented it to him on the end of a piece of bamboo.

He bit it savagely and it caught on the end of his long, recurved teeth, so that he could not get rid of it. Then I saw a most remarkable exhibition of brute force.

Under the stimulus of the chloroform that python broke through the three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and that without apparent exertion. There was no thrashing about. It was all quiet, steady pulling. He soon broke or twisted out of every one of his fastenings except a running noose around his neck; and getting a hold for his tail around a stump, he pulled until it seemed as if his head would come off.

Eventually the chloroform quieted him somewhat, and I gave him more. When he was still, I stabbed him to the heart to prevent further difficulty, and removed his skin. He measured twenty-two feet and six inches.

Hawaii's foreign trade last year amounted at \$3,000,000, an increase of \$5,200,000 over that of the year before. The gain in population was 2,916.

**THE MILDMAZ GAZETTE,**  
 DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.  
 Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.  
 ADVERTISING RATES.  
 One column..... \$9  
 Half column..... 5  
 Quarter column..... 3  
 Eighth column..... 2  
 Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.  
 Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.  
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
 Matters in the Transvaal are in a critical state. The Uitlanders have formulated their grievances and unless a measure of relief is granted soon, there will be serious trouble in South Africa. President Kruger has obstinately refused to redress the grievances and resents every suggestion of the British commissioner as to making a friendly concession to the British colonists. Oon Paul seems to think Britain will not resort to extreme measures to secure the rights of citizenship to British settlers in the Transvaal, but it is evident that a crisis is near at hand, and there is no doubt that Kruger will have either to give way or fight.

Sir Charles Tupper still feels sore at Lord Aberdeen because he refused to confirm many of the appointments made by Sir Charles after his defeat at the polls in June 1896. Sir Charles called for the correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and the Colonial Office in reference to the aforesaid appointments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to produce the correspondence and referred to a telegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain which effectually barred Sir Wilfrid from bringing down the papers. The telegram read as follows: "Cannot agree to the publication of any part of my secret despatch of August 1896, but if necessary your Government may state purpose of third paragraph. Sir Charles Tupper contended that both the Imperial and Canadian Governments had made many appointments after having been defeated in the country at the polls and before their successors assumed the reins of Government, and he was correct, but we believe that both parties should be checked when making such appointments, especially the appointment of defeated candidates for the Commons to the responsible office of Senator.

**B. RULAND**...  
 Licensed Auctioneer  
 FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.  
 Is prepared to conduct sales of Farm Stock, Real Estate, Etc. to the satisfaction of his patrons. Orders left at this office will be promptly attended.  
 Terms Moderate.  
 Conveyancer, Real Estate Agent.  
 Money to loan at 4 1/2 per cent.  
**DEEMERTON, P. O.**

**GEO. A. BEIRNES.**  
  
 Partridge Cochins, B. P. Reds, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Red Pile Games, English Banty, . . . .  
 Setting eggs for sale at \$1.00 per setting.  
**Mildmay, P. O., Ont.**

**THE GLOBE,**  
 TORONTO, CANADA.  
 The Leading Newspaper of the Dominion.  
**THE DAILY...**  
 —Has over 12,000 MORE regular circulation —EVERY DAY than it had in 1897, and nearly 4,000 more than one year ago.  
 IT GROWS BECAUSE IT PLEASES.  
 IT HAS ALL THE NEWS EVERY DAY.

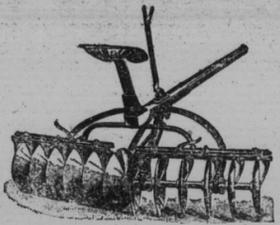
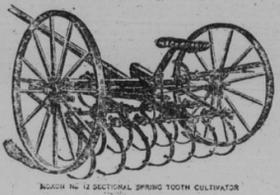
**The Saturday Illustrated.**  
 With its 24 or 28 pages every Saturday, its illustrated supplement, its many special features—short stories and sketchy articles—besides having the current news of the day, has become a strong rival to the best monthly magazines.  
**It is Canada's Greatest Newspaper.**  
 You can have THE GLOBE every day and the SATURDAY ILLUSTRATED for about the same price as you have to pay for many of the smaller dailies.  
**The WEEKLY GLOBE.**  
 Has had several new features added, has all the news of the week in concise form, and keeps its readers in close touch with every part of the world, and more especially our own country.  
 Subscription rates and full particulars can be had at the office of this paper, any newsdealer or postmaster, or sent direct to  
**THE GLOBE,**  
 Toronto, Canada.

**Snow Ball, No. 1077.**  
  
 Imported Chester White Swine purchased from the prize winning stock of Ontario. Stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.  
**H. P. DOUGLAS**  
 Huntingfield P. O., Ontario.

**The Gazette** IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE COUNTRY.  
 Subscribe now...

**GOOD HEALTH FOR WOMEN**  
**Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food Restores Weak, Sickly Women to Robust Health.**  
 Any irregularities in the monthly uterine action is sufficient cause for women to be alarmed about their health. Whether painful, suppressed or profuse menstruation, the cause can be traced to some derangement of the nerves.  
 A few boxes of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will completely build up the exhausted nerves and restore the regular monthly action which removes from the body the clogged matter that would otherwise cause pain and serious disease.  
 It is as a restorative for pale, weak women that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has been singularly successful. It counteracts the debilitating diseases peculiar to women by feeding the nerves and creating new nerve fluid, the vital force of the human body.  
 Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has restored scores of hundreds of weak, sickly women to robust health. See a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.  
 Dr. Chase's new illustrated book "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

