

The Mildmay Gazette

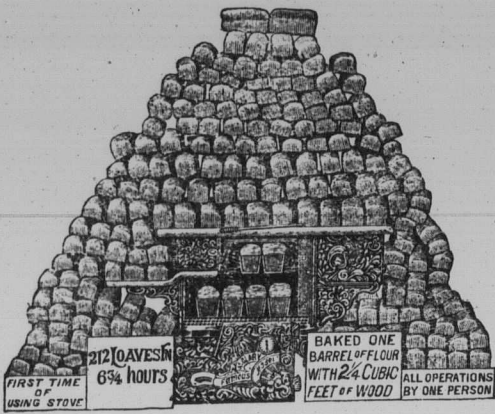
Vol. 8.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1899

No. 34

STOVES! STOVES!

Hardware and Tinware.



Stoves and Sewing Machines

Come right in the middle of this hot weather and examine our large and grand assortment of Best Cooking and Fuel-Saving Stoves from the best foundries in Ontario, or if you want a Sewing Machine, or any hardware, we will be pleased to show you through our stock.

C. Liesemer.

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

Merchants - Bank OF CANADA

Has established a Branch at MILDMAY, ONTARIO, Open on Tuesday's and Friday's Weekly, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Drafts Issued on all points in Canada. Savings Bank Department. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

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

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

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

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

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

DR. J. J. WISSER, DENTIST, WALKERTON.

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

C. H. LOUNT, L. D. S., D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST, WALKERTON.

Will continue to conduct the practice of the firm of Hughes & Lount, at the office always occupied by them in Walkerton.

Special attention will be given to Gold-Filling and preservation of the Natural Teeth. Nitrous Oxide, Gas, and other Anesthetics for the painless extraction of Teeth.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address **MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.**

LABOR DAY.

Another Labor Day has passed into history, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended the celebration here. The town was arrayed in ever-greens and the streets were nicely cleaned, the weather could not have been better. The program of sports was of a high order and the crowds which attended were well pleased with the day's fun.

About ten o'clock in the morning the trades' procession took place, and the business places of the town were well represented. The Teeswater Band headed the procession in which the following business men took part—A. Moyer, merchant; Geo. Schwalm, saw-miller; H. Keelan, baker; N. Schwalm, furniture; Geo. Herringer, butcher; A. Brohmann, carriages; L. A. Hinsperger, harness and the Deering Harvesting Co. The procession paraded the principal streets of the town and it was about 12 o'clock when they struck the grounds, so the morning was postponed until 1 o'clock. At that hour Teeswater and Mildmay clubs played a seven-innings game of baseball, which was full of loose playing but Teeswater had an imported battery, and they came out victorious by a score of 16 to 3. The next was a game of football between South Line and Mildmay, which resulted in an easy victory for Mildmay, the score being 4 to 0.

Walkerton and Palmerston baseball clubs then took the field and up to the sixth innings Palmerston was in the lead, but Walkerton won out. The score at the end stood 17 to 7 in favor of Walkerton. A large crowd from Walkerton were present and were well satisfied with the result of the game. George Paulin of Wroxeter umpired the game.

The Athletic Association have worked hard, and we are pleased to state, have a neat balance on hand after all expenses are paid.

The Mildmay Fire Brigade paraded in the forenoon, and made a big improvement in the procession.

The Teeswater band did excellent service and received many complimentary remarks.

Walkerton turned out well. Fordwich football club played the dirt on the association, but a better team was secured in their place.

A number of our citizens sneaked into the grounds, but they are known now, and will be watched in future.

When a little more earth is taken off the hillside, we will have a good park.

Huntingfield.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Harkness took in the Toronto exhibition. They thought it was grand.

Mr. and Mrs. Plant of Wroxeter spent Sunday with Mr. Mrs. Harris. Mr. Jas. Ramsay, junior, of London wheeled up and spent a few days with friends here last week.

There has been quite a bit of talk about drawing big loads of grain lately, but Vogan Bros. of the 2nd downs them all. They drew 82 shocks of oats and 11 of barley, making 93 altogether. Who can beat that?

Mr. S. Vogan has a phenoma on his farm, in the shape of a plum tree loaded with fruit, and covered with blossoms at the same time. Isn't that a freak?

One of our 'young' men was wheeling along the other day, and he turned to see if his best girl was looking and over he went, head first. Look ahead boys.

Dr. Bradley visited friends here last Sunday.

This week will wind up the harvest for 1899. It is a good one, taken altogether. A few of the neighbors gathered at John Wynn's and helped him in with his crop, as he has had a good deal of sickness. His hired man is sick with the fever at present.

Wm. Harris, a Paisley man, hired a horse and buggy from an Elora liveryman, sold the outfit in Harriston, was captured and sentenced by Judge Chadwick of Guelph to one year and 11 mos. in the Central prison.

Additional Locals.

—Dr. Richardson of Elora, has charge of Dr. Wilson's practice here at present.

—Mrs. Charles Wickes is at Stratford this week attending her brother-in-law who is very ill, owing to the severe injuries received in a runaway.

A Fact—I can sell you harness cheaper than any firm in the County owing to the fact that I buy leather from manufacturers in 200 side lots and can gain from 20 to 30 %. Big stock on hand.

CARD OF THANKS—Through the medium of your valuable paper I desire to thank those who kindly assisted us during the illness of my deceased wife; also to those who extended their sympathy and help on the day of the funeral. FREDERICK GLEBE.

—A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Wm. Helwig last Tuesday morning, Sept. 5th, when his daughter, Miss Mary, was wedded to Mr. John Kreuger of Hensall. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. Meyer in the presence of the immediate friends of the contracting parties. We join their many friends in wishing them prosperity.

LAKELET.

The apple packers are round attending the early fruit. Wade of Fordwich has the most of the apples round Lakelet. The prices being paid are \$1 for fall and \$1.50 for winter apples. We see that in other places more than this is being paid.

The following from here attended the Toronto exhibition. Mr. Delmage and his daughter Georgina, Mr. Fred. Mahood, Miss Beatrice Mahood, Mrs. Geo. Gregg, and Mrs. W. H. Webber.

Rev. Mr. Shaw of Bayfield with wife and family are visiting at Mr. Gregg's Springbank, and Mr. D. A. Harkness of Huntingfield.

Mrs. Houston of Michigan, daughter of Mr. Cook of the berg is visiting her mother at present.

Alex. M. Hamilton, late of Elmwood, has been engaged by Mr. Dane of Gorrie as head miller in his large mill at a good salary.

Mrs. Codd of Chicago accompanied by her son Harry are visiting at Mr. J. Hamilton's at present. Mrs. Codd is a sister of Mrs. Jno. Hamilton.

Mr. Wells of Harriston, Insurance agent, was in the berg on Tuesday night setting forth the advantages to be derived from being connected with the company he represents.

The milk man who goes through here has had a couple more cans added to his number during the past week. The very high price being paid for cheese is an inducement to the people to send their milk.

Miss Ethel Scott is in attendance at the Harriston High School, and Stanley and Heber Mahood will start next Monday morning.

Quite a number of farmers took out hogs to Clifford on Wednesday. They were brought to Mr. Z. Lines of Clifford. The price paid was \$4.25 per cwt., but we hear that these days they are offering only \$4.00 per cwt. Some farmers in the vicinity who some weeks ago were offered \$5.12½ but held out for a higher figure, have now to take \$1.00 for them or keep them till next August when the price may come up.

The election trial in North Waterloo has been adjourned till the 21st of this month. The evidence taken reveals a terrible state of affairs. Money was freely paid for votes, and the most barefaced bribery practiced. There is not the least doubt that the liberal members seat was bought out and out. It is to be hoped that the bribery fund will be traced to its source and an example be made that will be a warning to bribers for all time to come. The Liberal party over the Province is humiliated and disgusted because of the iniquity practised at the bye-elections and unless the Government can clearly prove its innocence, the days of the Hardy Premiership are numbered.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

A Kentuck maiden cut five acres of oats in two days and her father and brother bound it. Amid these days of fashion-following girls, it is most refreshing to see this proof that the old pioneer pays have not altogether passed away, when our grandmothers thought nothing of swinging the scythe or the sickle with the strongest men.

Many a pale weak school girl, suffering the evil effects of an exhausted nervous system, and thin watery blood, has been fully restored to the vigor and buoyancy of robust health, by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. The healthful glow on the cheek and the brightness in the eye tell of the building up process which is taking place in the body.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company recently purchased the large iron ore deposit on Bell Island in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. It is claimed that the ore can be worked and shipped at less cost than is being done in any iron mine in the world. The ore will be shipped to Sydney, Cape Breton, where abundance of cheap fuel can be procured. Four smelting furnaces will be erected having an average capacity of about 300 tons each per day, making an output of 1200 tons of pig metal per day. Steel works are located convenient to the furnaces so that the metal can be converted into steel without being allowed to cool after leaving the smelter. Coke ovens will be erected, at a cost of about a million dollars, of the most modern design. The company expect to be able, when their works are completed, to compete successfully with the United States, and have every facility for shipping cheaply to any part of the world. Elias Rogers and Hon. Geo. A. Cox of Toronto are directors in the company.

Transvaal trouble is still unsettled. The terms of the by the Boers are unsatisfactory. Mr. Chamberlain has sent a message in which he says he understands that the concession made in President Kruger's note of Aug. 18th have been withdrawn on account of the British attitude regarding suzerainty and adds "Her Majesty's Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal Government, claiming the status of a sovereign state, and therefore are unable to consider any proposal made conditionally on their acceptance of this view." Mr. Chamberlain urges the necessity of an immediate reply to the British proposal for a united enquiry into the working of the franchise concessions granted by Volksraad and further says "If, however, as they anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the Transvaal should be negative or inconclusive, I am to state that Her Majesty's Government must reserve to themselves the right to consider the situation de nova and formulate their own proposals for a final settlement.

The Raad Irishmen have formed a corps to help President Kruger and it is said that a cablegram has been received from New York saying that ten thousand Irishmen there are ready to help the Transvaal.

The Ponton case is up again in the Courts, this time in the form of an appeal against the decision of the Judge who struck it off the lists because he was not ready to go on with the trial. This is Ponton's civil suit for fifty thousand dollars damages against the Dominion Bank. He was not ready to go on because the criminal suit against him was still pending, and until this was disposed of he did not wish to go into the box and show his hand. It is a common practice in the courts when suitors are not ready to go on, to have their cases postponed. The refusal of Judge Street to postpone Ponton's case was therefore looked upon with disfavor, and added to the dissatisfaction of the public in respect to the management of this case by the authorities. The guilt of Ponton is not yet established, and until it is, he is entitled to British fair play in the official management of his case, but the appeal for a new trial was dismissed last week in Toronto.

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.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu..... 63 to 65
Oats..... 25 to 25
Peas..... 50 to 50
Barley..... 35 to 35
Potatoes per bushel..... 50 to 60
Smoked meat per lb, sides 9 to 9
" " " shoulders 8 to 8
" " " hams 16 to 10
Eggs per doz..... 11 to 11
Butter per lb..... 12 to 12
Dried apples 5 cents per lb.

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat..... 63 to 65 bus
Peas..... 50 to 50
Oats..... 25 to 25
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2.25 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1..... \$1.80
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1.80
Low Grade..... 1.00
Bran..... 70c
Shorts..... 80c
Screenings..... 70c
Oat Chop..... 95 to \$1.00
Corn chop..... 80 to 85
Pea Chop..... \$1.00 to 1.00
Cracked Wheat..... \$1.80
Graham Flour..... \$1.80
Ferina..... \$2.00

How is Your Watch?

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

We keep in stock a fine assortment of Hampden, Columbus, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss Ladies' & Gents' Watches. Also a fine selection of Jewelry, Ladies' Blouse Sets, Bangles Pins, Hair Pins, Belt Buckles, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Rings, R. P. Chains etc.

Also a new lot of Vases, China Cake Plates, Water Sets, Photo Holders, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Combs, Purses, Pipes, Mouth Organs, Silverware, Spectacles Etc.

C. WENDT....

Mildmay and Wroxeter.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

THE YOUNG OF THE HERD.

It is possible to ruin a good cow during the first six months of its life. There is enough in the feeding and care of the calves to determine the future quality of the whole herd. This fact is not sufficiently emphasized by those who care to build up good herds. They breed good cows to excellent bulls, and presumably secure good calves. But something between the birth and maturity of the young animals seems to ruin them. They do not turn out what their beginning promised. What is the reason for this? It may not always be possible to answer the question, but in very many instances the cause is found in the neglect of the calves during their tender age of six months or less.

