

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898

No. 39

## Tried and Proven

To be the best preparation on the market for the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and for the purifying of the blood, is what hundreds are saying of

### Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier.

Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose.

Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package.

Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

### E. O. SWARTZ,

Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc.  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
Office: Up stairs in Montagu's Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

### OTTO E. KLEIN,

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

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

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

### R. E. CLAPP, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.  
GRADUATE, Toron to University and member College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Abasdon St., nearly opposite the Liv- erty stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carriek Banking Co. MILDMAY.

### J. A. WILSON, M.D.

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

### DR. J. J. WISSER,

DENTIST, WALKERTON.

HONOR Graduate Department of Dentistry, Toronto University; Graduate Royal Col- lege of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will be at the Commercial Hotel, Mildmay, every Thurs- day. Prices moderate, and all work guaranteed satisfactory.

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

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

### W. H. HUCK, V. S.

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

## James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Conveyancer

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgages on Farm Property

From 5% up

Insurance Agent.

Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

## The Best Place

FOR

Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Window Shades and Curtain Poles is at

### A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING STORE  
MILDMAY.

Also a full line of Picture Frames, Ex- press Wagons, Baby Carriages, Cradles and Child's Rockers all at bottom prices to suit the times.

Also one of the best selected stocks of Wall Paper, very cheap.

## Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

|                         |                |          |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Fall wheat per bu.....  | 1.00           | standard |
| Oats.....               | 82 to 83       |          |
| Peas.....               | 57 to 58       |          |
| Barley.....             |                |          |
| Potatoes.....           | 40             | 45       |
| Smoked meat per lb..... | 8 to 10        |          |
| Eggs per doz.....       | 8 to 9         |          |
| Butter per lb.....      | 14 to 15       |          |
| Dressed pork.....       | \$5 50 to 6 00 |          |

## Glebe & Sealing's Market.

|                          |             |          |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Wheat.....               | \$1 00      | bus      |
| Peas.....                | 53 to 54    |          |
| Oats.....                | 23 to 23.08 |          |
| Flour, Manitoba.....     | \$3 25      | per cwt. |
| Family flour, No. 1..... | \$2 80      |          |
| Family flour, No. 2..... | \$1 60      |          |
| Low Grade.....           | .80c        |          |
| Bran.....                | .60c        |          |
| Shorts.....              | .70c        |          |
| Screenings.....          | .65c        |          |
| Chop Feed.....           | .90         | 1.10     |
| Cracked Wheat.....       | \$2 80      |          |
| Graham Flour.....        | \$2 80      |          |
| Perina.....              | \$3 60      |          |

## The Leading Shoe Store.

is prepared this fall to give special value in

## Boots, Shoes and Rubbers..

We have bought them right direct from the makers at the lowest prices and are selling them at the

## Lowest Cash Price

We never before were able to give better values in all lines. Our experience has taught us the needs of shoe wearers and we have been very careful in selections.

In men's long boots we have just what is wanted for this time of the year. All new, clean stock bought from firms making a specialty of these lines.

Call and be convinced

## John Hunstein,

## L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail

## Leathers & Top Works.

Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00  
Duster: 30c 40c 50c upwards  
Best binder whips 40c  
Axle grease 10c a box  
Machine oil 1c a bottle  
Just received several cases  
blankets rugs and Robes  
Blankets 50c upwards  
Plush rugs all prices  
Goat robes \$5 upwards  
Saskatchewan buffola robes  
\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9  
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16  
Come and get Prices. Every-  
thing away down. Raw furs,  
hides, sheepskins as cash.

## School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both

PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in

School Bags, Scribblers, Inks, Stationery, Etc.,

While we have added the above lines, we do not neglect our stock of

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.

Large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Etc. Give us a call.

MILDMAY

Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

## What Dewey Did At Manilla.

ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND COMPLETE VICTORIES ON RECORD.

Hong Kong, May, 8.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Euro- peans and natives, here to-day there is one subject of discussion—the annihil- ating victory of the American fleet un- der Com. Dewey over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montejó in Manila Bay on Sunday last. Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in ob- taining a detailed account of the battle, and facts in the case were only avail- able when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yester- day, and even the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the Cable Company necessarily made the war accounts of the engagement some- what brief. Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instruc- tions executed in so complete a fash- ion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skill- fully arranged every detail of the action, and apparently even the most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality and in railroad time-table order. At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message Governor-General Augusti, announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila. The position occupied by the Spanish, the support their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous ad- vantage. Therefore, when it is con- sidered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to about four- teen, were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also de- stroyed, with its defences, it will be- come apparent that the victory of the American Commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achieve- ments in the history of naval warfare. Not a man or board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Balti- more.

Entrance to the Bay was Easy. The order of battle taken by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila. The American fleet entered Manila Bay on Saturday night with the great- est ease. The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay. In fact the American ships would prob- ably have passed inside the bay with- out any challenge had it not been that some sparks flew up from the McCul- loch's funnel, whereupon a few shots were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor Island, but the fleet did not slow down, and soon took up a position near Cavite, awaiting dawn in order in order to commence hostilities.

Spaniards Opened the Battle. The early hour of the morning re- vealed to opposing ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger warships, then the Cavite forts opened up, and the smaller Spanish vessels brought their guns into play. The American squadron, which had been led into the bay and through the channel by the flagship Olympia, did not reply, though the shots of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them, but moved onward. When nearing Baker Bay, a sudden up- heaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Span-

iards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both unsuccessful. The American fleet was then drawing nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and from the Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or going wide of the mark. When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern channel, between Caballo and Frile Islets, the following was their order:—The flagship Olympia, the Bal- timore, the Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulloch, with the two storeships, the Nanahan and Zafiro, bringing up the rear; and in that order they swept before the city and faced the enemy in column line. Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began. The Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, Isle de Luzon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with the four gunboats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor.

Shot and shell hailed on the Spanish. The American ships then passed backward and forwards six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seem- ed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark. After having thus scattered death and demoraliza- tion among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incident- ally a council of war was held on board the Olympia. By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was ridd- led with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire and soon afterwards their condition became worse and worse, until they were eventually burned at the water's edge. The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a most magnifi- cent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by the American shells that he could not keep her afloat he nailed her colors to the mast and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clean by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued work- ing the guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters. During the engagement a Spanish torpedo boat crept along the shore and round the offing in an attempt to attack the the American store ships; but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore and was actually shot to pieces. The Mindanao had in the meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

Cavite Batteries Destroyed. The battle, which was started at about 5:30 a. m. and adjourned at 8:30 a. m., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches upon his work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 p. m. the Petrel and the Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag. The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the Arsenal was on fire and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the defenders of Spain on shore. On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her

exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured half a dozen of her crew. Several shots pass- ed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship. On the other hand, about 150 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montejó, the Spanish com- mander, transferred his flag to the Isle de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in due course of time. The Reina Christina lost her Captain, a Lieutenant, her chaplain and a midshipman by one shot, which struck her bridge. About 100 men were killed and about 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engage- ment at over 1,000. The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed. Although the Krupp guns on the Esplando of Manila were fired con- tinuously during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoist- ed the white flag in token of surrender. The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bom- bardment of the remaining fortifications of Manila. The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled on Wed- nesday after they had capitulated. It is said the American Commodore order- ed the cable to be cut because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

## Lakelet.

Alex. Hamilton, who works in a flour mill at Elmwood, paid his parents here a visit on Sunday. He came down on his wheel.

Our store here pays 10c for eggs and 14c for butter. The egg man comes in each week and goes out with a great many dozen of eggs.

"Joe" who worked for Cy. Horton at shoemaking for the past year, left for Clifford the other day to work for Mr. Tackaberry of that place.

We hear Mr. Jas. Ritchie of the 17th has about 1,000 bushels of wheat to sell. He may get nearly \$1.50 for it yet, as the wheat market appears to be walk- ing up every day.

Harriston will now boom as a result of the pork packing establishment it is going to have right away. Unquestion- ably it will help the town, and the farmers in the surrounding townships will also be benefitted.

Seeding is now a thing of the past, so far as the farmers round here are con- cerned. The weather was first-class for the business and the result is the seed is in a good shape. The farmers are getting out their manure and in a few weeks the turnips and potatoes will be in.

Some of the farmers up the 17th who have many fine cattle, have sold for between \$4.30 and \$4.40 per cwt. Tak- ing into consideration the price paid for the cattle last autumn, and the price grain has been all winter and spring, the farmers will not make a very big thing out of them.

Mr. Wm Hubbard, who lives east of here purchased last week Mr. Robert Caudle's farm for \$2,000. He is going to move to his new home on Wednes- day, and Mr. Caudle is going to take the house vacated by Mr. Hubbard. To-day (Tuesday) Mr. Hubbard has some dozen or more teams assisting him get in the seed.

The Ya-Hoo Company are in our burg yet, but they have given their last concert. The effects of a by-law in operation in our township at present, prevents any such companies selling medicine without paying a license of \$25. They did not sell much medicine here and we trust your readers will pardon us for saying that in our esti- mation all such companies are a fraud. No doubt many will differ from us but we are certain many will agree.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

## 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.

Wheat reached the remarkable price of \$1.12 at Fort William.

Canada's trade returns show an excess for the current year of \$38,715,904.

The cornerstone of the new Canadian Pacific Railway buildings at Vancouver was laid on Tuesday.

Passenger rates to Alaska from Vancouver have dropped, the fare to Dyea and Skagway being now \$25.

The Molsons Bank, Montreal, started their \$125,000 stone block on Hastings street, Vancouver, on Tuesday.

A coroner is investigating the supposed murder of Geo. Bayard, an elderly French-Canadian, near Montreal.

Work has been commenced on the first factory to use electric power developed on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls.

The management of both, the great railway systems at Montreal deny that there is any trouble with the telegraphers.

The Kingston Board of Trade favours the plan of harbor improvements for Montreal to be made by the Dominion Government.

A Hamilton deputation to Montreal complained of discrimination in passenger rates against Hamilton in favor of Toronto.

