

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898

No. 37

**Tried and Proven**  
To be the best preparation on the market for the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and for the purifying of the Blood, is what hundreds are saving of  
**Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.**  
It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier. Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose. Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package. Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

**E. O. SWARTZ,**  
Barrister, Solicitor,  
Conveyancer, Etc.  
MONEY to Loan.  
Office: Up-stairs in Montague Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

**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, Abolom St., nearly opposite the Livory stable. Office in the Drug Store next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

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

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

**C. 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 VETEL. O.L.  
REGISTERED Member of Ontario Medical Association. Also Honorary Fellowship of the Veterinary Medicine Society.  
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

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

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

**Mildmay Market Report.**  
Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:  
Fall wheat per bu. 60 standard  
Oats 25 to 25  
Peas 50 to 50  
Potatoes per bushel 50 to 50  
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 10  
" " " shoulders 8 to 8  
Eggs per doz. 10 to 10  
Butter per lb. 11 to 11  
Dressed pork.....

**Glebe & Seiling's Market.**  
Wheat..... \$ 60 bus  
Peas ..... 50 to 50  
Oats ..... 25 to 25  
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2 60 per cwt.  
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 25  
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 80  
Low Grade..... 80c  
Bran..... 60c  
Shorts..... 80c  
Screening..... 65c  
Chop Feed..... 90 1.00  
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 25  
Graham Flour..... \$2 25  
Ferins..... \$2 25

**The Leading Shoe Store.**  
is prepared this fall to give special value in  
**Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...**  
We have bought them right direct from the makers at the lowest prices and are selling them at the  
**Lowest Cash Price.**  
We never before were able to give better values in all lines. Our experience has taught us the needs of shoe wearers and we have been very careful in selections.  
In men's long-boots we have just what is wanted for this time of the year. All new, clean stock bought from firms making a speciality of these lines.

**Call and be convinced**  
**John Hunstein,**

**L. A. Hinsperger.**  
Wholesale & Retail  
**Leathers & Top Works.**  
Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00  
Dusters 30c 40c 50c upwards  
Best binder whips 40c  
Axle grease 10c a box  
Machine oil 10c a bottle  
Just received several cases  
blankets rugs and Robes  
Blankets 50c upwards  
Plush rugs all prices  
Goat robes \$5 upwards  
Saskatchewan buffalo robes  
\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9  
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16  
Come and get Prices. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.

**School Opening**  
Our stock of School Books for both  
**PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS** is Complete.  
We have also on hand full lines in  
School Bags,  
Scribblers,  
Inks,  
Stationery, Etc.,  
While we have added the above lines, we do not neglect our stock of  
**DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.**  
Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.  
**MILDMAY Drug and Book Store**  
R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

**Huntingfield**  
Mr G. Pomeroy is doing some big threshing these days.  
Children, get ready, school starts on Monday. Look out for the rod.  
Joe Vogan visited friends in Elma and Mornington last week.  
Mrs. J. Johnston is visiting her mother, who has been on the sick list for a month.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Pomeroy returns to his home in Roseville this week, after spending the holidays with his mother.  
Mr. George Johnson had quite a lively time on Sunday evening. On his way home one of his horses commenced kicking and broke the tongue, causing George to walk home.

**Belmore**  
Miss M. Fry is home at present on a two weeks' visit.  
Mrs. and Miss Orr of Fordwich paid Mrs. Lapponby a visit last week.  
Harvest is the order of the day and the barn of the thresher tells us that the summer will soon be past.  
Bob, our genial young blacksmith has disappeared very quietly. Is he going to return the same as John Haist did?  
At the trial over the iron gate Burns was the main witness and in the cross examination he convicted himself so badly that the jury brought in a verdict against him. Judgement was reserved and John got clear.  
One of our prominent young ladies while going through some gymnastics in an apple tree one evening of last week, slipped and her ankle caught between two limbs, giving it an awful wrench. She was laid up for the time, but is around again.  
In reply to an article in your last issue, I am sorry if the innocent have been accused, and take great pleasure in exonerating Mr. Hamilton. I cannot see that it is unmanly for one just to sign their initials when corresponding for a paper, for at least it is most commonly done. In suspecting, people should be very careful for they very often suspect the innocent. How if the man who writes from Belmore turned out to be a girl?  
T. H.

**County and District.**  
During the storm of last week, the lightning struck a tree near the residence of John Bell, Morris, killing two turkeys under the tree. The electric fluid then leaped from the tree to the house, shattering the windows and breaking a cupboard in the kitchen, besides giving the house a general shaking up. During the same storm the lightning struck the barn of Mr. Miller on the same line; the barn was burned.  
The vote upon the plebiscite in regard to Prohibition takes place upon the 29th of September. It is essential in the highest sense that the voters should go to the Polls and register their votes, so that a proper expression of the popular will may be taken upon this important question. The editor of the Toronto Saturday Night states that it is rumored down in Maine that the way they enjoy cider the best under the Maine law is for a young couple to eat green apples and then squeeze each other. We trust that no such habit will ever prevail among Canadians.  
A minister in a town not a thousand miles away, on a recent Sunday, surprised his audience by reading the following announcement from the pulpit: "The regular session of the Donkey Club will be held as usual at the close of the service. Members will line up just outside the church door, make remarks and stare at the ladies as is their custom. Any member known to escort a young lady to church like a man and sit with her like a gentleman, will be promptly expelled from membership. The application was to the point, and the effect marvellous.

One day last week John Kirkpatrick aged 12 years was driving a hayrake on the farm of N. McCaffrey, 8th con. Eld. Near him on the shaft of the rake sat Willie McCaffrey, aged 10. The boys drove near a hornets nest, and these insects stung the horse, causing the animal to run away. The first obstacle met was the mower with the sickle erect. This the rake struck, turning the mower completely over, the knives missing one of the boys by only a few inches. On sped the runaway horse, towards the fence which the wheel struck knocking four panels into the lane, and turning the rake upside down. Young Kirkpatrick was thrown over the fence, and the lad McCaffrey was dumped into the inverted rake teeth where he was rolled around till the horse was stopped. Strange to say, neither of the boys received a scratch, but the rake was completely destroyed. They had a miraculous escape.

Mr. Boyle and F. Slavin of Ottawa, who recently returned from Dawson City, write: -The little village of tents and log cabins that I left last fall has grown to a bustling city of thousands - hotels, restaurants, saloons, stores of all kinds and sizes, brokers, lawyers, doctors, real estate and mining exchange offices in plenty, street vendors, newsboys, bootblacks, and last but not least, the lusty "Eh Echacho," disgusted with the place in general and himself in particular, roaring out the articles of his outfit for sale at slaughter prices. There is no night in Dawson. Now it is just as light at midnight as at noon; just as many people about and nearly as much business being done with the exception that it is a sort of a cat and dog existence, with the legitimate business houses as dogs and the saloons and "Echachos" as cats, and the cats have the night and the dogs the day. Everything in Dawson has increased in price excepting gold which was taken in trade at \$17 an ounce, while now it only goes for \$16. The different offices of the Government are in almost a deplorable condition, it being next to impossible to get anything accomplished at any of them. The gold commissioner's office is besieged from five in the morning till closing at night, there being never less than from thirty to sixty men in line, and it is a three hours' job to get in, and no matter at what hour you start to get into the post office you are lucky if you get in that day. Boyle also says that there are a great many people there who are unfit for the country.

The census of 1871 disclosed the fact that the women in the United Kingdom outnumbered the males by no fewer than 898,195. In 1881 this deplorable disparity in numbers had grown to 958,638; and at the last census, in 1891, the surplus females (not that under any conditions woman could be considered redundant) numbered 1,112,512.  
Bull fighting is growing in popularity in France. Recently the third bull fight of the season took place, and the famous matadors, Garcia and Revorte, were the heroes of the ring. This fight is reported at considerable length by the most widely circulated journal without a word of protest. It says the place was crowded to such an extent that the spectators had to stand inside. All round the top of the outside wall there was a ring of onlookers. There were many foreigners and many ladies in lovely dresses. Under a bright sun the scene was simply magnificent. The entertainment was not so successful as had been hoped, because the bulls did not display such courage as is usual with them. The crowd was very much incensed thereat and protested vigorously against the inferior nerve of the cattle, and probably the animals were not such cruel brutes. The president, whose duty it is - when he understands his duty - to order banderillos of fire when a bull does not show sufficient fight, was evidently too humane to give the order, and now he is probably the most unpopular man in the whole neighborhood. The only satisfactory item in the whole report is that a rich enthusiast was so anxious about the performance in the ring that he did not perceive until after all was over that a neighbor had taken advantage of his love of blood to relieve him of \$500 in bank notes.

Toronto markets: wheat, 68 to 72c; oats 31 to 32c; peas, 55c; dressed hogs, \$7 to 7.50; roll butter, 15 to 16c; dairy butter, 13 to 14c; eggs, 11 to 12c; potatoes, 50 cents per bushel.  
On the 15th ult. Judge Muir held a Magistrate's court at the council chamber, Chippewa Hill, at which six of the Indians of the Sauguen Band were on their own admission convicted of being drunk at Southampton on the 12th of July last. They also gave the names of the parties from whom they got the liquor, and we understand these parties have all been summoned to appear to answer to the charge of giving liquor to Indians.  
It is a curious fact that red-haired people are far less apt to go bald than those with other colored hair. The average crop on the scalp of red-haired persons is 29,200 hairs. Ordinary dark hair is far finer, and over three dark hairs take up the space of one red one; 105,000 is about the average. But fair-haired people are still better off; 140,000 to 160,000 is quite a common number of hairs on the scalp of a fair-haired man or woman. A curious calculation has been made to the effect that the hairs on the head of a fair-haired person, if they could be plaited together, would sustain a weight of something like 80 tons, equalling that of 500 people.  
Lord Aberdeen's successor as Governor-General of Canada, will be the Earl of Minto, who was private secretary to Lord Landsdowne during that nobleman's term of office as Viceroy of the Dominion. Lord Minto entered the British army at the age of 22, and has seen much active service in several campaigns. He was chief of General Melgund's staff during the North West rebellion of 1885, under the title of Lord Melgund, and many will remember the efficient service which he rendered in the suppression of Louis Riel's third rebellion. He has spent the matured part of his life in life's practical schools in different parts of the world, and his former experiences in Canada has particularly fitted him for his new position. While he was known in Canada as Lord Melgund, his appointment has caused an outburst of popular feeling.  
The village of Ripley was the scene of a big fight on Monday of last week. As usual in such cases, whiskey was at the bottom of the affair. A man by the name of Murdock Gillies, lately returned from the "Soo," contained the whiskey, and his actions while under its influence, fully upheld the reputation of the particular brand he had been drinking. He first attacked a lame man named Bowman and had not the citizens interfered; the probability is that Bowman would have been killed. For hours, Gillies and his friends kept the place in an uproar, and when a constable, summoned from Kincairdine, attempted to arrest him he slapped him in the face. Then there was a great uproar, and for two hours the officers of the law fought the disturbers of the peace. Gillies and his brother were finally captured and taken to Kincairdine. They were tried before Jos. Barker, J. P., and it took \$82.50 to settle the matter.  
August Schrader "the divine healer" is at present in Toronto and hundreds are flocking to him to be cured of their ills. He makes no charge but takes whatever people like to give him. He came to Toronto from Colorado, in obedience, he says, to the divine call. It is estimated that as many as 45,000 people gathered in Denver, Col., in one day to receive his blessing. This is Schrader's mode of treating the sick: The patient is asked to stand up and the healer presses his hand on the head of the afflicted ones, allowing them to drop gradually to the waist. After this he would secure the patient's handkerchief and grasping it tightly between his palms he would assume a devotional attitude with his face turned heavenward, and neither move nor speak for a couple of minutes. After this the handkerchief would be returned and the patient told to either wrap it about the affected part every night or to sleep with it on the pillow. In every case the subject promised to return in a couple of days for further treatment if such was necessary.

# 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.

The prospects for a large harvest in Manitoba are excellent.

The first 45 miles of the Teslin trail road have been completed.

A rich discovery of oxide at Lake Winnipegosis has been made.

The receipts of the Winnipeg exhibition amounted to about \$30,000.

Ottawa's population is estimated by the "Morning Star" at 67,000.

Seven of Toronto's leading hotels have been deprived of their liquor licenses.

A new set of instruments has been ordered for the band of the Dufferin Rifles.

The Montreal customs receipts will total \$1,000,000 this month, breaking all records.

A new system of fire protection is being installed in the Dominion Parliament buildings.

While bathing at Macleod, Constable Sandamore, of the North-west Mounted Police, was drowned.

The monument to the late Sir George Cartier, at St. Antoine de Richelieu, will be unveiled on Labor Day.

Mr. Wm. Saunders of the Experimental Farms reports the crops in the Maritime Provinces as very promising.

Lieut. Sutton of Winnipeg, for some years connected with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been transferred to Toronto.

London City Council has granted a 15-years franchise to the People's Telephone Company, which will grant reduced rates.

An Indian search party will be organized to search for the remains of Sir Arthur Curtis, recently lost in the British Columbia mountains.

Private advices from the Klondike say that the gold yield from the spring clean-up in the Yukon will exceed twenty millions of dollars.

The reports received recently by the Director of Experimental Farms from the Northwest and British Columbia are most encouraging.

Mr. Cesaire Letourneau, of Grand Mare, whose daughter was drowned on the Bourgoigne, has entered suit against the owners of that vessel for \$40,000.

R. A. and G. O. Church, brothers, and well-known ranchers were drowned north of Edmonton a few days ago in attempting to ford the river.

Officials of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company deny a rumor that the road has been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

About twenty school teachers are receiving drill instructions at Stanley barracks, Toronto, to qualify as instructors of cadet corps in high schools.