To feed the calves properly one must decide beforehand, and very early, too, whether they are to be reared into dairy or beef cows. If we are going to raise beef cows the food of the calves must be quite different from that given to the dairy cows. Beef calves require food that will make muscle and fat. The animals must first get a good foundation of muscle, and then fat can be laid on that will be firm and valuable. As the characters of these animals are determined when very young, such muscle and fat-producing food would ruin a cow for dairy purposes, no matter if her parents were from the very best dairy herd in the land. The dairy cow is pre-eminently a nervous animal. It has bundles of nerves, and the food it feeds on promotes this characteristic. It might be noted in passing that owing to this fact the dairy cow can stand less worry and excitement than the beef cow. Being a bundle of nerves it is easily frightened, and its milk supply temporarily at least, checked. The dairy cow is never a fat cow. The two never go together. When a dairy cow lays on fat rapidly it may be judged that there is something wrong. Either the food is too fat-producing, or the animal is by nature a beef cow, and should never have been reared for anything else. Its presence in the dairy herd is a mistake. The mistake of feeding the calves wrong is more apparent in the dairy cows than any others. They once get into the habit of making fat, and it is almost impossible to break them of it. They will often continue to do so all through the rest of their lives, and they are practically ruined for the very work they were created for by nature. The right feeding of the calves is thus a very important work.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DAIRY COWS.

Prof. Brandt, of Germany, conducted three experiments with light and heavy dairy cows, each lasting four weeks, the second commencing seventy days after the close of the first, and the third a year after the beginning of the first. Thirty of the heaviest milkers in the herd were separated into lots of fifteen cows each, according to live weight. The cows were kept under similar conditions as to feed and care during the trial, none being bred after the beginning of the experiment. The average weight of the heavy cows was 1,205 pounds, and of light cows 979 pounds. The leading conclusions from the experiments are:

1. The milk of the small cows is richer in fat than that of the large ones.
2. Large cows eat a greater amount of feed than small cows; per thousand pounds live weight they eat less.
3. Small cows produce less milk than large cows, absolutely and relatively.
4. When in thin flesh, small cows may produce more per thousand pounds gross weight than large cows.
5. Large farrow cows are more persistent milkers; on the other hand small cows show a greater tendency to fatten on the same feed, with a decrease in the milk flow.
6. The loss in selling ten of the large cows amounted to five guineen per head on the average, after having been kept nearly a year, while the loss for ten small cows, was twelve guineen per head.

RYE SHOULD NOT FOLLOW POTATOES.

As a rule small grains do not grow well on a field which produced potatoes the previous season. Experiments have demonstrated that this is due, not so much to the mechanical conditions of the soil as to the fact that the potatoes have used large amounts of available nitrogen. Applications of nitrate of soda greatly benefit rye crops grown after potatoes.

SALTING COWS IN SUMMER.

The best way to salt cows is to leave some rock salt under a covered place where the stock can lick it at will. They will then never get more than is good for them, but will go up and lick a small quantity once every day or two. We know farmers who make it their practice to salt cows every Sunday morning. It is not breaking the Sabbath to any serious extent, and the owner of the stock has the

pleasure of noting its condition and whether there are any animals in the lot that appear unthrifty. We have often salted the cows on Sunday morning by throwing fine salt thinly over the grass, while it was covered with dew. Some of the salt might be lost, but we thought from the way the grass was eaten that not much would be wasted that way. When we salted sheep by throwing salt on wet grass they ate the grass down to the roots.

THREE LAMPS.

But They Turned Out to Be No Recommendation After All.

A somewhat vexatious law in China compels every doctor, after dark, to hang up in front of his house as many lighted lamps as he has sent patients into the next world. One evening a European, who was staying in Peking on business, set out in search of a doctor for his wife, who had been suddenly taken ill. He called at the houses of a good many, but was deterred by the large number of lamps exhibited before each. At length, after tramping about for several hours, he came to the house of a doctor where only three lamps shed a melancholy light over the entrance. Our happy European dashed into the house of this excellent man, awakened him, and took him off to his lodgings.

"I presume you are the best practitioner in this city?" he said to his companion as they went along.

"What makes you think so?"

"Because you have only three lanterns hung over your door, while all your colleagues have dozens displayed on their house fronts."

"Ah! is that the reason?" calmly replied the pig-tailed Celestial. "The fact is, I only lately set up in practice, and have had but three patients."

ETIQUETTE OF MOURNING.

In many of the details of social and formal life we follow the usages of our English sisters, and in the matter of mourning our customs are almost identical with theirs. Of course, no one can lay down an absolute rule as to the length of time one will wear crepe or full black. Health and climate have much to do with that, and the advice of friends and physicians often materially shortens it or makes the somber robes much less the reminder of our loss than strict observance of custom would have it.

The heaviest mourning worn is the widow's. It remains practically unaltered for a year and a day, and then she can give up crepe, but as a rule women wear it six months longer.

A daughter, in honor of a parent dead, wears deep crepe for the first three months, lessened crepe for the next three, full black for the remaining year.

A sister's mourning for a brother or sister is, crepe for three months, plain black for two months and half mourning for one month.

A mother's mourning for a son or daughter is about a year, that period differently divided according to personal inclination. The Queen says, "Deep crepe three months, slightly less six months, black for three months," but the Lady has it "Crepe for six months, black for three months, half mourning for three months."

A niece's mourning for an uncle or aunt is black for two months, half mourning for one month, and in these points all English authorities agree.

The granddaughter's mourning for a grandparent is widely discussed, the Lady's Pictorial deciding that the period of mourning dress shall be nine months—that is, crepe for three, black without crepe three, and half mourning three months. The Queen advises crepe for three months as sufficient.

Wearing mourning for a cousin is rarely seen here, but where there has been an unusual affection the English of black for three months is quite in good form, and excuses you from social life in which you may take little interest. The Queen, voicing the sentiment of English people, declares, "You should wear mourning for your husband's relations, as for your own."

FAMOUS CHAIRS.

From time immemorial there has been the inevitable collector of relics of the great deceased. Chairs are great attractions with such folk, and when put up for sale generally bring a respectable price. The seat used by Shakespeares sold for \$600, but that of Lord Bulwer Lytton, the author of the "Last Days of Pompeii," only realized \$65. An admirer of Mrs. Siddons purchased her favorite chair for \$35, while \$50 was the cost of a similar article used by Charles II. That on which Byron sat was knocked down for \$12.50, while Thackeray's chair changed hands for \$17.50. Ninety-five dollars was realized by the sale of the seat on which Theodore Hook sat, while Mrs. Browning's went for \$25.

HISSING TO APPLAUSE.

Hissing means different things, according to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applaud a popular orator in the assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of the "hush" with which we command silence. In this country the hiss only has one meaning—disapproval.

HOUSEHOLD.

CANNING, PRESERVING AND PICKLING.

It is time to prepare the apple, peach and pear for winter use. In canning these larger fruits use only what is ripe and sound; pare, core and throw into cold water to prevent discoloration. For every four pounds of fruit add one pound of sugar and a quart of water, some like the addition of lemon juice. Boil until clear; put in the cans; cover well with the boiling syrup and seal. In canning pears use a pint of water to a pound of sugar to make the syrup.

In preserving follow the same directions as for canning, except to use equal quantities of fruit and sugar, and allow half a pint of water to one pound of sugar. Weigh fruit and sugar accurately and cook until transparent.

Jelly made of apples is delicious. Take ripe tart apples and cut into pieces; put into a preserving kettle with water enough to cover. Cook until very tender and strain. To a pint of juice add a pint of sugar and boil until it jellies. Put in glasses, cover and put in a cool dark place.

Crab apples make the cream of all jellies prepared in the same way.

If quinces are scarce, the prunings and cores of quinces with good tart apples make an excellent jelly and the quinces may be used for preserves.

For pickling pears, apples and peaches make a syrup of one quart of vinegar and three pints of brown sugar; season to the taste with cinnamon and cloves. When the syrup boils add the fruit and cook until tender, allow plenty of syrup to a can of fruit and seal tightly.

ABOUT GREEN PEPPERS.

There are two ways of preparing green peppers for the table as a vegetable. Select for this purpose sweet Spanish peppers. This is a pepper similar to the old-fashioned, bull-nosed pepper, but it is larger and milder in flavor. It is used green, both to serve as a stuffed vegetable and for stuffed pickles or "mangoes."

A simple and satisfactory way to prepare these pickles is to plunge them in hot water and let them simmer for about ten minutes. Drain them, cut off the stems, cut a slice out of the stem end, and scoop out the seeds and inside of the peppers. Stuff the peppers with good sausage meat, or prepare a forcemeat of lean veal and fat pork, in about the proportion of one-quarter pound of fat salt pork and three-quarters of a pound of lean veal all ground together.

Add an even tablespoonful of salt, a scant teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and a scant teaspoonful of summer savory. Mix well and use. After filling the peppers with the forcemeat, replace the covers and oil the peppers well. Set them in a baking pan, and bake them thoroughly for about twenty five or thirty minutes, and serve with a rich brown sauce around them.

A fair substitute for a Spanish sauce may be made of a good beef extract, well seasoned with vegetables. Fry chopped slices of carrots, one of onion, a bay leaf, a stalk of celery, all chopped together and well mixed. Fry with the vegetables a small teaspoonful of ham; stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and add gradually a pint of stock made from two tablespoonfuls of beef, mixed with boiling water. Let the sauce simmer slowly for about an hour, and at the end of that time strain it, and it is ready to serve around the peppers.

The peppers may be boiled, stuffed or baked, and may be served without any sauce. Cut off the stems, and take out the seeds and inside. After this, put the peppers in boiling water, and let them boil fifteen minutes. Eight good-sized sweet peppers will require about three cupfuls of stuffing. Take a pint of cooked meat, chopped fine; veal or chicken is better than anything else for the purpose. A mixture of half roast chicken and half veal is good. Add to the chopped meat a cupful of soft bread-crumbs. Moisten the whole with a cupful of stock or one of water. If water is used melt in it a teaspoonful of beef extract; season the forcemeat with an even teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of summer savory and of thyme, and half a teaspoonful of sage. Do not replace the covers on the peppers, but sprinkle fine bread crumbs over them, at the end where the stuffing is exposed, and add bits of butter. Put the peppers on a buttered pan and let them bake about fifteen minutes, or until well browned. Serve these peppers with a roast of beef, or with chicken. They are a wholesome and excellent summer vegetable, stimulating digestion in the enervating heat.

There is now a mild red pepper of about the size of the bull-nosed pepper, which is used as salad with salt and vinegar, like cucumbers, or may be used in meat salads, where it makes an ornamental decoration. All the old varieties of peppers were fiery in quality after they had ripened. Even the sweet mountain pepper becomes too hot for comfort after it turns red, and is always cooked when green. Sometimes a dash of flavor is given by a single pepper chopped fine and added to a piquant stew or soup, and a sweet mountain pepper is chosen for this purpose.

THE SNAPDRAGON.

A big vase of creamy yellow antirrhinum, the snapdragon of our grandmother's gardens, in the window of a city florist, attracted a good deal of attention when first placed in position, and was much admired, for the size of the stems and the numerous individual flowers. Many of the stalks were covered with flowers for a length of six and a half inches, even ten inches in some cases. "What is it?" was a query often put.

The snapdragon is usually ranked as an annual—though if the plants are not allowed to exhaust themselves by blooming too freely the first year they will endure the winter and bloom a second summer. The flowers of plants meant to endure the winter should be cut freely and not allowed to form seed. A good method to employ is to shorten in the branches about midsummer; cut away half or two-thirds and new shoots will start that will bloom the second summer.

The seed of the snapdragon is fine and requires only a slight covering of soil. The germination requires ten days or two weeks. Once started well, they grow robustly and throw out many side branches that terminate in spikes of bloom. The coloring is especially rich in this plant. Rich and velvety reds and yellows, cream, white, crimson and scarlet, with white throat, for the antirrhinum, is always in two colors or two shades of the same color, are among the colors it makes its own. The plants grow eight to twelve and are branching in habit make a brave show in the garden. There is a dwarf variety—the Tom Thumb, growing six inches high. The foliage is clean, dark, glossy green, somewhat like the myrtle leaf, and the flowers need no other setting than their own leaves. They are very lasting, also. The vaseful mentioned above was in the florist's window for more than a week, yet in good condition.

The snapdragon will grow readily from cuttings, treated like geranium slips, and thus, when any exceptional fine color is grown from seed it is possible to reproduce it. We see no reason why the snapdragon should not make a good bloomer for the window garden.

THE BRITISH HEN.

A Conference in England to Improve the Poultry-Raising Industry.

Great Britain is the largest egg-importing country. No breakfast table is well furnished without eggs, and British hens would give up in despair if it were intimated to them that they ought to supply all the eggs the population can consume. In fact, the number of hens is so very inadequate that over 1,393,000,000 of eggs, worth \$20,000,000, are imported every year to make up the deficiency in the home supply. Nobody wonders more than the British do themselves why they don't raise more poultry and eggs, and so a poultry conference met at Reading to talk the matter over.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the British Board of Agriculture, told the delegates that forty-three eggs were imported each year for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, and every one of these eggs might just as well be raised at home. He would do all he could to facilitate this desirable result. Some of the delegates said that the poultry farmer might reasonably expect a profit of five shillings a year from the eggs of each hen, and there was no reason why the home production should not be largely increased. Various ways of encouraging the industry were approved.