Three million whitefish fry are being placed in Lake Huron, near Point Edward, on the Canadian side, by the Sandwich fish hatchery.

Mrs. Mary Sloan of Hamilton was given carbolic acid by her daughter in mistake for cough medicine. She is in a precarious condition.

One of the C.P.R. surveying parties on the proposed new line from Toronto to North Bay has reached a point within eight miles of Barrie.

Allan Robinson is in the hospital at Kingston with a fractured skull. He was struck by a stone from a sling in the hands of a companion.

The first fatal accident in connection with the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, occurred, John Britton falling into the river and drowning.

Members of the Canadian posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are being invited to enlist in the United States army for active service or fortification work.

Lorenzo Stevens, a London bailiff, went to seize an organ at Mrs. Margaret Piper's house. Someone poured boiling water on his head. Mrs. Piper was arrested and bailed.

General Manager Hays held out little hope of the G.T.R. interesting itself in stockyards in Hamilton. The G.T.R. already carries 92 per cent. of all the cattle brought to Hamilton.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, expects a very busy season, particularly in regard to the work in Southern British Columbia.

Mr. J. A. Sheedy, of the Illinois Bridge Works, Chicago, has been appointed master of bridges and buildings on the Grand Trunk Railway system, in place of William Crawford, of London, resigned.

There was deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank of Canada, during March, \$236,677, and withdrawn \$247,779, leaving a balance on hand of \$15,522,912 on the 31st March, compared with \$15,534,415 on the 28th February last.

At Hamilton a jury sought to give a man named Geoghegan \$800 damages for injuries received while employed by the Grand Trunk but as the verdict also admitted that Geoghegan could Meredith gave judgment for the company.

At a special meeting of the St. Thomas City Council a by-law was passed granting the Board of Education \$36,000 to rebuild Central and Balaclava Street Schools. A by-law to grant a bonus of \$20,000 to the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers.

Acting Mayor Hubbard, of Toronto, was interviewed by a deputation of United Empire Loyalists on Tuesday. They desired to have flags floated on the civic building on May 18, Loyalist's day. Flags will float over the public buildings in Ontario, and the Minister of Education has given orders to the teachers to instruct the pupils in United Empire Loyalist subjects.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Forty-one lives are thought to have been lost by the fire in Whitwick colliery in Leicestershire.

The report that the Cunard line steamers Umbria and Etruria, have been sold to the United States is denied.

Robt. Chapman, who was with the Foot Guards at Queen Victoria's marriage and who served through the entire Crimean campaign, died recently at London.

Great Britain has secured a decisive coup in China, a British syndicate having got a 60-year concession of an enormous coal and iron deposit, 250 miles by 40 in extent.

In London the rush of applicants for enlistment in the United States army or navy, continues between forty and fifty English and Irish sailors or soldiers having applied for enlistment at the United States consulate on Monday morning.

### UNITED STATES.

E. S. Willard, the English actor, is

still ill in bed at Chicago, but is gradually improving.

Rear Admiral John C. Walker, retired may be the successor of Theodore Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Two workmen were killed and three seriously injured by the falling roof trusses on the walls of the State armoury at Newbury, N.Y., on Monday.

The father of the late Margaret Mather the actress, intends to contest his daughter's will, which left everything to her lawyer, Horatio C. King, who says the estate will not pay the debts.

The New York Board of Aldermen unanimously adopted a resolution on Tuesday requesting the heads of the various city departments to grant leave of absence on full pay to all city employees who enter the volunteer army.

Thos. Mead Bram, the murderer of Captain Nash of the barkentine Hercules, was again proved guilty at Boston. The verdict carried with it the words, "Without capital punishment," under a law enacted since the first trial.

### GENERAL.

Hayti will not help Spain in procuring supplies. Spain has no coal in Hayti.

All vessels arriving at St. John's, Nfld., report rough experiences in the ice fields.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Nawab of Dir, near Chitral, India.

Operations of the Anglo-Egyptian forces against the Dervishes have been suspended until July.

Ex-Prime Minister Crispien, who recently resigned from the Italian Chamber of Deputies has been re-elected.

The report that ex-President Crispien of Venezuela has been killed in battle with the insurgents is confirmed.

Prime Minister Melie, of France, in a pre-election speech at Remiremont yesterday, eulogized the foreign policy of France.

The President of the Haytian Republic, and that of Santo Domingo, have agreed to submit to the Pope their boundary dispute.

A decree published at Vienna, on Wednesday, forbids the importation of American fresh fruits. The action is the result of the San Jose scale scare.

A Berlin paper gives currency to the statement that Spain is negotiating for a loan in England, offering England a tenure of the Philippine Islands until the loan is repaid.

Subject to further regulations, the governor of Shan Si Province, China, has granted a concession to an Anglo-Italian syndicate to work the coal and iron deposits in that province.

It is stated in Berlin that Spain, unable to wait until her orders for guns at Krupp's cannon factory are executed, has been trying to purchase guns elsewhere in Germany. She has not been able to secure any yet, as the Government looks askance at all such propositions.

## WILL BUILD TO HUDSON'S BAY.

This Will Be the Ultimate Objective Point of the Dauphin Railway.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—

Resolutions were introduced in the Legislature on Tuesday to aid the Winnipeg and South-Eastern railway from Winnipeg to a point on the Rainy River to the extent of 88,000 a mile, and also to similarly aid the extension of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company's line from Sifton to Saskatchewan river, the bonds to bear 4 per cent. interest, and the Government to have a first mortgage on the lines aided as security for the payment of the interest. In connection with the last mentioned line, the Government is to receive 256,000 acres of land in lieu of bonds bonded over to the old Hudson's Bay Railway Company in 1886, for which no security was obtained. Eighty miles of the Winnipeg and South-Eastern are to be built this year, and the balance to Rainy River next year.

Sixty-five miles of the line to Saskatchewan is also to be built this year and the balance next. Both are treated primarily as colonization roads, but the ultimate end in view is a line to Lake Superior in one case and to Hudson's Bay in the other.

A gentleman prominently connected with Wm. McKenzie says:—"The Dauphin railway is going to Hudson's Bay, of that you may be assured. The line will be built in sections year by year, and the country colonized as construction proceeds, so that it will be self-supporting by means of local traffic from the very outset."

UP GOES THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Montreal Bakers Announce an Increase Commencing This Week.

The price of flour having gone up 35 cents per barrel, the Montreal bakers will raise the price of bread this week one or two cents a loaf. The bakers state that for some time the price of flour has not been compatible with the price of wheat, nor the price of wheat on a par with the price of flour.

## THE END NEAR.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone Requests Prayers for His Father.

A despatch from London, says:—

During the services of the Hawarden church on Sunday morning the rector, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, a son of the old statesman, requested the prayers of the congregation for Mr. Gladstone. The rector was much affected as he made the request in behalf of his father, and his hearers also showed emotion. The request is taken to mean that the end is very near.

## THE RESOURCES OF CUBA.

### INFORMATION ABOUT THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

What Can Be Done on a Thirty-Three Acre Farm—Commerce of the Island—Resources and Population—Minerals and Metals Found in Plenty—A Land Flowing With Milk and Honey.

Now that Cuba is hoping for her freedom it may be interesting to inquire into the resources of the country and ask what may be her prospects for prosperity, when she is no longer restrained and overtaxed by the greedy government of Spain. The area of Cuba is about 42,000 square miles. Its greatest length is 760 miles, and its breadth ranges from 20 to 135 miles. Perhaps there is no space of earth the equal in size to Cuba that can begin to compare with her in the production of those things that are useful to man.

Antonio Morales, a noted authority has prepared a table showing the variety and quantities of the staples that can be raised on a tract of thirty-three acres in Cuba. A farm of that size in one year produces thousands of pounds of sugar, coffee, tobacco, cacao, (chocolate), cotton, indigo, corn, rice, sage, bananas and yuca. With its mild climate, its exuberant vegetation and the eagerness of the earth to respond to the slightest efforts in the way of culture, Cuba offers an ideal home for the man in love with the agricultural life.

### THE COMMERCE OF CUBA.

Even under the blighting rule of the Spaniards, has been great. In 1893, before the curse of war fell on the island, Cuba exported 718,204 tons of sugar and produced 815,894 tons. Its exports of molasses to the United States alone in that year were 7,654 hogsheads. Of rum the exports were 9,308 pipes. In 1893 the Cuban exports of leaf tobacco were 227,865 bales. Of manufactured cigars 147,865,000 were exported and of cigarettes 39,581,493 packages. These are only the main exports. They show what may be done with the exhausted soil and climate of the island when its people were in a condition of virtual slavery at a time when chattel slavery had been abolished only seven years. Cuba's chief industries were growing in spite of the drain upon her before the present war began, for in 1894 her total production of sugar was 1,054,214 tons, an increase of 238,320 tons over the preceding year.

### THE NATURAL RESOURCES

of Cuba are infinite, one may say, in variety. Of her area only 10 per cent. is under cultivation, 7 per cent. is not reclaimed, and 4 per cent. is under forests. Great tracts of the island are practically unexplored. She had in 1894 a population of a little more than 1,500,000. Of these nearly one-third have been starved to death during the present war. Cuba could support in plenty a population of 10,000,000. Her forests are stocked with the finest wood in the world—wood, several species of which are as hard as iron, turning the edge of the ax and remaining imperishable under water. There are found woods invaluable for the dye industry, ebony, cedar, fustic lance-wood, mahogany, rosewood, jooma, acana and many others. There are fifty varieties of palm. Her fruits are valuable and little cultivated. The climate is admirably suited for the olive; and the orange, the lemon, the pineapple and the banana are indigenous.

### THE MINERAL RESOURCES

of the island are great, yet the mineral industries are in their infancy. Almost all the metals are found in Cuba. There are gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead and all the forms of asphaltum; antimony, magnesia, coppers, gypsum, red lead, ochre, salt, arsenic, talc and many others. Copper is abundant in all the metamorphic rocks of Cuba. It is true that coal is yet undiscovered, but under a free capital would flow into the island and there is no doubt that true coal would soon be found to replace the bitumen that is now used and which is found in springs and mines in great quantities.

