

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898

No. 31

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

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

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

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Absalom St., nearly opposite the Livery stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Front rooms over Meyer'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, Walkerton, every Thursday. Prices moderate, and all work guaranteed satisfactory.

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

W. H. HUCK, V. S.
MILDMAY, ONT.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Also Honorary Fellowships of the Veterinary Medical Society.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.
Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fall wheat per bu.	63 standard
Oats	25 to 25
Peas	50 to 50
Potatoes per bushel	50 to 50
Smoked meat per lb, sides	10 to 10
" " shoulders	8 to 8
Eggs per doz.	10 to 10
Butter per lb.	11 to 11
Dressed pork	11 to 11

Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat	\$ 60 bus
Peas	53 to 50
Oats	25 to 25
Flour, Manitoba	\$2 60 per cwt.
Family flour, No. 1	\$2 25
Family flour, No. 2	\$1 80
Low Grade	80c
Bran	60c
Shorts	8c
Screenings	65c
Chop Feed	.90 1.00
Cracked Wheat	\$2 25
Graham Flour	\$2 25
Ferina	\$2 25

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

Call and be convinced
John Hunstein,

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

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

Huntingfield.
The apple crop is going to be fairly good this year.
Miss Florence Vogan of Walkerton is spending her holidays with friends in town.

The only trouble with the beef ring is that it makes the boys get up too early on Tuesday mornings.
Mr. John Harris Sundayed at Brussels. What attraction is down south Jack?

Mr. G. Pomeroy has got a J.B. N. Engine. She runs like a top. G. has got his old hands again.
Mrs. J. Duffy, who has been on the sick list, for the past month, is doing nicely now.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pomeroy are visiting with latter's mother for a couple of weeks during the vacation.
Spring grain harvest is on. It is very early this year. Oats cut in July is something new.

Mrs. John Holiday of Harriston is spending a couple of weeks with friends here. She thinks she should have her outing as well as John.

The butcher of the 4th concession beef ring is apparently doing well at his business. He has purchased a wheel and if business keeps up he intends to get another, of a different kind.

A man trick was practiced on our storekeeper last week. His supply of tobacco had run short and he sent a young man to Mildmay to get some of the precious stuff. The young get returned without the tobacco, saying that he had lost the money, having doubtless spent it in a different way.

LAKELLET.
Excuse us Mr. Editor for not writing often at present. We are busy sweating, forking hay, picking potato bugs, hoeing turnips etc. Were you to do all this you would hardly get time to edit a paper.
We commenced writing this a week ago but did not get it finished. Some of the news may be a little old, but they are so, just the same.

Thomas Douglas of No. 1 vicinity, drives the Huntingfield milk wagon through Springbank. He is one of the most obliging of men. We have tried him and we know.
The recent frost did a lot of damage around here. Potatoes, corn, and peas have been hurt to an incalculable degree. In some instances, the farmers are ploughing their peas under.

The water is being let out of the lake these days and off it goes to help run the mills at Gorrie and Wrexeter. The lake has gone down and the smell off it is neither healthy nor invigorating.

Our orange lodge marching to the music of A. Gowdy and Wm. Scott, went to Walkerton on the 12th, and reported a good time in your County town. A great many others from this community went also.

The threshers say the wheat is yielding well, but barley not very well. There are a lot of good machines in this vicinity at present. Mr. Pomeroy of the boundary, Binkley Bro. H. Halladay, R. Canole and J. Dixon Bro. are all into it good and solid.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jacques and Mr. Jacques' brother, Oliver, of Norwich started for Manitoba and Dakota on Tuesday morning. They have many relatives in those countries and will spend a month or two visiting them. Mr. Jacques is one of the few farmers around here that take good solid enjoyment out of their money.

Andrew Findlay, of Harwich township, in the vicinity of Chatham, is congratulating himself upon a narrow escape from death. He was thrown in front of a binder attached to three runaway horses, but just as the knives of the machine reached him the wheel ran over a sheaf of wheat, and he passed under the bar of the cutter. His hat was torn from his head and cut to shreds.

A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

For Piles, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pin Worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan of the American Journal of 1897.