Among the diversions of the conference was a trip to Baynards in Surrey, where the delegates were conducted over the great poultry-fattening establishment of Mr. C. E. Brooke, who annually sends 36,000 fowls to the London market. This market has some peculiarities which the poultry farmer must take into account. The chicken must be sent to market with its head on, for the buyer will not invest in a fowl whose head has been cut off. The idea is that chickens that are mutilated may possibly have been killed by some animal. It is also important that the chicken should have white or at least light yellow legs, as the poultry buyers object to black legs. There is no good ground for this objection, but consumers will have their way and their whims must be gratified. If chickens with black legs are forced upon the market they bring only about half the price of those with light legs.

The great hen countries of Europe are France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Denmark, and thus England has plenty of neighbors that are willing to supply her wants. Canada is now trying to get a part of the trade. If China might only be economically tapped for poultry and eggs that country could beat all creation in the quantity supplied, for that empire has more fowls than any other country in the world.

STAR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Star photography is one of the most tedious operations known. In some cases the exposure of the plate must last for several hours. During all this time both the plate and telescope must be moved so that the image of the star will be stationary on the plate. The exposure for a star of the sixteenth magnitude is two hours, and only the image of one at a time can be secured, unless those adjoining happen to be of the same size.

CARIBOU HUNT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Colonial Government Reduces the License Fee—Immense Herds of the Antelope.

The Newfoundland Legislature has just passed an act which will be hailed with satisfaction by all sportsmen. By it the hunting grounds of the island will be thrown open to men of moderate means and limited holiday time. Heretofore the fee exacted by the authorities for permission to shoot caribou has been \$100 for seven head—five stags and two does. For this there has been substituted a graded license, as follows: For \$40 a license is granted, good for one month, permitting the holder to kill two stags and one doe; for \$50 the number is increased to three stags and one doe, and the period is extended to six weeks; while for \$80 a two-months' license is obtainable, with the right to kill five stags and two does. These licenses can be obtained from any magistrate, justice or game warden on payment of a registration fee of \$1 and subscribing to an oath or affirmation not to violate any of the provisions of the game laws of the island.

These are in brief: Not to kill deer out of season; not to have in one's possession nor to sell or buy any portion of a deer out of season; not to kill more deer than provided by the license; not to snare, trap or pit caribou, nor to hunt them with dogs, nor with any contrivance or weapon other than firearms. The employment of non-resident guides, bearers or laborers is prohibited, except under a special license, for which \$25 is charged, but as numbers of competent local guides and other attendants can be had at low rate of wages this should not operate as a hardship upon any visiting sportsman. In any hunting party all deer killed by the employees counts as if killed by the principals, and every licensee on receiving his permit pledges himself to endeavor to remove the carcass or flesh of any deer he may kill and not use for food into some town or settlement within ten days. The reason for this is that a few years ago a party of British naval officers from the warships on the station slaughtered

OVER 100 CARIBOU

near a ford on the northwest coast and after removing the heads and antlers from the finest stags left all the meat to rot unburied, with the result that the deer have completely abandoned that region. This new regulation prevents the possibility of a repetition of such sportsmanlike behavior. The deer-stalking season opens on July 15 and continues until Oct. 1, when there is an interval of twenty days. Shooting is resumed on Oct. 20 and continued until Feb. 1, from which time until the middle of July a close season is observed. The caribou are to be found in the vast tracts of interior forest and the uplands known as "barrens," untrampled except by the occasional hunter. The deer are in countless herds, and those in the colony who have most closely observed their habits say that with proper safeguards against wanton killing there is no reason why they should not continue to provide the finest sport for the hunters of Europe and America when every other accessible hunting ground has been depleted. It must be remembered that the 200,000 people who inhabit Newfoundland live round its coastline and that three miles from high water mark there is not a settlement. The rest of the 42,000 square miles of the island is given up to the wild animals, which include bears, wolves, foxes, lynx, caribou and hares.

The best time for sportsmen to visit the island is the month of September. The best route is that by rail to North Sydney, Cape Breton, where the steamer or Bruce is taken across the ninety miles of water separating this island from the continent. Landing at Port aux Basques in five or six hours, the hunter boards a train, and a run of twelve hours places him in the midst of the deer country. At Bay of Islands, about two-thirds of the way, guides, canoes and all the other accessories to a successful hunting trip can be obtained.

September is the best month to visit the island, because then the sportsman can vary his caribou hunting with other sport, such as angling for trout or salmon. No fee is exacted by the colony for any form of sport except deer hunting; the trout and salmon rivers are free to all; and the game birds can be shot by any person possessing the requisite fowling piece. The guides engaged for caribou shooting are equally available for the angling and bird shooting. A visitor, therefore, with the leisure and equipment can claim his fill of enjoyment there within a month.

STAND UP TO FIT A SHOE.

People would find less difficulty with ready made shoes," said the experienced salesman, "if they would stand up to fit them on instead of sitting down. Nine persons out of ten, particularly women want a comfortable chair while they are fitting a shoe, and it is with the greatest difficulty you can get them to stand for a few minutes, even after the shoe is fitted. Then, when they begin walking about, they wonder why the shoes are not so comfortable as they were at first trial. A woman's foot is considerably smaller when she sits in a chair than when she walks about. Exercise brings a larger quantity of blood into the feet, and they swell appreciably. The man's feet also require certain space. In buying shoes this fact should be borne in mind."

Rosanne.

But circumstances seldom allow us to rage long uninterrupted, and while Rosanne walked on, the fields grew dimmer, and the green gray, and the breeze chillier, and the grass wetter until at last she found the thorny briars which twined her by the shawl as she passed them, were beginning to ask her where she was going. It was a puzzling question. To go home among those false, scheming, triumphant creatures, could not for a moment be thought of. It would be more tolerable to return and face the storm in the dairy at Kiltormlyn farm, and even that was quite impossible. On such consideration as she could give, only one answer occurred to her. She would go to her Aunt Lizzie Mahony, her mother's sister, who had always been good natured and friendly. The Mahonys, it was true, lived rather a long step off, somewhere beyond Hewitstown, still she thought she could certainly contrive to get there in the course of the next day, and she knew that her future was all drearily vague. She supposed that she could get field work to do, and sometimes she even thought wildly of turning ballad singer. Dan used to say that she had a voice fit to make her fortune; but one of his lies, for it was evident you could not believe a word that came out of his head. The further her feet and her reflections traveled, the more attractive grew the picture of the Mahony's little white cottage, with her aunt looking out at the door, and saying: "Glory be to goodness, if it isn't little Rosanne." For the fields round her spread lonelier, and stranger, and the moonlight began to fill them cruelly with ghastly gleams and shades. At last in a great fright she reared under a haystack and shivered and dazed in unequal alterations till the dawn.

It found her bewilderingly miserable, but delivered from the panic fears that had beset her, while the world was black and white, and she stole out of the yellow-mounded haggart on to the high-road close by. She hardly noticed that she was hungry and cold and damp with dew as she resumed her journey, upon which the July sun soon began to glare strong and fierce. The way was much longer than she thought, and she lengthened it by missing it several times, finding intricate directions all the more puzzling because she was dazed for the want of food and sleep. Two women of whom she had made inquiries and who told her of terribly many miles gave her a drink of milk, but that was all she had the whole day. With her gaudy hat and her carelessly-wiped-on shawl and bedded and ruffled and her curly hair tossed and puffed and her eyes wild and woebegone, she had become a forlorn, strange-looking figure, which passers-by eyed curiously, and on which they sometimes made remarks. This alarmed her greatly, for solitary wanderings were a new experience to her. She made up her mind never to be a ballad singer, and her aunt's house grew more and more desired refuge. At last, when the shadows stretched very long and the sunbeams had relaxed their scorching grip, she came to a bit of road that seemed familiar to her. Round the next turn, if she was not mistaken, stood the little white cottage at the foot of a steep field, in the angle where two longings met—she remembered the place very well.

And sure enough round the corner, just as she had hoped, the little white cottage came into view, a sight which for a few moments she beheld with much comfort of heart. But she had not taken many steps towards it before she perceived that something was amiss. On the brown slope of the thatch a thick cloud of smoke was brooding, dull and pale, and, as she looked thicker black clouds came rolling up, pierced here and there by sharp thrusts of flame, which even under the sunset of the sky gleamed strong and red. Very clearly the house was on fire, which was a dreadful thing; but what struck Rosanne with still more dismay was that there seemed to be nobody about to mind it. Three small stranger boys were sitting on the triangular grass plot between the two lanes just in front of the cottage, but they were busily playing some game with bits of broken crockery and taking no interest in the fire. Nobody else was to be seen. Rosanne ran up to the children in a breathless scare. "Where's all the Mahonys?" One of the boys glanced at her indifferently. "Och, the Mahonys was put out of it yesterday for the rint," he said, "and the colonel's burning the ould had houses to hinder the people of comin' back to them, and squatters and tramps, and all manner. Give me the blue-edged bit, Billy."

"And where's my uncle gone to?" said Rosanne. "I dunno," said the boy, "unless it was to the Union below at Hewitstown." "Sure, not at all," said Billy; "I heard them sayin' Pat Mahony was gone to his brother's place, away at Tullylough." The first boy, who was freckled and blue-eyed and red-headed, put out his tongue in acknowledgment of this correction, and the third, who was like him, said: "No, he isn't. They've taken off to the States." Rosanne thought they looked quite fiendishly hideous. She was turning towards the house when Billy said: "There's nobody in it," but his brother said: "Vie there is, after that vagin. I seen Alec Anderson and another of the bailiffs men goin' round wid a pitchfork awhile ago."

Rosanne ran desperately up to the door and looked in. It was all a

smother of smoke inside, and the flames might be heard gnashing their teeth among the crackling rafters. Then she ran on round the corner of the house, and there, sure enough, were two men, one of whom, standing on the pig sty wall, was poking a pitchfork into the thatch. The fact was that Alec Anderson, who had a thrifty turn, had noticed a fresh golden patch where Pat Mahony had lately darned his roof, and now deemed it worth while to rescue the good bit of straw from the conflagration for use on his premises. Burning cabins is hot and thirsty work on a radiant July day, and Anderson's mood had become irritable over it. So when a dishevelled bit of a vagrant girl, wrapped in an old rag of a shawl, surmounted by an incongruous gray hat, came rushing up to him, and in horror-stricken accents asked would he please be tellin' where Mrs. Mahony was gone, he felt moved to reply by tossing down a bundle of thatch on her off his fork, and saying: "Ou speir that at somebody that kens or cares, me hizze and rinna be bletherin' here away."

Unluckily the bundle had a red hot smouldering core, and as it dropped on Rosanne's head, it knocked off her hat, and set her hair alight, and fell in scorching flakes before her eyes. She was fleeing away, blind and terrified, but she tripped over a stone, and fell with her head against the wall, which stunned her into unconcern.

By the time that her troublesome world came back to her, she had been conveyed to the infirmary ward of the Hewitstown workhouse, a doleful white-washed place, where the last red rays of the sunset were beating on the grimy windows. Poor Rosanne's fortunes had sunk so deeply within the last four and twenty hours that you would hardly have recognized her as the same girl who had talked to her cousin Martha at the gate among the hayfields, while the sun went down behind a screen of rounded tree tops. For her clothes were blackened and drenched with fire and water, and much worse, her pretty curling hair was all burnt off, and one side of her face was scorched. Next morning her neighbor in the ward thoughtfully lent her a bit of broken looking-glass that "she might see the quare shape she was," but she had scarcely energy to glance at it, and was faintly shocked by the disfigured image. All the day she lay in a dazed, apathetic state, and took little heed of anything, and seemed to her as if she had been there always in a dreary sort of dream.

But on the day after, when the creeping shadow on the floor had shrunk almost to its noontide skimpiness, she suddenly roused up quite awake. Just outside the door, which was close to her bed, she heard a familiar voice speaking—the voice of Dan McClean. Rosanne held her breath as the nurse, a square-framed stolid person, was called out to interview "a young man from about Kiltormlyn, that was comin' after a girl," Dan's voice would have sounded like heavenly music to her, if the echo of Martha's had not come harshly through it and jarred it into discord.