Cuba is rich in marble, awaiting the capital of the speculator. Great deposits of this rock are found and in the Isle of Pines there is marble of a quality as fine as the best of that material used by the sculptor. Beautifully colored marble and jasper are common. On the coasts are immense deposits of rock salt, and there are also unlimited quantities of the

### PUREST WHITE SAND,

capable of being converted into fine earthenware. Even the illustrious Humboldt was amazed at the richness and variety of the mineral wealth of Cuba. How much of this wealth has been utilized may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1891 the total number of mining titles issued in Santiago district was 296. Of these 138 were iron, 88 manganese and 53 copper. As a pastoral country Cuba was more productive a century ago than she is now, but her pastures are broad, and rich and the possibilities are unlimited. Cuba, with her grand natural pastures, was just beginning to raise fine Durham and Devonshire stock when the ten-year war desolated the country and put a stop to the industry. The millions of acres of free land in Cuba are ready for the agriculturist, the cattle, sheep and hog raiser, the cotton and fruit grower, the miner and the reducing plant, and even for the silk grower and manufacturer.

### THE MULBERRY TREE

grows to perfection in the island. Silkworms, according to Dr. Auber, are more prolific and productive in Cuba than in any other country on the face of the globe. Here is a land prepared to yield up utilities that will add immeasurably to the happiness of the world; waiting to blossom into a gar-

den and to swarm with population; to develop almost every art of peace; to be converted into an industrial microcosm, in the macrocosm of the world at large. Cuba is waiting the hour when the capitalist, assured of peace and uninterrupted growth, may safely enter and reap the harvest which nature has prepared for man in the misruled, throttled and neglected Pearl of the Antilles.

### ANGLO-SAXONS SOLID.

Opinions Collected From Various Parts of the British Empire.

The London Daily Mail, under the caption "Anglo-Saxons Solid," on Wednesday morning prints opinions collected by its correspondents in many parts of the British Empire respecting the action of the United States. In the introduction to the opinions the paper says:—"The solidarity of Anglo-Saxon sentiment is, perhaps, the most noticeable feature that the Spanish-American dispute has brought into prominence." The paper gives extracts from the Canadian and Newfoundland press favourable to the United States; The Shanghai correspondent says:—"The feeling here is strongly pro-American. The Shanghai Mercury declares that America is acting in the interests of peace, civilization, and good government. The North China Daily News and the Daily Press are also favorable to the American cause." The Singapore correspondent says:—"The Free Press declares that the interposition of the United States is practically the penalty inflicted by civilization for failure. The Philippine Islands will probably share in the liberation. Their people are little known, but they are highly intelligent. They are quite capable of guiding their own destinies. The flag of an American admiral would be hailed in the Philippines as the symbol of new-born liberty." The reporter of the Daily Mail in Sydney, N.S.W., says:—"The Spanish-American dispute is not fervently discussed here, but the press and public sympathy are with the American side. One hundred New South Wales men have visited the American Consul and offered to enlist in the service of the United States." The press of Kingston, Jamaica strongly upholds the righteousness of America's cause and quotations in proof of this are given. In Malta public feeling is on the side of the United States. The Bombay correspondent says that the Indian press is unanimous in recognizing the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba, and wishes the Americans success. In Rangoon the press and public warmly support the United States.

### WILL FIGHT ON THE SEA.

Flying Squadron to Sail to Meet the Spanish Fleet Now at Cape Verde.

A despatch from Washington says:— Appreciating that Havana is the key to the military situation in Cuba, Rear-Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has confined the blockade he has instituted to ports connecting by railroad with that city. Rear-Admiral Sampson has also taken measures to blockade the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, and within the next few days official announcement of this blockade will be made. Naturally officials will not say that Rear-Admiral Sampson has moved against Porto Rico, but there is reason to believe that some of the ships have been sent to San Juan, and the American flying squadron has been held in reserve for the difficult work of placing hors du combat the Spanish fleet now at the Cape Verde Islands.

Secretary Long was in conference on Friday with the Naval War Board, discussing the next move the Government should make. This was the first time Secretary Long has been present at a meeting of the board. He listened attentively to the discussion of the naval experts, and entered into it with a decision and judgment that was well appreciated by the officers with whom he conferred. As soon as war is formally declared by Congress, it is confidently expected that orders will be sent to the flying squadron to proceed to sea for the purpose of giving battle to the Spanish squadron now at St. Vincent. Before the battle takes place, however, Commodore Schley's fleet will be reinforced.

### BIG BLAZE AT VANCOUVER.

Stimson's Wharf and Other Buildings Destroyed.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the water front was visited by the most disastrous fire that has occurred in this city since the great fire that destroyed Vancouver in 1886. Stimson's wharf was destroyed, also part of the buildings of the New England Fish Company, of Boston, and several C.E.R. cars filled with valuable freight. Further, the fire burned up two hundred tons of hay, wagons, and contractors' outfit for the Yukon railway. McKenzie and Mann, contractors, tin and other cannery supplies were also burned. The damage amounts to thousands of dollars.

### DERVISHES GIVEN A REST.

General Kitchener Has Suspended Operations Until July.

A despatch from Cairo, says:—General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front, and operations against the dervishes have been suspended until July.

## HOLDS THE TRUMP CARD.

### BRITAIN HAS SECURED GREAT COAL FIELDS IN CHINA.

A Triumph in Diplomacy—A Valuable Tract in the Shansi Province Conceded in a syndicate of Englishmen.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post turns from the all-absorbing topic—the Spanish-American war—long enough to wire the following to his paper regarding what is going on in the far East:—"The British policy of the open door, in pursuit of which the British Government recently sought, and still desires, the co-operation of the United States, has this week made a decisive coup in North China. A group of English capitalists among whom may be named Baron Rothschild, Earl Mayo and Mr. Causton, the last of whom is associated with Cecil Rhodes in the South African Chartered Company, calling themselves a Pekin syndicate have secured, after a long diplomatic tussle between England, Russia and France, a sixty-year concession of the enormous coal and iron fields 250 miles by 40, in the Shansi province. The value of the concession may be gauged by the fact that Baron von Richthofen estimated that the anthracite alone from it would meet the coal consumption of the world for over 2,000 years, while the British railway now under construction through this region gives a new artery of free commerce in China, and vastly increases Britain's hold on North China.

### A BRITISH TRIUMPH.

"By securing Wei-Hai-Wei British diplomacy scored a triumph, but mainly a naval triumph. By securing these concessions in Shansi, Lord Salisbury and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Pekin, have shown the reality of the policy of the 'open door,' for they did it in the face of the most active opposition of Russian diplomacy at Pekin, aided by France. With a bountiful supply of the best coal on the spot, Great Britain holds a trump card in the commercial game in the North Pacific.

### ITALY IN IT.

"It is not a little significant that in the pursuit of this policy of the 'open door' Lord Salisbury solicited, and obtained the active diplomatic support of the Italian Government, while it is noteworthy that Charles Rudini, the Italian Premier, is himself a member of the syndicate, and is now in Shansi. In connection therewith Lord Salisbury, who is expected back again at the Foreign Office from the South of France in restored health, himself initiated the diplomatic negotiations which resulted in this concession. Their success doubtless proved the best possible tonic after the influenza, from which he now has almost completely recovered. "There has been some silly newspaper talk this week about Lord Salisbury's illness having been diplomatic in character. This is absolutely untrue. His illness was so real as to compel immediate rest, but never once has he allowed himself to consider his retirement either from the Prime Ministership or the Foreign Secretaryship. He retains both positions.

### BRITAIN FULLY PREPARED.

Announcement By Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons.

In the course of his budget statement in the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:—"Such an event, so important towards us, as a probable war between members of the great family of civilized nations must cause anxiety to us, however remote it might seem from anything connected with our own immediate interest. If war comes we must all pray that it will be brief. (Cheers.) "I have carefully considered the matter, but I can see no reason to consider that we need anticipate anything which will injuriously affect materially our revenue or our expenditure. "But in any case," the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, "our resources and the soundness of our financial policy will enable us to bear successfully any strain, however great, that might be put upon the endurance or patriotism of our country."

### BRITAIN WOULD LEARN.

Captain Lee of Kingston, Ordered to Watch U. S. Army Manoeuvres.

A despatch from Kingston says:— Captain Lee, of the Royal Military College, has received instructions from the British Government to leave for Washington Saturday, and proceed to Cuba with the United States troops. The English military authorities are desirous of being informed of the manoeuvring of the American military men, and have selected Captain Lee to look after the information.

### MANILA PANIC STRICKEN.

Spanish Families are all Leaving the Philippine Islands.

A special despatch from Singapore says:—That the steamship Leo XIII. from Manila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families, who are escaping from the rebellion which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic-stricken.

### SPRING SMILES.

Old Grabber ought to be satisfied with the money he has. He is satisfied—so much so that he wants a lot more of exactly the same kind.

Proud Father—My daughter strikes B and is reaching for C. Friend—Oh, but you can't really complain until she begins to strike you for V's and reach for X's.

The Judge—You must stop these interruptions! I won't allow you to waste the time of the court! The Prisoner—But, judge, you know I don't get no lawyer ter do it for me.

Dollie—He promised to send back my lock of hair, but he hasn't done it yet. Mollie—That's the way with these hair restorers—all promise and no performance.

How is the young king getting on in his studies? Inquired one member of the Spanish cabinet. Well, replied the other, he doesn't seem to have nearly as much trouble with geography as we have.

What are you crying for, Bobbie? Boo-hoo—Willie's broke his arm, an if I lick him all the fellers will say I'm a coward. Why don't you wait till he's well? Boo-hoo—I can't lick him then.

Victim of hard luck, of course? asked the sarcastic citizen. In every shape an form, answered Dismal Dawson. Why, my friend, I never get out of jail but what the weather turns cold or begins to rain.