**IT'S TOO RISKY**  
 To undergo an operation for itching Piles when Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a surer, cheaper, easier way to cure.  
 Cruel, barbarous methods belong to the dark ages of the past. There was a time when a surgical operation was considered the only possible cure for piles. Not so now. Occasionally there is still found a physician who adheres to this dangerous and expensive method, but to every one who still believes in using the knife, ninety and nine recommend the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.  
 Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in The American Journal of Health, said: "We know that 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' meets all the requisitions of the highest standard of worth, that it will be held in high esteem wherever it is used, and consequently we endorse it to every reader."  
 By force of merit alone Dr. Chase's Ointment has won its way into this wide, wide world, until it has made the name of Dr. Chase familiar in almost every home, and won for the venerable discoverer the title of "America's Greatest Physician."  
 Dr. Chase's Ointment has never been known to fail as a cure for piles. It matters not whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding, Dr. Chase's Ointment is an absolute and perfect cure.  
 Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is the discovery of the author of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, whose portrait and signature is on every box of the genuine. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**Buffalo All-Steel Disc Harrow**  
 This is the only Disc Harrow made or sold in Canada, having independent, adjustable spring pressure upon the inner ends of the gang discs, allowing any amount of pressure to be thrown upon the inner ends of the gangs, by the foot of the operator. By this means a perfectly flexible action is secured and the ground can be worked to a uniform depth. Examine this Machine carefully and compare with others.  
  
**The No. 12 Cultivator**  
 IS A MARVEL OF SUCCESS. The only Cultivator made that both lines of teeth will cut an even depth in the ground. Examine it and you will see why. The only Cultivator with a movable tooth set so that the angle of the teeth can be regulated to suit any condition of soil. Pressure can be regulated to act differently on every section requiring it. The teeth are carried between the wheels instead of trailing behind, as in other machines, thus securing lighter draft. This machine is furnished with grain and grass seed box when required. It has reversible diamond steel points for the teeth; also, extra wide thistle-cutting points can be furnished. Examine it and you will buy no other.  
  
**The Best Drill Made.**  
 The Hoosier Needs No Introduction  
 Over 40,000 Drills and Seeders of our manufacture in use in Canada. The only Drill made with lever for instant and perfect regulation of depth of hoe in all kinds of soil, while team is in motion. Sows absolutely correct to scale; saves seed, as every kernel is deposited at a proper depth to grow. Purchase only the best and you will be satisfied.  
 We also manufacture Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Cultivators and Pulpers as good as the best.  
 Send for illustrative catalogue  
**Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co.**  
 INGERSOLL, Ont., (Limited.)

**Thos. Woodcock Agt., Mildmay.**

**Rough Weather Footwear . . .**  
  
 The rough weather at this season of the year makes it necessary to give the most careful attention to your footwear  
 We believe you will be most certain to find here the goods to suit you.  
**The Proper Shoes for style. The best Shoes to wear . . .**  
 The right Shoes for your money Rubbers to fit Everybody.  
**J. H. Schnurr**

Subscribe for **The Gazette.**  
 Only 50 cents to January 1900.

**WALL PAPER.**  
 We have an immense stock of wall-paper purchased from the manufacturer before the advance in prices, and are in a position to quote very low prices : : : :  
**LARGE STOCK**  
 Our large and varied stock and beautiful designs cannot fail to please everybody.  
**PRETTY PATTERNS**  
 Some very pretty patterns at 4c per single roll. All new patterns.  
**Mildmay Drug Store**  
 R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Lake of Bays Muskoka.**  
 This interesting place is now rapidly coming into prominence, situated as it is in the heart of the hunting grounds of Muskoka. It is reached by **Grand Trunk Ry System** from any point  
**TO HUNTSVILLE**  
 thence by steamer over the beautiful waters of Fairy and Peninsular Lake to Grassmere, where every facility exists for reaching different parts of the lakes by means of the Lake of Bays Nav. Co. Anglers will find this a veritable paradise, and can safely be promised an abundance of speckled trout as the result of their efforts. Excellent hotels and boarding-houses will be found here. Rates \$1 and upwards per day.  
 Tickets, folders and all information from G. T. R. Agents, or write  
**M. C. DICKSON**  
 Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto

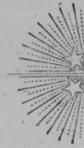
**Removed.**  
 I have lately moved my stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers to  
**Henderson's Block,**  
 on Main Street, where with more room I have put in a much larger stock. I would be pleased to have all my old customers call on me, and as many new ones as possible. No old stock. My stock is entirely new and you can make no mistake in purchasing your spring shoes here.  
 All the latest toes and colors. Chocolate, Tau and Black.  
 Also a full line of Dressings. Shoes repairing up-to-date. Custom work a specialty.  
**J. V. BERSCHT**  
 The Central Shoe Store.  
 Butter and Eggs Taken.

**A New Departure.**  
 Dr. Marschand, the celebrated French physician, has at last opened his magnificent equipped laboratory in Windsor, Ont. There is a large staff of chemists and physicians at his command, and the men and women of Canada may now procure the advice of this famous specialist free of charge.  
 Dr. Marschand has a world-wide reputation for successfully treating all nervous diseases of men and women, and you have but to write the doctor to be convinced that your answer, when received, is from a man who is entitled to the high position he holds in the medical fraternity.  
 Why suffer in silence when you can secure the advice of this eminent physician free of charge.  
 All confidence is strictly confidential and names are held as sacred. Answers to correspondents are mailed in plain envelopes.  
 You are not asked to pay any exorbitant price for medicines, in fact it rarely happens that a patient has expended over 50 cents to one dollar before he or she becomes a firm friend and admirer of the doctor.  
 A special staff of lady physicians assist Dr. Marschand in his treatment of female cases. Always enclose three-cent stamp when you write and address The Dr. Marschand Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. Mention this paper.