"Beg your pardon, ma'am," she heard him say diffidently, "might there be a girl by the name of Rosanne Tierney in it?" "Is it the name?" said the nurse, "sure I couldn't be tellin' you the names of the half of them that comes and goes. What sort is she?" "Och, a slip of a girl," said Dan, whose descriptive powers were not great, "a slip of a girl—wid black hair—and a smallish size she is." "There's plenty of them, like that, if that's all," said the nurse, "we have a black-haired one came in the other day, but not over big. Some sort of a tramp she is, and got a crack on the head wid a bit of the roof slippin' down on her; but I could be axin' her name. Rosanne Tierney, did you say? And what might you be to her, supposin' she is? Her brother maybe?" It seemed to Rosanne as if an endless pause followed this question; yet Dan only hesitated for a moment before he answered: "Och, well, ma'am," as a brother, anyway.

And with that a stormy darkness fell upon Rosanne. For what could "as good as a brother" signify, except marriage with the step-sister, Maggie Walsh? She hoped to goodness she might never have the misfortune to set eyes on either of the two of them to the end of her life's days—and she'd as lief that mightn't be very long—a pair of black-hearted rogues—the villain might just go back the way he came.

When a minute afterwards the nurse returned to make her inquiry, the tramp kept her head under the blanket, and would only mutter in a husky, mumbling way: "I dunno any such people at all—bid him get along out of that—me name's Isabella Hill," facts which were at once reported to Dan outside in the passage, with the additional details that the creature seemed to be a cross-tempered one, and perhaps not quite right in her senses. But at this moment another visitor arrived in the shape of a small freckled and red-haired boy, who was carrying with an aversive expression of countenance, a large, gaudily-wreathed straw hat. "And what might you be wantin', Matthew Flanigan?" said the nurse. "Me mother bid me bringin' th' ould hat," said Matthew. It dropped off the girl that got hurt up at Pat Mahony's on Friday, and she sez it might be a loss to the warrath, that owned it, so she sent me along wid it, and it's him she'd a right to ha' sent."

"Be the powers of smoke!" Dan exclaimed, seizing hold of the hat, "that's belongin' to Rosanne Tierney; she got it new at Aster, and as proud

of herself in it she was as a little pay-cock. Sure I remember this tuft of yeller roses wid red glass beads in them cocked up at the side of it; I was tellin' her it looked for all the world like one of our ould donkey's ears; and was axin' her why wouldn't she be stickin' up the other to match it."

"For the matter of that," said the nurse, "there's dozens of quare hats goin' about the world, and all of them set to tell the same from the other. The aquil, of the outlandish gazaboes, you see on people these times I never witnessed."

"Ah! but I couldn't be mistook in this one by any means," said Dan continuing to examine the hat: "sure 'twas sittin' in front of me in the trap all the way drivin' over from her place to our place and back agin of Easter Sunday, and here it is the very same. Couldn't I be seemin' the girl, ma'am, just for a minyit, for if she isn't Rosanne—"

But here a voice called, loudly and clearly through the half-open door: "Don't you offer to be comin' next or nigh me, Dan McClean. I'm no such thing. Git away home to Maggie Walsh," it said, and Dan's sunburnt face grew two inches shorter at the sound. "Glory be to goodness, it's herself," he said, "and me heart broke since Saturday mornin'. Sure, I'll not be comin' in if you're not wishin' jewel," he said, peering warily round the edge of the door, "but what talk at all was that you had about Maggie Walsh?"

"It was me cousin, Martha Reilly, was tellin' me all manner," said Rosanne, who felt as if she were wakenin' up out of a very ill-favored nightmare. "Trust Martha Reilly to be gabbin' about what doesn't concern her," said Dan. "Troth I well ken your step-mother was puttin' that story about this while back, and devil a word of truth in it. Deed, Rosanne, that ould woman isn't any ood good I'm thinkin'. But sure what matter about the pack of them? Your Aunt Lizzie Mahony's stoppin' wid her sister-in-law away at Drumcastle. I discovered that much yesterday—and they bid me be bringin' you to stay up there till we would be gettin' married afore reapin' begins. Maggie Walsh bedad! Is it idlin' me time I'd be trampin' over the country after her on a Monday mornin' in the middle of haymakin'? So hurry, up, honey, and git all right agin, the way I can be comin' to fetch you. I'll borry Jimmy Byrne's side-car."

"And did you bean tell the quare awful thing I done at the farm—throwin' all Mrs. Conroy's grand crame to the pigs?" said Rosanne, the recollection of this disaster now beginning to emerge from the chaos of troubles which had overwhelmed and obliterated it. But Dan replied unappalled: "Why to be sure. And was that any reason for you to be drivin' yourself after it, so to spake? Not if every sup of crame in Ireland was split, and all the pigs in the country swimmin' in the middle of it wave, and your step-mother and her daughter, and Martha Reilly, that can't be axin' unless she's gabbin', along wid the lot of them."

So a few Sundays later Rosanne Tierney was married in her gay buff and crimson wreathed hat. It was slightly battered and the worse for its travels, but it would have been up-grateful for her to discard it, as only for its timely turning up on a former critical occasion, it might probably have been worn by a forlorn little distracted vagrant, instead of adorning the proud and happy head of Mrs. Daniel McClean.

The End.

HEALTH.

BEAUTY BATHS.

Some physicians maintain that weak constitutions can not stand frequent bathing, yet eminent authorities contend that bathing is as much of a tonic to the weak as to the strong. It must, in the latter case, be done judiciously. On waking in the morning the skin is in a moist condition, covered with poisonous matter, thrown off during sleep. Is it better for the weak person to allow the skin to reabsorb that poison? A quick sponge bath from head to foot with cold water and a violent rubbing with a flesh brush or coarse towel need not take more than five minutes, and the weakest person is benefited by the exercise. The blood is sent tingling through the veins, and there is no danger of taking cold through the day, no matter what the changes of weather may be.

A hot bath should always be taken at night before retiring; it is quite as necessary to relieve the skin of the dust and dirt accumulated through the day. The same quick bathing, using pure soap, see to it that the water is hot, not warm, removes all foreign matter and rests the tired nerves, making sleep the sweeter afterward. These quick baths, with the exercise of rubbing one's self vigorously with coarse towels, bringing every muscle into play, can not but be invigorating to the constitution, and when taken daily and systematically will save many a doctor's bill. It is all the tonic an inactive liver needs.

In addition to this, many beauties take—once a week—a Turkish bath. Oh the luxury of these Turkish baths! There are physicians who spend a great deal of energy in their arguments against them. Undoubtedly they have their own reasons for so doing. Dr. Wilson, a noted dermatolo-

gist of England, has written a book containing 5000 pages on the subject, and gives scientific reasoning why Turkish baths must necessarily be the enemy to the physician whose income depends entirely upon the prevalence of disease.

If, as he says a great many women say they can not take these baths, as the method is too severe, there are many ways of modifying it. It is not necessary to stay in the heated rooms till exhausted. The luxury of the rubbing, scrubbing, showering, plunge, rest and sleep afterward can be remembered only with pleasure. When it is not convenient to go to a regular bath house, much can be accomplished in one's own home by taking some care and plenty of time. If you have a cabinet bath, with the alcohol lamp for steam, it is excellent; but if not, a simple method is to place a deep pan or foot tub of very hot water under a cane-seated chair, roll yourself in a blanket, and see that the blanket comes well down to the floor to keep in the steam. Your hot bath should be all ready waiting, with coarse towels and brushes at hand, so that when you are all aglow and perspiring freely you can step at once into the hot water and have a vigorous friction bath. Go to bed at once, for the long rest in one of the great factors in the success of a Turkish bath.

Face steaming is much practiced for beauty's sake, but it must not be overdone, as it would then enlarge the pores beyond a natural, healthful condition. A little steam, however, is excellent.

A friend, whose chief desire in life had been a fine complexion, visited a specialist and paid the sum of \$15 for some very simple remedies, but which, by patient and systematic application, have transformed her wonderfully. He gave her some cream, some brushes, like those any druggist keeps, and told her to keep up the steaming, which we shall explain, daily for one month, thereafter every other day, unless exposed to unusual winds or dust, when it should always be used.

Make a kind of large bonnet of paper—wrapping or news paper—so that the face is removed about 14 inches from the edge. Secure this so that no steam escapes around back of the neck. Have a fire shovel, stove lid or heavy pan heated quite hot. A box of powdered myrrh is set on a table so that it comes within easy reach, also a glass of wine—Rhine wine is best, but even vinegar is good. Fill the mouth with the wine, and place the lid inside the bonnet. Throw on a pinch of myrrh, let the fumes penetrate the face as long as they can be borne—a minute, anyhow. Then adjust some of the wine on the hot lid and hold the paper securely so that the steam comes up to your face. Repeat this until the lid is cold and the steam all gone. Wipe the face very gently with a bit of silk or old linen and notice the change in your appearance. A few recipes for toilet water may be welcomed. Any of them added to the bath makes the skin soft and velvety.

One pound of barley meal.
Two pounds of bran.
One ounce of borax.
Dissolve in two quarts of water—strain into ordinary bath of about thirty gallons. Another good way is to put the barley, bran and borax into a cheese-cloth bag and allow it to remain in the bath water until dissolved. An equally delightful tonic for the skin is as follows:

One ounce tincture of camphor.
One-half ounce tincture of benzoin.
Two ounces cologne water.
Drop slowly into the bathing water. This makes a refreshing wash for the face, neck and hands, by adding a little to a small quantity of water.

The following is a very good substitute for a milk bath, easier to obtain and at a much less expense.
One-half pound meal of small flour.
One-fourth pound hyssop herb.
Four pounds bran flour.
Put into a cheese-cloth bag and add to an ordinary bath of thirty gallons. Right here we may as well say something about glycerine, whether "chemically pure" or otherwise, it is bad for the skin, unless very much diluted. A well-known physician once told me that by the continued use of glycerine a lady's face would become like a piece of parchment. It has a tendency to dry, burn and darken the skin, but when very much diluted with rose water or distilled water, the effect is counteracted, and it becomes an excellent emollient.

The wine bath is much prized by a beautiful Russian lady. When one has taken cold, or feels very much fatigued, fill a pint cup with pine needles, to be had at any drug store if you can't get them fresh; add enough boiling water to make about two quarts of tea. After drinking a wine-glassful, pour the rest into a hot bath. After bathing go to bed, and you will awaken thoroughly refreshed and with no trace of cold.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Long—Have you forgotten that \$5 that you borrowed of me some time ago?
Short—Oh, no; I still have it in my mind.
Long—Well, don't you think this would be a good time to reliev' your mind of it?

VAUDEVILLAINY.

The Gentleman with the Bald Wig—The revenue officers broke into our lodge and seized the artificial goat last night.
The Gentleman with the Green Whiskers—What for?
Bogus utter.

IRON FROM THE SEA.

It is probable that few people know what an enormous quantity of old iron in the shape of anchors, chains, etc., is annually rescued from the sea. During 10 months as much as 360 tons weight was dredged up on the east coast of the United States alone.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING

Was Troubled With Palpitation of the Heart, Extreme Weakness and Nervous Headaches.

In the little hamlet of Montrose, Welland County, resides a lady who gives much praise to the curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The subject of this testimony is Mrs. Richard Hanna, an estimable lady who has resided in that locality for many years. A reporter seeking an interview with Mrs. Hanna found her willing to give full details, which are given in her own words. Five years ago I was taken ill. I attributed the trouble at the time to an injury sustained by a fall. Time went on and I did not get better. The symptoms of my complaint were palpitation of the heart, extreme weakness, stomach troubles and terrible headaches. I was very nervous, had no appetite and experienced much wakefulness at night. Finally I was compelled to take to my bed, being too weak to sit up any longer. In this condition I was treated at different times by three doctors, and took a great quantity of medicine but realized no benefit. Not one of my neighbors thought I would get well. In the meantime I thought myself that death would soon end my sufferings. One day Mrs. Smith, of Fort Robinson came to see me and persuaded my husband to procure for me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he purchased six boxes. After taking the six boxes I had improved very much and was able to be up, though yet too weak to walk. I sent for another six boxes complete. I can relish food better, sleep soundly, and stand more fatigue than I could for years previous. Although I have passed the meridian of life I feel as healthy as when I was in my twenties. With great pleasure and a grateful heart I give this testimony.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN CATS WERE RARE.

In the middle ages cats were very rare. Even with the ladies, little dogs were the familiar household pets, and cats were regarded as almost a royal possession. In Wales as early as the tenth century cats were protected by law. Before a kitten, could open its eyes it was worth a penny; afterward it was worth two, and when it had caught a mouse its value rose to four pennies. These may seem small prices now, but they meant a good deal then. Both cats and pennies are within reach of any one, and the simplest little home may have as guard the cat that "once upon a time" kept watch in the King's granaries.

In Wales the Prince had his storehouses thus protected, and the following story will show you how the theft of a cat was regarded: One day a small black kitten was missing. It was not very big, but it had caught a mouse, and search was made at once. It was found in a peasant's hut, and his daughter confessed that she had stolen it from the granary. The child declared that the kitten was frightened by the Prince's two great wolf hounds, and had taken refuge with her, and she had not had the heart to give it up.

