

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1899

No. 43

## STOVES! STOVES!

Hardware and Tinware.



Stoves and Sewing Machines

Come in and examine our large and grand assortment of

Best Cooking and Fuel-Saving Stoves

from the best foundries in Ontario, or if you want a Sewing Machine, or any hardware we will be pleased to show you through our stock,

C. Liesemer.

## CONSIDER THESE

## \* FACTS \*

That a persons eyes-nine times out of ten are unlike and require glasses of different focus.

We carefully test each eye separately by the latest and most approved methods--giving to each one the glass that properly corrects it.

✿ We make no charge for Testing ✿

... Gall and Inspect our Stock ...

—OF—



Eye Glasses  
Spectacles  
Etc., Etc.

Our faultless glasses are second to none.

We are preparing a full line of Household Remedies which we are confident will give our customers satisfaction. Our Cough Syrup and Dyspeptic Cure are having a large sale at present.

YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS WILL RECEIVE OUR MOST SKILFUL ATTENTION. ....

## R J Barton

Phm. B

Druggist & Optician Mildmay.

### Walkerton.

The new Evangelical church is nearing completion and will likely be opened for worship on the 19th of November.

The Telescope has established itself in Mr. Heffernan's Arcade and the office is now second to none in the country.

Last Saturday was a good day for the market and business. Some women were asking 19c a lb. for butter.

Mr. John Berscht, proprietor of the Central shoe store in Mildmay, was in town on Monday evening.

The R. C. church has had very successful mission services last week conducted by the Carmelite Fathers, R. F. Kreidd and F. Peins from Niagara. The church was packed full every evening.

The war in South Africa is causing quite a little excitement, especially when the mail train arrives in the afternoon, when every reader tries to get his paper first.

The Crown vs. Campbell and Ruland was tried before Judge Barrett last Wednesday afternoon and adjourned until Thursday morning when they were found guilty and sentence deferred until the fall assizes when the Judge will give them their medicine. They were allowed out on furnishing bail, which Ruland was unable to furnish until Friday.

### 2nd Concession.

DEAR EDITOR:—News is very scarce now and we thought we would emerge from the sea of obscurity and let ourselves be heard in your valuable columns.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bahrow of Kartzville were visiting with Mr. Gottlieb Bahrow on Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Hiel, who has lived in this neighborhood for the last 25 years, is about to leave for Algoma, where he will spend the winter visiting.

Mr. George Filsinger and Miss Sophia Rubach of Balaklava were visiting with Ludwig Albrecht on Sunday.

Fred got the G. B. so he says. Take courage boy. Two weddings on the tapis. Mildmay's not in it.

Mr. Jacob Rehms entertained about 25 young folks on Tuesday night last. The evening was spent in tripping the light fantastic until the wee sma' hours. Bill says he got home when the cook crew.

Well Mr. Editor did you ever hear of a runaway reaper. We did. On Halloween a machine owned by one of our people, to revenge itself for having to stand out in the elements, started down hill at a 240 pace, and in doing so caused a panic among the beasts of the field, who adopted the same pace, and skipped. Happily John was no coward. He just went into the house and let the boys run. No damage was done. They were boys from the ring behind the swamp they say.

The number of insane in Canada at the time of the last Dominion census was 13,355, of whom 7,162 were males and 6,193 females. In every 10,000 males there were 29.1 insane and in every 10,000 females there were 26.1 insane. Of the total number of insane 9,506 were single; 2,915, married; 721, widowed; 313, unknown. Of the single, 5,441 were males and 4,065 females; of the married, there were 1,239 males and 1,576 females. We note three facts; (1) More men are insane than women; Marriage seems to restrict insanity, the great mass being single. (It may be that the reason why there are so many single people insane, is that, notwithstanding the fact, they have sense enough not to get married); (2) Though, taking the whole number of insane, there are more men insane than women, yet after marriage there are more women insane than men. This may mean that either there are more insane single women than men who are willing to enter the wedded state or that the women are neglected after marriage and brood over this neglect so much as to become insane.

### Additional Locals.

The Public School reopened on Monday.

The GAZETTE will be given to Jan. 1, 1901, for the small sum of one \$.

Mr. Nash of Walkerton was in Mildmay on Sunday visiting friends.

Mr. Trussler of Walkerton was in town on Sunday.

Geo. H. Liesemer is wearing a discolored optic, the result of an accident last week.

Noah Esch, a farmer near Alsfeld, died last Friday night, from appendicitis.

George Seitz, butcher of Formosa, returned home on Monday evening from the Northwest.

Mr. Arthur George of Listowel was the guest at the Commercial Hotel on Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Wendt has been making some improvements lately by having a new show case placed in his store.

Jacob Ernewein left on Tuesday morning for Pennsylvania where he has secured a lucrative situation.

Joseph Schumacher, of Formosa, has secured a position on the police force at Pennsylvania and left for that place on Tuesday.

Mr. George Renwick, son of John Renwick of the townline, is home from California visiting friends. He has been absent for twelve years. His wife accompanies him.

After lying in jail for several days, Fred Kempel was bailed out on Friday last, by his brother and sister, in the sum of \$250. He looked a far better man going out than when he went in.

The new station agent, Mr. Rose of Brucefield, arrived last evening and has taken charge of the station here. He has leased Mr. Moore's house and will shortly take up residence. His three sisters reside with him.

Barton's Blood Purifier is making a reputation for itself, and many testimonials are being received from people who have been relieved from rheumatism. As a blood purifier it is unexcelled.

### Christian Endeavor.

The C. E. was largely attended last Tuesday evening. Topic "A New Name" Leader, Miss Allie Curle. She commenced by giving the reasons for changing names of several of the Old Testament characters. First Jacob, the person referred to in our lesson, he in his former life was a very wicked man, but when he awoke after having the vision referred to in Gen. 28: 20-22, he made a vow unto God and said if He would keep him in the right way and feed and clothe him he would come again to his father's house in peace & then should the Lord be his God. From this time Jacob became a new man; but it was not till after a severe struggle that he got his name, his heart, and his character changed. After this he was no more Jacob the supplanter; but Israel the man who prevails with God and sees him face to face.

Judah's name was changed, Isa. 62. And they shall call them the holy people; the redeemed of the Lord, and thou shalt be called sought out, a city not forsaken.

The disciples names were also changed and they were called Christians. Abraham was called Abraham because he was faithful to God and pleased Him, Prob. 22:1 A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

A belated romance has just come to an end in Paris. A girl of seventeen wrote a love letter directed to whosoever should find it, put it in a blue satin bag, and shut it in the secret drawer of a writing desk. The writing desk was bought at an auction by a Colonel on the retired list, who found the letter and spent some time in hunting up the writer. He found at last that she was a Grey sister and was now over seventy years of age, but induced her to leave the order and marry him.

### COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

A Mulmar farmer named John Fletcher lives in separation from his wife. As alimony he gave her the deed of a 100 acre farm and promises \$200 a year to his mother-in-law.

Mr. Heedy, one of the brakemen who has been running into Teeswater since the regular freight was put on, was badly crushed on Monday between the engine and a car whilst attempting to couple a car with the front of the engine. The accident occurred at the Forks on the Credit. The young man died on Tuesday.

Forty-five citizens of Napanee have been summoned to appear before Police Magistrate Daly on a charge of attempting to procure liquor during prohibited hours. All the local hotel-keepers have been subpoenaed as witnesses against the accused. This is a new departure, as heretofore prosecutions have been confined to hotel-keepers charge with selling liquor in contravention to the License Act.

Last week while thousands of the citizens of Ottawa were at the Central station to see the Ottawa part of the Canadian contingent off, one of the soldiers rushed up to a party of about a dozen young women and gravely announced that he had been ordered by the major to kiss them all goodbye. The loyal maidens put no obstacle in the way of the gallant soldier carrying out his order and in a very short time the resourceful young fellow had been Hobsonized about a dozen times amidst the uproarious laughter of all who witnessed the scene.

There is only one remedy know that has a combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills, the original kidney pill. This world famous kidney and liver cure has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States

The best natured man in the world was recently arrested in the U. S., charged with having 42 wives. He should be given a live pension instead of being put in prison if what he alleges be true. He says every one of the 42 would give him a good name. Why there are men who have only one wife and they do not use the one well enough to have her say a good word for him.

An Englishman was one day telling his friend, an Irishman, of a very long chimney he had made a mile high. Pat replied:—"That's nothing to what I have seen. Over in Ireland there's a chimney so high that one or two bricks have to be taken off to let the moon go by."

To be a good cook—even a great cook—does not require long and arduous study. Cooking a very few dishes perfectly made Savarin famous for all time. The housekeeper who merely studies Marion Harland's chapter on "The use of Eggs" in the latest column on "Cooking Hints" will win the blue ribbon. This is but one of the four volumes given to each new subscriber who sends one dollar to The Weekly Globe, which has been for over 56 years, and is now, Canada's leading family newspaper, from now to January 1, 1901, and Marion Harland's latest book, "Bits of Common Sense," in four volumes. Postage prepaid

### SCHOOL REPORT

Following is the Honor Roll for October in the III Dept. of the Mildmay Public School.

Part II:—Rosie Liesemer, Victoria Eifert, Peter Hunstein, Mary Hahr.

Sen. Pt. I:—Eddie Diebel, Mary Heberle, Nellie Wicke, Angeline Miller, Luella Scemer, Earl Mulholland.

Jr. Pt. I:—Lucy Liesemer, Lily Sieling, Tommy Moore, Laura Diebel, Charlie Wendt, Clayton Butchart.

Primary class:—Rosetta Helwick, Willie Miller, Charlie Pletsch, Althea Curle, Samuel Weber, Freddy Filsinger.

# 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.

Hamilton is to have night schools. A temperance league has been formed at Hamilton.

During September 11, 101 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg.

More letters have been stolen from the Kingston post-office.

Boiler-makers are on strike from Vancouver to Revelstoke.

The Statistical Year Book for Canada, 1898, has just been issued at Ottawa.

C. R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. telegraphs, has been appointed a director of the C.P.R.

Montreal Irishmen are arranging for a reception to John Redmond and Mayor Tallon, of Dublin.

A steamer to cost \$20,000 is to be built at Kingston for the Muskoka Lakes.

An exploding lamp set fire to the clothing of Miss Marie Goyer of Montreal, burning her to death.

Ten tons of dressed poultry was shipped from the C. P. R. station at London, Ont., to Vancouver, B.C.

President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Ry., has started for the Pacific Coast on his annual tour of inspection.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land department reports very heavy sales of farm lands in Manitoba, one day's sales amounting to \$7,000 acres.

The official survey of Nova Scotia coal mines has proved the known seams to be of unsuspected magnitude and new seams have been found.

A shipment of \$800,000 in gold has reached Skaguay, the largest single shipment that has come up the Yukon River and over the White Pass road.

The contract for the new post-office at Woodstock has been awarded by the Government to J. A. Desrivieres, of Ottawa. The building will cost about \$81,000.

The boiler-makers and blacksmiths of the C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg to the number of about 100 went out on strike in sympathy with the striking machinists.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have placed orders for 30 or 40 new locomotives with manufacturers in the United States. This is the result of the strike.

Two miners, named James Mills and Chas. Crane were killed at Moyle Bay, B. C., by a premature blast in Lake Shore mines. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Members of the "Sign of the Cross" Theatrical Company will sue the owners of the ill-fated steamship Scotsman to recover the value of their effects lost in the wreck.

The Imperial authorities have consented to bear the cost of recapping about 7,000 tons of cordite ammunition, stored at Quebec, which was found to be defective.

At the International station at Halifax, the safe of the Dominion Atlantic Railway was blown open, the crackers secured \$100 in cash and private papers of value to officials.

Mr. James Crathern, who some time ago gave an organ to St. George's Church, Montreal, now offers certain improvements which will bring the total cost to \$16,500, and give the church the finest and most complete organ in Canada.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Londonderry's second son is dead from consumption at London.

The British Government is thinking of introducing three penny telegrams.

An American fisherman has been arrested at Skibbereen, Ireland, for fishing inside the limit.

The standing reward offered for the capture of deserters from the British army has been raised from £1 to £2 sterling.

Baron Pauncefoot of Preston, British Ambassador to the United States, will sail on his return to Washington on November 1.

The court at London has appointed a receiver for Mauksley, Sons & Field, the well known engineers and boiler-makers. The firm is hopelessly insolvent.

### UNITED STATES.

Walter Wellman, the Arctic traveler, is at New York.

The captain and seven of the crew of the wrecked brig *Ida Maud*, from Chatham, N. B., for New York, have arrived at Philadelphia.

Owing to the increased cost of building material, Andrew Carnegie has raised his gift of \$300,000 for a public library in Washington to \$350,000.

In a contest for the Democratic leadership in New York State, Richard Croker has defeated David B. Hill, and the State Committee has declared for Bryan as Presidential candidate.