**A NEW INVENTION**  
**RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE**  
**RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES**  
**WILL BRING COMFORT TO ALL**  
 THERE IS NO CASE OF RHEUMATISM BUT CAN BE CURED FOR 50c  
**RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES**  
 effect a permanent cure where all other remedies fail to afford the slightest relief.  
 They make the old folks young again And make the cripples leap: And give you comfort while awake And comfort while you sleep.  
 Rustic Rheumatic Insoles are made to fit all sizes of shoes and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50c. A positive cure guaranteed in every case of Rheumatism or money refunded. Advice furnished free on application. General agents wanted everywhere. Do not expect any more but send at once for a pair of Rustic Rheumatic Insoles that will give you everlasting relief and happiness. Address,  
**THE DR. MARSCHAND CHEMICAL CO.**  
 Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

**DR. A. H. MAGKLIN.**

---



**Drugs  
Trusses  
Spectacles  
School Books.**

---

**Dr. Maeklin.**

# NOW IS THE TIME . . .

To get your Parasols, Shirt Waists, Belts, Light Goods, Muslins, Organdis and Gloves, as we have a full line at right prices . . .



Our Millinery so far has been a complete success, and anyone wishing to have the newest in trimmed Hats and Sailors should call here.

Our stock of Groceries, Crockery, hats and Caps, Shoes and staple dry goods is complete in all lines and at prices to compete with all.

Call and see before buying elsewhere.

Try Our Coffee 16 lbs for \$1.00.

All farm produce taken in exchange.

## SPAHR BROS.

## PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

IT PAYS TO BUY  
THE BEST.



**IS PUREST  
IS STRONGEST  
IS EVENEST  
IS LONGEST**

If your dealer does not handle our Twine write Plymouth Binder Twine Agency, 54 Bay Street, Toronto.

**Best and most economical.  
Does quality count with you?**

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS**  
TORONTO

The arrivals of cattle were in much larger volume than expected for the opening market this week but the demand was fairly brisk for good to choice stock. The receipts were estimated at 85 carloads, made up of about 100 sheep and lambs, 1200 hogs, 70 calves and 100 milch cows. The supply of common grades was very heavy, for which there was little demand, and as a consequence most of the offerings were left over in the pens at noon.

Export cattle—Although cable advices from the British markets showed a little improvement the quotations at this market were about the same as Friday. Choice heavy exporters were quotable at \$4.50 to \$4.80 and \$4.85 per cwt for an occasional bunch of very choice. Light were in very heavy supply, bringing prices ranging from \$1 to \$4.55 per cwt. The quality was very fine.

Butchers' cattle—The movement in this branch was very brisk during the early part of the morning, and all good to choice stuff found ready sale at steady prices. Prices remained unchanged from Friday, good to choice selections being quotable at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. Medium and common grades were in heavy supply, but were very slow sale, and prices were about the same as Friday, these fetching \$3.25 to \$4.25 per cwt. Inferior grades fetched \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Bulls—The offerings were exceptionally heavy, but the demand was not very good and the prices were a little firmer. Good heavy export bulls brought \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt and \$4.25 for choice selections. Light stock bulls were also in heavy supply and met with a fairly good demand at steady prices or \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Stockers and feeders—The market was firmer. Canadian stockers for Buffalo were in moderate supply and the quotations were a little firmer, these being quoted 1/2c per cwt higher or \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Light were steady. Good feeders found a good demand at steady prices or \$4.40 to

\$4.60 per cwt.

Milch cows and calves—The light run of good milchers met with good demand. The offerings included too many inferior, which were in no urgent demand. Good to choice fetched \$40 to \$55 each and poorer grades brought \$30 to \$40 each. The supply of calves was a little heavier than expected but the demand was fairly active and prices were steady these being quotable at \$2 to \$3 per head. A few choice cows are wanted.

Sheep and lambs—The offerings were very light but the demand was active; everything being cleared out of the pens early at steady prices. Sheep for export and butchers' use, weighing 124 to 140 lbs, fetched \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Spring lambs were steady at \$2 to \$5 each, and bucks weighing from 150 to 175 lbs, brought \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. Yearlings were a little steadier at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per cwt. Lambs fetched \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Hogs—The heavy supply of hogs in the annex to-day found a good outlet at the best prices paid so far this year. Choice selections were quoted 1/2 higher or \$4.62 1/2 per cwt, and thick fat were 1/2 higher or \$4.25 per cwt. Light were also in moderate supply at 1/2 higher or \$4.25 per cwt. Sows were steady at \$3 per cwt, and a small supply of stags fetched \$2 per cwt.

H. Cargill & Son had over five million feet of logs cut in the Greenock swamp within the past year. The Greenock swamp has made at least one very rich man.

## SOMETHING NEW at the... Corner Store, Mildmay

We have enlarged our store by making two large archways into the adjoining store which we intend turning into . . .

### CHINA HALL AND SHOE PARLOR

We intend giving an extra discount on CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS for two weeks in order to give every one a chance to get acquainted with our new department.

A large lot of Shoes and Rubbers, Crockery, Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets just to hand . . .

. . . Call and see our Change.

**Millinery** Our millinery department under the management of Miss Harris is in a flourishing condition. Miss Harris and her assistants are now busy attending to the wants of the Ladies. Judging from present appearance our millinery dept. will far surpass past seasons.

**Dress Goods** We have the largest assortment ever shown in Mildmay. Our stock in stable goods is full and complete.

Fresh groceries always on hand.

**A. MOYER,** Proprietor. **E. N. BUTCHART,** Manager.

**PATENTS  
PROMPTLY SECURED**

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

**MARION & MARION**  
**PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS**  
Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Science, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc., P. O. Surveyors & Assailors, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE BLD'G., MONTREAL, CAN.  
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

# News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

**CANADA.**  
Sir William Van Horne has gone to the Pacific Coast.

Work has commenced on the new Canadian Pacific station at Woodstock.

Under the new C.P.R. time card the trip from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast will be covered in 54 hours.

Efforts are being made in Chatham to establish a pork-packing establishment on a co-operative basis.

The big iron bridge over the Grand River at Dundas street, Paris, Ont., collapsed through the undermining of the western pier.