The steward had father and child brought, trembling with fear, before the Prince, who sat on his throne, yawning and stroking his tawny hounds.

"What is the law?" he asked.
"The chief shall pay a full grown ewe with all its fleeces," said the steward.

"Alas! the man was too poor to own sheep."
"Failing this, the cat shall be hung up by its tail!"

"Rather hard on the cat," said the Prince, and little Mertha's tears ran down her face.

"And the thief shall pay a heap of grain high enough to reach the very tip of the tail," continued the steward.

"Then shall we starve," murmured the peasant. "After toils and tithes there is so little left."

Now the black kitten was brought into court, and seeing the dogs and its little friend, it bristled up its hair with fear and mewed piteously to Mertha for succor.

The cat hath chosen the child," said the Prince carelessly. "I will remit the fine and give her the animal for her own."

This law is still found among the old Welsh statutes, but it is no longer enforced.

A BOER DELICACY.

The Transvaal Boer will eat almost anything in the flesh, fish or fowl line, for all is grist that comes to his gastronomic mill, and the following mixture is voted most delectable by the majority of the rougher classes: A great square slice is cut off a loaf made of coarse, unsifted meal, and covered with a thick layer of jam, preferably strawberry; a row of sardines is then placed on top, and the oil from the sardine box is liberally poured over the whole. A loud smacking of lips and other manifestations of thorough appreciation accompany the disposal of this delicate bonne-bouche; but the unsophisticated Boer only indulges in this luxury when he means to enjoy a special treat, quite regardless of expense.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
One column.....	\$40	\$20	\$15
Half column.....	20	10	7
Quarter column.....	10	5	3
Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.			
Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.			
Contract advertising payable quarterly.			

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Several valuable cows that were entered in competition for the dairy tests at the Industrial fair, died on the day of trial. It is the practice to milk all the cows clean the night previous to the testing day in the presence of an inspector and it is believed that after the milking an attempt had been made to inject milk into the udders. If fresh milk had been used no harm might have resulted, but it is thought that in some way deteriorated milk had been used and septic poisoning ensued. It is that was the cause of death the owners will not get much sympathy.

The large steel vessel Douglas Houghton met with a serious accident off Sailors Encampment 15 miles below the "Soo" on the 5th inst. A hole was stove in her side and she lay across the channel blocking the traffic for all large vessels. The channel there is 750 ft. in width and the Douglas Houghton is 476 feet long so none but vessels of light draft could pass her. It is estimated by shipmen that the delay to shipping will cause a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars per day, and the channel will be blocked at least seven days. The greater part of the Lake Superior shipping is waiting for the blockade to be raised. This will delay the shipping of Northwest grain this fall and much of it will have to lay over or come by car.

The Dreyfus trial came to an end last Saturday and the Judges brought in a verdict of guilty, five being in favor of the verdict and two against. He was found guilty of having in 1894 provoked machinations or cultivated relationships with a foreign power, or one of its agents, to induce it to commit hostilities or to undertake a war against France, or to furnish it with means thereto, by delivering to it the notes and documents included in the bordereau. The trial lasted four weeks and was a very trying time for the prisoner. Much of the evidence given against the prisoner in 1894 is now discredited, part of it having been proved to be forged. The Anti-Dreyfusards took the position that they knew Dreyfus was guilty of treachery, but legal evidence was wanting and the bordereau was concocted in order to prove the charge. An attempt was made to prove that Dreyfus had made a confession of his guilt to Captain Lebrun-Renan but it was not confirmed. The prisoner protested his innocence, but the sentence of the court is ten years imprisonment. It is probable that the five years the prisoner passed on Devil's Island will be credited as part of the sentence.

The Manitoba wheat crop is now safe and farmers there are happy. Wheat is being shipped freely and nearly all is grading No. 1. hard. The price is low and many farmers are inclined to hold for higher prices. The wheat is threshing well and will be fully up to the estimate. The grain crop in the township of Carrick is about all harvested and the spring crop is the most abundant we have had for many years. Peas are threshing out well, and we hear of 25 to 45 bushels per acre, and sample good. Barley is an excellent crop and threshes well, sample plump and bright. Oats are heavy and it is expected will thresh from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. The root crop, since the late rains, looks well and promises an abundant crop. Although the fall wheat is light, the spring crops will bring up the farmer receipts for grain to a good average and the high prices for cattle and their products are very encouraging. Farmers should be in good trim for heartily observing our annual thanksgiving day this year. The twentieth century million dollar schemes of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches will afford many of our farmers a reasonable opportunity to express their gratitude to Him who gives the fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.

THE MODERN LAUNDRY.

GREAT ADVANTAGE AND CONVENIENCE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Prompt, Clean and Stylish Work Which Gentlemen Appreciate.

The demand for prompt work, thoroughly done and stylish in effect, created the modern steam laundry. It is absolutely impossible to launder shirts, collars and cuffs at home in a manner to satisfy the tastes of well-dressed gentlemen. The adapting of machinery and the economy of labor has caused this to be effected. Our well-dressed young men can now have their laundry work done to suit them, and done promptly on time, at less expense all around than if done at home, not to speak of the worry and irritation which are saved.

The Parisian Steam Laundry of Ontario, Limited, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, offers this very necessary finishing to all who would appear well dressed. By leaving their orders at the agency in this town, our young men can be certain of having them executed in quick time and in the very best manner. The far-famed "Parisian" is an old-established laundry, and it has the most complete machinery in America. It is conducted by people who have made the business a life-study, and who seize upon every new improvement and turn it to the benefit of their customers. This the abundant capital of the concern always enables it to do. Shirts, collars, and cuffs from the Parisian Laundry retain their shape and cleanliness twice as long as when laundered in inferior places.

The "Parisian" guarantees the best work to be had anywhere in the world, and at prices which defy competition. There is no reason why this should not be so, when we consider the extensive facilities and long experience it has enlisted in the business. We do not deem it necessary to advise the young men and older men of our town who wish always to appear well-dressed to "get the best" in laundry work when the best costs no more than what is far inferior. So that it will not be required to urge them to send their work to the Parisian Laundry. The foregoing facts are enough to convince all interested that it is their best policy to do so.

Only 25 Cents For The Gazette To Jan 1900

WEAK AND PUNY CHILDREN

Become Strong and Healthy by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Children are frequently left weak and sickly as an after result of measles, scarlet fever, etc., and in this state are easy prey to nervous disorders, rickets, spinal disease, or consumption, diseases which do not affect robust, healthy children.

The blood is weak and watery and the nerves improperly nourished. Feed the blood and nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, and the pale, pinched faces will soon become rosy and plump, and tiredness and weakness will give way to strength and animation.

Mr. E. W. Day, 62 Close Avenue, Toronto, writes: "My eldest daughter, aged eight, became very much run down. Her fretful, nervous, sleepless condition greatly alarmed her parents. She was taken from school, and in spite of the best nursing, the thin, weakened, bloodless face grew painfully worse. Fortunately we used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. An improvement became apparent in a few days, it continued, and in a few weeks she returned to school built up anew, and greatly to our joy fully restored to health."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanison, Bates & Co., Toronto.

RAILROAD KIDNEY

A Disease Peculiar to Railroad Men, which is readily cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Did it ever occur to you that most railroad men die of kidney disease?

Such is the fact, however, and the disease is known among railroaders as "railroad kidney."

The first and most marked symptom is a weak, lame and aching back. You may think at first that you are only tired; but as this trouble increases day by day, kidney disease, with all its terrors, is fast claiming you as a victim.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer on the Grand Trunk running between Toronto and Allandale, says: "The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, racking my kidneys. I tried several remedies until I was recommended by my fireman, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel to-day a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanison, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SOON . . .

You will need Boots and Shoes for the Fall and Winter and

YOU'LL BE SORRY.

If you buy before seeing what we offer in . . .

School Shoes for Boys and Girls, Children's Shoes, Women's Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Men's and Boy's Long Boots, Waterproof Men's, Women's & Children's Rubbers. Anything in the shoe line at Popular Prices.

Call and be convinced. Custom work and repairing Butter and Eggs taken as cash.

J. H. Schnurr

A FULL LINE OF

Slates, Books, Scribblers, Etc.

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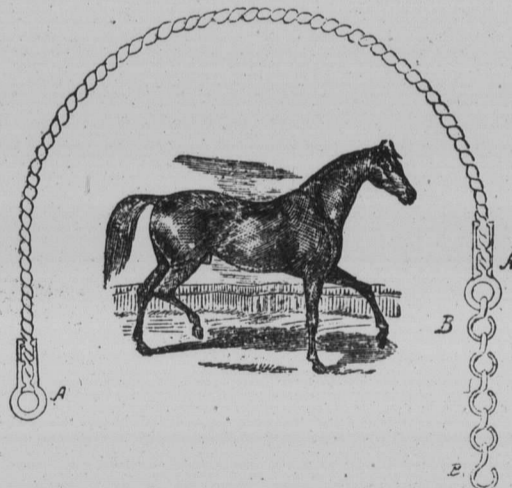
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R. J. BARTON, PHM. B.

Druggist and Optician.

MILDMAY.

Berry's Patent Horse Controller.



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

Running Away, Kicking, Shying, Lugging on the Bit, Etc. . . .

By using this attachment the small child can control the most vicious horse with perfect ease. 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.

Price 50 Cents.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pamphlets of instructions as to use goes with article.

Richard Berry, Patentee - Mildmay, Ont.

The Western Fair, London

SEPTEMBER 7th to 16th, 1899.

Entries close September 6th. Space allotted on receipt of entry. Exhibits will be unsurpassed, attractions better than ever. Hippodrome, Chariot Races, Champion Sword Contests, Imperial Japs, Famous Lady Riders, World Renowned Gymnasts and Aerial Artists galore. Fireworks each evening. "The British and Americans in Somca," and all ring and platform attractions.

Special excursion trains will leave London each evening after the fireworks. Grounds will be beautifully illuminated. Send for Prize Lists and Programmes.

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

J. A. NELLES, Secretary.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Great Transcontinental Route..

TO..

Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Denver, Los Angeles, Omaha, San Diego

And other points in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and other Pacific Coast Points. If you are contemplating a trip for Health, Pleasure or Business. Through tickets to all Foreign Points. For descriptive Guides, Time Tables, etc., apply to agents G. T. R. system.

J. H. Moore - Depot Agent.

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A NEW INVENTION

RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES

WILL BRING COMFORT TO ALL

THERE IS NO CASE OF RHEUMATISM BUT CAN BE CURED FOR 50C

RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES

Effect a permanent cure where all other remedies fail to afford the slightest relief.

They make the old folks young again And make the cripples leap; And give you comfort while awake And comfort while you sleep.

Rustic Rheumatic Insoles are made to fit all sizes of shoes and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50c. A positive cure guaranteed in every case of Rheumatism or money refunded. Advice furnished free on application. General agents wanted everywhere. Do not suffer any more but send at once for a pair of Rustic Rheumatic Insoles that will give you everlasting relief and happiness. Address, THE DR. MARSCHAND CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

MONEY To PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address, THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Snow Ball, No. 1077.



Imported Chester White Swine purchased from the prize winning stock of Ontario. Stock for sale at all times reasonable prices. Visitors welcome. H. P. DOUGLAS, Huntingfield P. O., Ontario.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

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

B. RULAND . . .

Licensed Auctioneer FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Is prepared to conduct sales of Farm Stock, Real Estate, Etc. to the satisfaction of his patrons. Orders left at this office will be promptly attended.

Terms Moderate. Conveyancer, Real Estate Agent. Money to loan at 4 1/2 per cent. DEEMERTON, P. O.

WOOL WANTED

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

Wool being low this season, our prices are superior to all other wool dealers...

Our stock of Woollens and different lines of Dry Goods now are complete, which we will trade for wool at small or no profits.

Call and see for yourself...

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

McKELVIE & HEMPHILL

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

A large run at the western cattle market this morning met a good demand, a brisk business being done in all branches, especially butchers' cattle. The quality of the stock offered was better than last week, but considerable unfinished stock is still brought in.

Export cattle—Prices remained unchanged and most of the stock sold out. Extra choice cattle were wanted, but few were on the market. Prices ranged from \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt for heavy and \$3.75 to \$4.50 for lighter stock.

Butchers' cattle—There was quite a stir in butchers' cattle, but prices remained steady at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt for choice stock and \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt for common and medium grades.

Stockers and Feeders—Good demand and steady market at \$2.75 to \$3.50 for stockers, and \$3.50 to \$4 for feeders.

Sheep and lambs—Prices in the market were inclined to raise slightly, with a steady demand. Lambs sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt, and good butchers' sheep were wanted at from \$3 to \$3.50 each. Export sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices weakened slightly, notwithstanding a small run. Kent, Essex and Lambton corn-fed hogs fetch 50c less than quoted prices.