The form of the question to be submitted to the electors of the Dominion on Sept 20 is:
Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors, for use as beverages? Yes. No.

The persons entitled to vote shall be those who have the right of the provincial franchise or those who under the Dominion franchise act passed last session would have the right to vote in a federal election. In general the proceedings will follow those which are prescribed in Dominion elections. Returning officers will appoint agents for the "yeas" and "nays" to attend each poll. Such officers not to be entitled to remuneration. In the absence of such agents, one elector representing each interest shall be admitted to each booth to watch the counting of the vote.

While R. Copeland, Usborne tp., was leading a bull the other day, the animal became enraged and made an attack upon him. After the furious brute had kicked him down it commenced bunting him with his head, trampled upon him until he was almost lifeless, and had it not been for timely assistance doubtless he would have been killed. As it was, Mr. Copeland sustained severe internal injuries, having two ribs broken and two driven into one of his lungs. Luckily the beast was denuded or the result might have been fatal.

About midnight on Saturday, Mr. Ed. Holden, hotel-keeper, Yarmouth Centre, was awakened by hearing some person trying to secure an entrance to his hotel. Mr. Holden seized his revolver and went down stairs. Going into the sitting room he discovered a tramp getting through the window. He hollered to the man, but the latter paid no attention to him. Mr. Holden snapped his revolver four times at the burglar, but the weapon failed to discharge.

Then the man ran off and Holden fired at him twice. The noise of the shots aroused the neighbors, and a posse of them chased the tramp till about 4 a. m. Sunday, but lost track of him near Kingsmill.

General Miles in Porto Rico has succeeded well up to date. The city of Ponce surrendered to him without a blow and his army is now on its way towards San Juan. No enemy has appeared to oppose his progress and it is only a question of a few days till he will be in rear of the City of San Juan, and if the Spanish oppose his entrance it will be short and sharp work taking the City.

Admiral Dewey from last accounts is having more trouble than was expected. Aquinaldo the insurgent leader does not take kindly to the Americans getting control of the Philippines and a much larger Army is asked for, before making the final assault on Manila. The negotiation for peace may settle the matter between Spain and America, as far as the war in the Philippines is concerned, but there will be the insurgents to reckon with before peace will be proclaimed there.

MARRIED.
McLEOD--SCHEERER—In Clifford, on Wednesday, July 20, Duncan McLeod, of Minto, to Miss Mary Scheerer of Carrick.

BORN.
THOMPSON—In Carrick, on Friday, July 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Thompson, a son.

SOWDY—In Lakellett, on Monday, July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gowdy, a son.

LIESEMER—In Mildmay, on Wednesday August 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Liesemer, a son.

Friends in Need.

A double house was recently moved from Powell street, San Francisco, concerning which an old settler tells an interesting story. He says that two young men from New York State, who had been to school together, arrived in San Francisco early in the "fifties." Black went to the mines, and Gray remained in the city, and with a small sum, fitted out a little store. He prospered, married, had children. Then came a big reverse. He found himself in a tight place, from which nothing but fifteen thousand dollars would extricate him. He went among his friends to raise the money, but they had none to give him. And then, as he turned the corner sharply, he ran into Black's arms. He told him his trouble, and gave him all his history during the ten years they had been separated.

"I have the money," said Black, "but \$15,000 just sizes my pile. I am tired of mining and hoped to settle down here and get into some business, but you can have it, my dear fellow, and I'll take a whack at pick and rocker again."

Grey took the money and Black returned to the mountain. In the course of that year the merchant made a lucky turn and sent the miner his money with ample interest. Then they ceased to correspond, and the last the merchant heard of his friend was that he was about to marry and move into a new mining district.

Five years afterward the miner and his family returned to San Francisco. Black was dead broke. Everything had gone wrong with him. His mining speculations had failed, the mines he had discovered petered out, the man he had trusted deceived him, and he had about \$50 remaining of a once ample fortune. He hunted up his friend Gray, who was of course delighted to see him. "And I don't see anything for me to do, old man," said the despondent miner, "except to get a job shovelling sand, if you can help me to one."