The diplomatic list, just issued by the Washington State Department contains the new title of the British Ambassador. It shows that Sir Julian Pauncefoot is now "the Right Honorable Lord Pauncefoot of Preston G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador, Envoy and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain."

### GENERAL.

The revolution in Venezuela is spreading.

Turks have renewed their murderous assaults upon Armenians.

Jamaica has an enormous orange crop, but cannot get barrels for packing.

The son of the Grand Vizier of Turkey has been assassinated in Constantinople.

The censorship over press despatches at Manila has been removed by Gen. Otis.

Lord Kitchener will lead an expedition of 6,000 Egyptian troops against the Khalifa.

Ex-King Milan has desecrated the grave of Kara George, who headed the Serbian uprising in 1804.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be daily sanctioning brutal executions. His actions are resulting in a general exodus.

Aginaldo has given Agoncillo full power to negotiate for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos. Agoncillo is at present in Paris.

### THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

Highly Exasperating Ending of a Precarious Night's Work.

"One night when I set out as usual with a definite object in view, knowing just where I was going to go," said the retired burglar, "I stopped at another house on the road, something that I very rarely did; but somehow this house struck me as being good; you know how things come to you that way sometimes, and we can't account for 'em. It was too early, half or three-quarters of an hour before I'd have got at the house I had started for, but I didn't even wait for time, I just went ahead and went in. 'And I'm blest if there was a living soul in the house; that is, as near as I could guess. I couldn't tell for sure, of course, without looking, but I imagine I can tell always as soon as I step into a house whether there's anybody in it or not. In a dead house, as to speak, that is, you know, where there's no life, nobody, the air's dead; I don't mean with the deadness of shut-up rooms, but it lacks something; and when there is somebody that something is supplied; I suppose it's a current of some sort that the air is charged with, but anyhow, you can tell by the feel whether there's anybody in a house or not, and there wasn't anybody in this. But it wasn't deserted, not by a long shot; it just seemed to me as though they'd all gone off somewhere for that night, the whole kit and caboodle of 'em, and left the house alone.

"And it was a comfortable house, I tell you everything just as slick and nice as could be; people of means, and people who knew how to live, and who lived happily; poity things all around, and showing so you could tell they liked 'em; not just for show. 'And the silver was what you might have expected in a house like that; it was solid and good and handsome; and at the same time kind of chubby; that is, it was inclined to be sort of stoutish, rather than tall and slender. It looked good humored and cheerful, somehow, and it suited me right down to the ground.

"I got that stuff together and it made a pretty heavy sort of a sack. And then I stopped right there, I knew the house was empty, well enough, but I wasn't taking any chances at all; I might have struck a good trade up stairs, but I'd struck a good one down here, and it seemed as though it would be a blunder to take one chance in a million of spoiling the good thing I'd got by reaching after more, and so I just went away and went home; and I got there, with all that stuff, almost as soon as I'd have got to the house that I'd set out to go to, if I'd gone there. My folks was away, like they was out of that house I'd just come from, and baby like I spread the silver out on a table in a room downstairs and looked at it and left it there and went to bed. I woke up in the morning thinking of it, and came down to look at it again, and it wasn't there; it was gone, to the last spoon; and a latch shoved back from a window, showed how.

"I don't like to think ill of anybody in my own profession, but I'd like, even now to meet the man that swiped that silver."

### FOURTEEN MISTAKES.

An English paper gives a list of what it terms "the fourteen mistakes of life." While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than those mentioned, the list is a fairly comprehensive one. It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch up into eternity.

### MORE HORSE EATERS.

Upward of 18,000 horses are annually consumed by the people of Vienna.

## Agricultural

### SUSTAINING THE AUTUMN FLOW.

At this season of the year it is too cool for cows to lie out in open pasture at night, and not cold enough, perhaps, to warrant housing them in the winter stable. An intermediary place should be provided, that will afford sufficient shelter to keep the milk cows from getting chilled through the prevalent cold dews and frosts of September and October, writes Geo. E. Newell.

A shed tightly boarded and open on the least exposed side will answer this purpose admirably, and add many more pounds of milk to the fall yield of cows. It is best situated near the exit gate of the pasture, so that the cattle may be readily found and driven up in the morning.

Such a shed need not be erected for the purpose alone of protecting cows on cool autumn nights, for it will serve as a shelter against cold rains and hot sun alike. In my opinion no pasture should be without one.

By leaving it open on one side, and of sufficient capacity to comfortably house all of the milk stock, no floor or stalls need be provided. The ground under it should be elevated and well drained, however, and kept covered with dry litter for comfortable bedding.

Where, on the majority of dairy farms, cows receive no shelter at all in autumn, until they go into the winter stable at "freezing-up time," this will keep them from suffering and from physical and lactation decadence.

To get them accustomed to the new shelter drive them into it at dusk a few times, and they will find it themselves thereafter. A few salt boxes attached to the wall will also bait them to the place more surely.

One has got to be but half way observant to notice how rapidly cows that are not sheltered shrink in milk yield following cold nights. It has seemed strange to the writer many times that this fact was not more generally appreciated and remedied by dairymen at large.

I can only explain it by the hypothesis that most dairymen consider the fall shrinkage of milk inevitable, which I contend is a mistake, at least to the extent now prevailing.

Besides attending to the bodily comfort of cows as cool weather advances, their food supply should be kept at its maximum instead of allowing the vagaries of the season to regulate it. At no season of the year is milk more profitable for butter and cheese making than during the autumn months, but a limited yield means only a limited amount of profit.

Corn fodder cut early, before it has been touched by the frost, and then well stocked to preserve its bright and green, loses little of its succulent value fed after frost has come. It should be cut up and fed from the manger, where the cattle cannot trample half of it under foot, as would follow where spread on the fields.

Pumpkins, if taken from the field before hard frosts, and then judiciously fed to cows from the manger, form valuable supplemental fall feed. When root crops, as mangels, turnips and carrots, are pulled, the tops should be saved and fed fresh to cows, for there is much milk in them.

### DRILLING GRAIN.

Many old farmers believe that with modern improvement in cultivating implements, the grain drill for seeding grain is not much if any improvement over the old-fashioned practice of broadcasting the seed and harrowing it in. The drill distributes the seed more evenly than can be done by hand sowing, but the grains are left in lines closely crowding each other, and between two ridges which when beaten down by rains or melting snows cover the seed and plant too deeply. When the drill was first introduced it was reckoned an advantage that its tubes made some impression on the clods which the cultivation at that period usually left on the surface. But the clods prevented the wheels of the drill from sinking so deeply in the soil, and thus kept the points of the distributing tubes near the surface.

When the grain field is prepared with the disc harrow or the spring tooth cultivating harrow the soil is mellowed much deeper than it should be. To sow the grain on the surface of a mellow seed bed, and then merely run a smoothing harrow over it to press it into the soil, leaves the grain in better condition for growing than to cover it as deeply as the drill is sure to do.

Winter grain is to some extent protected from heaving out by the ridges which the drill leaves on each side of the rows of grain. But if the land is heavy and the soil is frozen under the grain rows, these hollows often fill with water in winter, and this entirely destroys the plant, for its root, being held tight by the frost, the expansion of the water in freezing snaps the root growth just at the surface of the ground, making it impossible for it to sprout again. Spring grain is not subject to this injury, and therefore for spring grain drill seeding has advantages over broadcasting, especially if there is a fertilizer attachment whereby fertilizers may be distributed in close contact with the seed. This has proved so great a benefit to grain crops on loamy land

that most farmers now scarcely attempt to grow grain without putting some mineral fertilizer with the seed.

### HOG FEEDING.

The hog is generally termed the money maker for the farm. He enables the farmer to convert his grass and coarse grains into cash and to do so at the least expense to the productive capacity of his farm, says a writer. The man who sells grain produced upon this farm year after year will soon exhaust his farm, while the farmer who feeds the productions of his farm will not only maintain but may improve the fertility of his soil. Farmers as a rule do not give sufficient thought to the food question, as to the best method of feeding for securing the largest amount of grain from the feed. It is not always a question of what will produce the greatest amount of pork, but how can I get the largest amount of pork from those who enable the farm, being those for which it is best adapted. The chief expense in growing hogs is the feed. Therefore it is a matter that is entitled to the greatest study of the farmer. It is apparent to everyone that the more gain that can be got out of pastures the cheaper is the production of pork, and experience will teach that some grain with the pasture is more profitable than an exclusive grass feed. There are a great many root feeds and vegetables that have but little feeding qualities, except that they enable the animal to get more out of his grain. The hog that doesn't eat, doesn't grow and doesn't gain and is no profit to the owner, therefore it is necessary to see that the hog is kept in a condition that will give him a natural and strong appetite to insure the best growth and profit. It is not a good plan to overfeed. It is also important that feeding should be done regularly at stated times. There is nothing that will throw an animal out of feed and out of condition and in an unprofitable state so quick as constipation, and this should be provided against. It is the forerunner of various diseases and complication.

### ANSWERRING OF LETTERS.

When to answer a letter, not imperiously demanding an instant reply, is a question which appeals to one's sense of the fitness of things. Few people are superior to the feeling of pleasure which a letter brings, with its thought of friendly remembrance, and its breath of the world outside the immediate environment of home and neighborhood. A letter is a bit of one's friend, and however homely in its details and simple in its expression, it is a reminder that one's friend is not indifferent to one's welfare. Usually the reading of an affectionate letter produces an expansion of kindly sentiment towards the writer, so that the impulse is to sit down at once, before the impression fades, and send back an acknowledgment by return mail.

Yet as only lovers and romantic schoolgirls, or devoted married pairs temporarily absent from one another, can keep up a regular correspondence involving a daily letter on each side, ordinary mortals need not try to answer letters with such startling promptness. Indeed, the doing so carries a suspicion of desire to get the duty off one's hands, and, by so much as the recognition of obligation is apparent, the letter loses something of its spontaneity, and much of its flavor and charm.

A week or even a fortnight, is an appropriate interval to allow between the receipt of a friendly letter and its reply. A month or two months is too long a space to elapse, and as procrastination is always the thief of time, she who waits a month may awaken after awhile to find herself derelict in the correspondence of a year. Fatal to the habit of letter-writing is the tendency to postpone the return letter, and few of us, looking back over the dropped off of sight and hearing point of the interchange of expression ceased.

Time was when men and women took letter-writing very seriously, and sat down to the desk as if to an important task. The scrawls of the modern girl; her hasty dashing off of an epistle to catch a post; her dozen notes scribbled in hot haste and illegible penmanship, sealed with sprawling wax, and dismissed with a sigh of relief, would have filled a young woman of Jane Austen's day with unfeigned horror. Apart from the stilted style, affected by persons who had the courtliness of their period and its leisure, without the inherent grace of the raconteur who is of no period, but belongs to all time, the epistolary remains of the last century, and of still earlier centuries, possess an interest which we shall vainly seek in the annals of our own days when we come to search for them in letters. Cowper, Madame de Sevigne, Mary Mitford, the ladies of the Hare family, Mrs. Browning in a yesterday just past, and others, whose memoirs from art of our literary wealth, are good examples of the perfect letter.

A missionary who had spent a long term of service in the far East said, with emphasis: "People at home do not dream of the solitude of the foreign missionary. At first, and for a year or two, those at home send many letters; then they lose interest, and one by one ceases to write, and except from her own family, the missionary receives few communications. The disappointment and heartache are too great for realization by outsiders when a mail comes in and no letters are brought to the woman who is half the world's width away from home." We might make a mental note of the need of courtesy in answering the letters of all exiles and absentees.

## WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Birth Gathered from His Daily Record.

Owing to ill-health Vice President Hobart will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Fall River cotton mills are hinting at combination with a capital of \$40,000,000.

During his trip through Colorado Governor Tanner came into possession of a black bear, which he shipped to Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Cheese cloth is going up in price. The demand for the article by street fair queens is the cause.

Michael Angelo has been arrested in Atchison, Kan., for selling liquor. Mike has finally come to grief.

Taunton, Mass., is to have a brewery. The Eagle cotton mill of that place is to be transformed into one.

Prof. Garner, the simian specialist, having failed to make a monkey out of man, is now trying to make a man of the monkey.

Workmen, from interior towns in Pennsylvania are flocking to the big cities where iron and steel are made to find employment.

Major Rice, now colonel of the 26th Infantry, was a college mate of Admiral Dewey at Norwich University, Vermont. The two heroes have been lifelong friends.

Since 1873 Australia has shipped 200,000,000 rabbits. They seem to be increasing. The average from New Zealand is 15,000,000 a year. Canning rabbit meat for export is a great industry.

Out in Kansas a farmer who was walking through his wheat field had one of his legs broken by having a wheat stalk fall on it. At least this is what a commission man telegraphed his house in Minneapolis.

Elihu Root is the eighth Secretary of War credited to New York. His predecessors from the State were John Armstrong, Madison, Peter B. Porter, John Quincy Adams; Benjamin F. Butler, Jackson; John C. Spencer, Tyler; William L. Marcy, Polk; John M. Schofield, Johnson; and Daniel S. Lamont, Cleveland.