To-day's run was 60 loads, made up of 900 cattle, 550 hogs and 500 sheep.

W. Levaok paid \$4 per cwt for 900 pound butchers' heifers; \$5 per cwt for 1,300 pound exporters and \$4.85 for 1,260 pound exporters.

W. H. Levaok paid \$4.50 per cwt for a load of export cattle, averaging 1,175 pounds; \$5 per cwt, less \$10 on total, for another lot, averaging 1,300 pounds; and \$5 per cwt and \$20 on total for a choice lot weighing 1,320 pounds each; \$4.85 per cwt was paid for 1,225 pound exporters, and \$4.60 for 1,190 pounders.

A DIAMOND FOR A DOLLAR.

A Limited Special Offer which will last for Ten Days Only.

GENUINE POMONA DIAMONDS have a world-wide reputation. It is almost impossible to distinguish them from genuine diamonds costing hundreds of dollars each. They are worn by the best people. We will forward a Genuine Pomona Diamond mounted in a heavy ring, pin, or stud to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00 each. Earrings, screws or drops, \$2 per pair. Ring settings are made of one continuous piece of thick, shelled gold, and are warranted not to tarnish. Special combination offer for ten days only! Ring and stud sent to any address upon receipt of \$1.50. Send for catalogue. In ordering give finger measurement by using a piece of string also full particulars. Address plainly THE POMONA CO., 1181-1183 Broadway N. Y.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE .25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to The Ontario Voter's list Act by his Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce at the Town hall in the Village of Mildmay, on Monday the 18th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voter's List of the Municipality of the Township of Carrick for 1899. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated at Mildmay this 31st day of August, 1899.

James Johnston, Tp. Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A valuable property, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Mildmay, containing 36 acres of cleared land and 30 acres of hardwood bush. Good buildings, the best of water, good bearing orchard, 150 trees. Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to W. A. SCHOENAU, Mildmay.

For Sale.

A valuable farm of 100 acres in the Township of Culross. Large bank barn and good frame house on the premises. Well watered and in good locality. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES JOHNSTON, Mildmay.

Read
THE
Great Offer
OF
The London
Free Press.

The Free Press, desiring to greatly increase its subscription list, in view of the following great offer to the Lovers and Students of Canada, whereby subscribers to Weekly Free Press will get

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has in its arrangements with the Veterinary Science Co., the largest and most complete of the kind in the world, the privilege of sending to its subscribers a copy of the book, "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the anatomy, diseases and treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry. Also contains a full and complete list of Diseases and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars.

Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE. Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.

NOTICE . . .

We will hold our Millinery, Mantle and Dress Goods opening on

o Tuesday, September 26th o

all of which we have the newest in the markets at special low prices.

We have engaged MISS WEIR to take charge of our Millinery Department for the fall, so this will be the place for new and fashionable millinery

We also carry a full stock of Tweeds. Suits made to order.

Our stock all through is complete and we guarantee price and quality with all.

All farm produce taken in exchange.

SPAHR BROS.

Fall Goods

Fall Goods

AT THE . . .

Corner Store, Mildmay

A large shipment just to hand of...

Black and colored Dress Goods.
Ladies' Jackets and Fur Coats.
Men's Fur and Cloth Overcoats.

Dress Goods 50 pieces black and colored Dress Goods. New designs, new patterns at old prices, notwithstanding the advance in prices.

Ladies' Jackets. 60 of the latest make to choose from.

Millinery—Our Millinery Department is under the management of Miss Harris of Glencoe.

Terms Cash or Produce.

Fresh groceries always on hand.

A. MOYER,
Proprietor.

E. N. BUTCHART,
Manager.

News Summary

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

Manitoba elevator firms have combined.

The inland revenue for July totalled \$735,907.25.

The North Atlantic squadron will visit Quebec next month.

The project to construct an electric railway at Chatham is revived.

The fortieth anniversary of Grimby Park was celebrated on Saturday.

Mr. James B. Secord of Niagara-on-the-Lake, grandson of Laura Secord, is dead.

The house of Rev. Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, was robbed during the family's absence.

Chief Rogers, of the Winnipeg fire brigade, has resigned, owing to dissensions in the brigade.

Commissioners sent to Fort St. John in July have not yet made a treaty with the Beaver Indians.

Hull city council will give \$30,000 bonus towards the erection of railway shops—if the people vote for it.

Because the City of Hamilton neglected to pay a rebate of \$22.64 to a ratepayer, he has had a bailiff seize three desks.

The Hamilton Board of Health has been asked to compel the vaccination of all children attending the Public schools.

Herr Prof. Oscar, a well-known German petrographical geologist, joined the staff of the Geological Department at Ottawa.

F. W. Thompson, Manitoba, manager for Ogilvie's mills, thinks the wheat crop of the Northwest will exceed fifty million bushels.

Farm lands on the eighth concession of Westminister have been devastated by a bush fire, which has been raging for some days.

Prof. Osamu, of the University of Munchausen, is at Ottawa to make a special report on phosphate and other minerals in the Ottawa district.

Mr. John Keane, secretary of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society, is an advocate of the establishment of an industrial school for boys in that city.

Mr. F. W. Merchant has resigned the principalship of the London, Ont., Collegiate Institute, to take the position of Principal of the new normal school in that city.

The first automobile carriage will make its appearance in Ottawa's streets in a fortnight. It is being imported from Chicago by the Ottawa Car Company.

The by-law to accept the Government grant of \$500,000 annually for ten years was given its first reading at the meeting of the Ottawa City Council Thursday night.

A traction engine broke through a wooden bridge in Westminister Township and fell fifteen feet. The owner, George Arthurs, fell with the engine, and was seriously injured.

M. Genest, of Quebec, and Mr. Harry Bain, of Ottawa, have been appointed to the departmental staff in the Yukon, the former as geographer and the latter as draughtsman.

The Customs inspector at Montreal discovered in vessels loading lumber for U. S. ports on the lakes quantities of tobacco, cigars and fruit. The seizures are valued at \$15,000.

The honey crop of Canada will not amount to above one-fourth the yield of last year. This is attributed to the late spring, which resulted in the hives being weaker than usual.

A street railway car at London, Ont., was thrown off the track by some obstruction in an eastern suburb of the city. The car was wrecked and set on fire by a mob, which was dispersed by the police.

Mrs. A. E. Hastings, of Kingston, has issued a writ against the Montreal Transportation Company to recover \$25,000 as damages for the loss of her husband, drowned off the tug Bronson at Alexandria Bay on June 22.

John O'Neill, father of the other young man drowned at the same time, will also take proceedings against the company.

The prospectus of the Quebec, Hamilton and Fort William Navigation Company, whose provisional directors are Hamilton capitalists, has been issued. It states that at present it is only intended to build two large vessels to carry grain from ore and coal between Fort William, or Duluth, Montreal and intermediate ports. It is estimated that these vessels will each cost from \$120,000 to \$150,000.

A great log jam, containing nearly 100,000 logs, has been piled up at the Cascades, about fifteen miles up the Gatineau. The jam has been allowed to accumulate to its present proportions, because there are already too many logs at the Government boom at the mouth of the Gatineau, where the sorting out of the various firms' logs is done. The question is: "How is the jam to be broken?" Four years ago dynamite was used.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Countess of Warwick has embraced the Socialist faith.

Lord Pauncefoot's new title will be Lord Pauncefoot of Preston.

Sir Thomas Lipton has donated £100 to the Lord Mayor's West Indies Relief fund.

A London despatch says that this has been the driest summer in England on record.

The cable rates between South Africa and England will be reduced to 4s a word in September.

An explosion occurred in a colliery at Durham, Tuesday, in which two men were killed and seven others seriously injured.

A Lanarkshire firm has secured an order for ten thousand tons of steel rails for the United States. Other orders are expected.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief sufferers from the West Indian hurricane.

The Glasgow Tramway Committee has accepted the tender of an American firm for engines to supply electric power. The figure was \$570,000.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board in Great Britain, has suggested that an old age pension fund be provided by a tax of a shilling a quarter on wheat.

Signor Marconi, in his experiments with wireless telegraphy at Dover on Wednesday made a complete success the messages passing through several miles of cliffs, upon which Dover castle stands, and 12 miles across the sea.

Comment has been aroused in Cape Town by the shipping of 1,000,000 cartridges to Bloemfontein. It was charged that these were destined for the Transvaal. Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, states that they belonged to the Orange Free State, which is on friendly terms with Great Britain.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says that trade between Great Britain and the United States appears to be very flourishing, and that in consequence of the increase, a regular fortnightly steamship service will soon be established between the Tyne and New York, instead of the present occasional service.

UNITED STATES.

Forest fires are doing great damage in Northern New York.

Admiral Dewey will arrive at New York between September 25 and 30.

Peter Bantler, aged 2, is dead at Waterbury, Conn., by a bite from a kissing bug.

Two American lieutenants were killed in a skirmish near Angeles on Saturday evening.

Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders, Philadelphia, are discharging men, being unable to get supplies of iron and steel.

The Erie Railway has cut the rate for round trip tickets between Chicago and New York to \$18.45, where the single fare was \$20, and a rate war is likely.

At a session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union convention in Philadelphia, the proposition to drop the word 'Irish' from the union's title was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Northern Steamship Co. will build two more vessels the duplicate of the Northland and Northwest, which ply between Buffalo and Duluth. The Northland and Northwest cost each about \$850,000.

Five highly-respectable white women were brutally assaulted by negroes in Little Rock, Ark., Wednesday. There is intense excitement and race trouble of a serious character is imminent.

Mrs. Frank Whitlock, who died at her home in Batavia Township, Mich., was reputed to be the heaviest woman in the country. Her weight was 64 pounds. Her coffin is 40 inches wide and 27 inches deep.

Delano Wood, a lad of 15, was caught by an alligator at Trout Creek, Panama Park, Florida, while in bathing, and so badly mutilated and bitten that he died soon after being rescued by an older brother.

At Washington, Ind., a carriage containing six persons was precipitated into White River, as it was being driven aboard a ferry boat, and all were drowned. The dead are: Mrs. Albert Hensel, four Hensel children and Miss Amy Dillon.

Eight hundred clockmakers employed in 15 shops in New York joined the ranks of the strikers Tuesday, increasing the number on strike to a total of 3,000. The strikers demand better wages and a reduction in the working hours.

President McKinley, to the students of the Catholic Summer School, at Cliff Haven, near where the President is spending a vacation, said the Philippine rebellion may be but cannot defeat "its blessed mission of liberty and humanity."

Half a ton of dynamite, being used by contractors, exploded on the lot of ground at the corner of 135th street and Willis avenue, New York, Thursday night, with terrific effect. Several persons were injured and a number of buildings badly damaged.

A large proportion of Northern New York, including the Counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis, is being swept by fierce forest fires, that have already destroyed thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber land, and threaten to do more serious damage.

GENERAL.

The bubonic plague has appeared at Oporto, Portugal.

The Nile is low and Egyptian cotton crops are threatened.

There were 3,450 deaths from the plague in the Bombay presidency last week.

There were 22 deaths from the plague at Hong Kong and 25 new cases during the past week.

The German Government's canal schemes have been defeated in toto by the Prussian Lower House.

The New South Wales Government budget shows a surplus of estimated receipts over suggested expenditures amounting to £150,000.

The Nathorst expedition, fitted out by King Oscar of Sweden, to search for Andree, has not yet found any trace of the Arctic explorer.

Hamilton Smith, a young English tourist, was killed while attempting to ascend Mount Otemina, on the Italian frontier, without a guide.

The Czar, Emperor William, and the Emperor of Austria will go on a hunt in Poland in October, and incidentally discuss "grave, political matters."

RIOTOUS PARIS MOBS.

THE CITY RIPE FOR ANOTHER COMMUNE.

Anarchists Shoot Down Police and Sack Churches—Wounded, 386—Taken to Hospital, 366—Police Wounded, 59—Rioters Arrested, 150—Detained in Custody, 89.

A despatch from Paris, says:—The city is the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling some aspects of the commune. In response to an appeal of the journals Le Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of anarchists and socialists gathered at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de la Republique. The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorders. Sebastian Faure and Faberot, well-known revolutionary anarchists, were the ring-leaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the centre of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things he said that the anarchists should be masters of the streets. The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Faberot, making three arrests. The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators headed by Faure and Henri D'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

The police broke through the column and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired and M. Goullier, commissary of police, was twice stabbed with a knife. This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob reassembled and ran towards the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced, by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current and fresh force fighting occurred, three constables being wounded. Faure and D'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique; and the car driver on arriving there gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other anarchists, Joseph Ferrer and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau Eau Barracks. Only D'Horr was found in possession of fire-arms.

RAIDS ON CHURCHES.

In the meantime the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way. Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved towards the Church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows of the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of the Rue Darbois and the rue St. Maur-Popincourt, they formed up into a compact body. Hatchets were suddenly produced, with long knives, stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph.