The shipment of lumber to the United States from the Ottawa district is not so heavy as last year, but the business across the Atlantic is somewhat better.

At a meeting of the Ottawa City Council on Monday night a resolution was passed to take a plebiscite in January next as to the running of street cars on Sundays.

Claire Hitchon, of Belleville, Ont., a girl twelve years old, has won the Governor-General's prize for children under thirteen years of age in the public schools in Ontario.

The Department of Agriculture has advised steamship owners that they should prepare space for the shipment of apples and other fruit under proper conditions before the present season opens.

The Kingston hackmen have declared war against the electric street railway, and have decided to meet the Richelieu and Ontario steamers and take passengers off the boats around the city at 10 cents per head. General Manager Guildersleeve will advertise this arrangement on the boats.

On Sunday afternoon at St. John, N. B., an electric car ran away, and jumping the track at the corner of Main and Mill streets, dashed across the sidewalk into Harding's liquor saloon, embedding itself two-thirds of its length in the building, the front of which it badly wrecked. One passenger, who jumped, was the only one injured. His leg was broken and had to be amputated.

The Dominion Cotton Company, in applying to the Kingston Council for a bonus of \$25,000, promise to employ 250 hands, at an annual wage of \$90,000; to spend \$150,000 on new plant; and run every working day in the year except fifteen days. The terms were accepted by the Council, who made a stipulation for indemnity in case of a breach of the agreement to which the company objects.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Losses from the fire at Sunderland are placed at \$2,000,000. Half the business houses in the town were destroyed. The place had no fire brigade.

The British Government has commissioned Thomas Brock, R. A., the sculptor, to design the statue of Mr. Gladstone, to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

## UNITED STATES.

The Baptist Young People's Union, in convention at Buffalo, decided to meet at Richmond, Va., in 1899, and at Cincinnati in 1900.

The steamer Roanoke and the schooner Samoa have arrived at Seattle from St. Michael's with returning miners, who bring nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

A list of fifty commercial organizations in the States, all declaring by resolution in favor of reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, has been forwarded to the Ottawa Government.

At Ashley, Mich., great excitement exists over the striking of a vein of coal four and a half feet thick at a depth of 200 feet. The find was made by men who are drilling a well at the T. S. & M. water tank.

Fifty-five volunteers at Camp Alger on Tuesday partook of hash which had been cooked in a tin vessel which had become corroded. 15 of the men are seriously ill, although all suffered from the effects of the poison.

## GENERAL.

An accident in a colliery near Morgentrot, Prussian Silesia, caused 24 deaths.

A funeral service in memory of the victims of La Bourgoigne was held in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris.

Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago on Saturday of malarial fever.

Arrangements have been made with the Korean Government that American experts shall survey the country, looking to the building of roads and bridges.

The German Minister at Seoul administered a severe beating to the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs for the latter's refusal to grant certain mining privileges to German subjects in the district of Kiojgu.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Pretender is complete, and they have representatives in every town.

The clerics, especially in the Basque provinces and in Navarre, Catalonia, and Valencia, are powerful auxiliaries of Don Carlos, whose order will be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts.

## INDIAN FEATS OF MAGIC.

Are Often Beyond the Power of the Wisest to Explain.

One need not go to the realms of space, or time, or figures, to meet with the incomprehensible. Despite modern science and ingenuity, this word still remains the only applicable epithet for some of the achievements of Indian conjurers. We can smile at the luminous appearance of the beautiful face before which, as the revelation of Osiris the old Egyptians prostrated themselves in awe—for the marvels of the magic lantern are familiar to us; the early existence of gunpowder gives an easy explanation of the oracle's lightning and thunder; the weird harmony of Mennon was merely the result of an ingenious mechanical contrivance.

But shrewd travellers of later date, whose veracity is beyond dispute, tell of much more inexplicable things than these. One of the best known writers on occultism, Jacolliot, has left an account of certain things he saw during his official sojourn in India, which, as they seem to defy explanation, may fairly be classed among things incomprehensible. The performer whom he accidentally met required some persuasion before he would exhibit feats which he continually affirmed were the work of other intelligence.

On some sticks fixed upright in flower pots were placed some leaves from a tree, with holes in each sufficiently large to make them fall to the level of the mold. Standing at a considerable distance, the fakir made a gesture with his hands. A slight breeze seemed to pervade the room, then the leaves quivered and gradually worked upward on the sticks. Jacolliot placed himself between the flower pots and the operator, and adopted every means he could to frustrate any trickery, but nothing he did made any difference to the movement of the leaves.

The more familiar feat of the seemingly supernatural growth of flowers was utterly eclipsed by another instance vouchsafed by the same narrator. His own servant brought him a score or so of seeds, from which he selected and marked one. The fakir planted it in a pot of earth, muttered some words over it and fell into a sort of trance, which lasted about thirty minutes. He then awoke, uncovered the pot and discovered a seedling growing two or three inches high. Jacolliot examined it and found it had sprung from the seedling which he had marked. With a touch of a peacock's feather the fakir depressed a balance of a common weighing machine in daily use in the household, though in the other was a weight of twelve stone, and with a distant motion of his hand he made shavings of wood to sink or move in the water. Still more marvellous is the description of the manner in which this veritable wizard was able to set at defiance the law of gravity. On this occasion, when leaving the room, he passed on the threshold, folded his arms, and by a simple act of volition, raised himself from the floor and remained poised in the air for some minutes.

## CHANGE OF HEART.

First Female Advocate—What? Do you mean to say Mrs. De Sweet has resigned from the Woman's Rights Society, and says she has all the rights she wants?

Second Female Advocate—Just so. F. F. A.—Mercy me! What has happened?

S. F. A.—I'm sure I don't know. Johnny! Have you seen Mrs. De Sweet lately?

Little Johnny—No, ma'am, but as I was passin' her house this mornin' I saw a furniture wagon stop and unload a cradle.

# Agricultural

## THE SUMMER CARE OF TREES.

Many complaints are reaching me of trees dying out during the summer months; sometimes the cause is traceable, but in most cases there is no apparent cause. Some of the failures can be traced to the following: Bad planting; insects, principally aphids and caterpillars; lack of moisture; unsuitability of soil or climate; rubbing or browsing by cattle, etc. Very large trees, says a writer in Farmer's Advocate, should not be transplanted. It is difficult to take up a due proportion of roots, and the shock of transplanting a large tree is greater than with a small one. The scars of the large limbs, which it is generally found necessary to remove, are unsightly, and it is more difficult to form a symmetrical shape from an old tree. Insects injurious to trees are increasing rapidly in many parts of the Province, the most numerous being the green lice, aphids. These cling to the lower side of the leaf and suck the sap of the tree, reducing its vitality. In addition to this injury the insect exudes a sticky substance called honey dew; this adheres to the bark of the tree and produces a fungus growth which soon kills the tree. From experience gained on this farm, we are inclined to think that more trees are killed by the fungus than from the loss of sap taken by the aphids. Spraying with coal oil emulsion and with a decoction of tobacco leaves is recommended for the aphid. We have had the best success with the tobacco; six pounds of tobacco, cigar-makers' refuse, is placed in a coal oil barrel, boiling water sufficient to cover the tobacco is then poured on, the barrel closely covered and allowed to remain for twelve hours, twenty-five gallons of water is then added, and when strained is sprayed thoroughly on the trees. This should be done at the very first appearance of the aphid, but a short time to severely injure the tree. We have had no experience with the caterpillar on this farm, but I understand that a spraying of weak Paris green liquid is the best treatment. If a tree is kept growing with vigor it is seldom that insects trouble it, but an unhealthy tree is always liable to attack. Persons having a convenient water supply often attempt to augment the light rainfall by turning on the hose and saturating the soil. This seldom gives good results. The better plan is to cultivate a space around each tree, varying from one to five feet, depending on the size of the tree. So far, we have found it impossible on this farm to grow with a success any kind of tree if surrounded by red or weeds, as they rob the tree of so much moisture that the tree soon dies. The soil best adapted for tree growth here is probably a rich vegetable humus, but this is not obtainable everywhere, and much can be done by proper management toward improving unsuitable soils. Where the soil is inclined to be too heavy the subsoil should be discarded and some mellow surface soil used, and on such soil the baking and cracking usual after heavy rains can be prevented by surface cultivation, for which purpose the hoe or cultivator set to run shallow are very satisfactory. On poor leached soil the remedy is found in the use of an abundance of well-rotted manure. Very little of this should, however, be placed directly in contact with the roots of the trees. A surface application in the shape of a mulch is better; this will retain moisture and add fertility at the same time. No person should undertake the planting of trees unless prepared to protect them by suitable fences or guards, for during fly time cattle appear to congregate about trees, and the trees are destroyed in a short time. Most avenue trees require some pruning each year, and this work should not be delayed until the objectionable limbs are large. Scars are then left, and the tree also becomes unsightly; if in pruning the small branches an upward cut is made the succeeding shoots are not so much inclined to droop. If vigorous trees are planted and kept watered by frequent cultivation there will be very little injury from insects, and a few minutes spent each month in pruning is much better than waiting for years until large branches are formed. If a tree is not worth fencing it is not worth planting.

## TIM'S HORSE TALK.

When a horse does not thrive on ordinary good feed and care it shows that something is wrong. Its digestion is not good, it has worms, or its teeth are in bad condition. Have the teeth examined first. If they are sharp and uneven level them with a float. Feed wheat bran, ground flaxseed and oats or cut hay. A few potatoes or potato parings are good. Also carrots fed once each day.

Be sure that the mangers are sweet and clean. Sour mangers are an abomination to a horse.

If you have not "cleaned house" in the horse stable do it the first wet day when you cannot work on the land. Scrub the stable out thoroughly with warm water in which some potash has been dissolved, and whitewash the sides and ceilings and wash the windows.

Every farmer who keeps horses should have a patch of carrots. They cost less than oats per bushel, and if one bushel of carrots be fed with two bushels of oats they will do the horse much more good than if three bushels of oats were fed raw. Raise some this year and try them.

Do not stuff your horse with hay; it is a waste as well as an injury to the horse.

Working or driving when the stomach is filled with hay is very liable to cause broken wind or heaves.

If your horse has been worked or driven very hard always let him rest awhile before being fed.

Be patient with the colts. The nervous colt will make the most trustworthy horse.

If he sees everything on the road it is proof of his intelligence, and as soon as he realizes that he will not be hurt, his shyness can be overcome.

A low, kind voice and a firm hand will soon inspire his confidence, and then you are reasonably sure of his prompt obedience in most cases of emergency.

Never lose your temper when handling a colt. If you do the injury to his manners may be irreparable.

Whenever you feel tempted to speak irritably to a horse, just stop and ask yourself how you would wish being spoken to in the same tone.

Horses do not understand all words as clearly as men do, but detect an irritating tone of voice even more readily.

Horses suffer from extreme heat as well as men.

These are the days for galls and sore necks. Wash often and keep perfectly clean both necks and collars.

"I spoiled a good horse by driving over a piece of board with a nail sticking up through it," said a friend lately. Look out for such things. And if a horse limp or seem loth to go, don't whip him. Alight and investigate the situation for a cause.

## COTTAGE CHEESE.

We are asked to give a good receipt for cottage cheese and the best method of preparing it. We don't know as the following is the "best," but we know it makes a very good cheese:

Take sour milk that is not too old, lobbered is best, place it on a stove till the curd and whey separates. Use care not to cook it very much as it has to be cooked to curd. Put the whole mass into a cheesecloth bag and hang where the whey will drain out. When the curd is a little dryer than you wish your cheese to be, remove it from the bag and mix into it enough sweet cream to make it the consistency you wish your cheese. Season with salt or salt and pepper to taste. It can then be made into balls, pats, or left in a dish and served in bulk.

Some prefer a very moist cheese, in which case it cannot be made into balls—others a dryer one—but we and felt her way. Every now and then, misled by the deceiving echo of music, she would turn out of the way, now to the right, and now to the left. Once she stumbled and fell, and when she rose, in her confusion, started to walk back the way she had come; but the Nazarenes caught her by the hand and directed her on her way again. The little girl in the white communion dress symbolized that faith which is blind.

## PAINT FOR PEACH TREES.

For an inexpensive and effective wash to protect peach trees against borers a writer recommends the following: Slack lime to the consistency of good mixed paint, and to each pailful of about two gallons, add one quart of raw linseed oil, which will thoroughly mix by a few minutes' stirring. With this paint the trees where there is danger of borers entering. For applying use a painter's round dust brush. Apply the paint about June 1, and it will remain a perfect coating until heavy rains in October or November. Examine the trees for borers before applying. Washes made with soap, ashes, potash, etc., do not adhere long enough to protect through the season. This wash will, and will wash off during the winter, leaving the bark smooth.

## KLONDIKE MOSQUITOES.

A Terrible Pest in That Country in Summer Time.

The mosquitoes which infest the Klondike district during the summer months are a terrible scourge to man and beast. Mr. Harry de Windt, in "The Young Man," tells us:—"While I was there I saw eight dogs worried to death through the mosquitoes. They bite one most mercilessly, and it is simply impossible to do anything to keep them off. I have known them to bite clean through the dogskin glove I was wearing, and the persistence with which they follow you would be worthy of the highest admiration if the result were not so terribly painful. You can't do anything that will keep them off, and their bites have to be borne in patience. I once tried killing a few as they settled on my hand, and in less than ten minutes my hand was covered with blood—their blood, of course. One of the dangers of the mosquito is that after they have bitten one a kind of blue-bottle fly comes and takes up its abode on the wound, and then one is apt to get a poisoned hand. Once on my way to the Klondike I was almost worried to death by these mosquitoes, and in sheer desperation I threw myself down on the grass and hid my face. But the mosquito can give the ant a good start in the way of industry, and then beat him, and in the summer they don't leave you—night or day.