"I have just moved into a handsome house on Powell street," said Gray, "and I want you to come and dine with me to-morrow evening. It is a double house, finished about a week ago. The miner was on time, with his shabby dressed wife and little ones. "You did well sticking to the town," he remarked to his old school-fellow. Here you are way up as a merchant, living in a fine house, all your own, with a bank account as long as my arm, I suppose."

Before dinner they visited the adjoining house, which was furnished in precisely the same style as the merchant's dwelling. Then they sat down, chatted over old times until the lateness of the hour warned the miner and his wife that it was time to return to their lodging-house.

"All right, my boy," said Gray, "but just step next door, there is something I wish to show you which I neglected on our first visit." When they entered the hall Black halted. "Here," he said, "that looks like my trunk."

"Why," said the miner, looking at the trunk, "confound you, you have moved all my traps up here from that lodging house?"

"Aye, have I, my friend," shouted the other, slapping him on the shoulder. "Where should a man keep his things but in his own house, and what part of this house better than in his own bedroom?" Black was bewildered, and began to have doubts of his friend's sanity, but when his friend thrust a lead a dead of this very house into his hand, and followed with a deed of co-partnership in his business, he broke down and cried like a child.

"And now we are moving away this old house, sir, to another quarter," said the narrator of this remarkable tale of gratitude and friendship, "but I would not take a hundred thousand dollars for it." It was Black himself who told the story, now a most successful merchant.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure with blower included will cure insipient Catarrh in a few hours; Chronic Catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined Kidney-Liver Pills made and will positively cure all Kidney-Liver troubles.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Bishop Lafleche is dead at Three Rivers.

A Hamilton citizen has invented a smoke consumer.

Bananas are growing in the open air in Major's Hill Park, Ottawa.

The Manitoba temperance party will raise \$10,000 for the plebiscite campaign.

John Midwinter, of Hamilton, eighteen years old, was badly crushed in a gravel pit.

W. H. Dalley, of Rookport, has been appointed bursar of the Brookville Asylum.

As a result of the visit of warships, a naval brigade is being formed locally at Vancouver.

Ernest Donaghy, an Ottawa lad, died from injuries received by being run over by an express wagon.

The R. & O. Navigation Company will build a sister ship to the Toronto. The Bertrams have the contract.

William Atkinson, a fourteen-year-old London boy, lost a leg at Chatham while stealing a ride on the C.P.R.

The Hamilton School Board has decided to discontinue the teaching of domestic science in the Public Schools.

Capt. McLean, who acted as A.D.C. to Major-General Gascoigne, has been appointed to the permanent corps at Toronto.

W. J. Coleman, the St. Catharines ice man whose head was run over by his wagon died on Friday, lockjaw having set in.

There is an unconfirmed report of the drowning of Rev. Walter L. Lyon the First Church of England missionary to the Klondike.

George Moore was sent to prison for four months at Toronto on Monday, having been convicted on a charge of picking pockets.

The first shipment of 250 tons of galena ore passed through Ottawa en route to Belgium yesterday. Fourteen cars were required to transport it.

The Hebrew residents of Lower town, Ottawa, have complained to the Chief of Police, because they are abused by their French speaking neighbors.

The discovery of a genuine placer is announced from the Michipicoten district. It is said to be located on the shores of one of the many lakes in the district.

The United States ship Lake Lemen, reported lost, has arrived at Vancouver from Panama. She was seventy-three days at sea without sighting any port.

W. H. Bartram, solicitor, London, has sworn out information against Judge Edward Elliott, charging him with having disobeyed an act of the Legislature in a Division Court case.

A shipment of galena from Calumet Island to Belgium assayed \$22 to the ton. This the mine owners anticipate will yield them a good profit. They will ship 1000 tons to Belgium at an early date.

The Ontario Government has sent Mr. T. B. Speight, T.L.S., to explore that section of Algoma running from the head waters of the Soulais river to the line of the C. P. R. It is about 100 miles in extent.