The Kansas City Star puts the trusts into rhyme as follows:

Trust in copper and trust in rails;  
Trust in whiskey and trust in ales;  
Trust in coffins and trust in wine;  
Trust in pickles and binding twine;  
Trust in glue and trust in rice;  
Trust in coal and trust in ice;  
Now let the toilers pass under the rod,  
Trust in everything but a trust in God!

Railroad managers say that still more powerful locomotives are needed to secure maximum economy. Larger driving wheels must be used. Engines are demanded that will haul at least 2,000 tons on grades at six-tenths to seven-tenths of 1 per cent, and 60 inch wheels. Locomotive builders are equipping to meet the demand.

For taking care of an invalid for nearly three years, Mrs. I. Harden, a negro living in Kansas City, has become heir to nearly \$8,000 worth of property and money. Mrs. Harden's Legator, was Mrs. Jennie Defucico, of San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Defucico was a full-blooded Spaniard. It was while doing servant duty in Washington, D. C., that Mrs. Harden, met Mrs. Defucico, who was visiting the family of California representative.

Robert B. Porter, whose name has been associated with the proposed portfolio of secretary for the colonies, as well as governor of Cuba, is regarded as an excellent man for the place, owing to his wide familiarity with the trade and industry of the world, and particularly with the industrial conditions of the Antilles and the Orient, in which he spent much time. Mr. Porter, although born in England, has been an American since he was 15. He began his career as a newspaper man in Chicago in 1872, and while engaged in journalistic work he spent his leisure in the study of tariffs and the science of statistics. Later he visited the industrial centres of Europe and wrote learned articles on foreign trade and manufactures for the New York Tribune. These articles were afterward published in book form.

Dewey is perhaps the best small swordsman among the senior officers of the navy, indeed, the best in the service, excepting possibly Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, whose skill with the colichemarde, or three-cornered duelling sword, is a matter of note all through the service, declares the Washington Post. Standing about 5 feet 9 1/2 to 10, lithe, and with a catlike quickness, the American admiral would be a mighty dangerous antagonist with the glittering blade in his hand—if he meant business. He has a liking for the sword. "It has been a weapon par excellence for the knight and the gentleman for a thousand years," he once said, talking of the arms blanche to a comrade. "With it kings bestowed the accolade. It is the knightliest and noblest of weapons, with its record of chivalry, the white arm comes down through the ages, the last legacy of the dead days of romance and beauty to the twentieth century."

Self-respect is the corner-stone of all virtue.—Sir John Herzchel.

# MODERN GREEK WOMEN.

## PHYSICAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES OF THE HELLENIC RACE.

Distinguished by Many Acts of Heroism—Proverbially Domestic Instinct—Familiar for Infracture of Virtue.

The foremost place among the various Christian nationalities cannot but be assigned to the Greeks on account of their intellectual superiority. Physically, as well as mentally, the Greek women of to-day exhibit the characteristic traits of their Hellenic ancestry, and types of almost classical purity are constantly to be met with, not only the free Hellas, but also in parts of the Ottoman Empire. In certain localities, and more particularly in Macedonia, the Greek type has no doubt much deteriorated from admixture with Slav and other foreign elements. It has, however, remained almost perfect in many of the islands, and some of the finest specimens of the race are to be found in Asia Minor, not on the seaboard alone, but in many towns and villages of the interior.

The heroism which the long struggle for independence called forth in the Greek men was shared by their mothers, their sisters, and their daughters. The domestic history of these troubled times is faithfully and graphically recorded in the folk songs of this suffering people, and to these spontaneous outbursts of untutored feeling we must turn to hear how the wife of the Klepht chieftain waited with great impatience for news of him, or lamented him as dead; was carried captive to the harem of the Turkish General, or, rather than submit to such a fate, precipitated herself and her child over some precipice. During the protracted siege of Missoloughi the women and girls aided the defenders by bringing materials of every description to stop breaches made by the Turkish artillery. One of the surviving heroines of this famous siege, who died in Athens some 60 years later, expressed on her deathbed a wish to be buried in the palliars dress which she had worn during the war and had ever since treasured in secret. The Greek poet Kostas Palamas has made this incident the subject of a long poem, in which he describes how Captain Philio's daughter donned at her father's command the full white felt, braided vest and jacket and felt capote, and stood in the breach at his side, pistol in hand, while he directed his cannon at the enemy. Her father slain, she had escaped in one of the many sorties with the assistance of a comrade, who afterward became her husband.

Nor was the outbreak on Pelion in 1878 without its heroines. The daughters and sisters of the patriots not only braved the whizzing rifle bullets and the risk of capture to carry food and water to their relatives in the intrenchments, but, as one of their own folk-songs records, would themselves on occasions, "bravely fight and gladly strive for Freedom." The name of one girl, Marigritza, a native of the village of Makriniza, on the hills above Volo, now Greece territory, was more especially mentioned for intrepidity, and when the insurrection was over she was sent for to Athens to be presented to the King and Queen and

**RETTED BY THE INHABITANTS.**  
A far more sensational story, however, is that of a woman named Peristera, "The Pigeon" who was an actual combatant in the rebellion, during which her brother met his death. On the occasion of hostilities this woman joined a band of brigands and became their leader under the name of Vangelis, to which her followers added the sobriquet of Spano, "The Beardless." After pursuing the calling of Klepht for some two years with-out her sex being discovered she finally gave in her submission to the authorities, was pardoned and became a domestic servant in the household of the Bishop of Kodjani. A photograph taken at the time represents her in full Klepht costume—sword, pistols and yataghan at waist, gun in hand and suspended round her neck the insignia of chieftainship, a large silver disk bearing in relief a representation of the Greek patron Saint George in his conflict with the Dragon.

Such heroic qualities, however, are only brought to the surface by exceptional circumstances, for the virtues of the Greek women generally are essentially domestic.  
The more remote the community and the more isolated from contact with the outer world, the more rigid generally is found to be the code of social morals. In the mountain villages of Crete female misconduct is visited with the severest penalties, and even so late as the beginning of this century was punishable with death. Whenever a married woman was suspected even of faithlessness, or a single one of frailty, her hours were numbered, and her end was so tragical, so shocking to all the feelings of natural affection, and even to the ordinary notions of humanity, that one can hardly believe such a practice to have been observed on the very confines of civilized Europe, and in the nineteenth century, by any Christian people. Her nearest relations were at once her accusers, her judges, and

**HER EXECUTIONERS.**  
There are still to be found considerable remains of patriarchal customs even among the wealthy and educated classes. One of these is that the sons

# AFTER 20 YEARS

John Nicholas Babcock, of Sharbot Lake, Released.

A Prisoner to Pain Caused by Gravel and Other Kidney Trouble—Twenty Years of Suffering—Released at Last by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sharbot Lake, Oct. 16.—It was with feelings like those of some poor prisoner released from unjust captivity that Mr. J. N. Babcock, of this place, realized he was cured—free at last from the captivity of disease. For twenty years he had been in the depths of the dungeon of pain caused by Gravel and other forms of Kidney Disease. For twenty years he had been struggling to escape in vain. There was no door left untried, no lock not carefully examined.

Now at last he sees the light of day. The prison is behind him forever. He is done with pain. And the key lay to his hand for this last ten years and he never knew. The key was Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were given to mankind ten years ago. Since then they have been the master key in thousands of cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, Woman's Weakness and Blood Disorders. If Mr. Babcock had known he might have been liberated long ago.

"But better late than never," runs the proverb, and Mr. Babcock is grateful at escaping from the clutches of Kidney Disease at all. He says: "After twenty years of pain caused by Gravel and other Kidney Trouble, I am pleased to make it known that I have been completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. During these years I have spent hundreds of dollars but without any lasting relief."

"Yours respectfully,  
"JOHN NICHOLAS BABCOCK."

on marrying often bring their wives to the paternal home. The mother on the death of her husband is not banished to "the dower house," but retains the place of honor in the household, and receives every mark of attention and respect not only from her sons, but from their wives, who consider it no indignity to kiss her hand or that of their father-in-law when receiving their morning greeting or evening benediction.

Greek women have in all times played a conspicuous part in funeral observances, and from the days of Antiquity the fulfillment of the rites of sepulture has been observed by them as one of their most sacred duties. Homer describes how Andromache chanted a dirge to her dead husband and her son Astyanax, how the mother and sister-in-law took up the lament, the burden of which was repeated by a chorus of other women. Such scenes as this may still be witnessed at the present day in the humblest cottages. Their death hymns are essentially Pagan in sentiment; they contain no assurance that the dead are in a state of bliss, and no hope of a happy meeting in Paradise. A dying son can comfort his sorrowing mother only by directing her to a hill on which grow "herbs of forgetfulness." The fond brother would build for his sister a mausoleum in which she could sit at ease, look forth on the green earth and hear the birds singing. And the young wife complains that her husband has abandoned her and wedded instead "the Black Earth." But, as a rule, the lost ones are mourned as morose. Charon from home and friends and all the joys and pursuits of the upper world to his dreary realm of Hades.

The mourning worn by the Greeks is of a most austere character, especially among the middle and lower classes. Ornaments are rigidly set aside, and all articles of dress are of the plainest black materials, cotton or woolen, and made in the most simple fashion possible. In some districts on the death of a relative they send all their linen and handkerchiefs to the dyers, the result, as may be supposed, being funeral in the extreme. Women, too, frequently cut off their hair at the death of their husbands and bury it with them; men, on the other hand, allow their beards to grow as a sign of sorrow. Mourning is also worn for a considerable period. Girls after their fathers' death do not abandon their mourning until they marry, and widows and elderly women invariably retain it as their permanent attire. For in many country districts custom does not allow women to enter a second time into wedlock, and a widow who ventures thus to violate public opinion would be treated with scant respect by her neighbors for the rest of her days.

A huge boulder of rock on the brink of the Horseshoe Falls, Niagara, fell one day last week, and the consequence is that the contour of the Canadian falls is considerably changed. This particular piece of rock used to hang far over, and broke the water up in rough foam as it went over, but now it will flow much smoother at this spot. Like the American falls,

*"You can mould opinion, you can create political power," says John Bright. But you cannot find a Tea equal to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.*

# IT WOULDN'T BURN.

Coal Merchant.—I say, Premium, I want to insure my coal yard against fire. What's the cost of a policy for \$10,000?

Insurance Agent.—What coal is it? Same kind you sent me last?

Merchant.—Yes, it is.

Agent.—Oh, I wouldn't insure it if I were you. It won't burn.

# STRENGTH FOR BABY.

Babies should always be encouraged to stretch their limbs and crawl about in order to promote and strengthen circulation. Let the smaller infant be on its back sometimes and push something solid with its feet.

# Triby's Foot.

The step 'twixt the sublime and ridiculous is quickly made. Surely literature presents no more grotesque idealization than Triby's foot, and the numerous worshippers that have figuratively speaking bent knees and kissed the big toe of the foot, when reason once more comes to their rescue, will feel as if the production of the genus Aes were perennial. By the way, did you notice when reading Triby how highly it commended Putnam's Corn Extractor, which renders impossible the discordant excretion, corns. Triby's foot would not be worthy of homage if marred by corns; neither would yours. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor.

# WAYSIDE PHILOSOPHY.

The Kind Lady.—If you would not buy so much alcohol, you would have more to eat.

Dismal Dawson.—Yes'm; an' if I eat too much I'd be in misery; but if I drink too much I'd be all right till I woke up.

# CALLA LILY CREAM

ensures a youthful complexion. Send 25 cents for trial bottle, or post card for circular on skin and complexion. Address W. J. UNGER, 489 Queen St. W., Toronto.

# Pharaoh 10c.

Recently the Methodists of Macleod gave a dinner and concert in the rink. The affair was in every way a success. During the course of the entertainment, however, a number of the small boys became too much in evidence and the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, promptly threw one of the most incorrigible through the window. The boy was very indignant at this summary treatment and a complaint was laid against the reverend gentleman, who had to appear in the police court the magistrate dismissed the case.

# MONTEAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. \$1.50 & up.  
Hotel Carlskro, European Plan. Rooms from \$1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carlskro & Co., Props.  
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ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot, two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

# O'KEEFE'S MALT

The safest principle through life, instead of reforming others, is to set about perfecting yourself.—Haydon.

# FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

# There never was any heart truer

and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.—South.

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

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—George Eliot.

# TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

# The mind that is cheerful at present

will have no solicitude for the future, and will meet the bitter occurrences of life with a smile.—Horace.

# THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

# LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

speaks for itself. A trial is the most convincing argument in its favor.

Lead Packages. . . . 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

Jas. Hunter, B.A., son of the late Principal Hunter, of the Woodstock Collegiate Institute, will be private secretary to the Hon. Jas. Sutherland, Mr. James Kelly died at Orangeville recently, at the age of 73 years. She is survived by five sons and four daughters, 19 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

# LUBY'S

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

# Common sense is, of all kinds, the most uncommon.

It implies good judgment, sound discretion, and true and practical wisdom applied to common life.—Edwards.