Handel had produced an opera before he was fifteen.

## A STRANGE VOW.

Penance Paid by Twenty Generations to Fulfill a Vow.

But there is one muffled figure that bears the heaviest cross, and walks painfully with unshod and shackled feet over the uneven stones, who, owing to the strange and peculiar penance he performs, cannot hope to enjoy the anonymity of his brother penitents. The self-imposed penance of fathers in Seville would seem even as the weight of their sins, to be visited upon their children unto the last generation of their seed. At least, it is true that the staggering youth before us is the twentieth of his name and line who has done vicarious penance for the sins of his forefather, a celebrity of the sixteenth century, who looked "on beauty charming" with the eyes of Don Juan Tenodio. He was finally captured, the legend relates, by a Barbary corsair and carried a prisoner to Oran, where, manacled and chained, he spent many a long and weary day wishing that he were dead. But while he pined hopelessly in prison he made a solemn vow that, should he ever regain his liberty, he would walk bare-footed and humbly bearing his cross behind the Christ of the Great Power in every madrugada, or morning procession, and, further, he vowed that he would make the annual accomplishment of this vow a charge upon his estate for all time by providing that, should any one of his male descendants fail in its performance, his portion of the estate should go to enrich the foundation of a convent.

There had been no defaulters among the old gallant's heirs, and, though the present bearer of the proud name is a perfumed and scented pollo, a dude of Seville society, he too, did not shrink from the sacrifice necessary to keeping the money in the family. And I regret to say that, as he came meekly along in this strange guise, his appearance excited much amusement among the other pollos, whose inheritance had come to them without so unpleasant a condition; and at the sight of his bruised and bleeding feet much money was wagered on the question of whether he would be able to lead the cotillon at the Duke of Alba's on Easter Monday.

But perhaps the strangest of all the array of silent masters who followed the Christ of the Great Power was a little girl of some 12 summers, clothed in her communion robes, weird and ghostly apparel for this dark hour before the dawn. Her eyes were blind-folded, and, unlike the hoods of the Nazarenes, there was not left the smallest aperture through which she might look to choose and pick her way. She carried a golden chalice in one hand, while with the other she groped and felt her way. Every now and then, misled by the deceiving echo of music, she would turn out of the way, now to the right, and now to the left. Once she stumbled and fell, and when she rose, in her confusion, started to walk back the way she had come; but the Nazarenes caught her by the hand and directed her on her way again. The little girl in the white communion dress symbolized that faith which is blind.

## THE BIGGEST SHIPYARD.

The Elswick Yard in England the Largest in the World.

The capacity of Elswick yard in England is greater than that of any other in the world. Among the vessels at present in evidence at Elswick are the O'Higgins, Chilean war ship, just completed General Banquedana, Chilean training ship, on the stocks, will be launched in about four weeks; Hai-Tien and Hai-Chi, protected cruisers built to the order of China, sister ships, completed, moored in river; Takasago, Japanese cruiser, nearly complete; Assama, Japanese armored cruiser, 9,700 tons, nearly complete; Tokima, Japanese armored cruiser, sister to above; unnamed cruiser, preparing for Japan, not quite laid down; Tordenskjold, Norwegian battle ship, waiting to be delivered; Albany, cruiser built for Brazil, but bought by United States, now plating, launched in three months; Don Carlos I, Portuguese protected cruiser just launched; Pactolus, third class British cruiser, built to admiralty design, ready in about a month; torpedo boat destroyer of large size, to go thirty knots, not ordered, will be completed before the end of the year, and if not previously bought will go into stock; another torpedo destroyer same size as above, but fitted with Parsons turbines, to go thirty-three knots, to be finished this year; unnamed cruiser, 4,300 tons, to be launched shortly, not ordered; large first-class battle ships unnamed, 15,100 tons, being built for the Japanese navy. This will be the largest battle ship yet constructed, will have a phenomenal speed and, notwithstanding her great size, will pass through the Suez Canal.

## ROYAL CASTLE.

Large portions of the old royal castle in Berlin are to be remodelled to make it habitable. The Emperor's desire is to be able to offer a comfortable abode to his guests on great festival occasions, who have previously been quartered in various Berlin hotels at great expense to the imperial exchequer. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended in altering and repairing the old castle.

### PROPER DIET FOR SUMMER

#### TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FOOD FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Meats to Be Avoided and Light Meals Advisable—Luncheons and Desserts—The Question of Liquids.

It is not so much a question of the altitude of the thermometer as of the manner in which we regulate our daily living that decides whether the summer shall bring comfort and pleasure instead of a succession of trials and discomforts, often ending in serious illness.

Human nature is prone to blame the weather for a host of evils which upon close examination we find are due in large measure, if not entirely, to man's own folly. We cannot go on living, eating and working every day in the year in the same manner without paying the penalty for such a lack of common sense and prudence. The food which we needed to make heat when we had to face wintry winds with the thermometer hovering in the region of 10 degrees is no more needed in July than a furnace fire; yet the man most intolerant of even a range fire in his house goes on playing the unreasoning stoker to his own internal fires and furnishes them with all the heat-producing foods they can consume. Doubtless, also, to allay the discomfort that ensues, he partakes of copious draughts of iced water, which is the crowning insult to his digestion and a menace to his health.

We require neither so much food in summer as in winter nor the same kind but, of course, in determining what is best, consideration must be had for

**INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.**  
which vary greatly according to habits of life, occupations and employments. As a rule, persons engaged in manual labor and those who habitually take a good deal of outdoor exercise run slight risk of harm in eating the kinds of food that appetite craves. They generally know better than any others what it is to be healthfully hungry. Even they, however, when the mercury rises in the tube, should eat less meat; no pork whatever, and no greasy foods, and indulge but moderately in the starchy cereals, for all these are heating.

Oatmeal is not a hot-weather dish any more than boiled cabbage, baked beans and plum pudding or mince pie. Eggs and fish should largely replace meat, and abundant use should be made of the delicious vegetables and fruit which nature supplies with such a lavish hand. These succulent leaves, commonly given the generic name of "greens," are rich in the salts which render beneficent aid in regulating the internal economy, and like salads, they should form a part of the daily diet. These we have in such abundance that they are within the reach of all and in so great variety that none need tire of any kind. Spinach, kohi, green tops of young beets, cowslips, sorrel and dandelions, all these are nature's tonics for the human system.

Those who are engaged in sedentary occupations—and this includes most brain-workers—and all others who lead inactive lives, are very apt to clog the organs of digestion with too much and too hearty food; for them an excess of starchy foods—potatoes, bread and rolls of fine flour, and oatmeal—is at all seasons a menace to health, because muscular exercise of some sort is required to accelerate their digestion.

**IN HOT WEATHER**  
they should eat sparingly of all meats, and pork and veal are not to be thought of; chickens and game birds can be indulged in, and eggs may be cooked in such a multitude of ways that a tempting dish can at all times be made of them. Fresh fish, too, broiled and served with lemon or an appropriate sauce, are excellent for the hot weather diet. But the "fresh" needs to be accentuated; the flesh must be firm, not slippery; and if it has a very unpleasant odor when cooking it is unfit for use.

The question of liquids and ices is a debatable one, but there lurks far more danger in a glass of iced water than in a dish of that much maligned dainty ice cream. The greatest evil in the ice water habit is that people drink too rapidly; it reaches the stomach in a chilling flood before the temperature is appreciably raised, without cooling throat or mouth; and its effect of course, is to arrest digestion temporarily. If a glass of water be drunk by taking a swallow at a time and holding it in the mouth for a moment, one's thirst will be much more effectively slaked with half the water and without evil effects.

Good pure water in abundance is needed by every human being, as it is absolutely necessary to eliminate the waters of the body. People, as a rule, do not drink sufficient water to satisfy the normal needs, particularly in hot weather, when a larger quantity of liquid is required. A great part of the benefit derived from taking the "cure" at a famous springs is the result of the generous and persistent flooding which the neglected organs of those receive who drink eighteen to thirty glassfuls of water a day.

A sensible daily regimen, which includes the careful flushing of the body, would prevent a great deal of suffering. And here a plea must be made for the poor babies who are given food every time they cry, when nine times out of ten it is

**WATER THEY NEED.**  
Both the nursing infant and the "baby"

"baby" need water, and should have it as regularly as they sleep or eat. When there is the least doubt about the purity of drinking water it should be boiled, then bottled and put on ice to cool. When an infant seems in a critical condition from inability to retain any food, copious drinks of hot water may afford immediate relief, and they are often efficacious in cases of summer complaint.

Desserts should always be tempting, and in summer to fulfill this condition they must be cool and dainty, gratifying to the eye, as well as to the palate. Delicate chilled puddings and fruit jellies, sherbets and punch made of fresh fruits and ice cream are all suitable and healthful, while pies, puddings and hot dumplings only repel. A lot of nonsense has been written about the danger of eating ice cream, vivid and harrowing pictures being drawn of its disastrous effects, but these alarmists have evidently not stopped to consider the matter carefully. As a matter of fact, the temperature of ice cream, except when eaten in haste, is almost lukewarm before it reaches that much abused organ, the stomach.

Hot weather luncheons should be of the simplest description. An ideal one is composed of cream or cottage-cheese sandwiches, which can be made with Graham or whole wheat bread, or with crisp saltines or Graham wafers and fresh fruit. For drinks, chilled sweet-milk, buttermilk and iced chocolate are the best. The chocolate should stand till cold, and just before serving have finely crushed ice stirred into it. Cold wine soups, in the German fashion, are also very good, being nourishing, but not heating, and fresh, crisp salads are always refreshing.

In ordering the daily life cast-iron rules should not be held in summer, and every effort should be made to change the routine and lower the strain under which we live. A delicate musical instrument would be ruined if keyed to a high pitch all the time; and yet how recklessly does man trifle with this marvelous compound of nerves which strings the human instrument! He strains the sensitive chords to their utmost tension and if they waver, steadies them with

**SEDATIVE OR TONIC**  
to do his will. What wonder that they rebel, and there is a jangling, all out of tune followed by days of reckoning when all this self-abuse is atoned for? As we are all creatures of imagination to a greater or less degree, it follows that our environment has an immense influence upon our feelings at all times, and especially in the summer, when we are more prone to analyze these feelings. For this reason, if by force of circumstances we are compelled to join the large stay-at-home colony, the irksomeness of daily routine must be relieved by changing the customary surroundings, by banishing as far as possible, heavy winter furnishings, and adding to these light, summer things which suggest coolness at the first glance. It was never easier to do this at trifling expense than now, for cheap rattan and wicker furniture, cheap hangings and cheap rugs together with a host of other attractive things especially designed for summer comfort, can be acquired everywhere, and best of all, beauty need not be sacrificed to economy.

Thus, in manifold ways it is possible to alleviate trying conditions, and the very effort required to plan these changes will divert the mind and give it new interests—a sure aid in bearing that a day of common sense and consideration for health is approaching when it will be the rule instead of the exception for town houses to have roof gardens. These can be arranged at so trifling an expense, compared with the benefits obtained, that they should be looked upon as a necessary part of the family economy, and one which will return very high interest for the investment.

**TO CURE A COULD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.**  
The price of India rubber is so high, owing to its extended use in bicycles and electrical devices, that a substitute, oxyline, is being introduced to serve its purpose. According to the French Consul at Dusseldorf, oxyline is made by oxidizing linseed oil and mixing with it pounded jute waste or some similar fiber. It is already made in England and Germany, and is employed in making coverings for cables, insulating plates, floor coverings, water-tight receptacles, knobs, etc. It is useful for many purposes for which India rubber is now employed.

**LIQUOR AND VOICES.**  
A physician who has been studying the effect of liquor on the voice states that none of the great singers have ever been teetotalers. Wine, taken in moderation, he believes, is useful for the voice, but beer thickens it and makes it guttural.

**OUT OF STEP.**  
Dinny had enlisted, and his mother went to see him drill. He wasn't very far up in the tactics, and was conspicuous for his awkwardness. But as his fond mother gazed, she exclaimed: "Aw, wisha, look at thim iver mother's son of thim out of shtep but me boy Dinny."

**GENTLE REMINDERS.**  
She—You remind me of Iago, Mr. Slimmer. I prefer fleshy men.  
He—You remind me of the cannibals. They have the same preference.

### Quality

is the first thing to consider in buying Tea.

## LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

Pure, pleasant and popular—quality never varies—lead packages—25, 40, 50 and 60c.

## You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you get tired again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Canada's Greatest Medicine.  
Hood's Pills cure constipation, indigestion, 25c.

**PRIZES FOR BABIES.**  
Bulgaria is going to take effective means to increase its population. For every son born beyond a minimum number 20 francs will be paid not only to the father, but to the mother also. A soldier showing a dozen sons, will receive a pension large enough to support him, and besides a decoration. The same reward will go to his wife.

**III Temp'r**  
Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn and the impulse to strike is strong. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing the cause, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of substitutes. "Putnam's," sure, safe, painless.

**DISAPPOINTED.**  
Friend—I heard you had bought the place, but I understood that the title was defective.  
Suburbanite (bitterly)—No. The title is the only thing that isn't.

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.**

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

Hall's Catarrh Cure, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**AN APPROPRIATE MELODY.**  
Summer Hotel Proprietor—We have an orchestra to play during meals—Prospective Guest—The favorite air should be Hall To the Chef.

**THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER**  
W P C 929

**LAW** Mills, Mills & Hayes Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Hedges, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

**TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL** offers special inducements to young men desirous of taking up Cutting. Full particulars on application. 113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**PAINT SO CHEAP** You can use it on old buildings—Used 22 years. With a good sprayer you can paint a barn in half a day. Write us for circulars and information about painting. The Finch Wood Preservative & Paint Company, 310 Queen West, Toronto.