Beef is likely to be very dear, said the young husband to his inexperienced wife. Never mind, love, replied the latter, whose housekeeping experience is nil. Never mind; we'll live on porterhouse steak.

Yahsley—You look as if you must have had a good time last night? Mudge—I hope not. You hope not? Why? Because if I did it was wasted. I don't recollect a thing about what sort of a time I had.

What was your first thought? she asked, as she seated herself beside his cot, after you realized that you had lost your foot? He replied: I thought, well, this is a fine fix to be in; now I'll not be able to ride the bike any more.

Dick—Yes, you see, I'm in no end of a fix. I would, never have proposed, if I'd had the least idea that she would accept me, but she did. Jack—Well, propose again, as if you had forgotten. That ought to make her angry enough to refuse you.

Did you know, said Miss Cayenne, that the young man who was trying to propose to you writes poetry? On spring? Yes, well, he ought to be in sympathy with his subject. He is certainly very backward.

What is that terrible noise overhead? asked the startled youth as the clock struck 12. I thought you had been in the navy? answered the maiden under her breath. So I have. And don't understand that noise? No, well, that's papa clearing for action.

First Sea Sergeant—Say, it looks as if we were going to have a pretty dull time along the coast this summer. Second ditto ditto—You may have a dull time, but I expect to scare more people than ever. How are you going to work it? I'm going to tie a yellow Spanish flag to the tip of my tail.

### VEGETABLES AS MEDICINE.

The value of green food as a preservation of health cannot be overestimated. Nature provides her own remedies, and many of her common vegetables are actually medicinal. The French call spinach "le balai d'estomac," "broom of the stomach." French physicians have for years prescribed it for patients with indigestion, and there is a French proverb to the effect that a dish of spinach is equal to a liver pill.

A leading English medical authority advises lettuce salad as a cure for sleeplessness, recommending that lemon juice be substituted for vinegar in the plain dressing in cases of dyspepsia.

For years the women of Wethersfield, Conn., were famous for their beautiful complexions—a beauty which was ascribed to the onions they ate, Wethersfield being noted for its trade in those bulbs. Fifty years ago the girl who wished to clear her skin was told to eat a large raw onion with salt before going to bed at night. Onions are a well-known preventive of scurvy, and no ship bound for Arctic regions fails to include plenty of them among her stores. Spring onions are best of all, and steamed in cream or sliced raw in vinegar will be found an excellent aid to the digestion. Whoever discovers a means of deodorizing the onion will be a public benefactor.

Dandelion salad is a good diuretic, and the good wives down south esteem it a duty to feed their families on turnip tops in early spring in order to purify and strengthen the blood.

The value of celery is well known as a nerve, though its excessive use is injurious in some diseases. Mrs. Rorer entreats housekeepers wherever it is possible, as it is always in cities, to have at least one green vegetable for dinner every day "for the stomach's sake."

Baked apples and stewed prunes also take rank with pleasant medicines, and at this season of the year, when fresh fruits are a costly luxury, it is a comforting reflection to the ordinary housewife that they are really more wholesome for her family.

Said a famous physician once to the writer: "The old women with their herb cures are often wiser than we doctors, and most of the successful patent medicines are founded on their knowledge."

## Canada's Greatest Medicine Is the Best Spring Medicine.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla is Canada's Greatest Medicine is proved by its great cures—perfect, permanent, marvelous and well-nigh miraculous—after all other medicines have failed.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine is proved by its constantly manifested power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood.

That you need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla now and that it will do you wonderful good is proved by the impure condition of your blood in spring, and the experience of the great mass of the Canadian people who buy Hood's Sarsaparilla and take it for all forms of impure blood and find that it absolutely and permanently cures disease and gives good health.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C.I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** act easily, promptly and effectively, 25 cents.

### CROCHETING TERMS.

For the benefit of those who may not understand the terms used in crocheting we give the following:

Chain (ch.): A straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the one preceding it. Slip-stitch (sl-st): Drop the stitch on hook, put hook through work, take up dropped stitch and draw through. This is used only as a close joining stitch, or for working along a chain. Single crochet (sc): Hook through work, take up thread and draw through work and stitch on hook at same time. Double crochet (dc): Hook through work and draw thread through, then take up thread and draw through two stitches on the hook. Treble crochet (tc): Over, draw thread through work, making three stitches on hook, over, draw through two, over draw through remaining two. Short treble crochet, or half treble crochet (stc or htc): Like treble, drawing through all three stitches at once. Double treble crochet (dte): Thread over twice, proceed as in treble crochet, working off two stitches at a time. Picot (p): A loop of chain, joined by catching in first stitch of chain.

### Canada's Golden Heritage

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

Uncle, a lawyer—Well, my boy, I'm sorry to hear that you are studying law. I can't see any way that a young lawyer can make money now. "Nephew—Where there's a will, there's a way."

### Those Horrid Pimples

Will disappear after taking a few doses of Celery King. The trial of a 25 cent package will convince you of the truth of this statement. No family can afford to be without Celery King, as, by keeping the system in perfect condition, it saves many a doctor bill. One month's treatment for 25 cents. Sold by all druggists or Woodward Med. Co., Toronto, Can.

She—Julie and Joe are engaged, but they have decided to keep their engagement a secret; Julie told me so. He—Yes, I know it; Joe told me.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 10c.

Excited Lady, at telephone—I want my husband, please at once. Voice, from the exchange.—Number, please? Excited Lady, snappishly—Only the fourth, you impudent thing.

Use Vapors of Quickcure for Throat Troubles.

A Woman's Watch.—Miss Hilborn—it seems to run very well for a day and a half, and then it will not go at all. Watchmaker—Yes; it should be wound occasionally.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

W. S. & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING KINZAY & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle; Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EFFECTIVE COUNTERFEITING. First Ice Magnate, excitedly—I hear that a cheap substitute for ice has been invented.

Second Ice Magnate—You don't say so! First Ice Magnate—I don't know how much there may be in it, but the projectors claim it will "melt" a wet spot on a back doorstep exactly like that left by a chunk of ice melting, and at half the cost.

## DON'T HESITATE

In giving LUDELLA Ceylon Tea a trial. Its rich and peculiar flavor is sure to suit your taste. Lead packages, 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

THE RICH UNCLE. He (desperately)—Till me the truth. Is it not my poverty that stands between us? She (sadly)—Yes. He (with a ray of hope)—I admit that I am poor, and so, unfortunately, is my father; but I have an aged uncle who is very rich, and a bachelor. He is an invalid and cannot long survive. She (delightedly)—How kind and thoughtful you are! Will you introduce me to him?

Cold Was Found. In the discovery of so wonderful a remedy as Nerviline—nerve-pain cure. No remedy in the market affords such prompt relief for toothache, neuralgia, and rheumatism. Its action is simple, cool, etc. It is simply marvellous.

THEIR BREADFUT. I often wonder, said Miss Stricket, what become of the breadfuts that are so soon forgotten. They are not. They meet with a dreadful fate. They are killed by Mr. Spokes. How is that? Everybody murders them.

HER PICTURE. He—As long as I have known you, you have never given me a real good picture of yourself.

She—Why, Harry, I gave you a photograph only last spring that every one said was beautiful. Yes, so it was.

Vaporize Quickcure for Cold in the Head.

AN APOSTATE. Mrs. Goodson—I am told that some of the persons who are tramping are thoughtful and religious men. Are you a criterion? Seldom Fedd (at a venture)—Yes! I used to be an Episcopalian, but seem de error of me ways an' changed over.

LAW. Mills, Mills & Mateo, Barristers, etc., removed to Water Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

FARMS AND ESTATES bought, sold & exchanged. Terms mailed free. H. B. SIMPSON, Real Estate and Financial Agent, Montreal, Que.

YOUNG LADIES make \$50 monthly working evenings for us, an employment, steady, pleasant, profitable. Send 10c for samples, etc. Independent Lotion Co., 509 McMillan Bldg., Toronto.

MINERALS TESTED for Gold, etc. MILTON L. HERSEY, B. A. So., 18 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, Que.

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

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Fence, Fence—We can cut your 1888 Fence we have the best and most practical prices on earth. Four miles of it in use at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont. Send for prices. Address Toronto Picket Wire Fence Co., 221 River St., Toronto, Ont.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT SPECIALIST.

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ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Pelt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Building, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Goggles, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1933. D. DUTRIE & SONS, Adelaide & Alder Sts., Toronto.

FARMERS Save Your Money and have the comforts of the city, with water in house and stable. Our galvanized wind mills and pumps and outfits will do it. Send for catalogue. Our prices are away down low. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Bailey Donaldson Co., Montreal.

\$10 Will Buy 100 Shares. North Hastings Mining and Development Co. Limited, Capital \$300,000. Shares 25 cts. fully paid up. Non-assessable. No personal liability. This Co. owns 300 acres Mineral lands in the well known Gold bearing district of Hastings. It has no liabilities and no promotion stock has been given away. The treasury stock with dividend Coupons attached is now offered at above prices for Development purposes. Extensive gold bearing veins exist on different parts of the property, assaying \$18 to \$24 per ton. It is usual to capitalize a 50 acre claim for one million dollars, here are 16 such claims capitalized for \$300,000. The directors confidently expect that investors will reap a handsome profit, owing to the small capitalization and the large and valuable nature of the property. The undersigned offers brokers for the Co. will take scrip of other mining companies in exchange at prices agreed upon. J. E. THOMSON & CO., 84 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

FREE! a sample packet of delicious MONSOON INDO-CYCLON TEA. Will be sent to any address. Drop a post card. THE MONSOON TEA CO., 1 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

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MIXED FARMING BEST. With favorable weather, wise management and a good market, the specialty farmer sometimes makes a grand showing. However, mixed husbandry is safer, and in the long run will usually give best results. Where a variety of domestic animals are kept, Page fence will be found not only a luxury, but almost a necessity. Farm styles at from 45 to 65 cents per rod. Send for illustrated advertising matter.

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THE MONEY MAKER RIBBING MACHINE. ONLY \$100 NET CASH.