# There is more Catarrh in this section of the country

than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by so doing failed to cure with local treatment, pronounced it a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollar guarantee for its cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

# STICK OUT THEIR TONGUES.

A sign of politeness in Thibet, on meeting a person, is to hold up the clasped hands and stick out the tongue.

# W P C 993

# CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

# F. C. CALVERT & CO.,

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# Music Teachers Wanted

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Galvanized Steel Windmills and Towers. Also Steel Flag Stays, Grain Grinders, Iron and Wood Pumps, Saw Supplies. Send for New Catalogue.

# OLD SHAPLEY & SMURK GO AHEAD

Carters OLD OURE 10c. Cures in a jiffy. "P. McCormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

# COMMON SENSE KILLS ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE.

Sold by all Druggists, or 381 Queen W. Toronto.

# The Dawson Commission Co., Limited,

Or West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto. Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

# Sausage Casings—New importations finest

English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable at right prices. PARK, BLACK WELLS & CO., Toronto.

# Stammerers

Especially those who are unable to be cured elsewhere, write to supply every MUSIC TEACHER in Canada.

# I.O.O.

Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & 1.00 a box. Write for particulars, The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 146 St. James St., Montreal.

# "SEWER BRAND" Mackintosh

never hardens, guaranteed Waterproof. Ask for it, take no other. Sewer Rubber Clothing Co., Montreal.

# ROKCO

Cereal Coffee Health Drink. Pure, Wholesome, Nourishing. 150 lb. or 2 1/2 lbs. for 25c. Rokco is equal to 40c coffee. For Sale by all Grocers, or send 10c for 1-lb. package to the ROKCO MFG. CO., 184 Queen E., Toronto. Agents wanted in every locality.

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In every village to procure lists of names, and work in time. Remuneration, \$2 for every 12 names Apply. THE ENTERPRISE CO., 87 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

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5000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAO Co. Iosco, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Leam Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$4 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on most reasonable terms. Apply to R. M. FIERBE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich. Or J. W. CURTIS, Whitmore, Mich.

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 Half column..... 25 15 10  
 Quarter column..... 15 10 6  
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 Legal notices, 8c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.  
 Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.  
 Contract advertising payable quarterly.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General White's forces at Ladysmith are still in good fighting condition, judging from the accounts of their successful engagement with the Boers on Friday last. When the telegraph lines south of Ladysmith were cut General White thought it best to make connection with Colenso which he did not know had been evacuated by the British. His plan was to attack the Boers moving on Colenso on the rear. By a brilliant effort he surprised the Free State Burghers outside of Colenso and literally cut them to pieces. This success on the part of the British will have a reassuring effect, and from further information received it will not be a surprise to hear that communication with Ladysmith has been re-established. The Boers are still shelling the invested town but little damage has been done. Capt. Kuapp and Lieut. Brabant were killed in Friday's action.

The British forces at Ladysmith had two successful engagements last Thursday and Friday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily, and that the infantry did great execution with their bayonets, carrying the principal Boer position. The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and 2,000 Boers were taken prisoners. The naval gunners put the big gun situated on Herworth's Hill out of action.

The Boer forces at Kimberly are being reinforced and last Thursday they succeeded in blowing up the British dynamite magazine, which made a terrific report. No person was injured. There was 35 tons of dynamite, valued at £3,500. According to the latest reports the Boer army totals 50,000.

The defence of the Anderson bank robbery case at Winnipeg is attacking the character of Davis, the amateur detective, who is the chief witness against the accused. Several Chicago residents said his character was questionable. Anderson himself was put in the box and he denied Davis' story in toto. He emphatically denied making the alleged confession to Davis. On June 22, when Davis said he followed him across Louise bridge, he was at the Winnipeg opera house with a lady. He was examined by Pinkerton men with all the other clerks in the bank. Davis was a liar. He had an opinion of his own as to the thief. He was in the Molson's bank on the night of the digging for the valise. He did not know the bank combinations at the time of the robbery. He had a bunch of eight keys, with one like that produced. In cross-examination Anderson seemed inclined to shoulder the burglary on another clerk. Anderson had left the bank seven months after the robbery, as a circular had come saying no salaries would be increased on account of the robbery. He was then getting \$16.16 per month. Anderson has been acquitted.

On the morning of the second day of the Walkerton exhibition a year ago, a young man, who made his home with a farmer on South Line, Pentinck asked his employer for a dollar. He then called on a lady friend and the two drove to Walkerton and the horse was placed in an open shed. The young man took his friend in to dinner and paid his quarter, and the girl meekly paid hers. When they reached the entrance to the grounds the young man put down another quarter, and the young woman, the bloom deepening on her cheeks, slipped hers into the gate-keeper's hand. After stabling the horse that evening the young gallant handed half of the dollar he had received back to the employer with the remark: "I don't feel safe in carrying around so much money." The above is strictly true. The young man is now married but his better half is not the girl he took to the show.—Hanover Post.

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Fall wheat per bu.....    | 64 to 64        |
| Oats.....                 | 24 to 24        |
| Peas.....                 | 55 to 55        |
| Barley.....               | 85 to 85        |
| Potatoes per bushel.....  | 50 to 60        |
| Smoked meat per lb, sides | 9 to 9          |
| " " shoulders             | 8 to 8          |
| " " hams                  | 16 to 10        |
| Eggs per doz.....         | 14 to 14        |
| Butter per lb.....        | 16 to 16        |
| Dried apples              | 5 cents per lb. |

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat.....               | 64 64 bus      |
| Peas.....                | 55 to 55       |
| Oats.....                | 24 to 24       |
| Flour, Manitoba.....     | \$2 20 per cwt |
| Family flour, No. 1..... | \$1 85 "       |
| Family flour, No. 2..... | \$1 25 "       |
| Low Grade.....           | 90 "           |
| Bran.....                | 70c "          |
| Shorts.....              | 80c "          |
| Screenings.....          | 70c "          |
| Oat Chop.....            | 95 to \$1.00   |
| Corn chop.....           | 80 to 85       |
| Pea Chop.....            | \$1.00 to 1.00 |
| Cracked Wheat.....       | \$1 80 "       |
| Graham Flour.....        | \$1 80 "       |
| Ferina.....              | \$2 00 "       |

How is Your Watch ?

Does it stop occasionally, or is it always going but not to be relied on for correct time? Watch Repairing is a prime feature with us. The work is well done and the Charges are moderate.

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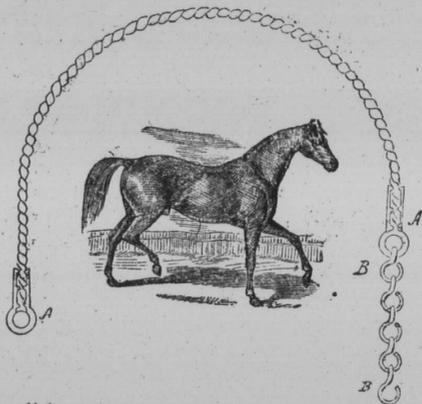
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DEEMERTON, P. O.

The annual provincial fat stock and dairy show will this year be held in London from December 11 to 15. Over \$3,500 will be offered in prizes. A number of meetings of interest to all cattle men will be held in that city during the days of the show. Prize list and entry forms may be had on application to F. W. Hodson, secretary, Parliament buildings, Toronto.

Toronto street markets: Wheat, 70 to 71c; barley 44 to 47c; peas 62 to 63c; oats 30 to 31c; dressed hogs, \$5 25 to \$5 50; eggs 18 to 20c; butter 18 to 23c; geese 5 1/2 to 6c; ducks 40 to 50c; apples \$2 to \$3 per barrel; potatoes, per bag, 35 to 45c; hides 8 to 6c; rendered tallow 5 to 5 1/2c; fleece wool 15 to 16c; beans \$1.40 per bushel; onions per bag, 60 to 75c; turkeys, 9 to 11c; chickens 25c to 40c; dried apples 5 1/2 to 6c; evaporated apples 8 1/2 to 9c.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO**

There were two special features at the Western cattle market to-day—a drop of 25c per cwt in lambs and of 12c per cwt in hogs. Cattle continued about the same in price but slower of sale. The run was larger than on any day last week. There were in all 57 loads, representing 1,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and 1200 hogs.

Export cattle—This branch was very inactive again to-day. A few loads were offered but buyers displayed no desire to purchase. The quality of the stock was medium to fair. A few loads sold at about \$4 to \$4 50.

Butchers' cattle—A great many common cattle dragged the market to-day. Good cattle were very scarce and sold at a fair price, \$4 to \$4 10 for really choice stock. Most of the stock offered to-day sold for much less.

Feeders—There was a fair trade done in this branch and considerable stock was offered and disposed of. Heavy feeders sold at \$3 50 to \$3 75 and light \$3 to \$3 25.

Stockers—Were not so active as would be desired. Most of the stock in sold at at prices ranging from \$2 25 to \$3 25.

Bulls—There was a lot of rough-looking bulls on the market. Heavy exporters were not so plentiful. Feeding bulls sold at \$2 60 to \$3 and light stock bulls at \$2 to \$2 50 per cwt. Light bulls for Buffalo were slow of sale at \$1 75 to \$2.

Sheep and lambs—Market was 25c per cwt weaker in lambs to-day. Sheep ruled about the same.

Good veal calves are wanted.

Hogs—Another drop of 12c per cwt all round. Best weights sold at \$4 12c per cwt, but the feeling is that the market will soon drop another 1c.

Twenty-three heifers, 925 lbs, from Forest, sold at \$38 each.

H. Maybee bought from B. Stone some 1,000-lb feeding steers at \$3 50 per cwt.

Crawford & Co. sold some 1,200-lb short-keep steers at \$3 50.

J. D. Madill of Shelburne sold some 800-lb feeders at \$3 12c per cwt. 700-lb butchers' heifers at \$3 35 per cwt and a few picked lambs at \$3 85 per cwt.

P. B. McIlhargy of Lindsay sold some 1050-lb butchers' cows at \$3 per cwt, 850-lb butchers' heifers at \$3 40 per cwt, medium cows at \$2 75 and 1000-lb feeders at \$3 50.

W H Dean paid \$3 50 and \$3 75 per cwt for small lots of feeders.

J. McDonald of Tara sold some choice heavy feeders at \$3 80 per cwt and some medium butchers' cattle at \$3 10 per cwt.

B G Leary sold a load of extra choice stable-fed export cattle at \$4 90 per cwt, but that was much above the market price.

**When the Maples turn to Gold.**

This is the title of the design of what is doubtless the handsomest and most artistic cover page ever issued in Canada. Bundles of maple leaves of summer and autumn hues, amongst which are mixed embossed gold coins, surround a picture representing the Spirit of the Rain and title, "Toronto Saturday Night's Christmas, 1899." More beautiful symbols of Canada's prosperity could not be expressed. The book itself contains sixty-four pages, profusely illustrated by leading artists, artistically printed and containing stories by the most popular Canadian writers. Besides sketches and short descriptive paragraphs. Among the authors who contribute stories to this Number are Grant Allen, Pauline Johnson, Bessie Cameron, Mrs. E. Yeigh, Capt. Jack Crawford, E. E. Sheppard, Joe T. Clark, Phillips Thompson and many others. The main pictorial supplement is a copy of its original colors, of that classic of animal paintings by Rosa Bonheur, entitled the Horse Fair. The purchase of this picture for \$55,500 by Cornelius Vanderbilt, its presentation to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art and the recent death of Rosa Bonheur and Mr. Vanderbilt, all lend interest to everyone who has seen or heard of the great picture. Even the brush marks made by the great artist are faithfully reproduced by embossing and nowhere in an art store could the picture be bought for five times the price of this superb Christmas Number and its four other supplementary plates. Some of the stories are very funny and all of them are good, and the illustrations are by Howard, Sam Hunter, Carl Ahrens, W. Goede, Innes, Kilvert, Gordon and Challener. Everyone should feel sufficient interest in the great enterprise shown by the publishers to order this collection of good things at the nearest news agent or from one of the boy canvassers. The publishers are the Sheppard Publishing Co., Limited, Saturday Night Building, Toronto and the price is 50 cents per copy.

Col. Otter, who will command the Canadian volunteers in the Transvaal, was born near Clinton, Huron Co.

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**BORN**

HERRGOTT—In Mildmay, on Friday, Nov. 3, the wife of Henry Herrgott of a daughter.

The new year is fast approaching and we find again on our table a copy of the well known CANADA KALENDER, published at the Berliner Journal office, Berlin, Ont. The edition for 1900 is the 33rd since the establishment of the "Kalendar"; an evidence of the "Growing Time" the almanac for the coming year contains 62 pages, all of them replete with interesting and entertaining reading matter, as well as a goodly stock of advertisements, showing that Canadian business men find German advertising profitable and consider German trade worth having. The 1900 Kalendar will no doubt find as extensive a sale as its predecessor, of which nearly 6000 copies were sold among German-Canadian. Ten cents will secure a copy of the Kalendar.