**SHIP YOUR PRODUCE.** Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit, &c., to THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, Cor. of West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

**HARRIS LEAD BUYS COPPER SCRAP BRASS** Wholesale only. William St., Toronto. Long Distance Telephone 1729.

Have you written on the **ENTRANCE or P.S. LEAVING** Examination this year? If so send name, address, teacher and school, to the Principal of the **CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, YONGE & GERRARD STS.** To see if you are eligible for one of the many scholarships this school will give to successful candidates for the Fall Session beginning on Sept. 1st next. Address W. H. SHAW, Principal.

**WOOD'S PHOTO-ETCHING** J. J. JONES & CO. 6 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. TORONTO

**THE TRIUMPH** ADJUSTABLE STOVE PIPES. Easy put up and taken down. Can be cleaned, nested, and put away in a small space. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by C. B. BARCLAY, 168 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

**ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works.** ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Building, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Collings, Gables, etc. Estimates furnished, work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1838. D. BUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto.

**For Sale...** Iron Turning Lathe, sixteen inch swing, six foot bed, rod and gear full, counter, shaft complete, good as new, VERY CHEAP. Apply, The WILSON PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

**COULD BE REPLACED.** Old Gentleman—What! Give my daughter in marriage to one of my clerks? Never! Ardent Lover—I don't see why. You can easily get another clerk.

**HIS FUTURE OCCUPATION.** Visitor—And what do you expect to be when you get your freedom again? Prisoner—An ex-convict, sir.

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**THRESHERS ENGINE OIL** CASTOR MACHINE OIL CYLINDER ENGINE PACKING and THRESHERS' BELTS.  
Get our prices. We want your trade.

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**RATES OF PASSAGE**  
Cabin \$52.50 and upwards; Second Cabin \$34 and \$38.25; Steerage to Liverpool London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queenstown \$22.50 and \$23.50.  
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**A Handsome Gold Ring Set With Genuine Garnets and Pearls FREE!**  
You pay nothing, simply send your Name and Address plainly written, and we will send you a package of 11 Senclo cloths, a new discovery which surpasses any other perfume for the lasting qualities of its sweet and fragrant odor, to sell for us (if you can) among friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us the money, and we will send you free for your trouble the above described ring, which is stamped and warranted Gold, set with genuine Garnets and Pearls. Send address at once, mention this paper and state that you want "Senclo" and we will send it. No money required. We take all risk. Goods returnable. Hand some premiums in proportion to amount sold. Senclo Agency, 54 McCaul St., Toronto.

**You are Throwing Money Away** In buying poor tea. Ask for and see that you get

## MONSOON

INDO-CYLON TEA  
It is the best and goes farthest.  
25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c. per pound.

**STAMMERERS.**  
Only institution in Canada for the cure of every phase of speech defect. Established in Toronto, 1858. Care guaranteed. **CHURCH'S AUTO-VOCAL INSTITUTE,** 8 Pembroke St., Toronto, Canada.

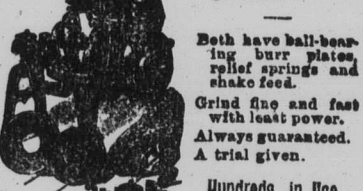
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For Whitlows or Swellings, Cold Sores, Ulcers, Gum Boils, Toothache.

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## GRAIN GRINDER.

TWO SIZES, FOR ANY POWER.  
No. 1 has 10-inch reversible burrs.  
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Both have ball-bearing burr plates, relief springs and shake feed.  
Grind fine and fast with least power. Always guaranteed. A trial given.

Hundreds in Use.

**Patent Roller and Ball-Bearing Steel Windmills** of all kinds—the finest in the market. Best material. Lightest running.

## BONDS.

The Fidelity Bonds of the

## Dominion of Canada

**Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company**

are accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Banks, Railways, Express and Telegraph Companies, Benefit Societies, and the professional and Commercial classes.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO  
E. ROBERTS, General Manager.

**THE MONEY MAKER** RUBBING MACHINE  
THIS IS FOR YOU—Clothe your family from head to foot with our MONEY MAKER  
Prices only \$15, \$20 \$30.  
**CREELEMAN BROS.,** Georgetown, Ont.  
FOR TYPEWRITERS WRITE US.

**KNITTING MACHINES.**  
OLD AND RELIABLE  
Established 1873  
MONEY MAKER  
Prices only \$15, \$20 \$30.  
**CREELEMAN BROS.,** Georgetown, Ont.  
FOR TYPEWRITERS WRITE US.

**What? "AMBERINE"**  
Over 300 are using it in Hamilton, Over 1000 in Toronto and London.  
**Removes Dandruff in One Week. Cures Itching of the Scalp. Prevents Breaking of Hair. Stops Falling Out.**  
**POSITIVELY GROWS HAIR.**  
Hear SVOER TESTIMONIALS NEXT PAGE.  
**"HAIR PRODUCER"**  
\$1.00 per Bottle from Druggists, or on receipt of price to  
**Job Cook Mfg Co., London, Ont.**  
**SURE!**  
ENDORSED BY CLERGY TESTIMONY UNDER OATH

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
One column.....	\$50	\$30	\$18
Half column.....	25	15	10
Quarter column.....	12	8	5
Single notices, per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.	5	4	3

Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents. Contract advertising payable quarterly.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON

Curtailing the Liquor Traffic.

CONSTERNATION.—It was in Arcadia. The Council of State sat meditating on measures pertaining to public weal.

The door was suddenly thrown open and a lad, breathless with excitement, cried "Your Honors,—there's a mad dog rampaging the streets!

In a moment all was confusion. The aged councillors sprang to their feet and hastened to the front windows.

"There he is, at the cross roads at the market.

Oh horrors! how he is foaming and raging!

"See, the children are just coming from school. They will sure be bitten!

And bitten they were. One and another were torn by his poisonous fangs.

Oh this is horrible! cried one of the venerable men.

What will we do about it?

Aye, that's the practical question.

Let us consult the Legalia Convella.

Consultation.—The Legalia was the Books of Law, and the sages day after day turned the pages with no results.

Meanwhile the mad dog had bitten many, who limped or were carried to their homes, where, after weeks of lingering pain: they died in awful spasms.

Still the deliberations went on. The functionaries were unwilling to do anything without the authority of the law, and as yet they had found nothing.

At length a gleam of joy lighted the face of one as he said, "Here it is."

Be it ordained: That in case any

beast shall so rage, and rave as to endanger the public safety, his tail shall forthwith be cut off.

His tail cut off! A dog don't bite with his tail.

No, but he isn't apt to bite so hard if his tail is cut off.

Regulation.—We don't believe it, cried many voices.

If we abbreviate the tails of these dogs, we shall be better able to regulate their doings because there won't be so much of the dogs to regulate.

And besides it will lend a respectable air to the whole business in this way. After cutting off their tails, it will be evident that the law has nothing more against them. This will make rabid dogs respectable, and biting a legitimate business. It will also increase our revenues, because we can levy on the people a tax of one dollar for every tail cut off.

Agitation.—Enough of this nonsense. What we want to do is to get rid of the whole infernal business and stop this rabid biting on the streets. (It was a prohibitionist who spoke—a fanatic.)

Then there was silence for a while.

"I have it, I have it" at length cried one. Then he read: Be it ordained:—

"That in case any beast shall so rage and rave as to endanger the public safety his tail shall forthwith be cut off.

"Why that just what we had before."

"Yes but it is enough; the law doesn't say where the dog's shall be cut off.

Suppose we cut it off just back of the ears.

Extirpation.—This was approved. The thing was done. The dog's tails were cut off just back of the ears. It was prohibition. The mad-dog business was done with forever.

Application.—The moral is this, the liquor saloons are the mad dogs of our day, raving in the street. Nearly every home is in mourning because of their brutality, and the country is deluged with the crime and desolation which they have brought about. The body and soul destroying business must be curtailed through the absolute prohibition of the infamous traffic now and forever.

BORN.

LOBSINGER—In Carrick, on Tuesday August 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Lobsinger, a daughter.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Farm Laborers' Excursions . . .

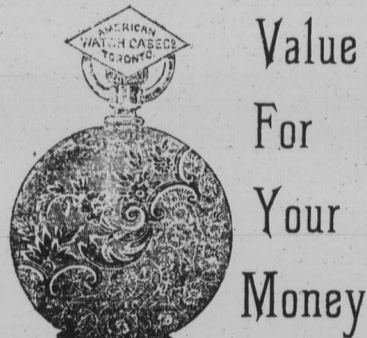
Manitoba, Minnesota, and N. Dakota.

AUGUST 16th. Good returning within three months. Choice of six different routes from Chicago.

Fares:—Going \$10. Returning \$18.

For Comfort, Speed and Pleasure try the Grand Trunk

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.



Value For Your Money

Decorated Glassware, Silverware, R. P. chairs Rings, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods &c

Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices

How is your Watch, does it stop occasionally? If so, then take it to

C. WENDT,

MILDMAZ and WROXETER for Repairing.

The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.

DEAR SIR:—For years I was troubled with periodical sick headaches, being effected usually every Sunday, and used all the medicines that were advertised as cures, and was treated by almost every doctor in Guelph but without any relief. One doctor told me it was caused by a weak stomach, another said it was hereditary and incurable. I was induced by a neighbor to try Sloan's Indian Tonic, and am happy to say I did so. A few doses gave immediate relief, and one bottle and a half made a complete cure. This was three years ago, and the headaches have never returned. I was also troubled with asthma and nothing helped me like your Sloan's Indian Tonic. I can heartily recommend it to all and will be glad to give any particulars to any one afflicted as I was.

W. C. KEOCH.

For sale by all dealers or address . . .

The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton.

Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

Having the experience, possessing the facilities, incurring the expense, justified by volume of business, and inspired with an ambition to construct THE WORLD'S GREATEST BICYCLE, accounts for the extraordinary increase of Cleveland sales in every civilized country.

\$80.00 CLEVELAND BICYCLE \$80.00

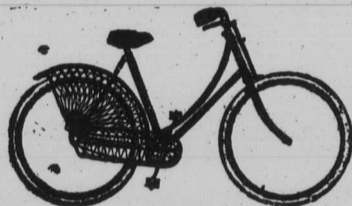
The handsomest in design and finish. The best in material and workmanship. The most perfect in its lines and bearings.

\$55. CLEVELAND BICYCLES... CLEVELAND BICYCLES... \$55.

Our enormous facilities permit us and we sell better bicycles for \$55 than others sell for \$75 and \$80.

Beautiful and Great, contain points of superiority not included in the highest priced competitors.

\$100.00



30 inch wheels.

Represents the highest ideal in the art of Bicycle construction. Short head, long wheel base, 4-inch drop crank hanger, Cleveland improved bearings and numerous other new and beautiful improvements, make it the easiest and smoothest running wheel in the world.

Sole Representative, R. BERRY.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.

Factory, Toronto Junction.

OUR SILVER JUBILEE.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

September 8th to 17th, 1898.

Entries close 7th September. Space allotted on receipt of entry.

Our attractions will be grand, and exhibits unsurpassed. You can see all that others can show, and to better advantage. Royal Dragoons, Prince O'Kale's Japs, Sie Hassen Ben Ali's Ruffins and many other specials, the best in the country. Fireworks each evening, "Blowing up the Maine" assisted by all the ring and stage attractions.

Special excursion trains leave London at 10 p. m. and after, so you can stay to the fireworks.

Auction Sale of Booths and Privileges, Wednesday, August 17th, on the ground's at two p. m. Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., apply to

LT. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President.

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

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 Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, N. W. England Water Works Assoc., P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

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

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for Medicine

until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's



Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

Read

Great Offer

The London Free Press.

The Free Press, desiring to greatly increase its subscription list, makes the following great offer to the farmers and stockmen of Canada: where subscribers to Weekly Free Press will get

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book "The Veterinary Science of Domestic Animals and Poultry," also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars. Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO.**

During the forenoon there was a sharp home trade done at the Western Cattle Yards, and most of the stuff was disposed of before noon that was worth buying. Prices advanced slightly in cattle and hogs. Receipts were 47 car loads, including about 400 sheep and lambs and 1,000 hogs.

Export cattle—There is still a quiet tone in this line and cables show no improvement. Some exporters have space on board ship to fill, which causes a demand for the best cattle to-day, and prices paid ruled slightly better than last market day. They ruled from 4½c to 4¾c mostly, a few touching \$1.60 per cwt. Bulls for export sell for from 8½c to 4½c per lb.

Butchers' cattle—Best butchers' sold readily and prices were firmer, ruling from \$4.20 to \$1.40 per cwt for choice to fancy. Good cattle sold at 4c and common went as low as 8c to 8½c per lb. Choice cattle are wanted, but poor stuff is hard to get rid of.

Stockers and feeders—The demand continues quiet, and Buffalo men are paying only from 3c to 3½c per lb for light stockers. A few half-at feeders are being sold at from 8½c to 4c.

Sheep and lambs—Export sheep were not plentiful to-day, and good ewes and wethers advanced slightly in price, selling from \$3.30 to \$3.40 per cwt. Lambs are steady at \$3 to \$3.50 each, or about 5c per lb. Bucks fetch 2½c to 2¾c.

Calves—Find a fair inquiry from 3c to \$7.50 each.

Milch cows and springers—The demand in this line was a little quieter. Prices rule from \$20 to \$45 each.

Hogs—There was another slight advance in this line. Best selections of single hogs sold for from \$6 to \$6.10 per cwt. Cornfed brought from \$5.25 to \$5.30 and found slow sale. Light fat hogs sell for \$5.45 to \$5.50, and thick fat from \$5 to \$5.20. Sows for breeding are steady at 3c to 3½c, and stags and other rough hogs bring from 2c to 2½c per lb.