A Mennonite residing near the Manitoba boundary line has been fined \$200 for smuggling tobacco across the border from North Dakota.

It is now proposed to extend the boundaries of Montreal to take in the whole island by annexing the 25 odd other municipalities established there.

A special train bearing 132 people and 21 cars of effects from North Dakota, passed through Moose Jaw the other day, bound for Leduc, Alberta.

The telegraphers on the Intercolonial Railway are consulting Grand Chief Powell and will probably present a demand for better conditions of service to the officials of the road.

Hamilton and Wentworth Milk Dealers' Association has decided to ignore the recent regulations passed by the Hamilton Council, and if their licenses are refused legal action will follow.

John Davenport, a Vancouver foundry workman, had a close call on Monday, when he fell into a vat of boiling asphalt and then jumped into Burrard Inlet to cool. He will recover.

Northern Pacific surveyors have commenced work for the extension of their line northwesterly from Portage la Prairie. Another party has also started from McGregor Station on the C. P. R.

London Builders' Laborers' Union has arranged an 8-hour-day for 5 days in the week, and 7 hours for Saturday, and has secured an advance in wages of 1 cent per hour, making 19c per hour.

That part of the Ontario & Rainy River Railroad running through United States territory south of Lake of the Woods to connect with the Manitoba Southern is to be known as the Minnesota and Manitoba.

The much-talked-of deal by which a New York syndicate is to obtain control of the Hamilton Street Railway, and is to build the projected electric railways to Caledonia and Guelph, is said to be nearing consummation.

It is stated that the terms of the amalgamation of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company and the Ontario Rolling Mills Company have been agreed upon, and that a new company with a capital of \$2,000,000, will take over the smelting works.

Reports from the Niagara fruit district are bright. There was no premature development of buds this year, and the late spring is favorable to a full crop. Only Crawford peaches are affected by the frost, and still will yield a large crop.

The American collector of customs at Skagway, being at variance with the Canadian authorities at the boundary line in regard to how far his jurisdiction extends, refuses absolutely to allow any liquor to leave Skagway bonded warehouse, in consequence of which a great quantity is now stored there, and there is a regular liquor famine at Yukon points. Smugglers are reaping a rich harvest.

Scandals in the Montreal water-works are being probed. There have been immense purchases of needless material, which have been wasted. Pipes and other material had consequently accumulated at various points, and in great quantity, and had lain there for years. Appliances purchased as far back as 20 years ago, and never used, had been found lying to-day just where they were thrown at the time.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
None of the London theaters have fire alarms.

Lord Aberdeen has suggested that colonial life Peers be appointed.

Sir Rose Lambert Price, Bart., an English soldier and author, is dead.

It is now stated that Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, will be prosecuted.

The Bishop of London has started an agitation against Sunday newspapers.

The Marquis of Salisbury and the Marchioness have returned from the Riviera.

A party of 106 Finns are at Newcastle, Eng., en route to America, to avoid Russian persecutions.

The Atlantic Transport Co. has put a stained glass window in St. Kevin's Church, in memory of the Mokena victims.

The famous Newgate prison is to be demolished at once, and a new Central Criminal Court building erected on its site.

A four-mile underground electric railway, from Baker street to Waterloo road, to cost \$2,300,000, is being projected in London.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., has written to Herr Liebknecht, the German Socialist, denouncing British action at Samoa and attacking Chief Justice Chambers.

It is reported that John Morley intends moving in the British House of Commons the rejection of the grant of \$150,000, which it is proposed to vote to General Lord Kitchener.

A Liverpool shipping firm has arranged to sell ten small steamships to German firms, who are endeavoring to drive out the American line by leasing all available ships for the American trade.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written to the Newfoundland Customs Department requesting information upon matters concerning smuggling from St. Pierre to Newfoundland and Canada.

The Colonial Secretary's enquiry seems to indicate that the report of the Royal Commission upon the French shore question is not likely to be presented to Parliament for some weeks yet.

The Dominion Syndicate, Limited, has been formed in London, with a capital of \$500,000, to build the Georgian Bay Canal within three years, and develop the electrical, mineral, pulp, and other industries along the route.

Sir Edward Thornton is chairman. Mr. McIver, of the Cunard line, and Mr. Jones of the Elder-Dempster line, are also members of the syndicate.

Sir Benjamin Baker is consulting engineer, while Lord Kelvin has accepted the post of consulting electrical engineer.

Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has been approached by members of the House of Commons with a view to securing an Imperial subsidy.

**UNITED STATES.**  
The bubonic plague is causing many deaths in Formosa.

Fire did \$20,000 damage to the hospital of Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, New York City.

By the burning of the Orphans' Home at Berne, Ind., three of the inmates lost their lives.

Wm. Braden, charged with murder, was shot to death in his cell by a mob at Clinton, Ark., on Wednesday.

Twenty-six per cent, of the acreage of winter wheat sown in Kansas is a failure, because of the severe winter.

The United States cruiser Chicago started from New York on her long voyage to South Africa on Wednesday morning.

Buffalo grain men believe there is little danger of any of Buffalo's grain trade being diverted to the St. Lawrence route, as reported.

Thomas B. Reed, it is said, may give up the Speakership, and his seat in Congress entirely, and settle down as a resident of New York City.

Fourteen thousand regulars are to be sent to reinforce General Otis at Manila, as soon as the necessary transportation can be arranged.

Smallpox has increased in Cleveland to such an extent that the health department officials confess themselves unable to cope with it under the present conditions.

Dr. Connell will, it is reported, probably decline the offer of the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, with a salary of \$10,000 and a manse.

Washington's fire chief has inaugurated a new system, giving bicycles to one or more firemen of each company, to respond to local alarms, preceding their companies with fire extinguishers.

Emperor William has sent to President McKinley a copy of an artistically executed memorial in connection with the consecration of the Church of Our Saviour at Jerusalem, which took place in October last. His letter is to "My great and good friend."