**IT'S TOO RISKY**

To undergo an operation for itching. Piles when Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a surer, cheaper, easier way to cure.

Cruel, barbarous methods belong to the dark ages of the past. There was a time when a surgical operation was considered the only possible cure for piles. Not so now. Occasionally there is still found a physician who adheres to this dangerous and expensive method, but to every one who still believes in using the knife, ninety and nine recommend the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in The American Journal of Health, said: "We know that 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' meets all the requisitions of the highest standard of worth, that it will be held in high esteem wherever it is used, and consequently we endorse it to every reader." By force of merit alone Dr. Chase's Ointment has won its way into this wide, wide world, until it has made the name of Dr. Chase familiar in almost every home, and won for the venerable discoverer the title of "America's Greatest Physician."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never been known to fail as a cure for piles. It matters not whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding, Dr. Chase's Ointment is an absolute and perfect cure. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is the discovery of the author of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, whose portrait and name is on every box of the genuine. Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food Restores Weak, Sickly Women to Robust Health.

Any irregularities in the monthly uterine action is sufficient cause for women to be alarmed about their health. Whether painful, suppressed or profuse menstruation, the cause can be traced to some derangement of the nerves.

A few boxes of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will completely build up the exhausted nerves and restore the regular monthly action which removes from the body the clogged matter that would otherwise cause pain and serious disease.

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has restored scores of hundreds of weak, sickly women to robust health. 50c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Tweeds and Mantlings. Millinery Men's Soft and Stiff Hats.

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**A. MOYER,**  
Proprietor.

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Manager.

# STORY OF THE WEDDING RING.

By BERTHA M. CLAY,

Author of "A Queen Among Women," "How Will it End," "The Burden of a Secret," Etc.

## CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"You have the privilege of speaking plainly," he said; "do not abuse it. Do not institute comparisons; there can be none between such a man and myself. It is absurd to suppose that he would have sensitive or refined feelings. I have no doubt that a goodly sum of money will make ample amends to him for the loss of his wife. What did you say, Mr. Ford?"

"I said may Heaven pardon you, my lord."

"Thank you," was the sarcastic return. "The honor of my name is dearer to me than anything on earth besides—how dear, even you could not tell. I should sully it if I offered that man a home here."

"You sully it far more by seeking to part those whom God has joined. My lord," continued the lawyer, with passionate eloquence, "I no longer wonder at the French revolution—I shall wonder no more at the revolt of the poor against the rich—if these be the ways in which the great men of the world treat the humbler ones. If you had two doves—two tender birds—you would hesitate before you parted them; but this man, with a man's heart, keen to suffer, with a man's heart, full of deep affections, you will torture, and not even own that the torture is pain."

Lord Carlswood smiled, and no great anger darkened his face.

"I like you none the less, Ford, for your frank speaking; there are few who dare say so much to me. My opinion is still unchanged. I shall receive my grandchild Ismay and her son only on those conditions. I will leave you to consider the matter. If you decline the further management of my affairs, so be it—if not, I will authorize you to make all arrangements."

Left by himself, the lawyer thought the matter over.

"If I refuse, some one else will do it," he said "some one who has no influence over him, and who can never do anything for their good; I have some little influence, and I will use it for their benefit. Let him have Ismay and her son; his heart will soften in time, and then I shall be able to persuade him to receive the husband, too."

When, afterward, Lord Carlswood came for his answer, Mr. Ford said: "I will undertake the affair, my lord; but let me tell you first that I do so under protest. In my opinion the whole thing is cruel and wicked." That same day he returned to Ashburnham. He tried to comfort himself by saying that it would all come right in time; but his heart was heavy within him, he did not like his commission.

"I must see Mrs. Waldron alone," he thought. "It will not be fair to her if I tell her before her husband. She must have time to think it over alone."

Once more at Ashburnham he watched Paul Waldron leave his home, and then he went to the cottage and asked for his wife. She was looking more beautiful than ever, he thought. She had been out in the garden tying up the roses; the perfume of the crimson blossoms seemed to linger about her, her face was exquisite in its dainty bloom. She smiled graciously when she saw her visitor.

"You have returned to make the sketch," she said; but there was no answering smile on his face.

"I have returned," he replied, "because I want to speak to you, Mrs. Waldron. I have something most important to say to you. Can you spare me a little time, now, at once?"

Her beautiful face grew pale with apprehension.

"It is nothing that need frighten you," he said. "Some people would perhaps call it good news, I shall leave you to think of it as you will. I should like to see you alone," he continued, and Ismay led the way to the pretty seat under the elm tree.

"This is my drawing-room," she said, with a bright smile; "but I do not know that I have received a visitor here before."

She had gathered some roses as they walked down the path, and while he talked to her she stilled the fragrant leaves from the stems. Long years afterwards the perfume of a rose vividly recalled the scene to her—so vividly that she could not endure the flowers. Nor did he ever forget it—the garden with its fragrant blossoms, the tall elm-tree, the cool, spreading shade, the bright, lovely face framed in the bright brown hair, the white hands playing with the crimson buds—a picture so beautiful that Mr. Ford looked on in admiration too great for words.

He was silent for some little time, his heart troubled within him at what he had to say. He looked at Mrs. Waldron, and while he owned to himself that he had never seen any woman one half so fair, he thought how much better and happier she would be living here in the midst of beauty and peace than tossed about on the waves of the great world.

Ismay wondered what he was thinking of, why he looked so grave, what anxious thoughts brought so stern an expression to his face, and why he was glancing at her with so strange a mingling of wonder, fear, regret, and admiration. Her face grew crimson, under his lingering gaze.

"I have no need to fear him," she thought to herself, with some little impatience. "He must have something important to say, or he never would have asked me to come out here."

"What have you to tell me?" she asked at length, with a coquettish smile.

"And then the grave look returned to his face, and he sighed deeply. "I do not like my mission," he said. "You must always remember that I undertook it solely against my will, but that my motive for acting as I do is that I may be of use to you in time to come."

His grave voice, his earnest manner, surprised her. She raised her lovely face to him, and on it was the simple wonder of a startled child.

"Only Heaven knows," continued the grave voice, "whether what I have to say to you is for your good, whether evil will come of it. Listen, Mrs. Waldron, and decide as you will."

Slowly, gravely, deliberately, weighing each word, Mr. Ford told her the whole story, omitting no single grain of evidence, dwelling on her mother's folly as lightly as possible, yet making it quite apparent. As she listened, the dainty wildrose bloom faded from her face, her eyes dilated with wonder that was almost fear. Her whole figure trembled as a leaf sways in the wind. He finished, and his last words sounded to her as though they came from the clouds. A red mist swam before her eyes, and then she recovered herself with a great, gasping sigh.

"You must be brave," he said "you have worse to hear."

"And I," she said, "am really that great lord's grandchild?"

"There is not a legal doubt of it," he replied. "Listen yet, Mrs. Waldron. You are undoubtedly the daughter of Katrine Ismay Carlswood, who ran away from home with Thornton Cameron. You are the grandchild of Lord Carlswood, the Master of Bralyn, and its rich dependencies. The child playing there may one day be Lionel, Lord Carlswood; you yourself may be a wealthy heiress. But there is one condition attaching to all this—a condition I am ashamed to lay before you, and one that I cannot advise you to accept. The option rests entirely with yourself."

"A condition!" she repeated, her face recovering its color, her eyes flashing with light. "You do not know how I have always longed to be rich. I cannot believe that my longing is gratified; there will be no condition too difficult for me to accept."

"I am not so sure of that," said the man of law. "Lord Carlswood is a very proud man—I should say no man living is prouder; he has the greatest reverence for what he calls the honor of his house; he would, I believe, rather die any death than tarnish it. Think how he values it when he treated his only daughter as one dead because she married beneath him. I will be brief, for the subject pains me. Lord Carlswood will receive you as his grandchild—will give you a large fortune—will make your little son his heir—all upon condition that you leave your husband, whom he considers low-born, and promise never to see him again."

It was wonderful to see the light that flashed into her face, the indignation gleam of her eyes, the scorn of the proud lips.

"Leave my husband—promise never to see him again! I would not do it to be a queen! Paul loves me—I will not break his heart."

"You have answered just as I thought you would. I shall not attempt to influence you. I am bound to tell you that, if you refuse, Lord Carlswood will find another heir, and you will hear no more of the matter. Perhaps you had better take time before you decide."

"Leave my husband!" she repeated, with a burst of passionate tears. "He must be wicked to think I would do so. I could not. Paul loves me so."

He sat in silence, while the burst of passionate tears lasted. Presently she turned angrily to him.

"You should not have presented such an offer to me," she cried. "How dare you tempt me so?"

"Madam," he replied, gravely, "I have but followed my instructions—neither more nor less."

"Tell him, this proud lord, from me," cried Mrs. Waldron, "that I will never leave my husband—that I would not break his true, tender, loving heart for all the wealth in the world. Tell him that from me. You have made me ill. My brain seems turning. Go—leave me. Let me forget how you have tempted me, if I can."

Mr. Ford arose. She turned away with a low, passionate cry, and then looked at him again, and spoke with a ring of passionate grief in her voice.

"I was trying to be happy," she said, "learning to be content; and now you have come to spoil it all."

She looked so lovely in her pride, her anger, and her tears, that the lawyer wished his employer could have seen her.

"Bar witness," he said, "that I have not tempted you. I have simply done as I was told to do. I will bid you farewell."

She looked as though inclined to detain him.

He hesitated.

"Will you take time to think over it?" he asked. "Shall I go away, and return in one month from now?"

"Yes," she replied, almost inaudibly.

"And will you take my advice?" he concluded. "Do not say one word of this to your husband until I have seen you again."

## CHAPTER X.

There came an evening when Paul Waldron sat in the beautiful garden, a prey to most anxious thoughts. The sun was setting, the birds were singing in the green depths of the shady trees. He had returned home early that evening, and had found his wife, with a sad, pale face, standing listlessly at the cottage window. No tea was prepared for him, and the smile that usually greeted him was absent from her beautiful lips. He loved her too dearly to offer any remonstrance—he went up to her and kissed her.

"You are not looking well to-day," Ismay, he said, gently. "He was almost startled when she flung her arms round his neck with a

low, passionate cry, and hid her face on his breast.

"You are not well, Ismay," he repeated. "Never mind tea for me. Come out and I will try to cheer you. The room is warm—come into the fresh air, and, oh, my darling, give me one bright look, or all the world will be dark to me!"

As they walked along he said to her: "I cannot understand you, Ismay. You are so changed, you are so variable, my darling, so unlike your sweet, bright self. One moment you are here, and with your arms clasped round my neck—loving, tender, all that my heart desires; the next moment you are cool and haughty, and I your slave. At times you seem to love me, and then again you seem to hate me. One day I think you are perfectly happy—your smile and sing and your face is more beautiful than ever in its sweet content; the next you are silent, sad, engrossed with melancholy thoughts. I cannot understand you. Are you withholding any secret from me, Ismay?"

She clasped her arms round his neck and drew his face down to hers. She said that he was the truest, the dearest, the best of husbands and that she loved him, and ended with passionate tears.

He sighed deeply as he soothed her. What had come to this lovely young wife of his? He little dreamed of the terrible struggle going on in the heart he believed to be all his own.

It seemed to her that her very soul was rent in twain; she longed with an intensity of longing for wealth, the rank, the position, the grandeur that had been described to her.

She was not surprised at what she had heard; there had always been in her mind a kind of intuitive knowledge that her mother was a lady, and that she herself was not in her right place. It seemed so cruel that she should be deprived of all the glorious advantages she had longed for, because she loved her husband and would not leave him.

How happy she would have been, installed at Bralyn, mistress of that grand mansion! How the great people of the great world would have admired her! What jewels, what dresses she would have had! No wonder that when she thought of all she had lost she grew sad, silent and unhappy; the little cottage became unbearable; then, the needful economies most hateful, the husband for whom she had sacrificed so much, a source of aversion.

Then a sudden fit of remorse would seize her; she would prove her love for him by the most loving words, the most tender caresses; she would laugh and sing all to show him that she was happy; she would utter a thousand extravagances, about their little home and her affection for it. And then would follow the reaction, and she would be intensely wretched again. So matters went on for three long weeks, until her health began to fail.

A noble woman, having once made the sacrifice, would have abided by it. She wavered even while she believed herself to be most firm. She looked ill, her face was always either flushed or white, her hands trembled; she was nervous, hysterical, unlike herself. In vain her husband tried everything to please her; he was, if possible, more unhappy than herself.

It had been such a glimpse of Paradise to her; now the gates were shut, and she was debarred from entering. She had not said one word to Paul; he was still in utter ignorance. So the fourth week dawned, and she knew that before it had ended she must be either rich without her husband, or poor with him.