A movement is on foot in England looking to the enrollment of young men of the colonies in the British navy. There is plenty of strong muscle, British patriotism, good eyes and clear brains in Canada to supply a good demand.



Dr. A. W. Chase Tells a Friend That Eighty Out of Every Hundred of Hum-ans are Affected by Kidney and Liver Troubles.

Dr. Chase in his wisdom foresaw the need there would be for so grand a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and so universally have they become known and used that go where you will round the globe, you'll be able to buy them.

They are a pleasant medicine, effective, quick to act, mild to use, but powerful in healing. For Constipation, Biliousness, Stomach Disorders, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Impure Blood, they are specific.

None genuine but those having the signature and head-cut of Dr. A. W. Chase. Beware of counterfeits.

**THOS. MILLER, Esq.,**

MERCHANT, LUCKNOW, ONT.,

cured of Serious Stomach Troubles, Here is What He Says:

I was troubled for twenty years with acute stomach trouble and constipation, and had tried almost everything I could hear of, but got no relief. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were recommended to me. The first dose I took gave me relief. I found them to be the thing I had been looking for. They have cured me.

THOMAS MILLER.

**J. D. MILLER.**

No experienced or judicious buyer can escape this temptation.

Prices which you Cannot Resist.

Our stock is all bright, clean and fresh, and consists wholly of the latest and most popular styles.

It's a blessing to be within reach of such an opportunity

5 doz Ladies Vests, regular 20c, we will clear at 12c.

5 doz Ladies' Shirt Waists, detachable collar and cuffs, are cheap at \$1.50, we will clear them at 50c. All our Fancy Organdie, regular price, 12½¢ & 15c, and 20c, we will clear at 8c. A job lot wide Flannelette, just opened out and put on sale at 5c.

Never have better goods been shown. Never have greater varieties been offered. Never have prices been so low. There is no room for improvement. In the bargains we are offering.

**Prepare to be Pleased**

**The Corner Store**

MILDMAY

We have just placed on our shelves a large stock of *New and Fancy Dress Goods.*

We have the largest and best assorted stock ever shown in Mildmay. We buy in the best market. We pay CASH therefore are in a position to give our many customers the benefit of our careful buying. Just to hand :--

1 Case striped Flannelette 30 inches wide.

1 Case " " 32 " "

1 case Fancy Wsapperettes at 8c, 10c, 12½c.

1 case extra heavy Factory Cotton, at 5c yd.

10 pieces Fancy Gingham at 5c.

10 pieces Apron Gingham with border at 10 yd.

10 pieces Tweed, ranging from 20c up.

We have added to our staff in the person of John Spahr. Come and see the Bargains before buying elsewhere. Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Terms Cash or Produce . . .

**A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,**

PROPRIETOR.

MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

The public schools in rural sections and unincorporated villages will be re-opened on Monday next, August 15th. The holidays this year, lasted exactly six week. The schools in cities, towns and incorporated villages will re-open on Thursday, September 1st.

**FACE  
BLOTCHES**

are particularly disagreeable because they are noticeable and apt to cause comment. Purify the blood with Scott's Sarsaparilla and remove them. All this class of diseases, as well as blood putrefaction and bone decay, are usually of scrofulous origin.

**Scrofula**

and scrofulous complaints of all kinds, blemishes, pimples, blood eruptions, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, heart disease, syphilis, or rheumatic troubles cannot be warded off in the spring if the system is not put in good order.

**A Boy's Life Saved**

"One day my little boy, aged 7, got a fall and hurt his knee. Inflammation of the knee joint set in and the decay of the bone of the leg rapidly followed. Doctors removed over a hundred pieces of decayed bone, but the process of decomposition continued. All attempts to stop it failed. The boy had but a few days' life before him according to all human expectations. Mr. Denham, druggist, Petrolia, advised me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and not only saved but completely cured my boy."—JOSEPH DUNCAN, farmer, Lambton County, Ont. Doubters may write either Mr. Duncan or Geo. Denham, druggist, Petrolia P.O., for verification of these facts, then they will immediately purchase a bottle of

**SCOTT'S  
SARSAPARILLA**

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

## THE FATAL REPAST.

We had been nearly five weeks at sea, when the captain found, by nautical observation, that we were within one hundred and thirty miles of the north side of Jamaica. Favourable winds and smooth seas had hitherto been our constant attendants, and everything on board conspired to render the confinement and monotony of a long voyage less annoying than they usually are. The cabin passengers consisted of Major and Mrs. L., a newly-married couple; Miss P., sister to the latter; Mr. D., a young Irishman, and myself. Our captain was a man of pleasing manners and liberal ideas, and formed an important acquisition to our party, by joining in all its recreations, and affording every facility to the indulgence of them. Much of our time was spent in conversation, and in walking on deck when the dews of evening obliged us to descend to the cabin, the captain would often entertain us with a relation of the various dangers which he and other persons had encountered at sea, or detail, with great gravity, some of the prevailing superstitions of sailors.

Although he possessed more general information than usually falls to the lot of seafaring persons, his mind was tainted with some of the weaknesses and prejudices. The ladies of our party had a great taste for natural history, and wished to obtain specimens of all the most interesting kinds of sea-birds. They had several times requested the captain to shoot one of Mother Carey's chickens, that they might take a drawing from it; however, he always declined doing so, but never gave any satisfactory reason for his unwillingness to oblige them in this respect. At last, Mr. D.—kill two of the birds, after having several times missed whole flocks of them. The captain seemed very much startled when he saw the animals drop on the waves. "Will you have the goodness to let down the boat to pick up the game?" said Mr. D.—"Yes, sir," replied he, "if you'll go off in her, and never return on board this vessel. Here is a serious business. Be assured we have not seen the end of it." He then walked away without offering to give orders about lowering the boat, and the seamen, who witnessed the transaction, looked as if they would not have obeyed him had he even done so.

Though we saw no land, everything proved that we were in the West India seas. The sky had, within a few days, begun to assume a more dazzling aspect, and long ranges of conical-shaped clouds floated along the horizon. Land birds, with beautiful plumage, often hovered round the vessel, and we sometimes fancied we could discover a vegetable fragrance in the breezes that swelled our sails.

One delightful clear morning, when we were in hourly expectation of making the land, some dolphins appeared astern. As the weather was very moderate, the captain proposed that we should fish for them; and a great many hooks were immediately baited for that purpose by the seamen. We caught large quantities of dolphin, and of another kind of fish, and put the whole into the hands of the steward, with orders that part should be dressed for dinner, and part distributed among the crew.

When the dinner-hour arrived, we all assembled in the cabin, in high spirits, and sat down to table. It being St. George's day, the captain, who was an Englishman, had ordered that every thing should be provided and set forth in the most sumptuous style, and the steward had done full justice to his directions. We made the wines, which were exquisite and abundant, circulate rapidly, and every glass increased our gaiety and good humour, while the influence of our mirth rendered the ladies additionally amusing and animated. The captain remarked that, as there were two clarinet-players among the crew, we ought to have a small dance upon the quarter-deck at sunset. This proposal was received with much delight, particularly by the females of our party; and the captain had just told the servant in waiting to bid the musicians prepare themselves, when the mate entered the cabin, and said that the man at the helm had dropped down almost senseless, and that another of the crew was so ill that he could scarcely speak.

The captain, on receiving this information grew very pale, and seemed at a loss what to reply. At last he started from his chair, and hurried by the gangway. Our mirth ceased in a moment, though none of us appeared to know why; but the minds of all were evidently occupied by what they had just heard, and Major L.—remarked, with a faltering voice, that seamen were very liable to be taken suddenly ill in hot climates.

After a little time, we sent the servant to inquire what was going forward upon deck. He returned immediately, and informed us that the two sailors were worse, and that a third had just been attacked in the same way. He had scarcely said these words, when Mrs. L.—gave a shriek, and cried out that her sister had fainted away. This added to our confusion and alarm; and the major and Mr. D.—trembled so much, that they were hardly able to convey the young lady to her stateroom.

All conversation was now at an end, and no more uttered a word till Mrs. L.—returned from her sister's apartment. While we were inquiring how the latter was, the captain entered the cabin in a state of great agitation. "This is a dreadful business," said he. "The fact is—it is my duty to tell you—I fear we are all poisoned by the fish we have ate. One of the crew died a few minutes since, and five others are dangerously ill."

"Poisoned! my God! Do you say so? Must we all die?" exclaimed Mrs. L.—dropping on her knees. "What is to be done?" cried the major, distractedly. "Are there no means of coun-

tracting it?"—"None that I know of," returned the captain. "All remedies are vain. The poison is always fatal, except—but I begin to feel its effects—support me—can this be imagination?" He staggered to one side, and would have fallen upon the floor, had not I assisted him. Mrs. L.—, notwithstanding his apparent insensibility, clung to his arm, crying out, in a tone of despair, "Is there no help—no pity—no one to save us?" and then fainted away on her husband's bosom, who, turning to me, said, with quivering lips, "You are a happy man; you have nothing to embitter your last moments."

"Oh, Providence! was I permitted to escape so many dangers, merely that I might suffer this misery?" Mrs. L.—soon regained her senses, and I endeavoured to calm her agitation by remarking, that we might possibly escape the fatal influence of the poison, as some constitutions were not so easily affected by it as others. "Is there then a little hope?" she exclaimed. "Oh! God grant it may be so! How dreadful to die in the midst of the ocean, far from friends and home, and then to be thrown into the deep!"—"There is one thing," said the captain faintly, "I was going to tell you, that—this sensation—I mean a remedy—" "Speak on," cried the major, in breathless suspense. "It may have a chance of saving you," continued the former; "you must immediately get up. He gave a deep sigh, and dropped his head upon his shoulder, apparently unable to utter a word more. "Oh, this is the worst of all!" cried Mrs. L.—in agony; "he was on the point of telling us how to counteract the effects of the poison—Was it heavenly mercy that deprived him of the power of speech? Can it be called mercy?"—"Hush, hush! you rave," returned her husband. "We have only to be resigned now—Let us at least die together." The crew had dined about an hour and a half before us, and consequently felt the effects of the poison much earlier than we did. Every one, however, now began to exhibit alarming symptoms. Mr. D.—became delirious; the major lay upon the cabin floor in a state of torpidity; and the captain had drowned all sense and recollection by drinking a large quantity of brandy. Mrs. L.—watched her husband and her sister alternately, in a state of quiet despair.

(To Be Continued.)

## ANTONIO DI CARARA.

Carara's indignation mastered him; he saw all going to ruin. A mighty battle lost, perhaps, empire broken down, by the formal stupidity of a slave of office. He turned round to the regiment, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, since the General sends us nothing but potroons, let every brave man follow me." The regiment answered their favourite officer with an animating shout, and again rushed forward. Nothing could withstand this desperate charge. The leading brigade was cut through in all directions, and the column totally paralyzed. In the universal rout, Carara galloped into the spot where the eagle-bearer was retreating, protected by a confused crowd of lancers and infantry. The count was for a moment alone, he gave his charger the spur, and, with a bound, was in the centre of the throng. The conflict was keen, but short. A sabre blow on the arm that held the standard, sheared off the arm and standard together. Another cut his through the confused mass of pikes and bayonets that pushed at him in all quarters, and with a lance-wound in his side and a bullet in his shoulder, both equally unfelt for the time, he darted, eagle in hand, out of the melee, and rejoined his regiment, who received him with shouts of admiration.

But all was too late. From the eminence which the cavalry had reached in this victorious charge, the whole Austrian infantry was seen in full retreat. The French masses were again covering the plain, and the long lines of smoke continually advancing towards the camp of Melas, showed both that the enemy wasin overwhelming force, and that the General had given up the day. Night was-falling, but the cannon still roared far to the west, and the flashing of the infantry fire became rapidly visible as the dusk thickened. It was evident that the field was lost, and the Hungarian Guard, now left almost alone, looked round for the tardy commandant, who was so fond of waiting for orders. He was nowhere to be found. His orders had not called him to join in beating the French brigade, and he had left the regiment to transact that matter for themselves, and galloped back to the camp. The only thing now to be done was to cover the retreat, and endeavor to cover the retreat. As they moved off, Carara's horse startled at something upon his feet; it was a headless body in the uniform of the Austrian staff. The tardy aide-de-camp had better have taken his chance even in the charge. A twelve-pound shot from one of the French guns had rolled across his gallop, and carried his head to the foot of the next tree, where the head and the ball now lay quietly together.

As the regiment advanced, the signs of defeat grew more frequent and fatal. Horse, foot, and artillery, crossed each other's way. "Baggage-wagons were thrown, troops plundering, guns lying on the ground with their traces cut, and their horses floundering to get loose, or running wild about the field. The wounded were lying by hundreds, scattered over the ground, crying vainly to be carried off. "Generals, that seemed to have lost their senses; Staff as senseless as their Generals; Colonels looking for their regiments, and regiments shouting out for their Colonels, were hurrying in all directions;—fury, folly, execration, frenzy, misery—all were let loose; and in the mean time, the whole mass of 50,000 men were insensibly pushed to the edge of the

Bormida. The confusion thickened. There had been no lines of retreat originally pointed out in the General's plan, for he had looked on the victory as certain. The Bormida was a deep and rapid stream, impassable on foot or horseback, and with but one crazy bridge, that would have broken down with the first heaving wagon. The report was, that the General-in-chief was either drunk, or asleep, or dead. General Zach, the second in command, had been seen to fall into the hands of the French dragoons. Elnitz, the most gallant officer of the army, and whose conduct of the cavalry had entitled him to the highest praise, had lost an arm by a cannon-shot, and been carried off the field two hours before. All was confusion beyond remedy.