The Toronto City Council has adopted a by-law providing that hereafter all bread offered for sale in the city must be in loaves of from one and a half pounds to three pounds in weight. Of course this does not restrict the manufacturers of biscuits, buns, fancy bread, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A critical surgical operation was performed in London on Friday morning upon Lady Salisbury, wife of the Prime Minister. The operation was successful. Six doctors assisted, including Sir William H. Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Dr. Charles Theodore Williams, physician extraordinary to the Queen.

Lady Salisbury has long been afflicted with drouthy. The Queen was immediately informed of the result of the operation.

UNITED STATES.

Fifteen men were killed by a New Jersey powder mill explosion.

Major William G. Moore, for the past 12 years superintendent of police at Washington, is dead.

Mrs. Martha M. Place of New York, convicted of murdering her step-daughter, has been sentenced to the electric chair.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has again broken the record between Sandy Hook and the Needles, having covered 3146 knots in five days, nineteen hours and thirty-five minutes, an average speed of 22.56 knots.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, in accordance with her intention expressed some time since, has filed in the Probate Court at Chicago, her formal renunciation of benefits under her late husband's will. This is preliminary to making claim to her share of the estate under her dower rights.

GENERAL.

Major Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy, of Dreyfus case fame, and his mistress are under arrest at Paris.

It is reported from Shanghai that a French priest has been captured by brigands at Shun-Ching-Fu, who demand a heavy ransom for his release.

RUSSIA'S POPULATION.

The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year.

WHERE MEASLES IS FEARED.

Frightful Mortality Caused by the Disease in South Pacific Islands.

With the communities of the temperate zone measles is accepted and tolerated as one of the many indignities connected with childhood. If a grown man has the fever and the rash he becomes the source of mirth in others, and is laughed at by his comrades in infamy. Out in the Pacific measles is no laughing matter, but is regarded as health officials look upon cholera and the plague, both because of its high degree of contagiousness and the large percentage of mortality among its victims. The two competing lines of steamships between America and the Australian continent grumble loudly at being forced to manage their traffic in accordance with a theory which places measles in the same order of quarantinable offences as smallpox. More than once it has happened that the steamers have been quarantined at Honolulu or Suva or Apia, all because some baby has had this disorder.

In 1874, after the British Government had annexed the Fiji Islands, a war vessel was detailed to take King Cakoban and a batch of high chiefs on an educational cruise which should show them the magnitude of the British empire as displayed at Sydney. Unfortunately the party on its return to Fiji brought the contagion of measles. The pest spread with terrifying rapidity from island to island, and attacked all ages. There was only one medical man in the group, and he could not begin to take care of the dangerous cases in Levuka, and as for the hundreds of other islands away from Ovalau the only thing that could be done was to send out word to the sufferers not to lie in the water. But despite these orders there was the one thing each Fiji-ian felt that he must do when he had measles, and as soon as the rash began to smart and grow hot the patients hurried to the nearest stream or even to the beach and jumped into the water. Result, what might have been expected; total mortality during the epidemic, 50,000; being nearly one in every three of population. Remembering the introduction of measles it costs \$50 for the first offence against Fiji-ian quarantine laws.

Measles found its way into Tonga, despite all efforts to safeguard the kingdom. The death rate was just about the same as in Fiji. From Tonga the contagion spread to Samoa. Its coming had been foreseen and the proper steps taken. The native pastors were supplied with medicines and instructed in their use. Best of all, every town was placarded with notices telling the people what they must not do. It is Samoa's nature to look upon a "nusi-pepe," a public notice, as we regard a "Keep off the grass" sign; he will be scrupulously obedient to any printed paper headed in large letters "silasila mai," "take notice," tacked upon a tree. Here the sum of the deaths was only 2,000, or 1 in 15.

At such cost as this the lesson has been learned well in the tropical Pacific. One case of measles closes every port to anything short of a military expedition.

THE ETHICS OF MODERN WARFARE.

Two Tendencies Struggling for Pre-eminence as They Have Been For Centuries.