In the meantime Mr. Ford had told the old lord; he had painted the girl's beauty in vivid colors; he had described her anger, her indignation, her resolve never to leave her husband, never to break his heart; he had delivered the message word for word. Lord Carlswood smiled grimly.

"I like that," he said; "it is the true Carlswood spirit. But she will give in. She seemed to waver at the last, you say? She will give in. I have thought of a plan," he added. "You shall wait a month, so as to give her time to think over all she has lost, and then you shall go again, and this time you shall invite her to Bralyn, and escort her here. You shall bring the boy, too, for a month's visit—not her husband, mind. He cannot refuse my grandchild permission to visit me, and if she comes, I will undertake to say that she will never go back. Let her once taste such a life as she will lead here and she is mine."

Sorely against his will, Mr. Ford consented. He went once more to Ashburnton and found his way to the pretty cottage in the wood. Ismay's face flushed deepest crimson when she saw him. She held out her hand with a gesture almost sublime in its despair.

"You must not come to tempt me again!" she cried. "I am not strong. Pray leave me."

"I am here only to invite you and your son to Bralyn," he returned.

"Lord Carlswood will let the question of adoption rest for a time; but he wants to see you and your little Lionel."

"Not my husband?" she asked, with whitening lips.

"No, he will not receive Mr. Waldron. You can please yourself of course as to accepting the invitation or not."

"I should like to go," she said, eagerly. "I have longed to see a little of the beautiful, great world. Tell me—tell me all about Bralyn."

He described the place to her; he hid from her no details of her grandfather's wealth, position and grandeur.

"I must go," she cried again. "Paul will not object to my going there when he knows."

"You have not told your husband?" questioned Mr. Ford.

"Not one word," she replied. "Do you think he will be unwilling for me to go?"

"Better judge. You will have to ask

"I cannot tell. You must be the permission."

She sat for some minutes in thoughtful silence, and then with a grave, pale face, looked at the lawyer.

"I should like to go to Bralyn," she said. "I should like to see just once what the grand world is like. Of course I shall come back again. Considering the great sacrifice I have to make, I think I may allow myself this pleasure, but I am afraid, if Paul knew what my grandfather has proposed, he would never let me go. I have been thinking that you might tell him the story of Lord Carlswood's invitation without saying anything about his conditions for adopting my boy and myself."

## To be Continued.

## A ROMANTIC CAREER.

The names of Josephine and Marie Louise are connected with Napoleon and his fortunes, but who stops to remember that of Desiree Clary, to whom he was first betrothed? She was the daughter of a rich silk merchant of Marseilles, and the Bonapartes, who living there in the years just preceding their aggrandizement, became acquainted with her family. Joseph Bonaparte fell in love with her, and obtained her promise to marry him when she would be twenty-one; but Napoleon, appearing on the scene, acted with his customary emphasis, and declared that Desiree must belong to him. The family were used to falling in with his decisions, and they promptly agreed, Julie, the other daughter, who had long had a liking for Joseph, agreeing to marry him in her sister's place.

Desiree was a light-hearted, pretty young creature, with a gay manner and a merry wit. Napoleon, according to the testimony of the Clary family, was not overattractive. One who knew him at that time thus describes him:

"He wears threadbare garments and bad, cleaned, broken-down boots. In character, he is brusque, prone to fits of abstraction. He is born for mediocrity."

But Desiree was satisfied with him. She found him all that heart could wish. To be sure, he was poor, but that was a disability which could be amended.

In May, 1795, Napoleon left Marseilles for Paris, whence he wrote peremptorily to Madame Clary, urging her to follow, buy a house, and live there with Desiree. The country-bred mother and daughter were aghast. Paris seemed to them the very centre of bloodshed and tyranny. They did not accede to the proposition, and a second letter from Napoleon was left unanswered.

He was now at the lowest ebb of his fortune, and it would hardly help seem to him that his betrothed had abandoned him. As for her, she had heard that he had, in his poverty, accepted money obligations from Madame Tallien, and that he was courting, at her house, a rich and noble lady, named Madame de Beauharnais. All appeared to be over between them.

Soon Napoleon himself declared that the relations between them must be ended; his feelings had altered. Desiree wept, and owned that she loved him still; but on the advice of her family, she released him from his promise. In 1796 he married Josephine de Beauharnais, and then began the brilliant march of his rising fortune.

Desiree also drifted to Paris, where she became immensely popular, and in 1793 she married General Barnadotte, then minister of war.

The upward steps of her husband are well known. He accepted the rank of Prince Royal of Sweden, and in 1818 he became king. Desiree had preferred living in Paris, and when she heard the news of her husband's accession to the throne, she was at the piano practising a piece by Gretry. She rose, and sadly closed the instrument.

"However much I practise now," said she, "I shall always be told that I play like a quack."

She died in Sweden, an old lady of eighty-three. Her life had been one of varying fortunes. Monsieur Housaye says of her:

"She is intended for earthly honors. She is betrothed to Joseph, then to Napoleon, then to Dufhot. She refuses Junot, and would be glad to accept Marmont. At last she married Barnadotte. With Joseph she would have been an empress, with Napoleon, Empress of the French; with Dufhot, probably marechale and duchess; with Junot, Duchesse d'Abrantes; with Marmont, Marechale and Duchesse of Ragusa. Barnadotte, the former sergeant of marines, placed the crown of Sweden on the head of this little bourgeoisie of Marseilles."

## NO WOMEN AT FUNERALS.

One of the curious social laws of Peru forbids women to attend funerals, and they do not appear at weddings unless they are very intimate friends. When a funeral procession passes through the streets the coffin is carried upon the shoulders of the pallbearers, who are followed by an empty hearse drawn by two, four or six horses according to the means of the mourners and their desire for display. All the male members of the family and friends of the deceased follow on foot, with a line of empty carriages behind them. As long as they are in the presence of the dead it is considered a respect and necessary evidence of respect to walk. After the body has been committed to the grave those who attend the funeral are brought home in the carriage.

## Words From the Heart

### A NOVA SCOTIAN FARMER TELLS HOW HE REGAINED HEALTH.

Who Suffered for Years From Kidney Trouble, Stomach and Rheumatism—Although Advanced in Life He Has Found a Cure.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S., Solomon Meldrum, Esq., of Upper Branch, Lunenburg Co., N.S., a gentleman of Scotch descent, and well known throughout the county. He is an agriculturist of repute and is prominent in the local affairs of the Baptist denomination. Referring to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he says:—"I consider a most wonderful and beneficent revelation in the realm of medicine. Previous to using these pills some two years ago, I had suffered for years from kidney trouble and rheumatism. Many a time had I been so bad that I could do nothing but endure the pain and pray for physical deliverance. My advanced age, being nearly 70 years old, made a cure look almost impossible, humanly considered, in a case of such long and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am here to-day in excellent health with scarcely an ill feeling to remind me of past sufferings. Something over two years ago I read of the wonderful cures attending the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought if these testimonials are true it is possible the pills may benefit even me. I bought six boxes first, used them strictly as directed and with the Lord's blessing they did me much good. But my ailments were chronic, deep seated, and I am an old man. The cure was not complete, and I got twelve boxes more with all faith in the result. I only had to use six boxes of the second lot when I found myself quite free from kidney troubles, rheumatism, and all other bodily ailments, except the disability incidental to persons of my advanced age, and even these were in a measure relieved. I may add that for a long time before I used the pills and when I began their use, I was the victim of the most distressing attacks of sick headache, the sensation of being sick in extreme violence, these attacks came on once or twice a week. After taking the pills, the attacks became less frequent and less troublesome and finally ceased almost entirely. My son who lived at a distance took the remaining six boxes and stated to me that they did him much good. This I do know, that he looked much fresher and appeared in better spirits after their use. Believing as I do that an over-ruling power suggests to mortal minds all the wise and beneficial thoughts and inventions which operate to improve our race, and allay and cure our suffering I say again that I thank the Lord and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my prolonged life and present good health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves. Avoid imitations from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### BOLLING IN LIQUID AIR.

Liquid air is so cold that mercury immersed in it turns solid and can be employed to hammer a nail. Yet, when a glass tube containing liquid hydrogen is immersed in liquid air, the hydrogen gently boils, and gradually turns into vapor, like water simmering over a slow fire. The temperature of liquid air is 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero; but that is "hot" compared with the temperature of liquid hydrogen, which is about 490 degrees below zero. Professor Dewar finds it impossible to prevent an open vessel containing liquid hydrogen from having a whitish deposit of solid air at the bottom, because the moment the air comes in contact with the liquefied hydrogen it is frozen hard and sinks through the hydrogen.

### A FRANK DUELLIST.

A Frenchman who was not regarded as one of the sort of men who would seek the field of honor availed, in the presence of a group who were talking about duelling, that he had once participated in a duel.

Tell us about it, they called out. Well, you see, he said, they gave us our pistols. Mine appeared to be all right. I looked at the cap, the trigger—everything was in order. But it didn't go off!

Why didn't it? Because I went off!

### HE KNEW HUMAN NATURE.

Stranger—Here is a little poem which I submitted to a number of my nearest and dearest friends, and they all said it was worth printing. Editor, who has friends I'm afraid, I'm delighted to get it, sir. A thing which a man's bosom friends fail to criticize must be about perfect.

### A LITTLE TOO ENGLISH.

Chum—What! You are not engaged to Miss Hightone! Well, I declared I thought surely that would be a match. Young Tom—who I backed out. She was too much of a slave of fashion—too English, you know.

You amaze me.

Fact. She wanted me to go by myself and ask her father's consent.

# THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

## Kruger Demands Arbitration and Withdrawal of British Troops.

He Wants an Immediate Answer—The Transvaal Will Regard a Refusal as a Formal Declaration of War—Londoners Cheer the Australians.

A despatch from London, says:—The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by Mr. F. W. Reitz, Secretary of State, concludes with the following four demands:

"First, that all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and Her Majesty's Government;

"Second, that all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn;

"Third, that all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possession of the British Government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments; and this Government will, in compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders;

"Fourth, that Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

To these demands is appended the definition of the time limit for a reply:

### TIME UP TO-MORROW.

This Government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly request Her Majesty's Government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock p.m.

"It desires, further, to add that, in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's Government as a

**FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR** and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that, in the event, of any further movement of troops occurring within the above-mentioned time in a nearer direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

"F. W. REITZ,  
"State Secretary."

### LONDONERS CHEER THE AUSTRALIANS.

A despatch from London says:—There is no mistaking the significance of the great manifestation combined with warm spirit of Imperial solidarity, that occurred in the streets of London on Tuesday morning when the New South Wales Lancers traversed the city to embark for South Africa. Tens of thousands assembled to do homage to the little handful of soldiers representing the Empire's loyalty.

At the arrival of the squadron at Waterloo station the entraining at Fenchurch street station tumultuous scenes of wild enthusiasm marked the route traversed. The bands were allowed to play nothing but "Soldiers of the Queen," "Rule Britannia," "God Save the Queen," in which the dense crowds joined. It is doubtful if such a frenzied welcome was ever before witnessed in London. There was an incessant roar of cheers and song until the Mansion house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, was reached.

The Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore, in the full robes of office, restrained the singing and vociferous cheering while he addressed the colonial troops, wishing them Godspeed and expressing the interest of the country in their heroic determination to assist in asserting Imperial authority in South Africa. Sir John Moore said:—"I hope there will not be war, but the necessities of the moment require a demonstration of authority." An inspiring scene closed with the singing of the National Anthem, the Lord Mayor leading.

A splendid demonstration took place at Fenchurch street station. The windows in the neighborhood were crowded with sightseers, who showered miniature Union Jacks and squares of bunting bearing portraits of the Queen upon the passing troops.

### DUTCH GIVEN ARMS IN CAPE COLONY.

A despatch from London, Wednesday says:—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says that at a meeting of the Dutch at Sterkstroom, it was resolved to ask the Government of the Cape Colony to supply them with arms, and in the event of a refusal, to apply to the Orange Free State.

The correspondent adds that a mysterious distribution of Mauser rifles is proceeding at Steynsburg and other

Dutch districts in the Cape Colony.

Outside the momentous news of the ultimatum, nothing of moment has been received in London from the scene of likely hostilities except the announcement that the Boers have constructed forts commanding Laing's Nek, and that guns have been mounted on Mount Pogwane and Mount Prespeet.

Friday's Cabinet Council will have to deal with the military situation, and Parliament will have little else to do than to sanction the necessary credits.

The Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, Senhor Several, called at the Foreign Office Tuesday afternoon and had an interview with Lord Salisbury, and his visit is naturally connected in the public mind with the alleged purchase by Great Britain of Delagoa Bay. A despatch tending to confirm the report of this public report comes from Lorenzo Marques. It states that the British third-class cruiser Philomel is anchored 15 miles off the port, and is supposed to be waiting the arrival of transports and warships to pilot them into the harbor. It is quite certain, however, that the transports would not go to Lorenzo Marques unless the British were about to fly their flag over the port.