But even in the routed army there were brave spirits still, and a few regiments of hussars, encouraged by the gallant discipline of the Hungarians, still covered the confusion from the immediate sight of the enemy. It was now dark, and the retreat was still pushed by the French, evidently with the design of throwing the whole Austrian army into the Bormida. By the flash of one of the batteries, which had just commenced its fire, on the retreating cavalry, Carara saw the countenance of a man struggling his way towards him through the crowd. With a mixture of grief and gladness he recognized his friend, the Colonel, who, on hearing the tumult approach the camp, had torn himself out of the surgeon's hands, mounted, and come to share the fate of his regiment. There was no time for further explanation; for a rush of the whole French cavalry upon the broken battalions, drove them like one vast surge to the brink, and another rush drove them in. Carara felt himself helplessly whirled along in this living earthquake, and the Colonel had only a moment to grasp his friend's hand, and lead him along with him, when they were both plunged in the centre of the Bormida.

The torrent was covered with men, screaming and struggling for life, stabbing each other, and drowning. By what fortune Carara escaped from this scene of horror, he could not tell. But he at last found himself sitting steadily on the opposite shore, with the Colonel by his side. "You have saved my life, Colonel," said he, "but to what purpose? It was my wish to have died in the field, or in that stream, but your friendship was the active one." "I feel that I am dying, Count Carara," said the Colonel; "it was I who disentangled you from your charger and drew you upon the bank. No acknowledgments," said he, with a melancholy wave of his hand, "I am more rewarded, if I have a consolation at this hour, it is that I can disburden my mind of the load of wretchedness that bowed me for years. Look upon me, Count! Have you no recollection of these features in earlier life? Carara looked in vain. "Have you no remembrance then of the name of Count Alexander Torriano?" His hearer started. He had known him for one of the most distinguished of his rivals, and one with whom he had even disputed the Lady Julia's hand at the point of the sword. "You knew so much then," said the Colonel, with a faint smile, "but you do not know all. I am a Hungarian. I loved the incomparable woman who is now your wife. You risked your life for her, and you deserved her; but the curse of Italy was upon me, and I swore revenge. I could not in honor call to the field again a man who had given me my life. But my fiendish revenge must be fed. Do you remember the night when you were attacked coming from the fete in Padua? The dagger that broke in your side? That dagger was mine. Carara half sprang from the ground, but the deep dejection of the countenance that now looked on him, disarmed all resentment.

"You may well scorn the baseness of the act," said the dying man; "but no scorn of yours could equal my own. The moment I gave the blow, I would have given worlds to retract it. I was frantic when I saw you fall. I cursed myself in my agony. I would have plunged the dagger into my own heart; but I then thought I had left it in yours. I was overwhelmed with so bitter a sense of the baseness of my crime, that I must have proclaimed my infamy to justice, but for the loss of my senses. I became a lunatic. My family, for the double purpose of my recovery, and absence from scenes where every hour threatened insanity, sent me into Hungary, where a noble branch of our house had been long settled. I entered the Imperial service, and in that service I was unhappily compelled, in the course of a diplomatic mission, to visit Italy once more. My revenge flamed again. It was a canker in my heart; a devil that possessed me night and day. I determined on your destruction. To prevent any compunctions of change of mind, I pledged myself by a vow at the altar, strange mockery! to accomplish your destruction. Not by my own hand I had too fierce a consciousness of the agony of my first attempt, the scorpion-sting of self-reproach was too venomous still for me to hazard a new torture. I saved my conscience by determining to make you the instrument of your own ruin. You remember our studies in chemistry?"

Carara assented. He "even remembered this with extraordinary admiration for the various talent of his teacher." "The time for compiment is past," said his friend. "I found you a quick scholar; but all my science was for the purpose of tempting you into studies that must bring you under the eye of our jealous government. I succeeded. But the government foiled me, and I found that a temporary surveillance would be your highest affliction. I desired more. I prompted you to seek the Emperor at a season, and by a route, which, to your habits, rendered death almost inevitable. Careless of my life, if I could extinguish yours, I led you into the very region of the avalanches. We both escaped by miracle; and I found that my work was to be begun once more. I set to it,

subtly. I involved you in the obligations of a service which abounded in all the chances of ruin to a man of spirit and fashion, of susceptibility and genius. The hazard table or the sword, the dissipations of a prodigal regiment, and the vices of a profligate city, the dagger of the bravo, or the risks of the field, all lay in wait for the man whom I honoured, esteemed, and even loved, but whose death I had sworn by all the solemn vows that could pledge the resolution of a human being."

His voice sank at the words; a tear broke down his cheek, and he fell into Carara's arms. "I have but a few words more to say," said he, recovering, "and I feel it something like a sign of Heaven's mercy, that I am permitted thus to atone by my shame for my crime. Angry at your continued escape, yet delighted at your continued advance in honour; outrageous with myself for my designs against your life, but still desperately bound by my vow, I entered the field this day, with the determination that neither of us should survive. But it was to be otherwise. The sabre was already raised in my hand to strike the blow, when the Frenchman's bullet struck me. Thank Heaven for my fall." Carara's countenance showed the astonished feeling with which he listened to this recital on the part of his fellow-soldier. "I cannot die without your forgiveness, Count," said the Colonel weakly, endeavoring to clasp his hand, "I know, and abhor the whole treachery of the deed. But I was born an Italian—I was reared, as we all are, in the midst of treachery. Revenge was inoculated into my frame from my first hour, as it is into us all. The night which we passed together in your palace, desolated as it was, in the presence of your admirable wife, who did not know the changed features of the man whom she had scorned; even that night was a new fount of fire in my soul—it roused the undying worm again in me—it shed deadly poison in every vein; but all is at an end. And now let me do one last act of justice to myself. While I lay in the agony of a wound this day, which I knew to be mortal, I heard that the regiment was retiring, and that all was lost. My revenge was gone. A brighter spirit had dawned upon my mind, even on that bed. I rose, against all remembrance, with a determination to expend the last wreck of a worthless and unhappy life in rescuing yours. I forced my feeble way through the route with that sole purpose. I found you in a spot which must have been your grave. At the moment when the French battery were preparing to throw in a fire which must have torn every man within range to pieces, I turned your horse's head into the stream. There was but the choice of hazards, and, thank Heaven, I chose fortunately for my gallant and generous friend." His voice faded away into a whisper as he spoke, he attempted a few inarticulate words more, and lay clasping Carara's hand. The roar of the French guns, as they drove the last remnant of the unfortunate army over the bridge of the Bormida, were the requiem to the warrior. Carara caught his last breath, and bore him in his arms to the little church, which stood like an asylum of peace in the midst of the turbulence and horrors of war. The solitary priest who remained, laid him in an honourable grave.

The French victory instantly changed the face of affairs in the north of Italy. Buonaparte, eager to conciliate all parties, and fond of popularity among his countrymen, commanded that all the injuries done by the preceding government should cease, all the losses be compensated, and all the exiles restored. Padua came under the general charge, and the Count Carara saw himself once more a proud husband, a happy father, and the lord of an inheritance worthy of his trials and his name.

(The End.)

YELLOW AND RED IN DISFAVOR. Yellow and red will not this summer or any time in the future, as far as can be foreseen, be used as a floral combination for lawn or garden beds. It has just occurred to the horticultural mind that these are Spanish colors, none the less from being a traditional and innocent arrangement, started many years since.

To replace the brilliant yellow and red flower beds the gardener of the moment is now resorting to a scheme of pure, unrelieved yellow. His beds are to be yellow symphonies of tone, but without a suggestion of any other hue. This is a marked novelty in gardening, and promises to somewhat transform the lawns of the day. The flowers that will be mainly used are yellow daffodils, yellow roses and jonquils.

OFFER ACCEPTED. Nervous Passenger (to mother of howling imp in parlor car)—Madam, is there anything any of us can do to pacify your little boy? Fond Mother (of spoiled child)—Oh, thank you, yes; you are very kind. You see, the dear little fellow wants to throw his lunch at the passengers, and I'm afraid they wouldn't like it. Just stand where you are, please. Now stop crying, my pet. This kind gentleman wants you to play with him.

INTERCHANGEABLE. Where in thunder are all my collars? Why, I'm wearing one and sister has another; Birdie took another and the rest are at the laundry. But I'll swear there was a clean one in the drawer this morn.

Yes; Bridget borrowed that.

THE GENEROUS ANCESTOR. Dickie, how did you happen to eat the whole pie? Mamma; I played you wuz grandma, an' told me to take all I wanted.

## SAILOR'S SUPERSTITIONS.

Peculiar Beliefs of the Men who Go Down to the Sea in Ships.

Spanish sailors on certain days of the week or month lay aloft at sunset and beat the shaves and pins of the blocks to drive the devil out of the gear, and the noise they make is a horrid din. This is said to have originated in an order given which resulted in disaster. A certain Spanish squadron that had been anchored some time was surprised by the enemy and could not make sail and escape, as all the blocks were rusted and useless.

The Spanish sailor has no prejudice against starting out on a voyage on Friday, that being the day on which Columbus started on his voyage of discovery. English and American sailors will not sail on that day if they can help it. They would consider the whole trip hoodooed by such a beginning.

A sneeze at sea would hoodoo the ship unless it happened to turn to the right, when it brings good luck. Sailors have faith in odd numbers, and naval gunners carry out this belief in the number of times they fire a salute.

Whistling for wind is another favorite superstition of the men before the mast. This is a trick when ships are becalmed, as "Whistles rash bid tempests roar." A "capful of wind" or a "bagful" usually defines the quantity.

The phantom ship, so often seen by navigators, is not purely the apparition of romance, but a mirage, something almost as wonderful, but not of the supernatural order.

The horseshoe is still a popular contribution by sailors to the fetish of good luck. A distinguished precedent is given for this. Lord Nelson believed in the luck of the horseshoe, and had one nailed to the mast of his ship Victory.

A peculiar superstition is that if women are taken on board a voyaging ship some disaster will follow. This may be the reason why no government ship is allowed to carry women passengers. Sailors, too, prefer a ship that has a masculine name, or is called after some man, or is geographical. A line of steamers will often employ a certain selection of names to the exclusion of all others. The Cunard steamers end all their names with "ia," a feminine terminal, but one that has been the reverse of disastrous, since that line has never lost a ship. Captains are not as superstitious as their crews, being of better education, and that may account for the names of sailing vessels being identical with that of wife or sweetheart. Certain names are known in the history of nautical nomenclature as hoodoos. They have been painted over and other names substituted, but bad luck attended the ship, and not even reconstruction saved it. Then, if the name must be feminine, the crew want something they are familiar with. One old tar who was told the name of a new ship was the Aurora said:

"Why don't they leave poetry to the navy folk and stick to the Susannahs and Mary Anns and Jemimas of my day? Aurora! How is a plain able seaman to answer a hail with such a mouthful as that behind his teeth?"

AGONIZING PAINS. Endured by Those Who Suffer From Sciatica—A Victim Tells How to Obtain Relief.

Probably no trouble that afflicts mankind causes more intense agony than sciatica. Frequently the victim is utterly helpless, the least movement causing the most agonizing pains. Those who are suffering from this malady the following statement from Mr. John Hayes, of Hayesville, York Co., N. B., will point the road to relief and cure. Mr. Hayes says:—"For upward of twenty years I have suffered from weakness and pain in the back. Some four years ago my trouble was intensified by Sciatica settling in my right leg. What I suffered seems almost beyond description. I employed three doctors but all to no purpose; I had to give up work entirely and almost despaired of life. This continued for two years—years filled with misery. At this time I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using six boxes both the sciatica and the weakness in the back which had troubled me so long, were gone. I was again a well man and feeling fifteen years younger than before I began the pills. Nearly two years has passed since I discontinued the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in that time no symptom of the trouble has shown itself. Under God I thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for what they have done for me."

Mr. Hayes voluntarily testified to the truth of the above statement before Edward Whosead, Esq., J. P., and his statements are further vouched for by Rev. J. N. Barnes, of Stanley, N.B.

USES OF SOCIETY. Maiden—It seems to me society is useful only to people who want to get married. Matron—You mistake, my dear. It is equally useful to people who are married and want to forget it.

GENTLE REMINDERS. She—You remind me of Iago, Mr. Slimmer. I prefer fleshy men. He—You remind me of the cannibals. They have the same preference.

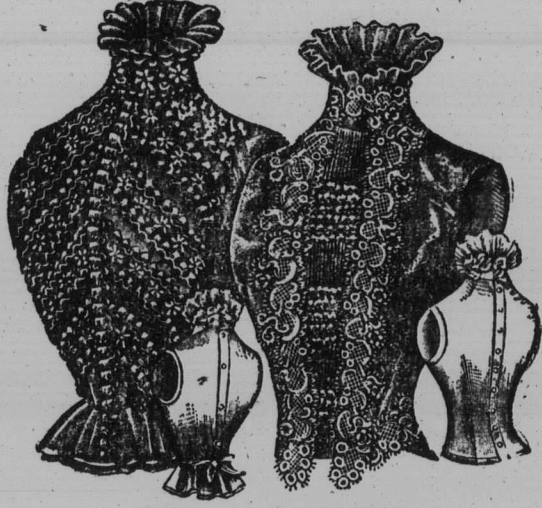
THE MONEY SAFE. Needy Client—Oh, if I lose my case, I don't see how you are to be paid. Lawyer—Oh, don't worry about that, my dear sir. The lawyer on the other side is my partner.

A whole town of 500 inhabitants near Foo-Chow has adopted Christianity.

## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### HOW TO SUCCEED IN MILK PRODUCTION.