**GENERAL.**  
Great heat is hampering the work of the Americans at Manila.

Troops are held in readiness to go to the Belgian miner's strikes.

Seven men were killed at Rosenthal, Germany, by a boiler explosion.

A recent fire at Kakazuaka, China, destroyed more than 300 houses.

Four hundred student rioters have been arrested at St. Petersburg.

There is said to be a panic among the native banks at Shanghai, China.

Wholesale emigration is reported from eastern Galicia, due to famine and typhus.

The German navy will adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers.

The British forces have suppressed the revolt in the Kowloon addition to Hong Kong.

The German delegates to the disarmament conference are not acceptable to the Czar.

The impression has become general that the Disarmament Congress will prove a virtual fizzle.

A German officer has been arrested, charged with furnishing Russia with military secrets.

A general revolt against French misgovernment is reported on the east coast of Madagascar.

An earthquake has destroyed two villages in Argentina, killing a number of inhabitants.

The Roumanian and Servian Governments will erect a bridge over the Danube, near the Iron Gate.

A committee of wealthy Filipinos is moving to bring about peace between the Americans and their countrymen.

One of the Sultan's wives has eloped to Italy with an Englishman, and all the eunuchs are being flogged for it.

A St. Thomas, D.W.I., despatch says that 500 houses have been destroyed by fire at La Pointe, Island of Guadeloupe.

Japan has decided to grant subsidies to the two steamship companies now operating between the Orient and America.

Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, says that vessels have been able to communicate with it at a distance of 80 miles.

It is reported that the Russian financial condition is critical, and that a \$60,000,000 loan will be sought in Paris or London.

The Audiffrot prize of 15,000 francs, given annually in France for the greatest act of devotion, has been awarded to Major Marchand.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. McDougall was informed by the Premier that the cost to the Dominion treasury of the prohibition plebiscite taken last year was \$180,000, with a few accounts still outstanding.

Mr. Kloefer was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the total cost of the commission relating to affairs between Canada and the United States was \$33,660.

One dinner was given by the Canadian Minister at Quebec at a cost of \$308, and Canada's share of the dinner at Washington was \$606.

The amount allowed to Mr. John Charlton for living and travelling expenses was \$1,766. He received no personal indemnity.

Mr. Beattie was told by Dr. Borden that 30,000 rifles were sold by the Government during the year 1898 for 75 cents each. The price included a bayonet and 25 rounds of ammunition per rifle.

They were sold by tender after being advertised in several newspapers, and the purchaser was Lieutenant Col. F. Cole, of Montreal.

Mr. Sifton, replying to Mr. Carscallen, said that the amount of his (Mr. Sifton's) travelling and living expenses, paid by the Government, since the first day of July, 1898, till the 28th of February, 1899, inclusive, was \$945, including \$25 for cab hire.

The travelling and living expenses of his private secretary during the same period were \$412, including \$4.50 for cab hire. None of the expenses of servants or friends accompanying him were paid by the Government.

Mr. E. F. Clarke was told by Mr. Paterson that there had been eleven appointments to positions in the Toronto Custom-house since July 13th, 1898.

Mr. Foster was informed by Sir Richard Cartwright, that, as far as the Government could ascertain discriminatory duties were imposed by Germany upon the following Canadian products:

—Barley, 13-10 cents per bushel 45 lbs; beans and peas, 3-3-10 cents per bushel 60 lbs; oats, 4-2-5 cents per bushel 84 lbs; rye and wheat, 9-7-10 cents per bushel 80 lbs; butter, 9-10 cents per lb.

Mr. Kendry was informed by Mr. Blair that the land upon which a dam is being constructed at Nassau was purchased from the Bank of Commerce for \$20,000.

Mr. Clarke was told by Mr. Blair that the department could not find any record of any application for protection to Dunn avenue railway crossing in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Sifton that a permit lawfully granted by the authorities of the North-West Territories authorized the holder to import liquor into the Yukon without any further sanction from the Minister of the Interior.

To prevent the possible use of forged or fraudulent permits lists of the permits issued by the Government of the North-West Territories were forwarded to the officers of the North-West Mounted Police with instructions to recognize only those upon the list. Such lists comprised all the permits of which the department had been advised.

Col. Hughes was informed by Dr. Borden that the Fenian raid medals might be expected some time in the summer. The prospects were that a long-service medal would be issued to the Canadian militia, but until actually granted, he could not say what the conditions would be.

### SECOND READINGS.

The following private bills received a second reading:—

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Railway Company.—Mr. Morrison.

Respecting the British Yukon Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company, and to change its name to the British Yukon Railway Company.—Mr. Fraser, Guelphborough.

To incorporate the Russell, Dundas, and Grenville Counties Railway Company.—Mr. Edwards.

To authorize the amalgamation of the Erie and Huron Railway Company and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Richardson moved the second reading of his bill respecting the attachment of salaries of public officers and employees of the Government. He explained that the object was to place Government employees on the same footing as other citizens by rendering their salaries subject to attachment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked that the debate be adjourned until the Minister of Justice could be consulted. He sympathized with the object of the bill. Civil servants should pay their debts the same as others. If the bill, if passed, should be subject to certain restrictions as to the percentage of a man's salary which could be attached each month. The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Sproule moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Criminal Code, 1892, with respect to combinations in restraint of trade, so as to make the bill more stringent. The Act as it now stands makes it an offence to combine to restrain trade "unduly and unreasonably," the words quoted having been inserted by the Senate. Mr. Sproule contends that the effect of these words is to render the Act practically useless. He read a considerable amount of evidence in support of this contention, more especially in connection with the leather business. He wanted the words "unduly and unreasonably" struck out.

Mr. Holmes said that the petition favor of the bill was signed by all the favor of the bill was signed by all the bine.