KNITTING MACHINES. OLD AND RELIABLE. Established 1872. THIS IS FOR YOU—Clothe your family from head to foot with our MONEY MAKER. Prices only \$15, \$20, \$30.

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Dominion Line Steamships. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Vancouver," "Dominion," "Scottsman," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, \$62.50; Second Cabin, \$37.50; Steerage \$22.50 and upwards according to season and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY. Subscribed Capital.....\$5,000,000. Paid-up Capital.....2,600,000. Assets.....11,400,000. Head Office—TORONTO ST., TORONTO. Branch Office—WINNIPEG, MAN., AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Established 1854. 33 Steamers aggregating 135,000 Tons.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamship Co., Montreal to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Montreal every Saturday morning on arrival of trains from Toronto and the West about 9 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin \$22.50 and upwards; Second Cabin \$14 and \$18.25; Steerage to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queenstown \$12.50 and \$23.50. A reduction of five per cent. is allowed on round trip first and second cabin tickets. For sailings of steamers or other information apply to any authorized agent.

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

SEEDS 12 Varieties 25c For. This is a BONA FIDE offer made to introduce our Vegetable and Flower Seeds to new customers and which we guarantee to please you or the amount paid refunded and the Seeds given as a present. At these prices we can only offer the varieties named below. Order by number. Buy what you want. They are sent by mail post paid. Select from the following list: VEGETABLES. (Order by Number.) 1. Beet, Ellipse, round 2. Beet, Egyptian, flat round 3. Cabbage, Warrington 4. Cabbage, Fother's Brunswick 5. Carrot, half long, scarlet 6. Carrot, Guerande scarlet 7. Cucumber, Chicago Pickling 8. Cucumber, Long Green 9. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching 10. Herbs, Sage 11. Herbs, Savory 12. Herbs, Marjoram 13. Lettuce, Nonpareil (Cabbage) 14. Lettuce, Denver Market (crisp) 15. Musk Melon, extra early, Nutmeg 16. Water Melon, Early Canada 17. Onion, large red Wethersfield 18. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers 19. Parsnip, Hollow Crown 20. Squash, Hubbard 21. Radish, French Breakfast 22. Radish, Royal Gem 23. Squash, Hubbard 24. Tomato, extra early Atlantic 25. Tomato, Dwarf Champion. FLOWERS. 26. Aster, mixed 27. Mignonette, sweet 28. Pansy, mixed 29. Nasturtium, tall mixed 30. Sweet Pea, Pipe mixed 31. Wild Flower, Garden mixed. FREE WITH EVERY ORDER. Providing this Coupon is CUT OUT and sent to us with an order for 12 packets, we will include 1 packet New Giant Chilean Bell Peppers, price 25c. Free of Charge TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER. We will NOT ACCEPT AN ORDER at these prices where the packets are NOT selected from the above list. Address all orders to No. 5 Carrot, Half Long Danvers. WM. RENNIE, TORONTO. Don't send Postage Stamps.



LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO.

There was a good market to-day at the western cattle yards in almost every line. Receipts were not quite so heavy as they were last Tuesday, but there were 70 carloads arrived to-day and 40 yesterday, a good deal of which was on the boards to-day. The offerings included 50 sheep and lambs, 70 calves, 2,000 hogs and about 25 milch cows and springers.

**Export Cattle**—There was a good demand as a result of the opening of navigation at Montreal and fair prices were paid. Prices ruled from 4½c to nearly 4c, the ruling top figure being about \$4.40 per cwt. One carload sold for 4½c per cwt and \$10 back on the deal, two carloads sold at \$4.80 and there were several deals at \$4.35.

**Butchers' Cattle**—These were selling well and the feeling was firmer in sympathy with the enlivening of the export trade. Prices for good cattle in loads sold principally for immediate killing ruled from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt, there being several deals at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per cwt. The feeling was a little firmer than it was last Tuesday. Common cattle sold at 3½c to 3¼c and medium at 3¼c per lb.

**Stockers and Feeders**—These were selling higher and the demand for stockers for Buffalo was brisk. Some sold at 3½c, but most of the sales were made higher than that, the ruling figures being \$3.00 to \$3.80 per cwt, odd lots touching 4c. Feeders sell at about the same prices.

**Bulls**—There was a good demand for bulls for export at from 3½c to 3¼c, or perhaps a little above these prices. Feeding bulls are dull.

**Sheep and Lambs**—There were not many and all sold at slightly higher prices. Good yearlings weighing from 90 to 110 lbs, sold at 6c. Sheep brought 3½c to 4c. Light ewes sold for 4c and heavy ewes are worth 3½c to 4c. Bucks are quiet at 8c to 3½c. Spring lambs are firm at \$3 to \$4.50 each.

**Calves**—Ruled a little weaker, the quality being somewhat poor. They are quoted at from \$2 to \$5 each. Better quality veals are wanted. Extra choice will bring a little higher prices than those quoted.

**Milch Cows and Springers**—Fair sale at \$25 to \$40. Good cows wanted.

**Hogs**—There was fair market and prices are unchanged at 5c for choice singers weighed off the cars, and 4½ for thick and light fat hogs. Other hogs rule as quoted.

The people at present are so absorbed with hearing "All about the war and what they killed each other for," that it is difficult to find any topic not "bluggy" in its tendencies which will likely be of passing interest. It is quite certain, however, that if the sensationalism which at present characterizes the daily newspapers is continued, the public will soon be weary of "loop holes"—printed only to be denied, and of "news" which is constantly being discovered to be pure fabrication. It is time to call a halt to this sort of thing. If nothing of importance has transpired tell the public so—not state that a big battle was fought one day and the next day deny it. The people simply want facts!

Word was received at San Francisco on Monday last that the ice covering a stream in a defile near Crater Lake gave way under a passing throng of Klondikers and more than a score of men were precipitated into the water and drowned. Dr. J. P. Frizzell of Los Angeles, who brings the news, passed the scene only a few hours after the calamity occurred. It was on the other side of the summit between Linderman and the Long Lake, at a point in the canyon some 14 miles above Stonehouse, where an ice slide over a mountain stream has been utilized as a path for sleds. A number of men were advancing in almost unbroken rank, each hauling a heavily laden sled, when there was a sudden crash. The ice opened for 30 feet or more and in an instant twenty-two men, with their supplies, were whirled down and under the surface of the stream to drown, without even the chance of battling for life. The names of the victims of the ice break Frizzell cannot give. Four Montana and two California men are thought to have been among the victims, while the others included an eastern party of seven, almost all being remembered only by the nicknames which western travelers had given them.

# NOTICE!

After May 24th Store will be closed at 7 o'clock every evening except Saturday and evenings preceding holidays. This will be continued throughout the summer.

## J. D. MILLER

### Business Booming

AT MOYER'S

### CORNER STORE, MILD MAY

We are glad to report that our Millinery Department under the management of MISS WALFORD is in a very prosperous condition.

Great Bargains in . . .

Ladies' Hats, Dress Goods  
Clothing, Boots and Shoes  
Crockery, Glassware and  
Groceries . . .

In fact Bargains in everything we carry

Terms Cash or Produce.

E. N. Butchart, A. Moyer

MANAGER.

PROP.

Our Motto—We will not be undersold.

There was great excitement among Winnipeg grain dealers the other day when wheat sold up to \$1.25 a bushel at Fort William, and \$1.18 in tract at Brandon, a clear jump of nine cents. The sensational advance is due to war between United States and Spain. A week ago wheat sold for 98c at Brandon and \$1.03 at lake front. Unfortunately there is not much wheat in the country for sale.

### Stick Out YOUR TONGUE!

What for?  
Because it may save your life!  
How?  
It is the barometer that indicates the state of your health by its shape, coatings and colors.  
For example?  
Well, a pointed tongue indicates irritation and disorder in the stomach and bowels.  
The full broad tongue shows want of proper digestive action.  
The dry, pinched tongue is the tongue of acute disease.  
The fissure tongue proves inflammatory action of the kidneys.  
A dry tongue is evidence that the stomach and intestines cannot do much digestive work.  
Coating of the tongue is the result of imtemperate eating and drinking. The Liver is deranged.  
The broad, pallid tongue shows a want of alkaline elements in the blood. It is a danger signal.  
The deep red tongue, generally dry, shows acid.  
Dryness always indicates nervousness, and diseases of the nerve centres.  
Extreme moisture shows the reverse.  
Be your own doctor. Examine your tongue. It will show you whether or not you are in condition to stand spring weather changes.  
If you are not almost any disease may strike you down. Get in condition at once by using the latest and best spring medicine

SCOTT'S  
SARSAPARILLA.

All dealers \$4.00 per large bottle.  
Small teaspoonful a dose.  
Scott's Skin-Sore-Cure for the skin.