### 8,000 BOERS NEAR MAJUBA.

A special war correspondent of the London Times, dating his despatch Sandfontein, Oct. 9, records therein the details of a four-days' visit that Commandant-General Joubert allowed him to make among the Boer forces in that neighborhood. He says:—

"The strength of the Boers at this point on the frontier is about 8,000 men, scattered in various camps over a wide area. The general's headquarters and the artillery camp are half a mile from Sandfontein Station, and about 10 miles from the border. In addition to the Boer commandoes a Hollanders corps and an Irish corps are here; each is about 250 strong. There are two German corps, one of the latter, under Col. Schiel, being at the Klip river, near the Orange Free State border. The frontier is carefully patrolled, but by special orders no large bodies of armed burghers are allowed to show themselves near the frontier, and none is allowed to cross.

"The arrangements of the camps and commissariat are rough and ready. There is little drill or discipline as understood in European armies, but the general result is quite satisfactory, each man or small mess looking after his or its own affairs. When the burghers first arrived there was confusion owing to the delay in the arrival of the commissariat, but now there is an abundance of food and equipment. The only defect is the want of good water.

"The whole of the Pretoria commands shifted their position to-day, and got nearer drinkable water and better grass.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Right Hon. Wm. St. John-Brodrick, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in a speech at Guildford on Tuesday night that the Government has made the only possible reply to the Transvaal, namely, that "We are not prepared to discuss such terms."

### 50,000 REFUGEES IN WANT.

In response to a long despatch from Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, setting forth the sufferings of the refugees from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Sir John Voce Moore, Lord Mayor of London, has opened a fund at the Mansion house for their relief. He appeals for subscriptions through the press. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 refugees are already at various places in Cape Colony and Natal, and hundreds are still arriving daily.

### INVASION OF NATAL.

A despatch from Bennett Burchell to the London Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, Natal, says that a column of Boers, numbering 3,000 men, is now at the Tugela river, inside the Natal border. Others are at Middledale farm, below Tintwa mountain.

Judging from the Telegraph's despatch, the Boer move apparently aims at cutting off the British northern garrisons. They will probably be joined southward of Ladysmith by a column which is believed to be advancing from the Buffalo river.

A despatch from Durban dated Thursday, 8 o'clock a.m., announces that the Boers seized Albertina station and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them by the stationmaster, who reached Ladysmith on a trolley. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing and the troops are ready to act at a moment's notice.

### 2,000 BOERS ON RAILWAY LINE.

A despatch from Vryburg says:—A body of Boers have cut the border fence, advanced to the railway, and cut the telegraph wires. Two thousand Boers are now occupying the railway line.

A panic has broken out here, and a hurried exodus has begun owing to British refugees from the Transvaal declaring that a large force of Boers was advancing on the town. The

rumour that Newcastle has been occupied by the Boers is without confirmation.

### BRITISH FORCE ON NATAL BORDER.

The situation in Natal need cause no undue alarm. The force in the vicinity of Glencoe is sufficient to stop any serious invasion. It consists of five battalions of infantry, viz., the 1st Leicesters, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1st Liverpool, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 1st Manchester Regiment, the two last named being on their road to this point.

To these must be added the 5th Lancers and 18th Hussars, together with two field batteries and the 10th Mountain Battery.

Over and above these there is a force of about 500 volunteers. It will thus be seen that some 6,500 men, with sixteen guns, are available to deal with any Boer incursions. It may be difficult to stop them destroying the line between Glencoe and the frontier, as it would not be prudent to push the Norval's Point, on the Cape Colony side of the Orange river.

Every precaution has been taken at Mafeking against attack, and all the streets are barricaded with waggons. The Boers intend to shell the town before delivering their attack. They are said to possess 12 guns. Every man in Mafeking is carrying a rifle, and they will be able to repel the attack, but they lack the force necessary to follow the Boer retreat. The town is fairly quiet. Three Boer spies have been arrested in the town.

Railway communication to the southward is practically at the mercy of the Boers, over 200 miles of the line being within easy striking distance of enterprising commandoes. Sad scenes occurred at the railway station upon the departure of women and children by train. It is thought even should the main line be blown up at any point the damage can be repaired within a few hours.

Some traders at Zerst with whom storekeepers here had contracted for large shipments of ammunition have refused to execute the orders, it having been reported to them the supplies were intended for Boers.

### BRITISH ARTILLERY READY.

A despatch from Kimberley states that the artillery stationed there has been out practising at a dummy force at a range of from 2,500 to 2,900 yards. The practice, which was witnessed by many spectators, among them a large number of ladies, showed excellent results. Trees have been felled and cleared away in order to give the artillerymen a good field for their fire. According to the same despatch, defences have been erected in all directions, and the garrison declare that they are "quite ready to meet the foe when he puts his head above the kopje."

### VICTORIA'S WAR CREDIT.

The London Daily Mail's Sydney despatch says:—"The Victorian Parliament on Thursday, on motion of Sir George Turner, Premier, voted a credit of £30,000 for the purpose of sending the Victorian contingent to the Transvaal. The leader of the Opposition seconded the motion, and the proposal was carried by a vote of 67 to 13. The members then sang the National Anthem, and gave cheers for the British Empire."

### BOERS ATTACKING MAFEKING.

A Cape Town despatch reports that the Boers are now attacking Mafeking, but says that they have been repulsed several times. It is admitted that if the Boers make a strong attack on Vryburg, south of Mafeking, it cannot be withstood.

An Edinburgh paper, the Scotsman, of Friday morning asserts that a battle has been engaged between General Sir George Stewart White, commanding the forces in Natal, and the Boers who entered Natal by the way of the Vaal river's pass. General White, the Scotsman says, is very sanguine of the success of the British movement. The foregoing report is considered to be correct, as late Thursday night, the War Office had news of a British advance from Ladysmith, and was hourly expecting further intelligence.

### WRECKED AN ARMOURD TRAIN.

The Boers wrecked an armoured British train north of Vryburg and then shelled it. The train was en route from Cape Town to Mafeking. The Boers must have had accurate information of the intended movements of the train. Two seven-pounder guns, which were on the train, and which were intended to strengthen the defences at Mafeking, were captured by the Boers.

All the men in charge of the train, with the exception of the engine driver, were captured, but no details as to casualties have been received, although one report states that fifteen soldiers were killed.

The fact that another train, having on board 300 women and children, refugees from Mafeking, was due to pass Vryburg about the time of the disaster, led to the surmise that this was the train that had been derailed. Late telegrams, however, announced that this train had passed the Boer camps and arrived at Kimberley in safety, the wrecked train being the one travelling in the other direction with the guns, as stated.

### BOERS HAVE THIRTY MAXIMS.

A despatch from London says:—Hiram Stevens Maxim, chief engineer and director of the Maxim-Nordenflied Guns and Ammunition Company, Limited, in the course of an interview on Friday said:

"So far as I am aware, the Boers possess thirty Maxims, but the British need not fear the Boer artillery, which has always proved a source of weakness rather than strength to the burghers."

After warmly approving armoured trains and pointing out how useful they had been to the Americans in the Philippines, he went on to say: "The Boers remind me of the people of the Southern States of the American Union. They are excellent marksmen, and as good fighters as can be found anywhere in the world. How-

ever, no one ever fought better than the Southerners, and yet they lost. Just so will England vanquish the Boers. If you wish to see what the English-speaking races can do, look across the Atlantic and see what America has done."

### DERAILED A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

A despatch from Vryburg, Cape Colony, says:—A hospital train that started for Maribogo, 50 miles south of Mafeking, has just returned after an adventurous journey. It had reached a curve on a culvert 700 yards south of Maribogo, and had just slackened speed, when it was observed that the rails ahead had been upturned. The brakes were applied, but the engine passed on to one rail partly raised and was derailed. The occupants immediately righted the engine.

At the same time it was observed that a party of Boers were galloping into line east of the railway, but on the Cape Colony side of the border.

Some of the persons on the train say they saw a cannon pointed at the train. The train ran back to Vryburg at full speed, the engine flying a white flag with a red cross. Picks and shovels were seen lying about, and the Boers apparently had been disturbed while removing the rails.

It is learned that previous to the starting of the train Maribogo telephoned Vryburg asking that the train be sent up, as all was quite safe. The operator at Vryburg recognized the voice as that of an European store clerk. In view of the subsequent report that the Boers were removing the rails it is believed the Boers compelled the clerk to speak through the telephone.

The nearest Boer command to Vryburg is a laager north of Schweizerenrek, 20 miles distant and two miles inside the Transvaal. The commander sent a message to the Vryburg railway station that if the delivery of three wagon loads of meal and two wagon loads of sugar received a week ago were refused, the Boers would send 600 men to take them. This morning all the goods at the station were made up in two special trucks.

### BRITAIN TO SEND 70,000 TROOPS.

A despatch from London says:—When the army corps reaches South Africa the British troops there will number over 70,000 men. Many weeks will elapse, however, before this large force is at the front, as not only the troops but vast quantities of stores must be conveyed across the sea and then over a hundred miles into a country which will be, generally speaking, destitute of the necessaries of life.

It is estimated that 35,000 Boers are now in the field, but little reliance can be placed on these figures, as there are said to be 24,000 now within the borders of Natal. The Boers of the Transvaal and Orange-Free State probably number 50,000.

Beginning next Friday, six transports will leave Southampton daily. This means the despatch of over 50,000 troops in six days. It would be beyond the power of any other European country, for the troops will carry with them everything necessary for a lengthy campaign.

The war is expected to last until April, and it is expected that it will cost 200,000,000. The Government will ask Parliament to vote immediately a credit for £50,000,000 or £75,000,000.

### BOERS AFTER CECIL RHODES.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Cape Town Sunday evening says that the Boers have cut the railway at Belmont, 56 miles south of Kimberley, and also at a point 12 miles to the southward of Kimberley. The strong defending force at Modder bridge, which is 24 miles south of Kimberley, and between the places where the line is cut, is likely to be attacked.

The Boers have seized the railway station at Spytfontein, which is near Kimberley, and fortified it with earthworks. The object of their energetic operation is believed to be the capture of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

The Mail's correspondent at Kimberley, telegraphing under date of Saturday, says:—

"The railway service northward to Warrenton, 44 miles hence, where the line crosses the Vaal river and enters the Transvaal, has been suspended. Two passenger trains and a freight train went through here to-day. The latter carried a thousand bags of meal consigned to the Transvaal Government from Cape Town. (When the train arrived at Vryburg, the officials refused to deliver the meal. The Boers threatened to take it, but they were too late.")

The despatch adds that 4,000 men are now available for the defence of Kimberley. The people are calm and confident.

There is an unconfirmed rumour that the Imperial forces intercepted a body of Transvaal Boers who were attempting to join the Boer forces at Modder river, and that a heavy engagement occurred at Spytfontein Station, south of Kimberley.

### TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

War Office Wants Bids From Canadian Cannery.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Agriculture has received a cable message from the High Commissioner for Canada, intimating that the War Office asks for tenders, required immediately for 850,000 pounds of compressed corned beef and mutton, chiefly in six pound tins, but two-pound and other sizes may be offered. It must be unexceptionable, quality guaranteed and date of canning stated. Prices should be quoted for delivery at Woolwich and Cape Town, stating the earliest date for supply in each case.

### TO BE CONTINUED.

This article about grain isn't all here. Of course not. It's a cereal story.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, Oct. 17.—For an off-day the receipts were large, totalling up to sixty-five loads, including 1,000 hogs, 800 cattle, 600 sheep, and lambs, and a few milkers.

The market was practically unchanged as far as prices were concerned, and business was dull; what good cattle came in was sold readily, but prices showed an inclination to be easier for common stuff.

There was a fair export demand for any kind of presentable cattle at from 4 1-4 to 5c per lb., but inferior shipping cattle dragged.

Good butcher cattle will sell at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-8c, and possibly 4 1-4c for extra prime stuff; ordinary to medium sells from 3 to 3 1-2c per lb., and common stuff cannot well be quoted, as it is not wanted here at any price. The warm, weather considerably interfered with the local trade.

Stockers, feeders, export bulls, and milk cows are unchanged.

Some fair to good calves are wanted; there were none here to-day.

Sheep are inclined to be easy, but there was a fair sale to-day.

Lambs were a fair sale at from 33-4 to 4c. per lb.

Hogs are unchanged.

Hogs are off to-day one-quarter.