The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked.

The wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars, fonts, and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed, pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments, and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Then, while rancorous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up, and set on fire in the centre of the square fronting the church. When this stage was reached, the crucifix was pulled down, and thrown into the flames. Suddenly a cry was raised that the statue of the virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also.

ATTACKED WITH KNIVES.

Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the Anarchists, escaped and called the police and Republican guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to fall back in order to form up into line of defence, and the anarchists attacked them fearlessly with knives.

Twenty Anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched, and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks, and knives.

After the mob had been driven away Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the sacrament and replaced them in the Ciborium. The people living in the house near by extinguished the bonfire.

NEARLY 400 WOUNDED.

The prefecture of police gives the following statistics of the rioting:—380 persons were injured, 369 were taken to the hospitals, 59 police agents were wounded, besides 6 mm series Goullier and Domsimon; 150 persons were arrested, of whom 89 are detained in custody.

A body of rioters who had taken refuge in the court yard of the Gare de L'Est were expelled by the police, who made 25 arrests. Quiet has now been restored.

DRIEST SUMMER ON RECORD.

Rainfall in England Falls From 610 to 190 Tons Per Acre.

A despatch from London, says:—This has been the driest summer on record here. Only 190 tons of water per acre has fallen instead of the usual average of 610 tons. For 25 days the thermometer has registered a temperature of over 80 degrees.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

COL. PICQUART'S EVIDENCE AT THE COURT MARTIAL.

He Confronts Both Roget and Mercier—The Two Generals Squirm Under the Colonel's Plain Truths.

A despatch from Rennes, says:—Col. Picquart practically occupied the whole of Friday's sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue. His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Generals Mercier, Roget, Billot, and De Boisdeffre and other witnesses sauntered together up and down the courtyard of the Lycee or gathered in little groups, animatedly discussing Picquart's evidence, which, although it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made on Thursday.

Dreyfus naturally drank in all the witness words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts. From the standpoint of the spectators the session was the most monotonous one since the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting. Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. He spoke without notes, and in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory. The members of the court-martial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as fresh light. Then, when Picquart concluded, both General Roget and General Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily. Colonel Jouaust asked General Roget to speak first. He thereupon promptly turned in favor of Dreyfus, the general delivered in a theatrical manner and with frequent gestures.

General Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Col. Picquart's evidence.

IN DREYFUS FAVOR.

A despatch to London Morning Post from Rennes indicates the activity of the censorship there. General Mercier's insulting references to Emperor William and certain allusions to the secret dossier were suppressed, while General Mercier's utterances were toned down.

The correspondents of the London morning newspapers are, however, unanimous in the opinion that the tide has finally turned in favor of Dreyfus. The evidence on Thursday was so favorable to him that even some of the anti-Dreyfusites would fain admit that the scales are falling from their eyes.

Madame Henry's dramatic characterization of M. Bertulus as "Judah" failed of the intended effect, because he immediately handed Col. Jouaust, president of the court martial, an anonymous letter he had received, proving the whole as arranged. All the correspondents remarked also the grateful demeanor of Dreyfus on hearing, for the first time, witnesses in his favor.

A COMPROMISE.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle predicts that Dreyfus will be re-condemned and that the sentence will be immediately commuted through fear of excitement and uprisings incidental upon an acquittal. He believes that the latitude allowed the generals in court points to submission to what in France is a sacred image, "persons of State."

The correspondent of the Times comments upon the change that came over the aspect of affairs when Maitre Demange began tentatively to cross-examine the witnesses, his questions leaving General Roget utterly disconcerted. His remarks, too, upon the fact that Col. Jouaust failed to confront Roget with Bertulus, whose evidence, therefore, had its full effect.

SASKATCHEWAN FLOOD.

The River Has Risen Forty Feet in Twenty-Four Hours.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—The Big Saskatchewan river is on the rampage. The stream has risen 40 feet in the past 24 hours, and is still rising. The bridge piers at Edmonton are under water, the ferries swept away, and hundreds of cords of wood and thousands of feet of lumber have gone adrift. The electric light power house at Edmonton is under water, and the flats below the town have been transferred into a lake of rushing waters.

The freshet is due to the phenomenal rainfall of the past few days.

The historical steamer North-West broke away from its moorings, struck the centre pier bridge, and went down the river a total wreck. The river is full of drifting miners' shacks and other small buildings. People in the low-lying part of Edmonton are preparing to move. The water is now four feet over the bridge piers, and continues to rise.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, Aug. 22.—There was a good run at the western cattle market today, receipts being 82 loads. Trading was a little slow, a good deal of the stuff brought in being for to-morrow's market.

In export cattle the demand for good stuff was beyond the supply, but farmers continue to send in inferior stock, for which the demand is slow. Good shippers brought as high as \$5 per cwt.

More good butchers' cattle are wanted, but the general average is low. A few extra choice lots brought as high as \$4.50, but the average price was around and below \$4 per cwt.

Following are some of the transactions:—

A load of shipping cattle, weight 1,200 lbs, sold for \$4.60 per cwt.

A load of mixed butchers' cattle, chiefly cows, weight 1,050 lbs, sold for \$3.12 1-2 per cwt.

A load of mixed butchers' cows and heifers, weight 1,020 lbs, sold for \$3.70 per cwt.

Fifteen heifers, weight 995 lbs, sold for \$4.30 per cwt.

Eight heifers, weight 1,020 lbs, sold for \$4.50 per cwt.

A lot of rough cows, weight 1,000 lbs sold for \$3.25 per cwt.

Three loads of shippers, weight from 1,225 to 1,325 lbs, sold at prices ranging from \$4.45 to \$5.

There was a good demand for stockers, prices being steady at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt for light, and extra choice \$4. For heavy prices were \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt, with an extra 25c for best selections.

There was no change in export bulla, of which the quality continues poor. Cows were unchanged.

Good calves are in demand, a few sales being made as high as \$8 to \$9 each for veals weighing from 175 to 200 lbs. on the hoof.

In export sheep the trade was fairly brisk, with a good demand for first-class stuff. Butcher's sheep showed no signs of improvement, in quality, prices varying from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Ewes showed an increase in prices of about 40c per cwt.

Receipts at the hog market were about 1,000, with prices unchanged, and too many light hogs still coming in. Farmers are showing too much anxiety to unload unfinished stuff on the market.

Sows are fetching 3c per lb. Stags sell at 2c per lb. Store hogs will not sell.

Following is the range of current quotations:

Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt. . . . \$ 4.25 \$ 5.00
Butcher, choice do. . . . 3.75 4.25
Butcher, med. to good . . . 3.25 3.40
Butcher, inferior. . . . 2.50 3.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Ewes, per cwt. . . . 3.75 4.00
Bucks, per cwt. . . . 2.50 3.00
Spring lambs, each . . . 3.00 4.00

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each 25.00 45.00
Calves, each 2.00 7.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt. . . 4.75 5.62 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt. . . 4.25 4.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt. . . 4.25 4.75

Puffalo Aug. 21.—Spring wheat—Active enquiry; No. 1 Northern, spot 77 3-4 to 77 5-8; No. 2 Northern, 73 7-8 to 74 1-2; Dull; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 72c on track. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 37 to 37 1-4; No. 3 yellow, 36 3-4 to 37c; No. 2 corn, 36 1-2 to 36 3-4; No. 3 corn, 36 to 36 1-4; Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24c; No. 4 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2; No. 3 mixed, 23c. Rye—No. 2, on track, quoted at 57 1-2c. Canal freights—Steady. Flour—Firm.

Detroit, Aug. 21.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 72 1-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 73c; September, 74c; December, 76 7-8c.

Toledo, Aug. 22.—No. 2 wheat, cash, 72 1-4c; September, 73 3-8c asked; December, 76c asked. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 33 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 55 1-2c bid. Clover seed—Prime, cash, \$3.99; October, \$4.10 asked. Oil—Unchanged.

Duluth, Aug. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74 1-8c; September, 75 5-8c; December, 72 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71 7-8c; September, 70 5-8c; December, 71c; May, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 67 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 64 5-8c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern; 74; No. 2 Northern, 72c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 54c. Barley Dull; No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; sample, 36 tr 41c.

THE MAN WHO SHOT LABOR.

His Assault Said to Have Been Captured and to Have Confessed His Guilt.

A despatch from Rennes, says:—The man who attempted to murder Maitre Labori, leading counsel for Captain Alfred Dreyfus, has been arrested at Dol, 29 miles from here. His name is Glorot, and he has confessed.

Later—Glorot was arrested because he said in a cabaret on Thursday: "I am the man who shot Labori." The police, it is now said, believe the prisoner is only a lunatic or a drunkard desirous of attracting attention, and his so-called confession may turn out to be nothing more than the empty boast. The police, however, are investigating the recent movements of the prisoner.

Portugal is suffering from earthquakes and storms.

CONCEITED CELEBRITIES.

The Estimate Most Great Men Have Had of Their Own Abilities. It is true that a man's greatness may almost be measured by his modesty.

When a lady of rank once said to Malherbe, the famous French poet, whose morals were as faulty as his verses were perfect, "I want to show you some of the most exquisite verses ever written; they will be a revelation to you."

Perhaps one of the most striking examples of vanity, even in French annals, was furnished by a letter written by Victor Hugo to Prince Bismarck, in which the following sentences occur: "I love thee because I am greater than thou art."

NEW AIR-COOLING MACHINE.

A machine has been built on novel principles for cooling the air of houses and apartments. It differs from the refrigerating machines now in use, which convert mechanical energy into heat, abstracted through the medium of liquefied gases, in that it depends on utilizing the great latent heat of evaporation of water. It is not intended for heavy refrigerative work, but for cooling at maximum efficiency over the range of 10 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, required to keep a room at comfortable temperature on a hot summer day.

JOYS OF SHOPPING. Husband, wearily Well, how are you getting on with your shopping? Wife, Oh, splendidly! Let me see, we've been to fifteen shops and I haven't bought a thing yet.

VERY SAD CASE.

Physicians Say Chloroform Wrecked the Mother's Mind. The most pitiable victim of the chloroform habit of record in the city was developed the other day by the police authorities of Indianapolis, Ind., in the person of Mrs. Lillie Volpp, with a husband and three children.

Revival of Trade.

Reports from the United States support the view that trade interests have vastly improved recently and that the business outlook for the future is encouraging. This will be welcome news to the people of Canada, since our own trade interest will be stimulated and improved.

DRESS AND HOSE.

Mrs. Green is awful mad at her next door neighbor for sprinkling her lawn. Is she? How silly! Oh, I don't know. You see, she had it on.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. \$1.50 a day. Hotel Carslake, European Plan, Rooms from \$1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

USEFUL CATERPILLARS.

It is now said that the cocoon of the tent caterpillar can be carded, if not reeled. The tent caterpillar is the great pest of the apple tree, and it may be that the apple tree will take the place of the mulberry tree as food for the silk worms. It is estimated that an average tree will support 10 or 12 tents of caterpillars, yielding 3,000 makers of silk, and representing a yield of three pounds of silk, worth \$1 per pound.

WOMEN THIEVES.

According to the Paris police, there has been a marked increase of late in the number of women thieves in that city. It seems they cannot resist the temptation offered by the display in the large shops.

A DEFINITION.

What is a stethoscope, and what is it used for? asked the professor of the class in anatomy. The stethoscope, answered the pupil at the pedal extremity of the class, is a sort of microscope used by a doctor for the purpose of looking into the chest of a patient with his ear.

HER ASHES IN THE MORTAR.

An odd monument was desired by an elderly maiden who died a few weeks ago in Athlone, Ireland. She left a fortune of \$135,000 to be spent in the erection of a church, provided that her body should be converted into ashes and used in making the mortar for building the edifice.

BIG FOOD CONTRACT.

The biggest food contract ever offered was one to supply food for the French forces engaged in the Franco-German war. The offer was made on the breakdown of the French Commissariat Department. It could not be accepted, for its carrying out would have been a breach of England's neutrality.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID MALT. W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

AN HONEST CONFESSION. Bertha—But isn't there a good deal of Emerson's writings that you do not understand, Uncle Charles? Uncle Charles—Of course there is. The great pleasure in reading Emerson is the opportunity it gives a man with a fertile imagination to think out meanings for profound passages.

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

THE CYCLENNE'S SKIRT. According to the Wheel, London, the police of St. Petersburg effect to regard the skirt of the cyclenne as a menace both to the safety of the wearer and the public in general, and have laid down a law that no lady cyclist shall ride through the streets of the Russian capital unless clad in the bifurcated garment.

LUBY'S Hair Life It gives the hair its life and restores the color. Sold by all druggists. 50c a bottle.

COOLNESS IN DANGER. She—Tell me, when you were in the army, were you, cool in the hour of danger. He—Cool? Why, I shivered.