## On the Farm.

### THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

It would seem but natural to conclude that farmers of all others would have a bountiful supply of all the garden will furnish. This, indeed, should be, but alas it is often the case that the farm garden is a miserable failure. I have known farmers with more land than they could properly cultivate, go to town and buy garden vegetables, such as onions, cabbages, cucumbers, etc. I cannot think, however, says a writer, this is a common practice, but it ought never to occur. There are very many farmers, however, who grow a supply of the common vegetables, but never think of such a thing as having a supply of home-grown strawberries, currants, gooseberries, blackcaps, etc. The question naturally arises, why do not farmers have these luxuries in their own gardens? Principally, I believe, through thoughtlessness. They have never thought that these luxuries could be grown upon the farm. I wish to say most emphatically, there is no spot of ground upon the farm that will pay half as well as a well fertilized, well cultivated garden. As in other things, there is a "know how" to gardening. In the first place, the garden plot should be long and narrow, covering such space as may be needed to grow all the vegetables and small fruits for the family. The advantage of its being long is that the rows may be long, and when being cultivated with a horse it makes less turning. Let us enumerate the things every farmer's garden should contain. About the first thing to put in will be a row of peas. If the garden strip is long enough, it may be a row of these one-half the length of the garden will be sufficient for first planting, and in a week or two fill out the balance of the row. This will give green peas a longer time, and even a third sowing may be best if one is an early variety. Peas should be covered not less than four inches deep, and I like best to put in the brush for them to run up on, at the time of planting. Next to the peas will come a row of black seed onions and both onions and peas should be put in as early as the condition of the soil will permit. These, and in fact everything in the garden, should be sown in perfectly straight lines, and do not crowd the rows too close together, but give plenty of room for sunlight and cultivation. Next may come a row of early beets; these the housewife will use mostly as greens for early cooking. Another row should be put in later for winter use, as beets for winter had better not be too long growing. This will apply to turnips. A little before the first of June in this climate, two or more varieties of beans should be planted. The latter bean is excellent for early picking. As soon as the ground is warm, but not before, half a dozen or more hills of cucumbers should be sown, and every week thereafter up to July, put in one or two hills. This will provide fresh cucumbers throughout the season. A hill or two of summer squash and a few hills of Hubbard squash, for fall and winter, should be planted. I have found it an excellent plan to get a rich sod in the fall of the year, large enough to cover the bottom of a tin pan, cut into four quarters and put one side in the cellar. Provide some good soil, and about the first of April sow one or two seeds, Hubbard squash, in the center of each of these quarters. They will take firm root in the sod and when the weather is warm enough each section with its plant, can be transplanted without injury and they will be much more likely to mature. These should be put somewhere at the outside of the garden, and vines trained to run along beside the fence. Some time in June is early enough to put in a row of parsnips. These will keep in the ground all winter and are both palatable and healthy in early spring. Several rows of sweet corn will be needed, beginning as early as the soil will permit, with one of the earlier varieties, and planting later varieties at different times. As early as May there should be a new strawberry bed planted. These, too, should be put in rows, and two rows twelve to fifteen rods long, will be ample for any family. These must be kept thoroughly cultivated during the entire season, should not be less than four feet apart between rows, and kept in hills or allowed to form matted rows about two feet wide. I prefer matted rows. The rows that were set last May should have been covered last November with leaves or some coarse manure, and during the winter a coating of wood ashes will be good. This spring the covering should be raked in between the rows when plants begin to start. This will serve as a mulch, keeping the ground moist and fruit clean, and keep down most of the weeds. After fruiting these should either be mown down and a new lot of vines allowed to grow, or else turged down and reset with new plants. At any rate, set out a new bed every spring. Any one who has not tried it, will be surprised at the amount of strawberries they can grow on two rows fifteen rods long. Outside of these may be a row or two of black caps, one of red raspberries and a row of gooseberries. There are other things that may be grown, such as spinach, asparagus, etc., but a good bed of celery should not be forgotten. Now, if the farmer will lay out his ground in the fall, and during

the winter manure it thoroughly, and put in the things enumerated and then take the time he has been in the habit of spending gossiping with some neighbors, or it may be pitching quarts, he will find, in his little garden plot, something that will tickle his palate and cause a broad smile of satisfaction to rest upon the countenance of the women folk. These ought to be considerations enough why an abundant supply of garden fruits and vegetables should be grown, but more than all, they are absolutely essential to health maintenance. Fruits and vegetables are cheaper than doctor's bills, and should form the principal part of our diet during the summer season. If any one who reads this has never had a first-class garden, I hope he will start one next spring.

### RAISING SPRING CALVES.

More than the usual attention should this season be paid to the raising of calves for the use of the dairy. Farmers should raise enough of their best heifer calves for the use of their own dairies, and if they can do more than this there will undoubtedly be a ready demand for them provided they are of the kind wanted. The raising of milking stock for the dairy is an important feature of the business and should receive more than ordinary attention. Care should be exercised in selecting the most promising animals for raising—that is from the best milk and butter producing stock—and if there is not enough of those on the farm, it will pay to get them from other sources. All should remember that it costs little if any more to raise a well-bred calf than an ordinary one, and it may prove to be worth twice or three times as much. There will also undoubtedly be a large demand for veal calves. This is generally the case when beef is scarce or high. In some parts of the country and particularly in the West, where there is a larger proportion of the beef breeds, should this be a profitable industry. But wherever the calves are raised they should be well cared for from the first and fed with special reference to the purpose to which they are to be devoted, whether for the dairy or for beef.

### TREAT COWS LIKE HORSES.

Aim to keep the cows perfectly clean. Until you have tried it you don't know what an economical and paying policy it is. Clean, dry bedding for the milch cattle goes a long way but it does not do all. Cows should be daily carried the same as horses, which not only removes all stable compost and dirt from their flanks and legs, but keeps the skin stimulated and conducive to the animal's health. And, as regards neatness and auxiliary to milk purity, the procedure goes without saying. Nothing looks so "penny wise and pound foolish" as to see a dairyman brush off the cow's udder preparatory to milking, while her flanks are covered with filth. Once get the cows' bodies clean and it is a comparatively easy matter to keep them so. With a daily change of bedding and a daily currying the feat is accomplished.

### THROWING FEED AWAY.

There are many ways of reducing the cost of milk, but the one that should receive the first consideration is the cow. Is she a good one? If she is not, then the problem of how to make cheaper milk is a hard one to solve. I believe that one first-class cow in a herd of scrubs would, if the owner were an observing man, soon be the means of lessening the cost of the milk in that dairy by replacing the scrubs with good cows. When an observing man notices the difference in yield between a good cow and a poor one it sets him to thinking, and he soon finds out that it does not pay to keep poor cows. When one good cow will yield as much as three poor ones, it does not require much intelligence to see that the extra feed taken to support three cows instead of one is just that much feed thrown away.

### BROKE THE RULE.

This coffee, my dear, said Kiekles, reminds me of what mother used to make. Does it, really? exclaimed his wife, a pleased look coming into her face. Yes; and she used to make about the worst coffee I ever drank.

### A SECRET OF THE FIRM.

Senior partner—We must discharge that traveler of ours. He told one of my customers that I was a fool. Junior ditto—I'll see him at once and insist upon his keeping the firm's secrets.

### AN ABLE MAN.

Yes, sir. Bleeker would make money out of anything. I should say so. Why he married a penniless girl two years ago and he got her a position that brings him in \$1,200 a year.

### TOO MUCH TO STAND.

Lawyer—Well, aunt, what can I do for you? Aunt Ebony—I want a dee-voice from my husband.

Lawyer—What has been doing? Aunt Ebony—Doin'. Why, he done got religion, an' we ain't had a chicken on de table for a month.

### CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER TEMPER.

They say Warnley's temper is absolutely uncontrollable. Well, that depends somewhat on the size of the other man.

## HEALTH.

### PNEUMONIA.

It is a well-known fact that more deaths are due to pneumonia than to any other disease. While the disease itself is not a fatal one, and can be cured, nevertheless its frequent occurrence makes its death rate a ghastly one, and the ease with which it can be caught should make every one extremely careful to avoid it.

The germs of pneumonia are frequently found in the mouth, the saliva, or in the nasal secretions of the very healthy person; but these germs alone are not sufficient to cause the disease. There must be in addition an exposure to cold to bring it on, and the many vicissitudes which the weather at this time of the year undergoes make it extremely easy to catch the necessary cold. Persons who fall into the water often develop pneumonia after the immersion. It seems as if the sudden chill enables the germs to effectually attack the lungs.

When a person once contracts pneumonia, the germs multiply with great rapidity and by their growth form poisonous chemical products which poison the whole system. The symptoms generally come on suddenly. The patient, after the exposure, has a sharp chill. This is followed, by fever and great prostration, and he is usually obliged to take to his bed at once. His saliva takes a sort of bloody color and looks as though it had been used to wash the rust off some old iron.

The disease is more frequent in the city than in the country, and attacks most of its victims during the months of March and April. Now that we know the causes of the disease and its symptoms, it is easy to learn how to prevent it.

In the first place avoid catching a sudden chill or cold. This is easier contracted in damp weather and we should therefore specially avoid exposure when the weather is damp. Avoid a sudden immersion into cold water during March and April, and when taking a bath be careful that the temperature of the bathroom be pleasant and equable.

Keep the mouth and nose clean. Eat nourishing food, get enough sleep, and keep the system in the best condition possible. In this way you will avoid pneumonia.

### SPRING COLDS.

The coughs and colds of springtime seem more discouraging, often, than those of the changeable winter season, and every precaution should be taken now to keep out of draughts when overheated, and to avoid all the other unwise practices in regard to woolen underclothing, leaving off outdoor wraps, etc.

Many mothers appear to accept with resignation the repeated and violent colds from which their children suffer as providential and unavoidable. A cold is by no means always due to exposure. Indigestion, constipation, a lack of scrupulous cleanliness, the unwise habit of sleeping in much of the clothing worn during the day, unaired bedchambers—all or any of these things may have far more to do with your child's tendency to cold, than the keenest breath of the bracing winter air.

Mothers should understand that it is a fact, whether they can see how it is or not, that numerous colds and sore throats are directly traceable to indigestion and dietetic errors. Quantities of greasy foods, fried meats, pastry and the like, ill-ventilated rooms, and continued constipation, have to answer for many cases of croup and putrid sore throat. All these things weaken the system and render it far less able to resist changes of temperature.

Give every bedroom a thorough airing every day, more especially if several children are obliged to sleep together, or with their parents. This is to be avoided if possible; if not, always lower a window slightly from the top, as well as raise it from below. There is frequently had air enough generated and breathed in the sleeping apartment of a family with small children to supply them all not only with colds, but with a number of so-called "malarious" diseases to last a year—perhaps longer.

Neglect of bathing is another prolific source of colds. A child from three to ten years old should certainly receive an entire bath twice a week in winter. A warm bath at night, taking care to avoid any chill afterward, will frequently break up a sudden cold. Keep children from playing in chilly, unused rooms. Let them play out of doors as much as possible, taking care to have their feet warm and dry. A flannel suit and rubber overshoes will often save much cough medicine and doctor's bills. Keep them warmly clad, but do not be content with thick coats and worsted hoods, while short skirts barely cover their knees, leaving the limbs chilled.