Mr. Craig said that the so-called leather combine merely gave a rebate of five per cent. to customers who dealt with them steadily for six months. The object was not to raise prices, but only to retain their trade, which was threatened by a gigantic combine of sole leather manufacturers in the United States.

The bill received a second reading.

Mr. Bertram moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act. He explained it was a bill to allow workmen's unions to adopt a label and register it. So far as he could learn, no manufacturers had any objection to the bill. This bill was rejected by the Senate last year, but he hoped that with a year's experience they would have changed their minds.

The bill was read a second time.

**YUKON TERRITORY ACT.**  
Mr. McInnes introduced a bill to amend the Yukon Territory Act. He explained that the object was to provide a speedy appeal when parties were dissatisfied with the decision of the mining recorder or Gold Commissioner.

Mr. E. F. Clark will ask the Government for particulars regarding the amounts paid within the last year to steamship companies as bonuses for bringing both British and continental adult and juvenile immigrants to Canada.

Mr. Borden of Halifax will move for an order of the House for copies of all telegrams and communications from Fred Peters, Q. C., Sir Hibbert Tupper's law partner, soliciting from Hon. Mr. Sifton or any other Minister or any Deputy Minister, or applying or referring to the granting of permits to import liquor into the Yukon district, together with replies to such telegrams or letters.

Mr. Bertram's bill authorizing the use of the union label, which was thrown out by the Senate last year, received its second reading.

Sir Louis Davies, replying to Mr. Henderson, said that the contract for the Goderich harbor improvements was awarded to Smith & McGillivuddy, the lowest tenderers, after the work was advertised in 30 newspapers, in different towns and cities, at \$56,700, and that the work is to be completed on the 30th of November.

Mr. E. F. Clarke drew attention to a paragraph in the Montreal Star, stating that 20,000 Canadians had gone to the United States this spring.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had only to say that he did not believe the statement of the Star, even though it was backed up by the United States papers.

Mr. Charlton's bill, to amend the criminal code by raising the age of consent from 16 to 18, was read a second time.

Mr. Douglas' bill to regulate the trade in grain in Manitoba and the Northwest was read a second time. He explained that the bill was intended to afford relief from the arrangement made between the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways and the standard elevator system.

Mr. Sifton would not approve of all the provisions of the bill, and recommended that after its second reading it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Casey moved the second reading of the bill concerning drainage on and across the property of railway companies, which he explained, is modelled largely upon the provisions of the Ontario act.

Dr. Sproule's bill to amend the criminal code respecting combinations in restraint of trade was read a second time. The object of the bill is to make the provisions of the code more stringent.

Dr. Sproule cited the operations of the leather combine as a reason for passing the bill.

### LEFT \$100,000,000.

Baroness Hirsch's Estate, including That of Her Late Husband, Sworn to in Vienna as Above.

A despatch from Vienna says:—The estate of the late Baroness Hirsch, including that of her husband, the late Baron, has been sworn to as 520,000,000 francs, about \$100,000,000. Relatives receive 100,000,000 francs.

The Baroness bequeaths 46,700,000 francs to charity, including 6,000,000 francs to the Hirsch foundation in New York, 600,000 francs to the Hirsch institute in Montreal, and 13,000,000 francs to Jewish charities in London.

The residue of the 46,700,000 francs is bequeathed to various European Jewish benevolent funds.

### AN EXPORT OF WIVES.

French Colonists Cannot Get Wives and So a Paternal Government is Supplying Them.

A despatch from Paris, says:—In consequence of the complaints of French colonists that it is impossible for them to find French wives unless they return home, the Ministry of the Colonies intends to install a central immigration office for women in Paris, with branches in the country. Approved maidens who are considered suitable for colonial marriages will be provided with a wedding outfit costing \$60, with \$20 pocket money and with a free passage to the colony selected. The first experiments will be made in Madagascar.

### 500 HOUSES DESTROYED.

Disastrous Fire on the Island of Guadeloupe.

A despatch from St. Thomas, D.W.I., says:—A fire destroyed 500 houses at La Pointe a Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, Monday night. La Pointe a Pitre was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1813, but has greatly prospered since that time. Its population numbers about 16,000.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, April 25.—We had a total receipt of 40 loads of offerings at the western cattle yards this morning, but scarcely any trade was done, as drovers and dealers were far apart in their views as to values. The cattle here were almost entirely shipping cattle, and between the difficulty in obtaining space on the steamers and the low prices prevailing for cattle in England, exporters are not at all anxious to buy, at present prices especially; hence we had no shipping trade to-day, and no local demand worth speaking of.

Prices are nominally unchanged. We had about 150 sheep, yearlings, and spring lambs; these also were quiet and unchanged. Stockers and feeders alone show a rather firmer tendency. About four hundred hogs were here, and the prices of Tuesday still hold good.

From all appearances we shall not have much of a market here to-morrow, and should receipts of cattle be heavy, prices are likely to come down.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

**Cattle.**  
Shipping, per cwt.....\$ 4.25 \$ 5.00  
Butcher, choice, do..... 4.00 4.30  
Butcher, med. to good..... 3.50 3.80  
Butcher, inferior..... 3.00 3.40

**Sheep and Lambs.**  
Ewes, per cwt..... 3.50 4.00  
Yearlings per cwt..... 5.00 5.40  
Bucks, per cwt..... 2.75 3.12-1/2  
Spring lambs, each..... 2.00 5.00

**Milkers and Calves.**  
Cows, each..... 25.00 45.00  
Calves, each..... 2.00 8.00

**Hogs.**  
Choice hogs, per cwt..... 4.00 4.50  
Light hogs, per cwt..... 3.75 4.00  
Heavy hogs, per cwt..... 3.00 3.75

**MONTREAL.**  
Montreal, April 21.—There were about 325 head of butchers' or 'lie, 500 calves, 40 sheep, and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was fair at unchanged prices. Prime beefs sold at from 41-2c to a little over 5c per lb; pretty good stock at from 33-4c to nearly 41-2c; common dry cows and milkmen's strippers, at from 23-4 to 31-2c per lb. Bulls of varying degrees of texture sold at from 3 to 4c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1 to \$7 each. Sheep, with thin fleeces still on, sold up to 4c per lb, and yearlings up to near 6c. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 each; straight lots of fat hogs, just off the ears, sold at about 41-2c per lb.