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 obligation made by their firm.

EXPENSIVE PEACE. Almost every nation, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain, is overtaxed to meet the expenses of maintaining its army and navy. France runs behind to the amount of \$1,000,000,000, Austria has an annual deficit of \$80,000,000, Russia of \$50,000,000 and Italy of \$30,000,000.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointments, Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

Brass Band Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, etc. Every town can have a band. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

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Garment Cutters! C. W. BURT & CO., Toronto. who wish to improve and have up-to-date methods, write us.

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Stammerers. Dr. Arzoff, Berlin who will convince you he can cure you.

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ONE NIGHT Corn Cure. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10c.

COMMON SENSE KILLS ROACHES, BED BUGS, BATS AND MICE. Sold by all Druggists, or 381 Queen W., Toronto.

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WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA An Effervescent Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach. Takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages. Queen City Drug Co., 27 1/2 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

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EARN selling one dozen Austrian Bone Stick Pins at 10c each. They are imperishable, pretty and easily sold. Sell them, return the money, and we send this valuable thing in a velvet-lined case, by return mail. Home Specialty Co., Dept. 7, Toronto, Can.

32% Profits for the Month OF JULY. This Company, after paying the 4 per cent. monthly coupon mature August 1st, have remaining a surplus of 28 per cent. After deducting expenses, the amount carried to the reserve fund there remains to the credit of the investor a surplus over dividend of 16.43 per cent. Any amount from \$50 upwards received for The Dominion Investment Company of Toronto, Canada Permanent Chambers, 18 Toronto St.

SHOW CASES, WALL CASES Office and Bank Fixtures, Modern Store Fronts, Mirrors and Plate Glass. For low prices write TORONTO SHOW CASE CO., 92 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO, CAN.

FARM FOR SALE. 198 ACRES SITUATED New Dundee Co., Wilmet Tp., Ont. 1 mile north of G.T.R. the land slopes gently towards south and east; are 2 acres of orchard and garden, about 28 acres of good hardwood bush, cedar and spruce forest around soft water at house; barn supplied with spring water by hydraulic ram; power wheel on farm; about 50 acres of wheat, 45 meadow, balance spring crop; can be bought with or without crop. For terms, address ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan and Savings Company. INCORPORATED 1855. The Oldest and Largest Canadian Mortgage Corporation. Paid-up Capital, \$2,600,000 Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto. Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C. DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Interest allowed. DEBENTURES ISSUED for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with interest coupons attached. MONEY LENT on security of real estate mortgages, Government and Municipal Bonds, etc. For further particulars apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

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FREE to every boy and girl who sends us the full name and address of five boys or girls (over 12 years old) and their own address. We will award a handsome bicycle wheel and distribute 50 pairs of our Lemnada Fowler and collect 5c per pair. Return the money enough for ten glasses. Return the money to us by express, money order or postal note, and we will give you in addition to what we ably elegant bicycle. In order to induce promptness, to all who make returns inside twelve days from receipt of goods we will further give a lovely bicycle via DOMINION SUPPLY HOUSE 92 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

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W. N. SHAW, Principal. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Of Toronto, YONGE and GERRARD STREETS. This excellent school is now closing its banner year and making special preparation for the Fall Term, which opens on Sept. 5th next. During the past 21 days thirty-eight young men and women have been recommended for situations in many of our best business houses. Information will be cheerfully sent to anyone interested in BUSINESS EDUCATION, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING or TELEGRAPHY. Address: W. N. SHAW, Principal.



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In order to reduce our stock we will offer from date special Bargains with discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. Now is the time to buy your...

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Stoves and Ranges. Lamp Goods at clearing prices as we have a new line coming in. Eavetroughing, Wire-fencing & Picture framing

Binder Twine, 8, 9 and 10c per lb. Call and see our stock and get our prices.

GEORGE CURLE, CENTRAL HARDWARE

CHURCHES.

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

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

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN Pastor, P. Weidmeyer Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2.30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 1.30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9.30 p.m.

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

SOCIETIES.

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

C. O. F.—Court Mildmay, No. 155. meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGann C. B. M. Filsinger, Secy.

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

A. O. U. W. 416. meets in the Forester's Hall the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. JOHN McCAVIN M. W. J. N. SCHEFTER Rec.

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

K. O. T. M., Unity Tent No. 161. meets in Foresters' Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McCULLOCH Com. M. JASPER, R. K.

Grand Trunk T. & E. Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:
GOING SOUTH: Mail 7.33, Mixed 1.35 p.m., Express 10.15 p.m.
GOING NORTH: Mixed 7.33, Express 10.15 p.m.

Local Affairs

—Miss L. Wilson of Stratford is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson.

—The entries are commencing to come in for the exhibition to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

—Buy \$10 worth of goods at R. J. Barton's drug store and you will receive a handsome hunting case watch.

—A little excitement was raised in the village on Monday, when Antony Schneider's straw stack was burned down.

—One hundred pairs of live pigeons wanted not later than Monday, Sept. 18th, for which a reasonable price will be paid. P. D. Liesemer.

—There seems to be a boom in real property in the village at present. We hear of lots changing hands almost every day. There will probably be several new residences erected this fall.

—Mr. Andrew Bingham, one of the first settlers of the county, died on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, at the ripe age of 84 years. He resided on the Elora road, where he was highly respected, and his death has cast a gloom over the community. The funeral took place last Friday to the Clifford cemetery and was largely attended.

—Messrs. D. Berry and Chas. Johnston are attending Model School at Walkerton.

—Mrs. Bowman of Bay City, Mich., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. O. Miller.

—The large posters of the Carrick Fall Show have been issued. The show is to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

—W. W. Beitz has rented the Walker House at Walkerton and will commence business there shortly.

—A large stock of robes, blankets, bells, single and double harness. Prices down. Wood wanted. L. A. Hinsperger.

—Any person buying \$25 worth of goods at R. J. Barton's drug store will receive a good set of single harness, which may be seen at L. A. Hinsperger's harness shop.

—Halton Harper is doing some tall threshing this year. On Tuesday he threshed for John Schmidt of the Elora road, and turned out 1,000 bushels of grain during the day. Halton is getting a splendid run this year.

—A very pleasant event occurred at Cavalier, N. D. on Monday, Sept. 4th, when Mr. John Hufner was united in matrimony to Miss Sybilla Schweitzer. Both are former residents of Mildmay, and were highly respected here. They have settled down in Morden, Man., where Mr. Hufner has secured a good position.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. Robert McIntosh, jr., of Carrick township, on the gravel, one of the best know farmers in this vicinity, on Thursday afternoon of this week. There had been threshing going on at his place in the forenoon, and Robert was preparing to haul in a field of oats, his brother Andrew having come over with his team to assist, and have two teams hauling in. The two teams had gone to the field for their loads, and while they were away Robert climbed up to an overhead apartment in the barn to fix up on the overlays a place to store the oats. It is supposed that he stepped on a protruding loose board and fell to the barn floor. When the first load came in he was found on the floor in an unconscious condition. Medical aid was promptly secured, and upon examination it was found that he had been injured on the head, neck, and one shoulder and leg. Upon recovering consciousness Mr. McIntosh was unable to explain what happened, being totally unaware of having met with the accident. The effects of the injuries leaves him in a serious condition, the worst pain being in the neck, and the leg being numbed and rendered perfectly powerless. Latterly, however, the power has been restored to the toes of the injured limb. So far as can be diagnosed by the attending physicians, no permanent ailment or life endangering element is apprehended at present, unless the brain may become affected, but it may be some weeks before the patient is fully recovered. No bones are broken; the injury on the head is only a slight abrasion; the back of the neck is the most painful, and the powerlessness from the shoulder down one side is supposed to have been caused by a heavy board falling upon the leg.

—Miss Harris of Glenoe has charge of the millinery department in Moyer's store this fall.

—Miss B. Surbey of Woodstock has returned to J. J. Stiegler's store, where she will look after the feminine head-gear.

—We are pleased to learn that many who left here for the west this summer have received good permanent situations.

—Dr. A. H. Macklin has returned from New York where he has taken a course in optics, and a general hospital course.

—George Flach has moved into his new tailor shop on Main street and will now be better than ever to suit his customers.

—A party of young folks assembled at the residence of Mr. Ignatz Diemert on Monday evening and enjoyed themselves with music and dancing.

—The Epworth League convention of the Walkerton district is being held in the Methodist church to-day. There will be a good program at the evening session.

—L. A. Hinsperger is hustling things at present. He has seven hands making harness. He received a large order for lumber harness to go to Algoma and the Northwest.

—The officers of the Methodist Sunday school have decided to change the time of school from 2 p. m. to 10 a. m. which change will go into effect at once. Preaching service in the morning begins at 11 o'clock a. m.

—A large number of purchasers have taken advantage of R. J. Barton's offer of a gold watch with every \$10 worth of goods purchased at his store. This is a very liberal offer as all goods are sold as cheap as elsewhere, and when you have purchased to the amount of \$10 you receive a handsome watch.

Mr. J. E. Mulholland has been appointed judge of the art class at the Walkerton exhibition and will perform his duties on the 19th. This is the second year that J. E. has been judge there, so it is evident that his knowledge of art is appreciated.

—The Figmen's ball on the evening of Labor Day was a big success. Excellent music was furnished by Klemp's orchestra and the dancing was continued until 2 o'clock a. m. There was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the affair, and the evening was most enjoyably spent.

—In the voting contest for the most popular girl in town, given by the Pawnee Indian Medicine Co., Miss Susie Dentinger secured the most votes and was presented with a handsome watch. The company did not do much business in town and the entertainments were not well attended. Two of the actors got into a scrap, and the offender was brought before the magistrate, where he had to pay a small fine.

On Monday morning last Mrs. Frederick Glebe, of Mildmay, departed this life at the age of forty-two years, and in the evening of the same day her sister, Mrs. Conrad Helwig, of Neustadt, also passed away. She was in her forty-fifth year. Mrs. Helwig has been ailing for the last six months, while Mrs. Glebe has not been well for the last two years. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Seiling, are still living and are residents of Hanover. Deceased were both born in Carrick on the farm now owned by Mr. James Scott. Mrs. Glebe, who's christian name was Rachel, married Frederick Glebe, of Mildmay about nineteen years ago. After leaving Mildmay Mr. and Mrs. Glebe lived in Hanover two years, Attwood two years, and Shelburne three years. They moved back to Mildmay about four years ago. They had three children; Frederick aged eighteen, Chas. thirteen and Lizzie nine. Miss Mary Seiling married Conrad Helwig, of Neustadt, twenty-five years ago and has lived in Neustadt ever since. They had four children: Theodore, Rachel, Albert and Frederick. Both Mrs. Helwig and Mrs. Glebe were consistent members of the German Baptist church. The sisters were the first to die in a family of eleven. The remaining members of the family are: Harriett, Mrs. G. Gisney, of Hanover; Lizzie, Mrs. C. Diebel, of Hanover; Kate, Mrs. G. Berscht, of Brant; Tena, Mrs. John Stephen, Logan; Conrad, of Mildmay; John of Carrick; Sarah, of Mildmay; Adam, of Walkerton; Will of Logan. Miss Sarah attended Mrs. Glebe during her two years' illness. Both Mrs. Helwig and Mrs. Glebe were kind mothers and good neighbors and will be greatly missed in the villages where they resided.

NEW ARRIVALS...

Wrappers in assorted Patterns

Underskirts in fancy stripes.

Velvetine Finish Fancy Wrapperettes... Fancy Wrapperettes

New Prints at Jobbers' Prices.

Men's Fleeced Underwear For Cool Days

Four webs of Union and All-wool Carpets at Low Prices.

Several chests of that Famous Japan Tea, the "SAILOR BOY" brand, which has no equal.

at. **J. J. Stiegler's**

P.S.—A lot of Women's and Children's Shoes which we are clearing at Half Their Value.

When we went into the Shoe Business

we did it with all our strength. We based our claim to your patronage on two things, Superiority of stock and Lowness of Price. Never did we demonstrate it better than in the following bargains:— Two weeks only.

Men's Dongola Congress worth \$2.25, for.....	\$1.75
" Bals. " " \$2.25, for.....	\$1.60
" Heavy gaiters " " 1.50, for.....	1.10
Womens' Fine Lace Shoes worth 1.60, for.....	1.15
" Toe slippers, worth 1.15, for.....	65c
Girls' " " " 1.00, for.....	65c
" Fine Oxfords " " 1.10, for.....	75c
Child's choc toe slippers worth 85c, for.....	50c
British Navy Shoe Blacking, 3 boxes for 10 cents	

These Reductions are made in order to reduce our stock to make room for my Fall Stock. Don't miss this opportunity for these bargains won't last long, as they are moving very rapidly.

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

The Star Grocery...

RIPE TOMATOES

Our Specialty This Week...

Butter and Eggs Taken.

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