### MUMPS.

This is a very painful, but usually not dangerous, contagious disease affecting chiefly the young, though not sparing the middle-aged, or even the old, who may have escaped exposure in earlier life.

Usually one who has had the disease is safe from another attack, but this is not always so, and medical books tell us of unfortunate individuals who have suffered four and five attacks at in-

tervals of a few years, seeming to catch the disease every time they were exposed to it.

Mumps is very contagious, and one who has never had it is almost sure to contract it on the first opportunity. A short time spent with a patient suffering from it will generally suffice, but at the same time the contagion does not extend far from the sick, so that it is easy to prevent the spread of the disease, by keeping the other members of the family away.

Mumps usually occur in small epidemics, in schools, armies, factories, and wherever many persons are brought into close relations with each other daily.

Mumps is a general disease, similar in its nature to scarlet fever, or measles, but the swelling of the salivary glands is such a striking feature that the other symptoms, mild fever, loss of appetite, etc., are apt to be forced into the background and overlooked.

The glands affected are generally the parotid glands, and the swelling appears beneath the ear just behind the jaw. The enlargement may be very great, and when both sides are affected, the poor sufferer is so transformed as hardly to be recognizable. At the same time the glands are exceedingly painful. The other salivary glands may be affected together with parotitis or alone.

A peculiarity of mumps is that it is very prone to leave the parts first attacked and invade other glands in the body. This is a serious danger, almost the only one, and can be prevented best by keeping the patient in bed, or at least in the room, even if he feels perfectly well, for several days after the swelling has gone down.

This is about the only treatment called for, except perhaps soothing applications, such as soap liniment, for instance, to the skin over the swelling. The diet should be fluid, and, indeed, it must be, for chewing is so painful that solids are out of the question.

### GRIP.

There is in every individual a natural protective tendency against disease, and this tendency is more or less developed, according to the health of the individual. The person whose resistance against the attack of disease is weakest will be the first to succumb to its ravages, while he whose constitution is strongest can keep it at bay all his life. It is therefore necessary that the person who is most susceptible to disease should be the most careful to avoid it, and especially so during the months of April and May. The instability of the weather during these months is particularly enervating to the human system, and consequently makes it more susceptible to the attack of all forms of disease.

Among the more common ones which are likely to find their beginning in a slight cold, caught at this time of the year, is the grip. This disease was at one time thought to be epidemic, imported from foreign shores, but it has now become recognized as a sort of settled invader, to be easily contracted by exposing one's self to the inclemency of March and April weather. Therefore the way to avoid it is not to expose one's self to it. Of course in many cases it is not due to the failure of the person to properly protect himself against it.

### A REVERENT LISTENER.

Mark Twain's Experience Aboard a British Ship.

While steaming in the Arundel Castle through the Mozambique Channel, which separates Madagascar from South Africa, Mark Twain saw an unconscious exhibition of English reverence for the national anthem. He describes the scene in "Following the Equator," as follows:

Last night the burly chief engineer, middle-aged, was standing telling a spirited sea-faring tale, and had reached the most exciting place, where a man overboard was washing swiftly astern on the great seas and uplifting despairing cries, everybody racing aft in a frenzy of excitement and fading hope, when the band, which had been silent a moment, began impressively its closing piece, and English national anthem.

As simply as if unconscious of what he was doing, he stopped his story, uncovered, laid his lined cap against his breast, and slightly bent his grizzled head. The few bars finished, he put on his cap and took up his tale again as naturally as if that interjection of music had been a part of it.

There was something touching and fine about it, and it was moving to reflect that he was one of a myriad, scattered over every part of the globe, who by turn was doing as he was doing every hour of the twenty-four,—those awake doing it while the others slept,—those impressive bars forever floating up out of the various chimes, never silent and never lacking reverent listeners.

### A SMOOTH ONE.

That old Smoother is a fraud, she declared, slapping the coffee pot down so hard that the table cloth suffered. What's he been doing? Our society, said she, is trying to help a poor family that is in dire distress, and I was among those chosen to solicit subscriptions to help them. I called on Smoother, and he was so sympathetic that we both got to crying. He talked beautifully, and I never recalled till I got home that he hadn't given me a cent. The old skinflint!

### MANLY PRIDE.

Ah, dear Mabel's Easter bonnet—He admires it with a will; They are only three months married And his money paid the bill.

## FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### STATEMENT OF THE OUTPUT OF HER MINES FOR 1897.

Up to 1898 British Columbia Has Produced \$112,413,485 in Minerals—Good Effect of the New Companies Act.

The annual report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia has appeared. The report was prepared by Mr. W. A. Carlyle, now of the British Canadian Gold Fields Company, but until a few weeks ago Provincial mineralogist. He was greatly aided in compiling his statistics by the clauses of the inspection of the metalliferous mines act (1897) that makes it obligatory for mine owners to send in detailed statements of production, and the consequence is that the tables he gives are very nearly exact and the report is the best and most complete ever got out by the Province. The first table shows that up to 1898 British Columbia has produced in minerals no less than \$112,413,485; gold and coal being the two principal features, as the table shows:—

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Gold, placer.....               | 59,317,473    |
| Gold, lode.....                 | 4,800,689     |
| Silver.....                     | 7,301,060     |
| Lead.....                       | 2,971,618     |
| Copper.....                     | 521,060       |
| Coal and coke.....              | 36,628,585    |
| Building stone, brick, etc..... | 1,350,000     |
| Other metals.....               | 25,000        |
| Total.....                      | \$112,413,485 |

The rapid increase during the past seven years is in itself a succinct history of the growth of Provincial mines. In 1892 the influence of lode mines first began to be felt, since which the increase has been wholly due to metalliferous mines, the coal output not increasing:—

| Year.     | Amount.      | Yearly Inc. p.c. |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1890..... | \$ 2,608,803 | .....            |
| 1891..... | 3,521,102    | 35               |
| 1892..... | 2,978,530    | .....            |
| 1893..... | 3,588,413    | 21               |
| 1894..... | 4,225,717    | 18               |
| 1895..... | 5,643,042    | 33               |
| 1896..... | 7,507,956    | 34               |
| 1897..... | 10,455,268   | 40               |

Compared with 1896—

|                       |            |            |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Gold, placer.....     | 1896       | 1897       |
| Gold, lode.....       | \$ 544,026 | \$ 513,520 |
| Gold, lode.....       | 1,244,160  | 2,122,350  |
| Copper.....           | 190,926    | 266,295    |
| Silver.....           | 2,100,689  | 3,272,836  |
| Lead.....             | 721,834    | 1,390,517  |
| Coal, tons 2,240 lbs. | 2,638,666  | 2,648,582  |
| Coke.....             | 3,075      | 89,155     |
| Other materials.....  | 15,000     | 151,600    |

### Production by districts—

|                      |           |           |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cariboo.....         | 1896      | 1897      |
| Barkerville.....     | \$ 82,900 | \$ 65,000 |
| Quesnelle Mouth..... | 51,100    | 35,000    |
| Lightning Creek..... | 53,000    | 25,000    |
| Keithley Creek.....  | 187,500   | 200,000   |

Total for Cariboo.....\$ 384,050 \$ 325,000

\*Cassiar.....21,000 37,000

Kootenay, East.....154,427 153,796

West Kootenay—

Ainsworth.....345,626 440,545

Nelson.....525,529 769,215

Slocan.....1,854,911 3,280,683

Trail Creek.....1,243,360 2,067,280

Other parts.....14,209 157,977

Total West Kootenay.....\$4,002,735 \$6,765,703

Lillooet.....\$ 33,665 \$ 39,840

Yale.....

Osoyoos.....131,220 142,982

Similkameen.....9,009 25,100

Yale.....65,108 58,630

Total Yale.....\$ 206,078 \$ 226,762

Other districts.....15,000 9,390

Grand Total.....\$4,816,955 \$7,567,551

\*For Cassiar the production of \$25,000 in 1896, from Omineca was lately reported.

While the results are not phenomenal, the increase of the output of lode mines from \$100,000 in 1892 to \$7,500,000 in 1897, and with an increase of 65 per cent. in the past year, commands attention. That 1898 will see a substantial increase is now assured from the amount of ore now in sight in the different districts, and from the fact that the amount of customs returns for shipments of ore for January, 1898, were \$1,193,458, as compared with \$675,506 in 1897 (these shipments from West Kootenay only).

The report notes also the increased increase of capital in the Province.

### ANOTHER NEW FAD.

Twenty-five years ago it was the fashion to have your photograph taken with the young man you were engaged to, and that was placed on your dressing table. Now there is a new fad. You must not, of course be photographed with your fiancé—that is not considered good form. Nor must you even have your picture in the same frame with his. The new fad is to have a frame holding four cabinet-sized photographs, and in this you must put four pictures of your fiancé in four different positions—one full face, one side face, one three quarters face and one profile. It is rather an interesting idea, as it is astonishing how changed a person's expression is with the face in different positions. This is one of the latest fads for engaged men as well as girls.

### WHERE DUSE WAS BORN.

The celebrated Italian actress, Eleonora Duse, cannot positively give the name of her place of birth, for she first saw the light in a railway carriage between Padua and Venica.

**CHURCHES.**

**EVANGELICAL.**—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Malman, superintendent. Communion every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practices Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School 2:30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Choir practices Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Pastor.

**C. CHURCH.** Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Rev. Father Bell. Services every Sunday, alternating at 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Vespers every other Sunday at 4 p.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. every other Sunday.

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

**METHODIST.**—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m. G. Carle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. Malman, R. A. Pastor.

**SOCIETIES.**

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

**C.O.F.**—Court Mildmay, No. 156, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGavin, C. R. M. Filsinger, Secy.

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

**A.O.U.W.** 416, meets in the Foresters' Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month. L. Buhlman, M. W. M. Jasper, Rec.