Quotations for hogs to-day were 4 3-8c per lb. for choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., and 4c per lb. for light and fat hogs.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

| Cattle.                        |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Shippers, per cwt. . . . .     | \$ 25 \$ 500  |
| Butcher, choice do. . . . .    | 3 75 4 12 1-2 |
| Butcher, med. to good. . . . . | 3 25 3 50     |
| Butcher, inferior. . . . .     | 2 75 3 25     |
| Stockers, per cwt. . . . .     | 2 75 3 50     |
| Sheep and Lambs.               |               |
| Ewes, per cwt. . . . .         | 3 00 3 50     |
| Lambs, per cwt. . . . .        | 3 50 4 00     |
| Bucks, per cwt. . . . .        | 2 50 3 00     |
| Milkers and Calves.            |               |
| Cows, each. . . . .            | 25 00 45 00   |
| Calves, each. . . . .          | 2 00 7 00     |

Choice hogs, per cwt. . . . . 4 12 1-2 4 37 1-2

Light hogs, per cwt. . . . . 4 00 4 00

Heavy hogs, per cwt. . . . . 4 00 4 00

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Wheat—Steady.

Cables closed same as yesterday. Chicago easy at opening, and closed 1-2c, below Wednesday. Toronto wheat market steady and not much doing. Ontario wheat is quoted at 66 1-2 to 67c, red and white, west, with no buyers. Spring scarce at 67 to 67 1-2c, east, and 65 1-2 to 66c, west. Goose slow and quoted at 70 to 71c, low freight, to New York, Manitoba firm, No. 1 hard sold to-day at 82 1-2c, grinding in transit, and 81 1-2c, Toronto freights. One sale of ten cars was reported made at 83c, g.i.t.

Flour—Better demand and steady. Straight roller, \$3.25 to \$3.30, Toronto freights. A sale of straight roller for export was made to-day at \$3 to \$3.05, f.o.b.

Barley—In fair demand to-day and steady at 43c, west, and 44c, east, for No. 2.

Millfeed—Market steady. Bran is quoted at \$11.50 to \$11.75, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.75, west.

Peas—Without change. No. 2 is quoted at 59 1-2c, north and west, 64 1-2c, in the Midland, and 62c, east.

Rye—Rather dull at 53 1-2 to 54c, west, and 55c, east.

Corn—A firm market. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted at 42c, on C.P.R., Toronto; and No. 3, American, yellow, 40 1-2 to 41c.

Oats—Demand light. White quoted at 26 1-2c, east, and 25 1-2c, west; mixed, 24 1-2 to 25c, west.

Oatmeal—Dull, at \$3.40 for cars of bags, and \$3.50 for bbls. on track, Toronto.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 48 to 50c, west.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 71 3-4c; December, 74 1-4c bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34c; oats—No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—Neglected. Cloverseed—Prime, cash, and October, \$6.20; December and March, \$5.40. Oil—Unchanged.

Buffalo, Oct. 17.—Spring wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, old, 78 1-8c; new, 76 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, new, 73 5-8c. Winter wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 39 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 38c; No. 2 corn, 38 to 38 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 37 3-4c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 29 1-4c; No. 3 white, 28 3-4c; No. 4 mixed, 27c. Rye—Unsettled; No. 1 quoted at 63c; Canal freights—Higher; corn, 3c; wheat, 1 3-8c; flaxseed, 3 3-8c; to New York, Flour—Steady.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Flaxseed, North-West and South-West, cash, \$1.20; October, \$1.20; December, \$1.19 1-2; Duluth, cash, \$1.17 1-2; to arrive, \$1.17; October, \$1.17 1-2.

Detroit, Oct. 17.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1-4c; No. 2 red, cash, 72 3-4c; December, 74 3-4c; May, 79 1-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 68 to 69c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 58 3-4 to 59c. Barley—Firm. No. 2, 46 1-4c; sample, 38 to 41 1-2c.

### WHEAT GOES UP.

English Farmers Refuse to Sell for Less Than 99 Cents.

A despatch from London, says:—The outbreak of war has sent up the price of English wheat, and on various countries markets the farmers have refused to sell wheat under 39 shillings per quarter, in some cases even holding out for a still higher price.

# Special Prices For This Month

We want to satisfy you.  
We think we can.

Goods well bought are half sold, that's why  
our goods sell so readily. We put quality  
before price, yet our prices are right.

Largest assortment of Stoves  
and Ranges in the County....

Stock owners should feed Herbagum, Why? Because  
they feed better, look better, and work better. Cost  
of Herbagum for grown animals, one cent per day; for  
colts, calves, sheep pigs one-third of a cent per day.

For Herbagum come to GEO. CURLE'S.....  
Stock Scale at a Bargain

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS MUST BE SETTLED AT ONCE.  
**GEORGE CURLE, CENTRAL  
HARDWARE**

### CHURCHES.

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

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

**GERMAN LUTHERAN.** Pastor, P. Twitmyer. P. 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 8:30 p.m.

**METHODIST.**—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. G. Curle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. R. Keefer, Pastor.

### SOCIETIES.

**C. M. R. A.** No. 70—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. J. J. McEwen, Sec. J. J. McEwen, Treas.

**C. O. F.**—Court Military, No. 186, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGavin, C. R. J. J. McEwen, Sec.

**C. O. C. F.** No. 100—meets in the Foresters' Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. J. S. D. Miller, Com. E. C. Johnston, Sec.

**A. O. U. W.** No. 48, meets in the Foresters' Hall the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month. JOHN MCGAVIN, M. W. J. N. SCHEFTER, Sec.

**I. O. F.**—Meets on the last Wednesday of each month. J. W. Ward, C. R. W. Johnston, Sec.

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

### Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| GOING SOUTH           | GOING NORTH             |
| Mail..... 7:30 a.m.   | Mixed..... 1:50 p.m.    |
| Mixed..... 10:40 a.m. | Express..... 10:15 p.m. |

### Local Affairs

—Jos. Kunkel is having his house reshingled this week.

—Oscar Grimm is having the furnace in the Commercial Hotel repaired this week.

—Surveyor Warren was in town on Monday. He had been engaged to do some work on the 2nd concession.

—Wm. Welsh of Palmerston has been employed as head miller in Peter Meyer's mill. Mr. Welsh was formerly a resident of Mildmay, having worked in that mill before.

—R. H. Fortune of Ayton will have charge of Conrad Sachs' sale on the 11th of Carrick on Tuesday, Nov. 14th. Mr. Fortune is licensed auctioneer for the Counties of Bruce and Grey. He also has \$100,000 to loan at 4 per cent.

—Robert Howe, Inspector Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, was in town on Monday afternoon, to test the working of the fire engine. The time made was better than it has usually been, and the Inspector seemed pleased with the promptness of the brigade. He also took note of several improvements which have been made since his last visit.

—The MILDWAY GAZETTE to the end of the century for \$1.00.

—A photograph gallery has been established in Clifford by W. H. Aris.

—The death of Jacob Peter of Moltke took place on Saturday at the age of 40 years.

**STRAY DOG.**—A stray hound came to the premises of John Schweitzer on Saturday Nov. 4th. For information call at this office.

**WANTED.**—Three or four good, steady, strong boys to learn the machine trade. Apply to J. Ballantine & Co., Preston, Ont.

—Miss Dorothy Mulholland, who has been visiting here for the past two months, left yesterday for Wingham.

**Stray Dog.**—A small beetle hound came to the village on Oct. 27th. For information apply at this office.

—Peter Lenihan's sale of farm stock, implements, etc. will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, at 1 o'clock p. m. J. J. Weinert.

—We will give the Weekly Globe and the Gazette for \$1.50 per year; Weekly Mail & Empire and Gazette for \$1.50, and The Montreal Herald and Weekly Star and the Gazette for \$1.75.

—Miss Henrietta Cargill, daughter of Mr. Henry Cargill, M. P. was married on Tuesday to Mr. Wilson Southam, a newspaper man of Ottawa. A special train carried the happy couple to Ottawa.

—George Schwalm's gang of workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new Evangelical church at Walkerton. The opening will take place on Sunday, Nov. 19th.

—Richard Berry left on Monday of this week for Deseronto, where he will reside with his brother. Richard was a genial favorite amongst the people of Mildmay, and will be greatly missed.

—A writ for a thousand dollars has been served on Police Magistrate Robb and Constable R. Russell, by Mr. S. H. McKay, on behalf of Wm. Burrell, who it is alleged was falsely imprisoned. The case will be tried at the Fall Assizes in November.—Bruce Herald.

—Two young spectacle peddlars were canvassing the town last Friday, and our chief of police discovered that they were doing business without a license. He immediately presented them with a summons to appear before the magistrate, but they took a tie pass to Clifford, and have not been seen since.

—A runaway took place on Tuesday evening from the corner. A horse attached to a cart, belonging to a couple of young men from Mt. Forest, took fright at a traction engine, and started to run at a terrific speed. The cart was smashed and the horse started in a homeward direction. We have not yet heard whether the horse was secured or not.

—Two more inmates were admitted to the House of Refuge last week. They were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gumbert of the 2nd concession of Carrick. Mr. Gumbert is 72 years of age and his wife 70. They were both born in the same town in Germany. There are now 48 inmates in the House of Refuge, 29 men and 9 women.

### Address and Presentation.

Owing to Mr. Moore receiving notice to report himself at Brucefield on Thursday the 9th inst. there was very little time to notify the friends and well-wishers of Mr. Moore to meet at the office of the Township Clerk for the purpose of making the presentation. Mr. Moore himself had only received notice of his presence of his presence being required about two hours previous to the meeting. The meeting was fairly representative of the village. Mr. John Curle was appointed chairman. Mr. J. W. Ward, the principal of the public school, read the address. The Rev. R. Keefer made the presentation, Mr. Moore very feelingly thanked his kind friends who had prepared such a flattering address and presented Mrs. Moore and himself with such handsome gifts. He said that he had experienced the greatest kindness from the people of Mildmay and vicinity during the whole of the time he had lived in Mildmay. He would have been well contented to have remained in Mildmay with them but he felt himself unable to bear the strain of duties required of him at the Mildmay station. The Company had kindly offered him an easier station to work and he felt it his duty to accept it. He would never forget the kindness he had received from the people of Mildmay and vicinity and he hoped God would bless and prosper his cause among them. He had tried to do his duty to the Railway Company and the public, and he had also cheerfully done what he could, although sometimes very imperfectly, to advance the cause of Christ in the sister congregations in Mildmay. His purpose was to continue the same course in his new field of labor as God would give him strength. Rev. R. Keefer, James Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. George Curle and the chairman spoke of the happy and pleasant relations that had subsisted between Mr. Moore and themselves during his sojourn in Mildmay. The meeting was then closed by the chairman leading in prayer, commending Mr. Moore and family to the guidance and care of our Heavenly Father.

Mr. James H. Moore,  
Dear Friend and Brother:

We the members and adherents of the Mildmay Presbyterian and Methodist congregations, and citizens of Mildmay and vicinity, learning with deep regret that you are soon to leave us to take up your abode in another part of the country, take this opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of your devoted services in the cause of Christ in our congregations during the last sixteen years. As a Christian brother we have found you zealous in the service of our common master and a loving, sympathetic friend at all times, especially in time of affliction. Your manly Christian life has been an inspiration to us all, and your wise and loving words of counsel have ever been a source of comfort and strength. We remember gratefully your many kind and helpful words and deeds in our Sabbath School, prayer meeting, Christian Endeavor Society, and also in our homes. We also recognize our debt of gratitude to you for your labors of love, when in the absence of regular pulpit supply, you so kindly kept up our congregational services by preaching to us the gospel of Christ. As a citizen we have ever found you among the foremost in advocating whatever would tend to the moral or material welfare of the community. As an agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company we have always found you courteous and obliging yet never neglecting the interests of the Company. We are extremely sorry that on account of bodily infirmity you have had to seek another sphere of labor where your duties will be less arduous, and our hope and prayer is that in your new field of labor your health may be restored, that you may long be spared to your respected wife and interesting family, that you may become increasingly useful in the Master's service and that we shall all meet again in the house of many mansions where partings shall be no more. We cheerfully join in presenting you with the accompanying Commentary and Study Chair, and Mrs. Moore with part of a tea service, as a slight token of our esteem and friendship and in remembrance of the many good qualities of head and heart manifested by you towards us all during your sojourn in Mildmay.

JAMES JOHNSTON  
REV. R. KEEFER  
R. E. CLAPP.

# EVERY DAY . . .

.. IS ..

# Bargain Day

.. AT ..

# J. J. Stiegler's

## Now Ready for the Fall Season

We invite you to inspect our stock of Footwear, particularly our French Kip and Grain Boots, also Seamless Kip shoes, manufactured by Sterling Bros

We want you to see our goods whether you want to buy or not and also consider it a special privilege to have the opportunity of showing you our goods. Particularly do we invite close buyers to call and see our stock and get our prices.

A full and up-to-date stock of Rubbers to select from. Everything goes at the lowest Cash Price. Repairing done with neatness and despatch at the...

Central Shoe Store  
**J. V. BERSCHT.**

## JUST ARRIVED AT ... The Star Grocery...

Cape Cod Cranberries  
Spanish Onions  
Fresh Oysters  
Labrador Herring  
Limberger Cheese  
Gold seal Ginger Wafers

Butter and Eggs, Wood, Poultry, Etc. taken in Exchange.

**J. N. SCHEFTER.**