Buffalo, April 25.—Spring wheat limit somewhat stronger; inquiry fairly active; No. 1 northern, 81c; No. 2 northern, 71 1-2c. Winter wheat nothing doing; 78 1-2c asked for No. 2 red and 78c for No. 1. Corn, fairly good demand; steady. No. 2 yellow, 41 1-4c; No. 3, yellow, 41; No. 4 yellow, 39 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 40 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 39 3-4c to 40c. Oats stronger; No. 2 white, 33 1-2 to 33 3-4c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 3 mixed, 30c. Barley nothing doing. Rye, No. 2 on track, 65c to 66c. Flour quiet and steady.

Toledo, April 25.—Close.—Wheat active; cash 74 1-4c bid, May 74 5-8c, July, 74 7-8c; No. 3 soft, 72 1-4c. Corn, cash and May 34 5-8c. Oats, cash 28c, May 27 1-2c. Seed, cash, \$3.57 bid. April \$3.75. October \$4.60.

Oswego, April 25, 1 p.m.—Wheat market lower; No. 1 hard 88 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 86 1-2c; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn steady; No. 3 yellow, 43c; No. 3 high mixed, 42c; No. 3 mixed, 41c. Oats lower; No. 2, 35 1-2 to 36c. Barley market shows a little less strong feeling; Canada quoted nominally at 83c to 86c; western, 53c to 60c. Canal opens May 20th. Prospective freights to New York—Wheat, peas and rye 8, barley 21-2c per bush.

**TWO LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.**

Suicide of William Rowland and Lillie Brunette Near Edmonton—Their Marriage Opposed.

A despatch from Edmonton, N.W.T., says:—A double tragedy occurred near here on Saturday, Wm. Rowland, a young man, and his sweetheart, Lillie Brunette, dying from the effects of strychnine poisoning. During the evening Rowland came to the door of Macdonald's cabin in the east end and said he had taken poison, at the same time falling to the floor. When he revived he told the people of the house that they would find the body of Miss Brunette in a field where they had taken their lives, because of opposition to their marriage. Rowland expired shortly afterward.

The police were notified, and the girl's body was found in a field near by. Rowland's coat and hat were discovered hanging on a tree near the body, and an empty strychnine bottle found near the tree. The girl was quite dead. Her parents claim that she did not take her own life. She was infatuated with Rowland, and had attended the theatre with him on the previous evening. She was a very beautiful girl, and was residing with her sister here. Rowland, who was of a jealous disposition, was one of the best interpreters and guides in the country, and a fine, quiet fellow of excellent physique. He was generally employed by the Government on their expeditions owing to his trustworthiness.



**Sun Proof Paints Screen Doors and Windows All sizes.**



If the last paint you used blistered, don't blame the sun—the fault's in the paint. The sun don't hurt.

"Ark Brand" Weather and Waterproof Pure Liquid Paints, because they are made of pure and proper ingredients, properly mixed to cause them to dry hard and smooth. Weather and Waterproof Paints are guaranteed long life, greatest covering capacity and permanence of color.

One dealer in a town has exclusive agency. Manufactured only by THE FRANCIS-FROST CO., LIMITED Toronto, Canada

For Sale by

**GEORGE CURLE, CENTRAL HARDWARE.**

**Ready Mixed Paint**

All colors

**CHURNS** Steel and Wood Frames...

LAWN MOWERS with ball bearings.

**Massey-Harris Bicycles...**

And Bicycle Sundries.

HERBAGEUM, the great food for all kinds of stock. Try it.

**Eavetroughing, Wire-Fencing...**

And Picture Framing Done.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

—Rev. Mr. Meyer preached his introductory sermon in the German Evangelical church on Sunday morning. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Wm. Beese of Chesley. Mr. Beese left this week for Winnipeg, where he will take charge of a mission field.

—While Mr. Andrew Hughey and his daughter were out driving last Thursday evening, they were shot at by a man from behind a tree. Neither were injured but the bullets came dangerously near. A great many tramps have been seen in that section this spring and it is supposed to have been one of these gentry who fired the shots.

—While Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Walkerton were away to Mildmay some time ago, the house was entered by a back window, and some \$20 in money a gold chain and a number of other valuable carried off. This money was in a bureau drawer, and we know that when the burglar reads this notice and is told that he overlooked a roll of bills containing \$175, and which was snugly stored away in the same drawer,—we know that burglar will be tempted to out and hire some able-minded citizens to kick him out of town.

—A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hick, when their daughter, Miss Lulu C., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. E. Hogate of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Keefer in the presence of a few intimate friends of the bride, amongst whom were Mrs. L. Lang of Michigan and Miss Haas of Walkerton. The bride was most becomingly attired in a garnet travelling suit. Several beautiful and valuable presents were received. The young couple left on the morning train amid showers of rice, for Toronto where they will reside, followed by the best wishes of their many friends here.

—On Wednesday evening of last week, one of those pleasing events which casts a beam of joy on all the surroundings, took place at the residence of Dr. Brawn of Wroxeter, when his eldest daughter, Miss Lottie, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Thomas G. Hemphill, one of Wroxeter's most popular young men. The ceremony took place at the hour of eight o'clock. The groom's sister, Miss Minnie Hemphill, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. John Brawn, brother of the bride, very ably supported the groom. The young couple took the night train for Wingham, from whence they go on to Toronto. The groom is a son of Mr. Thos. Hemphill of the firm of McKelvie and Hemphill.