A farmer writes to the Practical Farmer about his methods of milk production. We commend to our creamery readers his plan and suggest if they would circulate these ideas among their patrons they would be doing both themselves and their patrons good. "We dairymen know that the only sure road to success in the dairy is by way of heading of this article. Having lived on a dairy farm all my life, my mind goes back to the time when as a school boy, I used to have the calves to feed, and drive the cows to and from the pasture; I therefore speak from experience. It was then I learned through kindness we can make nearly all dumb animals love us. The cow may be termed a laboratory, where milk is produced from the food she eats and the water she drinks, and she cannot be expected to turn out a good article unless supplied with wholesome food and good water. I insist on our cows having kind and gentle treatment. I never allow them to be dogged or run while going to and from the pasture. We never misuse our boots or milking stool in attempting to reform an unruly or refractory cow. Nine times out of ten the remedy will make matters worse. If she cannot be overcome by kindness she is worth more to the butcher than for a dairy cow. I give my cows daily out-of-doors exercise in winter when weather will permit, but never expose them to severe storms. I salt my cows often; that is the way they like it. If their teats are sore or cut I apply a good healing salve and keep my finger nails trimmed closely. For all these little acts of kindness she repays me grandly. I take special care in preparing milk for the factory. I get a can of hot water at the factory, and with a liberal quantity of washing powder give the cans, pans and strainer a thorough cleansing each morning, so they will be well aired before using. Milk must be well cooled and scrupulously clean for best results. Do not depend too much on the strainer. If dirt is allowed to get into the milk it cannot be all taken out. I have drained my rough pasture by ditching. I do not allow them to go to pasture in the spring until the grass is well started, usually about the middle of May. Therefore, there is no mud for them to wallow in. If the udder gets fouled from any cause it must be washed before milking. Keep stables well cleaned and liberal-ly supplied with bedding. I use the refuse of shredded or cut cornfodder for this purpose, as it will rapidly absorb the liquid manure so the barn will be comparatively dry and free from foul odor, which is sure to taint the milk. We air our stables thoroughly each day; and keep the mangers clean; for the cows eat with their noses in the dish and their breath fouls the food if too much food is given them at once. By observing these precautions our cows keep clean, and with proper care in milking we have clean milk. As a successful methodical physician requires his patients to take their medicine promptly on time, so we, to be successful dairymen, must be good farmers, prompt, systematic business men, and above many things on time. We milk, feed and water our cows regularly. I set the alarm clock to ring us up at the same time each morning. The milkers have the same cows to milk all through the season. I never allow changing unless in case of emergency. The milking is done as rapidly as possible after commencing. I water twice per day in yards, from 8.30 to 9.30 a. m., and from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m. I clean the stables twice per day while cows are in the yard, exercising or drinking. I feed liberally of shredded cornfodder twice per day, and hay once; also corn meal, ground oats and bran mixed, from two to six quarts, according to condition of cow, twice per day. I also feed some oil meal or stook food in winter. Reducing the cost of production is a subject that is puzzling the majority of dairymen. In these times of low prices and close competition nearly all profits depend upon reduction of cost. Our cows are the machines for converting the grains, cornfodder and hay into a marketable commodity, namely, milk. The first requisite for this purpose is a good machine. A poor cow is an unprofitable investment. I plant from eight to ten acres of thick-drilled corn, part being Evergreen sweet corn, which generally proves a good investment. An immense amount can be raised to the acre, and it is better than hay for winter feeding after running through the fodder cutter. Also in case the pasture should fail from protracted drought, it can be fed green. In this way I keep up the milk flow cheaply, which would be quite expensive otherwise. I also plant about thirty acres of field corn in check rows. We cut and shock it all, putting one hundred hills in a shock. We husk it with a corn-husker and shredder, the fore part of November, running the shredded fodder into the loft of cow barn right over the cows, where it will be handy to feed, and in ricks at side of barn. I consider this green, bright, shredded fodder worth as much as the same amount of hay, or more for milk production. I feed quite a large amount of bran, and as I cannot grow a substitute for it on my farm, I



VESTS AND JACKET-BODICES.

A fancy vest front to wear with an open jacket is made of pink surah, and buttoned up the back. The front is covered with pink mousseline de soie, with a little puff of the mousseline down the middle and meeting in points on the puff, and radiating out at either side are bands of lace insertion, each with a puff of mousseline de soie at either edge. The collar is made of lace insertion, with mousseline or frills in the edge. A second vest has a lawn

lining, buttoned up her back. The middle of the front is faced seven inches wide, with pleated white mousseline de soie put over blue taffeta, and crossed three times by groups of narrow frills of white satin baby-ribbon. At both sides of this vest are jackets fronts of light blue taffeta, which are bordered with a band of applique lace. A band of the lace is on the taffeta standing collar, which has a mousseline de soie frill in the edge.

must buy it. I therefore gave my order for a car load of it. It cost \$9 per ton delivered, last summer. Now if I had bought this bran along as I wanted to use it, of our local dealers it would have cost from \$12 to \$15 per ton, and perhaps I would have had to haul it over bad roads. Now, friends, these are the lines on which have been trying to reduce cost of production in keeping my dairy. But in figuring up our profit or loss, I always take into account the increased productive value of our farm from manure. Now there is an endless variety of details which cannot be written, connected with our dairy farm; and on their proper execution success or failure very much depends. These must call into action the best judgment of our up-to-date dairymen. I read the best dairy publications. Here is where I come in contact with the wisest and most profitable experiences."

### FALL PLOWING OF STUBBLE LAND.

The most common mistake in preparing ground for fall grains is waiting until just before seeding time or about the last week in August and the first in September. There are several reasons why early plowing is the best. The weeds that have started after the cutting of the small grains are turned under and kept from seeding. This is no small consideration where the ground is at all foul. If some of the seeds near the surface should start after plowing, go over the field with a harrow or some kind of a cultivator and allow one to develop.

The chief value of early plowing is the land has an opportunity to become well pulverized and compacted before seeding time. If the land is hard when plowed the numerous workings which should be given it with the rains of late summer and early autumn, will dissolve the clods and obliterate damage if present when the seed is sown. Many failures with winter grains can be traced to late plowing and imperfect preparation of the seed bed. Begin plowing as soon as the shocks have been removed from the field. This will vary from the first week in July to the second in August. A depth of about five inches is usually sufficient, depending somewhat upon the character of the soil. In a few days go over the field with a harrow in order to level the ground and create a soil mulch to prevent excessive evaporation. Drag or roll several times during the fall and follow each time with a harrow to loosen the surface. Seed the fall grains from Sept. 10 to 20, always using a press drill.

### SALT FOR LAYING HENS.

Considering egg production for consumption (not hatching) only, hens may be stimulated somewhat by the use of cayenne pepper or other warming condiments. Some good feeders do not use condiments of any sort, unless salt may be classed as one. It is not a bad rule, if condiments are used, to season the food as you would for your own taste. Now, tastes differ, but the longer one uses condiments, the stronger or thicker he wishes them—follow the same plan with the fowls. Always season with a little salt whether you believe in condiments or not. Rock salt, or salt that contains large crystals, should not be exposed so fowls can help themselves, as they would be apt to help themselves to it for grit, and it would not take long for an injurious, if not fatal, amount to be swallowed.

Experiment has shown that a quarter of a pound of salt may be fed to 100 hens each day with injurious effects, after they have been fed a smaller amount for some days previous. It is probable that an ounce a day for 100 mature fowls is about right for health and best results.

### TO PREVENT GRAIN HEATING IN BIN.

Take two pieces of four-inch plank long enough to extend above the wheat and two more 6 in wide and the same

length, writes W. J. Smith. Nail together so as to make a long tube open at each end. Saw out of two sides, 6 in. from bottom, a piece 1 ft. long and nail over this section a fine wire screening. Set this on the floor of the bin, one to every 8 ft. square, and let it extend above the top of the grain. Then cut through the lining of bin every 4 ft., and near the floor holes 4 or 5 in. square. Over these nail some of the same kind of wire screening, and the granary is ready to be filled. I have been following this plan for 15 years and never had any hot grain, although I thresh from the shock, and sometimes too wet to grind. Whenever the air in the tubes gets the least bit warm it rises to the top and the outside rushes in and there is always a current of air passing through the grain.

### WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.

Military records contain quite a number of instances in which women, disguised as men, have entered the army, and distinguished themselves on the battlefield, their sex not being discovered for many years afterward.

In 1872, a soldier, who had enlisted under the name of Paul Daniel, attracted the attention of a Sergeant whilst drilling a body of recruits at Portsmouth. At the conclusion of the parade, he sent for Daniel, and stated his suspicions in regard to the recruit's sex. In seeing that the game was up, Daniel confessed that she was a female, and burst into tears when she was informed that she could no longer continue with the regiment. It appeared that her husband, after getting through with a large fortune had fled to Germany, where he had enlisted, and his wife performed the deception in the hope that, as a soldier, she might be dispatched for service in that country, and thus discover her unfaithful partner.

A most remarkable woman was found to be serving as an ordinary soldier in a certain German corps toward the end of the last century. Her sex was revealed owing to a false charge of theft being made against her, after she had been performing her military duties of the regiment for over six months. Before this she had served in a regiment of cuirassiers for over two years, in one engagement receiving a wound in the arm, and afterward joining the Grenadiers. Being captured by the enemy, she managed to make good her escape, and promptly enlisted again in a regiment of volunteers, and but for the unfortunate charge referred to might have spent her life in military pursuits.

In 1789 a woman made a determined effort to enlist in the East Indian Company forces. Although she was disguised perfectly as a man, her voice and her manner gave her away. When the magistrate told her that her application was hopeless she burst into tears, saying that this was her only chance of seeing her husband again, who was then serving in India.

A woman who boasted that she had a unique career, died in 1732 at Poplar. For the greater part of her life she had served as an ordinary seaman in several men-of-war, where her true sex was not once suspected.

As opposed to these women who have fought in the ranks there are no less than eight women Colonels in the German army to-day, several of whom draw their pay regularly. They are: The Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, widow of the late Frederick Charles, of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught and Queen Victoria.

### GERMAN ARMY DOGS.

The German army dogs are trained when they find a dead body to set up a prolonged howling. If no one comes they take the dead man's cap or some small article and with this in their teeth go on a hunt for their trainer, whom they lead to the spot. If the man is wounded he gives his cap to the dog and the same object is accomplished.

## The Home

### CANNING FRUIT.

She's canning fruit,  
An apron large—all purple stained and red—

Almost envelops her from foot to head  
Her sleeves are rolled, her dainty wrists  
are bare;

A pure white cap adorns her golden hair,  
Which, with the cheeks aflame—eyes,  
bluely gray,

Completes a picture that—what shall I say!

That's simply cute!

She's canning fruit,  
This week. She's making jam and jelly, too.

And watermelon pickles, just a few.  
She stirs and tastes, and tastes and stirs, and tells

When things are done, and makes the jelly "jell"  
Just grand! And, all in all, it's quite an art.

For some things must be sweet and others tart—  
All tastes to suit.

She's canning fruit,  
Preserves of almost every kind she's made.

And now has started in on marmalade!  
And as I watch her to my heart there comes

A fragrance sweet—born not of cooking plums,  
But burning love! I've this regret,  
you see,

That Dorothy's not canning fruit for me!

### While canning fruit

### A FLY TRAP THAT WORKS.

I have a friend who, after finishing the dinner work, darkens the rooms in the lower part of the house and leaves the doors open between the front rooms and kitchen, leaving one window shade up in the kitchen, with a plate of fly paper in the sunlight. When she comes down stairs after a short rest ready for the afternoon, there is seldom a fly left to disturb her or her callers. As may be inferred, there are no children in her home and nothing to interrupt or interfere with her plan of work.

Driving flies out regularly every morning is one of the best things I know of, and a fly brush made of long strips of heavy tough paper fastened at the end of a light, stiff stick is far better for the purpose than branches of trees, towels, aprons, or any chance object one may catch up.

Any room temporarily unoccupied—the sitting room or bedrooms while you are at work in the kitchen, and the dining room and kitchen after dinner,—may be darkened, except one screen, and the flies driven out of this as often as they settle in the sunshine. This makes a great difference, if kept up, in our war with the little intruders. Killing them as they light upon the walls with a folded newspaper, a whisk broom is better, is another good way.

The best thing, however, that I have ever tried is a homemade fly trap: Take an old broom handle sawed off straight and nail or screw a small can firmly upon the end—a lye can or one from potted ham is the best size. This is simply to hold a tumbler nearly filled with suds. Once ready all you have to do is to raise the glass steadily by the handle to the ceiling wherever you are a fly, and the work is done. I do not know whether it is the suction or the fright that causes every fly thus covered to drop immediately into the suds. The first evening, holding my head in a position to see the flies on the ceiling directly overhead and at the same time balancing the glass so that it would not spill, was very tiresome and gave me a touch of stiff neck, but I did not mind it at all afterward. My husband became interested and frequently took my place, enjoying it something as a broom man does spear-fishing. If the flies are inclined to settle upon the walls or pictures they can be driven off and caught when they light upon the ceiling. There are no dead flies about, no poison and no marks on the walls. We were simply delighted with this novel fly catcher, and after showing it to all our neighbors we still feel like passing it along.

### COOKING FOR INVALIDS.

Bread.—One-quarter cupful milk, one teaspoonful butter, 1-4 teaspoonful salt, 1-4 teaspoonful sugar, 3-8 yeast cake, flour to make dough. Heat the milk, add the butter, salt and sugar. When lukewarm add the yeast, which has been dissolved in lukewarm water. Add the flour, then knead until smooth and elastic. Put it back in the bowl, cover and let it rise until double its bulk. Shape into a small loaf and place in a baking pan, cover, and let it rise again until double its bulk. Bake in a hot oven. The large amount of yeast allows the bread to be made and baked in three hours.