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

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

**Grand-Trunk Time Table.**

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| GOING SOUTH         | GOING NORTH          |
| Mail..... 7:33 a.m. | Mail..... 1:40 p.m.  |
| Mixed..... 10 a.m.  | Express..... 10 p.m. |

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**

Messrs. John and Joseph Schulz arrived home on Saturday night.

A week from next Tuesday is the Queen's Birthday. She will be 60 years of age.

Protect your wife and family and provide for a coming old age by placing a risk with the Royal Victoria Life—J. H. Moore Agent.

Wm. Ballagh, has moved his household effects to the house formerly occupied by August Pross, to the west of the town.

Court of Revision for the Township of Carleton will be held in the town hall, Mildmay, on Thursday, May 26th, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Quarterly services were held in the German Evangelical church on Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Gray of Stratford, who is now presiding elder, preached both morning and evening.

Messrs. Glebe & Seiling, millers, have been doing considerable shipping this spring. Since the middle of April they have shipped six carloads of grain, one of lumber and one of blocks.

Health Inspector Clubine wishes to notify the citizens of Mildmay that all rubbish etc., must be cleaned up before the 15th. We hope the people will give this attention.

Clar—On Saturday last, a valuable hound, about 8 months old. Black and white body, and tan colored head. Answers to the name of Ponto. Any information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded by applying at this office.

The many friends of Mr. Henry Holtzmann will be pleased to learn that he has been stationed at Hamburg for another year. His congregation got up a largely signed petition, expressing satisfaction with his services, and presented it to the conference with the above result.

Last Friday an accident occurred to Mrs. M. Bricker which might have proved serious. She was standing on a small table putting up a window blind, when one of the table legs broke and things came down with a crash. Mrs. Bricker received a painful bruise on her forehead as well as being injured internally. We are glad to state that she is now able to be out again.

W. H. Holtzmann evidently knows the value of spring water and how to increase the value of his property. He has had the spring in John Schweitzers lot brought down to his residence, where he has erected a reservoir. The surplus water from the reservoir runs into a glass case where an assortment of fish is kept. The water is then conveyed in pipes to the garden where an ever-flowing fountain can be seen. With a few more improvements which he intends to make, the value of his property will be increased a few hundred.

Geo. Schwalm is shipping a carload of blocks this week.

Henry Lobsinger, of Walkerton, was in town on Sunday.

A new time table is expected on the Grand Trunk on Monday.

Miss B. Morton of Toronto is visiting friends in this locality at present.

Messrs. Scott and Dewar of Clifford with friends in town on Sunday last.

The Walkerton chair factory has been sold to Mr. Knechtel of Hanover, who has begun operations.

Young men get protection and a good investment in the Royal Victoria Life. All plans up to date.

A. Kramer is shipping seven cars of grain this week. He has several hands employed loading the cars this week.

The Public School closed on Wednesday for the week. The teachers are attending a convention at Walkerton.

Urban Schmidt shipped two cars of cattle on Monday. Jacob Schmidt shipped one on Monday and one on Wednesday.

Wm. Herringer, of the Commercial, left on Tuesday morning for Ada, Minnesota. He will be greatly missed by his many friends here.

The musical society of Walkerton are negotiating with Mr. David Rife, of California, to secure his services as bandmaster of the 32nd.

Mrs. Sternmann, who was accused with having poisoned her husband at Buffalo, was declared to be guiltless at Cayuga on Saturday night.

Two new barns are being erected this summer on the 8th concession. Jos. Lewis and Jas. Haines are each putting up a large one.

The Mildmay GAZETTE turned out more horse bills this spring than in any previous year of its history. Horsemen know where to go to get good work.

Messrs. Liesemer and Kramer, County commissioners, are in Walkerton attending county council meetings to receive tenders for the erection of a House of Refuge.

At a meeting of the Mildmay football club on Monday evening, it was decided that the team should go to Walkerton to play football on the 24th of May. Our boys are sure of success.

The Tennis Club have purchased another net and have now enough material to play two full sets. All the members are requested to be present at the evening practices and take part in the game.

We are pleased to hear that our merchants have made arrangements to close their stores at 7 o'clock each evening, which is to take effect after the 24th of May, except Saturday and evenings preceding holidays. Mildmay business men are never in the rear.

Uncle Jacob Palm informs us that there were eleven commercial travellers registered at their hotel last week, who sold to our business men goods to the amount of 50,000 dollars. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but as uncle is a reliable man it must be so.

The question is often asked, "What is a torpedo boat destroyer?" They are designed to attack and wipe out torpedo boats, for which purpose they are equipped with rapid-firing guns for use at long range. They also have torpedo tubes for fighting large ships after the manner of torpedo boats of the ordinary type. In the presence of torpedo boats they fight with guns. Some of the torpedo boat destroyers are the fastest vessels ever made.

Last Saturday morning at 3 o'clock a fire broke out at Otter Creek, in the house occupied by Jacob Hoeh. It was an old house situated back of the old cheese factory and was owned by Mr. Steinmiller. The fire started from the outside and before anything could be done, the building was in flames. How the fire started is a mystery. As far as we can learn there was no insurance on either the house or furniture, of which very little was saved.

On Tuesday afternoon the reporter took a trip westward into the country. Fall wheat looks very promising this spring and if it is not injured by frost a most profitable crop will be harvested. Only a couple of fields were noticed that seemed to be at all blighted. The spring crops are just sprouting and with the recent rains have received a splendid beginning. With wheat selling at \$1.85 per bushel at New York and \$1.75 at Chicago, surely our farmers will be able to make money this year.

Some of our sports have shed their whiskers.

Herman Graf, of Clifford, was in town on Sunday.

Miss Josephine Giesler left yesterday morning for Berlin.

Miss Zilliox, of Listowel, is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

Mr. Ward of Atwood, spent Sunday with his son, J. W. Ward, principal.

Mr. J. M. Wilson of Stratford is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wilson.

Duncan Campbell of Wroxeter was in town last week working at the mill. He is going to manage the mill here for Mr. McKelvie. He will move his family to town shortly.

The tenders for building the new water tank on Absalom street have been opened by the trustees and Messrs. Schurr & Miller's tender was the lowest and was accepted.

I hereby certify that I was a great sufferer of Rheumatism for more than four years. A terrible pain in my back and joints often made it impossible for me to do my work and at intervals was confined to the bed. I had also pimples and blotches on the head. I had taken a lot of different medicines, but of no avail. I finally tried "five drops" and after taking about one half of a large bottle I am completely cured. I can conscientiously recommend "five drops" to all who are similarly afflicted. Dated the 7th of February 1898. Peter Eckel Mildmay P. O.

**DEDICATION.**

A union meeting of the C.O.F., C.O. C.F., A.O.U.W., and the Maccabees was held last Thursday evening for the purpose of dedicating the new C.O.F. hall. After the usual preliminaries M. Filsinger called the roll.

John McGavin, Chief Ranger, presided.

The high officers, R. J. Barton, High Chief Ranger, E. N. Butchart, High Vice Chief Ranger, Dr. Macklin, High Marshall, and John Hunstein, High Chaplain, performed the very impressive ceremony. Messrs. Miller, Mulholland, Huck and Jasper acted as heralds. Addresses were then in order. W. H. Huck, representing the Maccabees, was then called upon, and gave a few good points of that order.

John D. Miller then arose and gave a few choice remarks on the C. O. C. F., of which he is Chief Counsellor.

Leopold Buhlman gave a short account of the work done by the A. O. U. W., which order was shown to be in a thriving condition.

George H. Liesemer then gave an address on the merits of the C. O. F., and showed this order to have made wonderful progress in Mildmay.

All present were then called upon in turn and made short speeches, prominent amongst which were Dr. Macklin, R. J. Barton, E. N. Butchart, Jas. Hume, J. E. Mulholland, H. Filsinger and H. E. Liesemer.

Messrs. John McGavin and George Duffy favored the audience with a song each, which were very appropriate for the occasion.

A motion was made by E. N. Butchart, seconded by John D. Miller, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee who fixed the hall, which was unanimously carried.

The C. O. F. are to be congratulated upon the taste which they exhibited in fitting up the hall. It is nicely papered and the whole affair is a picture of neatness. All present expressed great satisfaction with their new meeting place. It was proposed that a union picnic be held this summer, which, no doubt, will be carried into effect later on.

Below will be found an extract taken from a letter written by Mr. J. H. Russell to the Vancouver Province: Russell says he would not live in Skagway for \$10,000 a month. The town is run by murderous women, tin-horn gamblers, and men who should have been hanged 20 years ago. There are about 5,000 to 7,000 men on the passes. They can get no further. About 200 tons of freight is covered with 20 feet of snow. Mr. Russell considers that Skagway and the passes have received too much booming and that the Dominion Government should protect her subjects by giving the public warning of the state of affairs. Men who went up on the Ningchow to go via Skagway had mortgaged their homes to buy an outfit and they must get struck on the trail before getting over the passes. He learned that there are fully 1,000 men who are stranded in Skagway and who would gladly return if they could get transportation.

# New Harness Shop

The undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Mildmay and vicinity that he has opened out a Harness Shop in Mildmay and is prepared to meet the requirements of every person in need of harness or anything else in his line.

Repairing Promptly Attended To. Prices Moderate.

A Call Solicited. Stand Opposite Hunstein's Shoe Store.

G. Lindenschmidt.

**THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE**

**MILDMAY.**

Mangold and Sugar Beet Seed.

First-Class Baking Powder and Pure Cream Tartar...

Butter and Eggs Wanted...

**DR. A. H. MACKLIN.**

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

The Sloan Medicine Co. Hamilton.

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

**W. C. KEOCH.**

For sale by all dealers or address...

**The Sloan Medicine Co. Limited Hamilton.**

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

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

Berry's Patent Horse Controller.

Running Away, Kicking, Shying or Lugging on the Bit

By using the above Attachment the smallest child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease.

Price 50 Cents.

Parties wishing to procure one of these attachments can do so by sending 50 cents. Upon receipt of this amount the attachment will be sent to their address by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pamphlet of instruction goes with each article.

**Richard Berry, Patentee.** Mildmay, Ont.