—A meeting of the Mildmay Athletic Association was held in Moyer's store on Tuesday evening with the following members present:—Ward, Swartz, Liesemer, Mulholland, Hinsperger, Herringer, Butchart, Johnston. Vice-Pres. Keelan in the chair. On motion of Swartz and Mulholland it was decided to expend \$80 for levelling and otherwise improving the park. Butchart and Hinsperger moved that a union and society picnic be held on Wednesday, June 7th, to raise funds to improve the grounds, which motion was carried. The town was divided into wards and committees were appointed for each ward to invite the ladies to contribute eatables for the occasion. Moyer's ward—Hinsperger and Butchart; Buhlman's ward—Ward and Keelan; Liesemer's ward—Mulholland and Liesemer; Beitz's ward—Swartz and Johnston; West of station—Geo. Herringer. These committees will probably commence their work on Monday, and as this will likely be the only public picnic of the season, every person is invited to take an active part in the affair and help to make the affair a success.

—The Hamilton Conference of the Methodist church will meet at St. Catharines the first week of June. There will probably be a number of changes in the pastorates of the Walkerton district.

—The Chesley Board of Health has instructed the constable to have a Mr. Hooper summoned before a J. P. on a charge of killing a bovine afflicted with lump jaw and selling the meat in that village.

—One day last week a Methodist minister from Wingham went on a fishing expedition to the 2nd of Carrick to fish in Vogan's creek. After putting his horse in the stable he made his way to the creek, but he had the misfortune to lose his pipe and case, which no doubt had some effect on his luck, as when noon came he had secured no fish. At dinner time he secured another pipe, and with the aid of his "Lady Nicotine" he succeeded in capturing a few sad-eyed dispeptic-looking fish. He then proceeded to hitch up his horse, but on taking the animal out of the stable, he found that his new halter was missing and an old one put in its place. He kicked vigorously against this treatment, and was promised that if the halter turned up it would be sent to him. When the reverend gentleman had driven about half a mile, he discovered that he was not driving his own horse, and at once turned around and found his own horse in the stable with the new halter on. He apologized saying, "How stupid of me, but really the two animals were so much alike." We learn that there was a big difference between the two horses, but the worthy divine was so distracted over the loss of his new halter that he failed to notice it.

**Pasture to Rent.**

Cows will be taken at \$4.50 for the whole season. Plenty of good water on and. Also shade trees. Young cattle will be pastured cheaper according to the age. Season, from May 20th to Nov. 1st, Wm. SCHONAUF.

**BUY YOUR.....**

**Dry Goods  
Millinery  
Groceries  
Boots and Shoes etc.**

at **J. J. Steigler's**  
Special Bargains on Saturday.

**Woollen Mill Store**

**READ THIS...**

People are always looking for goods that wear and look well. Call in and see our stock. All new men's and ladies suits.

We have imported from foreign countries Scotch Cheviot, Serges and Fancy Worsteds. If one piece does not suit your taste another piece will.

Full line of Mens' and Ladies' Hosiery, Flannelletes Blankets, etc. etc.

Remember suits are made up to order in this store. Every suit up-to-date and good fitting.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.  
**McKELVIE & HEMPHILL**  
Main St., North.

**Public Notice**

We wish to announce to the eating public of Mildmay and vicinity that we are constantly replenishing our stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Confectionery, Cyclone Flour, Tobacco, Blue Ribbon Tea, Pickles, Etc. and am selling them at prices at which you can afford to buy plentifully.

...Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded...  
Call and be convinced.....

Wood, Butter, Eggs, Cash, Etc., Wanted. A nice lot of Crochery just to hand.....

**The Star Grocery. J. N. SCHEFTER.**

**CHURCHES.**

**EVANGELICAL**—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. John D. Miller Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN**—Services 10.30 a.m. Sabbath School 9.30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Davidson, Pastor.

**R. C. CHURCH**, Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Halm, Services every Sunday, alternatively at 8.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. every other Sunday.

**GERMAN LUTHERAN**—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 6th Sunday of each month 2.30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 1.30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9.30 p.m.

**METHODIST**—Services 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2.30 p.m. G. Curie, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. R. KEEFER, B. A., Pastor.

**SOCIETIES.**

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

**C. O. F.**—Court Mildmay, No. 185, meets in their hall the second and 4th Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McLean C. R. H. Filsinger, Secy.

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

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

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

**K. O. T. M.** Unity Tent No. 10, meets in Foresters' Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McCULLOCH Com. M. JASPER, R.K.

**Grand Trunk Time Table.**

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:  
GOING SOUTH  
Mail..... 7.33 "  
Mixed..... 10 a.m.  
GOING NORTH  
Mixed..... 1.55 p.m.  
Express..... 10.15 p.m.

**Local Affairs**

—The woollen mill is in operation again and running over time to catch up with their orders.

—Richard Schlutheis left on Wednesday morning for Hespeler where he has secured a situation. Success Dick.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that I do not keep a livery stable therefore do not come here to borrow. GEO. HERRINGER.

—Jos. Harrison has a stock of rhubarb growing on his farm, con. 5, which is apparently of the umbrella species. On the 6th of May the leaf measured 7 feet 10 inches in circumference, and 2 feet four inches in diameter.

—There will be a swell up-to-date bowery hop in vacant store, Bruce's block, Walkerton, May 24th, music starting 6.30 p. m. Admission free; dances 5 cents a couple. Attractions: string orchestra, 5 pieces; latest music, expert callers, competent floor manager, waltzing and step-dancing for prizes, genuine old-fashioned cake walk, waxed floor, easy chairs, and lots of room. Come everybody! Enjoy yourselves and see a model crowd properly handled, and all in good humor. Refreshments of all kinds on sale. Police at the door to insure order and respectability.—Leslie Bruce