In 1718 an Englishman, James Puckle, secured a British patent for what seems to have been an attempt at a breech-loading, rapid-firing gun. An original feature of the invention was the use of two different breech-plates, one for square bullets, to be used against the Turks, and the other for round bullets, to be used against Christians. It is curious to find two opposing tendencies in the same invention: 1, the desire to construct a gun that should be more effective because more destructive, and 2, a desire to recognize certain ethical distinctions in its use. If a round bullet was too good for a Turk a square one was too bad for a Christian.

These two tendencies, one operating to make war more destructive and the other to mitigate its harshness, are struggling for pre-eminence to-day as they have been for centuries. War is an evidence of the imperfection of modern civilization. But if we seek proof of the development of the humane sentiment, and of the extension of the sphere of ethics to unethical relations, we may find it in the arts of war as surely as in the arts of peace.

The introduction of new and powerful explosives and of guns of enormous power and range, the application of electricity to submarine mines, the construction of modern battle-ships and torpedo-boats, the improvements in long-range rifles and rapid-firing guns, and many other inventions invest the whole engineery of war to-day with a terrible destructiveness. The serious student of ethics, not to speak of the cynic, may well ask whether the development of philanthropy, in mitigating the hardships of war, has kept pace with these destructive tendencies, and whether ethics might not be better employed in discouraging such inventions than in palliating their effects. But, without speculating on our distance from the millennium, it is a fact that the scene of obligation between nations and the recognition of duties to civilization and humanity have made such progress that war cannot wholly abrogate them.

Agricultural

CHEESE-MAKING ON THE FARM.

Most persons are fond of cheese, and if our farmers, instead of selling butter for 10 cents a pound or less and paying 15 cents for cheese, would make a family supply of cheese from their surplus milk, it would relieve the overstocked butter market and furnish a luxury for the family at a little cost, as the milk required to make a pound of butter will make about three pounds of cheese, writes Waldo F. Brown. I reproduce an article on family cheese making which I wrote some years ago. We are milking four cows, two of them heifers and one a stripper, and we make from five to eight pounds of cured cheese a day. I had charge of a cheese dairy one summer, over forty years ago, and gave my wife such instructions as I could remember, and, although our cheese has not been as uniform in quality as I could wish, it is of fairly good flavor, and we have learned enough to give us confidence that we can do better in the future. It seems to me that I can give directions which will enable any intelligent farmer's wife to make at least a family supply of cheese, and the necessary fixtures will cost little.

A tin or galvanized iron tub will do to set the milk in, and there must be a larger tub to set this inside of, so that the temperature can be raised by pouring hot water in the outer tub. A large washtub will answer the purpose. For a press a two-by-four scantling will make the lever, and weights can be hung on it in a box to give the pressure needed. A hoop made of tin, in which to press the cheese, which any tinner can make, with a wooden follower enough smaller than the hoop so that it will not bind, a box with flaring sides and auger holes bored in the bottom to drain off the whey, and some cloths, a yard square, of thin muslin, to use in draining and pressing the curd, a thermometer and some good, smooth shelves, preferably of hard wood, must be put up where no mice can go, on which to cure the cheese. Procure one or more good rennets from your butcher, and you are ready to begin. Soak a part of a rennet in cold water for a day or two, adding as much salt as will dissolve. You should add enough of the rennet to the milk to make the cheese "come" in about forty minutes. It will require some experience to know how much to use, but we have used a dessertspoonful for six gallons of milk, with the rennet we now have. The cream should be left on the night's milk and thoroughly stirred in, and this milk should be warmed, so that when the morning's milk is added to it the temperature will be eighty-two degrees. Stir thoroughly for some minutes, and then cover with a cloth to keep the temperature even, and let it stand. In thirty to forty minutes you will find it has thickened like clabbered milk. To know when it is ready to cut dip the fingers in it and raise a small piece of the curd, and if it will support it above the level for a few seconds it is all right. Now, with a strip of tin for a knife, cut it both ways about half an inch apart, and the whey will begin to form. Twenty minutes later cut it again as fine as possible, and now begin raising the temperature by pouring hot water in the outside tub. The tin tub should stand on something to raise it an inch or so in order to let the hot water run under it. The temperature should be raised gradually up to 100 degrees, and it should be an hour and a half in reaching the point, and it would be better two hours than less than one. During the heating the curd should be stirred gently from the bottom occasionally, the object being to keep it from forming lumps, as we wish to keep it in small pieces, so that the whey can act on every part of it. When the temperature reaches 100 degrees stop stirring it and let it stand until the pieces get tough and springy, so that when a handful of it is squeezed and the hand opened quickly it will fly apart and the pieces will remain separate when it is ready to have the whey drained off, but if it is soft and soggy and sticks together, it must stand longer. When it is ready drain off the whey by dripping it into the drainer with a cheese cloth spread over it, then draw the corners of the cloth tightly over it and put on a light weight and let it drain a short time. Then slice it and cool by pouring cold water over it, chop or break it fine and salt at the rate of one ounce of salt to each three gallons of milk used and put it to press. Use a cloth in the hoop and fold it evenly over the top of the cheese and put the follower on, press lightly at first, and after a little harder. You cannot press too hard. The cheese should be turned once while pressing and a clean cloth used. The cheese should be bandaged before putting on the curing shelves and should be rubbed with lard. Red pepper mixed with the lard will help keep the flies from them. Turn them every day and rub with the hand and a little lard or butter to keep them from molding and to destroy any eggs of the cheese fly. In about three weeks they will be cured enough to eat, but will improve in quality for some weeks longer. The points the beginner will need to be most careful about are: First, to learn at just what stage the curd should be taken from the whey and prepared for the press, and second, caring for the cheese while curing to keep skippers out of it.