Parker House Rolls.—One-half cupful milk, 1-2 teaspoonful butter, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 3-4 yeast cake, 3-4 cupful flour for the sponge, flour to make dough. Prepare the same as for bread, adding the three-fourths cupful of flour after the yeast and then beating it with a wooden spoon. Let it rise until light and porous. Add sufficient flour to make a dough and knead until smooth. Let it rise again to double its bulk. Knead and roll one-half inch thick. Lift it from the board and let it shrink. Cut with a round or oval cutter. Place a small piece of butter near the edge and fold so that the edges are even.

Press each roll to prevent its opening as it rises. When light take in a hot oven. This dough may be used for sticks or soup biscuits.

Buns.—One-third cupful hot milk, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1-3 egg, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 yeast cake, 2-3 cupful flour. Make a sponge with the above ingredients. Beat it. Let it rise until light, add flour to make a dough, knead it and let it rise again to double its bulk, then add one tablespoonful of softened butter, one-eighth teaspoon-cinnamon or nutmeg, and one-sixth cupful currants. Let it rise again. Shape into small round cakes and place in muffin pans to rise. When light, bake in a moderate oven. When they have baked for fifteen minutes, glaze them with a mixture of milk and sugar, one-fourth tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful milk, and repeat every five minutes until they are done. Bake about forty minutes.

Crumpets.—One-quarter table-spoonful butter, 1-3 teaspoonful salt, 1-4 cupful hot milk, 1-4 egg, 1-4 yeast cake, 1-2 cupful flour. Four the yeast cake over the salt and butter. When lukewarm add the beaten eggs and the yeast, which has been dissolved in lukewarm water. Add the flour and beat the mixture until smooth. Let it rise until light, then bake on a hot griddle in buttered muffin rings for twenty minutes.

### SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Better than oxalic acid to remove fruit stains from the fingers are the fumes of sulphur prepared in this way. Put a tiny lump of sulphur in a patty pan, pour on a little alcohol and set it on fire. Hold the stained fingers over the flames, and the discolorations will disappear.

One of the most popular of the summer salads is that composed of crisp white lettuce hearts, small, fine, whole tomatoes, and mayonnaise. The tomatoes should be sliced through with a sharp knife, but left entire. Arrange, for each plate, a bed of torn lettuce, on which lay the tomatoes; pour on it a spoonful of mayonnaise.

If you are going to use a can of salmon open it some hours before you need it. Empty it out of the can at once, and let it stand uncovered. By this practice the close, airless odor imparted by hermetical sealing will be dissipated, and also the disagreeable taste of tin and solder. Carefully drain off the oil, as it imparts a rancid taste.

Cocoa-nibs are the coarsely crushed seed of the cocoa plant, and from them the most healthful drink prepared from the plant is made. Chocolate is such a highly concentrated food that few stomachs can bear its use constantly without unfavorable results. Taken too frequently it ceases to be nutritious or beneficial to the individual.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Potted Salmon.—Free a can of salmon from bones and skin and chop it fine, then beat it to a smooth paste add the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs a half teaspoonful of mustard, a teaspoonful salt, a pinch of cayenne and a small pinch of ground cloves, and mace. Beat together, add two table-spoonfuls of butter and press into small pots. This is delicious for tea and for lunches, and makes toothsome sandwiches. It will keep for some time if kept covered with melted butter.

Plain Wafers.—Mix one cup of fine oatmeal, one cup of flour, one table-spoonful powdered sugar, half teaspoonful salt and a pinch of soda. Rub into this very thoroughly one table-spoonful butter, mix to a stiff paste with one-quarter of a cup of cream, roll as thin as possible and bake on slightly buttered pans in a moderate oven.

Gooseberry Fool.—Top and tail one quart of ripe gooseberries, put them in an earthen jar with one cup of water and set in the oven till the skins burst. Add sufficient sugar to make very sweet, press through a coarse granite colander, not tin or wire, or mash thoroughly with a potato masher. Let stand till cold, then stir in slowly one pint of rich cream. The word "fool" used here is derived from the French *fouler*, to crush; thus the name means literally "crushed gooseberries."

### BLACK SPOTS ON ROSES.

A writer says one of the worst diseases which afflicts roses is the black spot, a fungous disease which appears on the foliage in small black spots which increases rapidly in size and number, and soon cause the leaf to drop. It is infectious and rapidly spreads to other leaves and plants, and soon defoliates the plants and ruins the flowers. It is a good practice to gather all the diseased leaves, and burn them, thereby destroying the spores and checking the further spread of the fungus. But the only sure way of preventing the disease is to commence early in the spring, as soon as the leaves appear; to spray the plants thoroughly once each week throughout the season with the Bordeaux mixture. This is almost a complete remedy for this disease, as well as for the mildew, and much better than sulphur for the latter. The flowers should all be cut when they begin to fade; if left on the plant they not only look unsightly but check the production of flowers.

### HOME LESSONS.

Who is the man of the hour, mamma?  
Your father, Dickie; he always says that he'll get up in a minute, and then stags in bed sixty.

**CHURCHES.**

**EVANGELICAL.**—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Holtzman superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practices 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 Heilm, Services every Sunday, alternately at 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

**GERMAN LUTHERAN.**—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 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. Curle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McLean, B. A., pastor.

**SOCIETIES.**

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

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

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

**A. O. U. W.** 416, meets in the Forester's Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. L. BULLMAN, M. W. M. JASPER, Rec.

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

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

**Grand Trunk Time Table.**

Trains leave Midway station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Midnight..... 7:33 "	Mixed..... 1:55 p.m.
Express..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**

—Globe and Sieling commenced making apple barrels on Monday.

—Walter L. Main's big circus will be at Walkerton on Thursday, Aug. 18.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weiler took in the excursion to Port Elgin last Friday, and had a most enjoyable time.

—Quarterly services were held in the German Evangelical church on Sunday. Mr. Morlock of Listowel preached both morning and evening.

—A good crowd from here took in the excursion to Port Elgin last Friday. Two games of baseball were played, in which Formosa defeated Southampton by 15 to 5, and Walkerton shut out Palmerston by a score of 12 to 6.

—The G. T. R. will run a farm laborer's excursion to Manitoba, Minnesota, and N. Dakota, on Tuesday, Aug. 16th. Good returning within three months. Choice of six different routes from Chicago. Fare going, \$10, returning, \$18.

—Mr. Thomas Dunbar had a very narrow escape from being killed last Saturday. He was putting off a load of oats for J. D. Parsill, and his footing gave way and he came down off the load head first. He was badly shaken up, but will soon be able to go to work again.

—A couple of Carrick's most estimable young ladies drove into town one day last week, with the intention of spending the day visiting friends. They were driving in a cart and in coming down Lambert's hill the horse stumbled and fell, throwing the occupants out onto the horse's back. The girls were slightly shaken up, while the horse sustained a few cuts.

—On Monday morning Mr. Andrew Schmidt had a runaway north of Mill. He was driving his team in the carriage, coming to town, when the horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Schmidt, finding he could not stop the horses, jumped out of the rig. The carriage was thrown into the ditch and badly damaged, but both driver and horses escaped injury.

—The Midway Athletic Association are making arrangements for a big day's sport on Labor Day, like those good old days we used to have. The program to be put on is sure to draw an immense crowd, and all lovers of sport had better stay away if they want to miss the best part of their lives. The Walkerton baseball club has been engaged and some other good team will meet them, probably Wingham. A couple of other games of baseball are also being arranged for between teams in this neighborhood. A game of football will also be played. A brass band will also be in attendance. You can't afford to miss this. Midway always does things up right.

—We  
—Need  
—Rain.

—Council meets next Monday, Aug. 15th.

—Miss J. Johnston visited friends in Wroxeter this week.

—The GAZETTE to the end of this year for 40 cents.

—We would ask our readers to kindly look at your label this week.

—Jos. Scheffer of Buffalo is spending a short time with his friends here.

—We learn that Charles Buhlman intends erecting a weigh on his premises on the corner.

—Mrs. John Spalir was called to the deathbed of her mother in Berlin. She left on Tuesday morning.

—Rev. Mr. Muxworthy of Teeswater will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sunday morning and evening.

—The Wingham junior club play the Midway juniors on Saturday afternoon. Be sure and see the game.

—Mrs. Jas. Johnston and son Charles spent last week visiting relatives in Mount Forest, Arthur, and Burgess.

—Richard Schultheis has secured a situation with the travelling agent of a patent medicine company. He took his position on Tuesday.

—We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. Vollick of Absalom St. is recovering. She has been suffering from an attack of inflammation.

—John J. Schmidt, hotelkeeper at Deemerton, is erecting a weigh scales on his premises for the convenience of the farmers in that neighborhood.

—Last week in publishing the names of the pupils who passed the Entrance examination, we omitted to mention Eddie Berry, who was also successful.

—Miss Amanda Zinn left on Tuesday morning for Buffalo, where she will remain until Christmas. On her way over she spent a day with Stratford friends.

—We are sorry to report the illness of Mrs. Geo. Curle, who has been confined to her bed for the past week. Her many friends wish her an early recovery.

—The Prairie Nine of Wingham are coming to play our boys a game of baseball on Saturday afternoon. The game starts at 5 o'clock. Silver collection will be taken up.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan of Lucknow were in town on Saturday last. Mr. Bryan is license inspector and acted in that capacity, while Mrs. Bryan spent the afternoon at the residence of Dr. R. E. Clapp.

—Henry Busby of San Francisco, son of Henry Busby of the 2nd con. Carrick, is home and will spend a few months in this part. It is ten years since he left here, and he is hardly able to remember his old friends.

—The trustees of the Midway Public School have secured the services of Miss E. Richardson of Walkerton to teach in Form III, and Miss L. Levey of Parkdale to take charge of the second Form. School re-opens next Monday, Aug. 15th.

—Jacob Briehl, who has been all over the country during the past year or two, arrived home on Saturday night. Among the many places he has been is Crow's Nest Pass, and we have every reason to believe that Jake made a good pile of money on his last trip.

—Mr. John A. Copland, for several years connected with the Toronto Globe has purchased the Harriston Tribune, and will take charge in the course of a couple of weeks. The Tribune has always been a live well conducted newspaper and it is not likely to deteriorate in its new hands.

—Owing to the Plebiscite vote being taken on the 29th of Sept. the date set for the fall show, the show will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. The prize list is ready for publication, and will soon be ready for distribution. The directors are going to boom things this year and an exhibition that will surpass all former efforts, may be looked for.

—A petition was circulated last week and was signed by almost every business man in the town, asking for a bank to be established here. W. E. Buller of the Merchants' Bank, Walkerton, proposes to open up a branch here, and do business two days in the week, and on Saturday afternoons. This, no doubt, would be a great advantage to the town, especially the merchants, as people who go to Walkerton to do business with the banks will be tempted to spend their money there. A bank would prosper here.

—Rev. Father Kelly of Walkerton was in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. John Spalir has secured a situation at A. Meyer's store.

—Rev. P. Hauck of Durham is spending a few days with his brother here.

—About twenty took in the cheap trip on Wednesday morning to Berlin to attend the Saengerfest.

—Mrs. W. Clubine and son, William are spending the week at Blyth, Brussels, and other places.

—Herrgott Bros. at the foundry are having quite a rush now. This business is in good hands now, and great thing may be expected shortly.

**WAR NOTES.**

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "It is an open secret that the Government desires to postpone the assembling of the Cortes as long as possible, so as to delay a settlement of the questions with the United States, and to give the country breathing time to prepare for peace conditions which are not yet fully grasped."

"The people are still indulging illusions as to the success of Spanish diplomacy regarding both the Philippine and the Cuban debt. All the extreme parties are anxious for an early meeting of the Cortes, with a view of embarrassing the Government and fanning the smouldering discontent."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "There is no longer any doubt that the American proposals have only been accepted ad referendum. There was some difference of opinion, but a majority of the Cabinet decided that the Government would be exceeding its power if it consented unreservedly to a cession of territory, and that it would be better to state this fact clearly and thus to avoid any possible misunderstanding with the United States."

"The decision now rests with President McKinley. If he is willing to negotiate on this conditional basis, much valuable time will be saved, but if he insists upon the consent of the Cortes a considerable delay would be inevitable. The ultimate sanction of the Cortes is certain; but the debates might be protracted, since the procedure of the Spanish parliament does not provide for closing factious obstruction."

"The note to the United States, it is said, suggests that in any case the non-consent of the Cortes need not prevent a suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped that Washington will take this view, and thus avoid bloodshed, as there is no doubt that the garrison at San Juan de Porto Rico will resist as obstinately as did the garrison at Santiago de Cuba."

The Ontario Legislature opened on the 3rd inst. with the usual formalities. The speech from throne was just in line with the Premier's proclamation calling the Legislature together, the constables' votes and the Fishery Licenses being the principal business. The mover and seconder of the address acquitted themselves well and made a good impression. The leader of the opposition made a good speech, outlining the objections of the opposition to the tactics of the Government. The principal objections mentioned, were, the season of the year in which the Legislature was called, the object of calling it, the condition of the Government itself being demoralized, two of its members usurping authority in clinging to office after defeat at the polls. Indeed the very fact of the Government still clinging to office after the serious rebuff given by the voters of Ontario in March was a disgrace. The premier in his reply met the objections by stating the fact that he was meeting the new parliament with larger majorities than his predecessor in office met the last two parliaments, and he expected that his majority of eight would be largely increased in the bye elections. The constables had a perfect right to vote, and he was confident that parliament and the courts would so declare, when called on for their decision. Precedents for and against ministers' holding portfolios for a time after defeat at the polls, were freely quoted and the announcement was made that the ministers of Crown Lands and Agriculture were to be retained in the Government by securing seats in other constituencies if they failed to unseat their opponents in the courts. The new men in the Legislature who have spoken, promise well to keep up the standard of debating ability, and a lively session is expected. The prospects are that the Premier will be able to hold his own in this parliament.

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