GOOD DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

In starting a dairy it is important to select good cows, provide good feed

of the right kind, feed liberally and treat kindly, writes Jas. Conaro. Many cows are spoiled by rough and unkind treatment, such as whipping, kicking and clubbing. Do not in the name of humanity as well as on the score of good farm economy, do any of these things. On the other hand card and pet them—have the best kind of an understanding with your cows from calfood up. Unless you can and will do this you better let dairying alone. If a cow kicks do not kick back and she will soon forget to kick and will receive you kindly. You can coax bad tricks out of five cows where you can drive them out of one.

I have had some twenty-five years in cheese making and have not found it difficult to make from thirty to fifty dollars per cow the season. With a small dairy one can start with a large tub, a tin boiler inside a larger one, the latter to hold water and the former for the purpose of heating the milk in a proper manner.

I began with seven cows and increased thirty it is better to have a cheese vat, one made specially for that purpose. The whey is good feed for hogs and hogs will help to pay farm expenses. Cheese can usually be sold for eight to ten cents per pound and should be sold as soon as ready for market. I would advise imitating, as nearly as possible, English cheese. Cheese making pays every day. I know of several dairymen that paid for farms near me, by making cheese, as I did myself.

NOTES ON PLUM CULTURE.

We are all anxious to learn the actual truth concerning the new Japanese varieties of plums. We were led to believe at first that these fine plums were proof against "black wart." This is not so, as several of these hideous excrescences appeared last year on Abundance trees in the writer's orchard. Furthermore, says a writer, they cannot be considered curculio-proof either, although probably not quite as susceptible to this insect as some of our European sorts. So it will be seen that the Japan plums have not emancipated the plum-grower from his most dread enemies. They are grand varieties, fine growers, early bearers, hardy and prolific; but man must be on the alert as ever to secure best results. One item must not be neglected, and that is cutting back the growth of the Japanese. When a shoot runs up six or more feet in one season's growth, it needs shortening to about one-half. So do not neglect the pruning. Aim to develop a well-balanced, symmetrical head upon each tree, and to that end employ the knife where it is needed. As a fertilizer for plum trees, or for other fruits for that matter, give me unleached wood ashes and evenly-ground bone. This is old-fashioned, but it is most natural, most sensible, and most effective in its practical results. I would buy the ashes as such, and bone by itself, and mix about three parts of the ashes by weight to one of bone, and apply at once in late fall or early spring, working this fertilizer thoroughly into the soil over the entire extent of land occupied by roots. Trees so treated will produce plenty but not an excess of wood each year; the wood will ripen well, other things being favorable; and good fruit, large and handsome, richly colored and finely-flavored will be grown. I do not know of a fertilizer for fruit trees equal to the above. It is also cheaper in cost than any one of the army of ready mixed fertilizers now so much lauded and sold. Give the plum orchard not only plenty of plant food but also liberal tillage. Cultivate or hoe among the trees. There is nothing like "tickling the earth with a hoe" to make it fruitful.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

A Frenchman has discovered a remedy instantaneous in its effects for the horrible burns caused by the use of oil of vitriol. It is a soft paste of calcium magnesia and water, with which the parts burned are covered to the thickness of an inch. It alleviates the pain almost immediately, and when the paste is removed no scar remains.

NO NOISE IN BERLIN.

Berlin is one of the least noisy cities of Europe. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. Before a certain hour in the day, and after a certain hour in the night, the piano must be silent in that musical city. Even during playing hours a fine is imposed for mere banging on the piano.

A SUMMER RESORT SKIRMISH.

When I proposed to her she asked me if it was a new recruit. What did she mean? She wanted to know if I had ever participated in an engagement before.

LOVES HIM ALL RIGHT.

Arthur—Are you sure she loves you? Jack—Yes, when I told her I had no money to marry on she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.

A clever remark made at a London dinner not long ago is thus reported. The subject of conversation was Mr. George Alexander, the well-known actor, and some one remarked that his real name was Sampson. What a pity, said a lady that he doesn't keep it! It's such a good name for a player. Sampson was the first actor who brought down the house!

DUM-DUM BULLET ETHICS.

ENGLAND TURNING OUT MILLIONS OF KILLING PROJECTILES.

Her Authorities Plead the Necessity of Slaying Savages, When Wounding Soldiers for Civilized Soldiers.

A question of war ethics of especial interest has been discussed by European military and political authorities for some months, says a London letter. It amounts in effect to this: Should it be the aim of combatants in modern warfare to kill or merely to wound the enemy? And the answer seems to be, according to English authority, that if the enemy be a savage or semi-barbarian you should kill him, while if he is a civilized foe it will suffice to wound him. The British War Office has just adopted the Dum-Dum or man-killing bullet, which will be used for the first time in the campaign against Khartoum next month.

If this statement should be allowed to go without explanation, there would arise a chorus of criticism and denunciation, based upon humanitarian and religious grounds. It seemed prima facie to be a deliberate decision to sacrifice human life wantonly and in cold blood, provided only that the victims be of a low order of race and intelligence. As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it is nothing more or less than a confession of the

SUPERIOR COURAGE

and physical endurance of savage and barbarian foes above the civilized soldier in modern armies. In other words, it has been overwhelmingly demonstrated that wounds which will put European soldiers almost instantly hors de combat, will scarcely diminish the fighting efficiency, for the time at least, of a Dervish or an Afridi or other barbarian warrior. Men have been known to go on fighting in the recent Indian campaign, for instance, after they had been pierced by as many as half a dozen Lee-Netford bullets. The new small-bore, long-range projectile now almost universally adopted by European military authorities, inflicts a wound which is comparatively trifling unless it penetrates a vital part. It does not lacerate, and the shock it produces is far less than that of a slower missile.

It becomes a very poor idea British troops in the small wars in which they are often engaged with a man-killing or at least a man-stopping weapon. There has been a good deal of criticism and cynical comment by Continental authorities with regard to British action in the matter, because, as is well known, Great Britain has been prominent in the efforts of the past half century to minimize as far as possible by international agreement the horrors and unnecessary cruelties of war. The British War Office has been trying to find a missile which is neither so terrible in its work as that which tore to pieces, as by an explosion, the first American victims of Spanish guns in Cuba, nor so ineffectual as the modern high velocity, small-calibre bullet which, though it pierces, may not disable a combatant.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

which has been selected, is not explosive, as French critics have alleged. Neither does it mushroom to anything like the extent of the old Enfield, which is still used in tiger and elephant shooting. This new service bullet is of the same diameter, .303, as the ordinary Lee-Netford, of the same length, an inch and one-fifth, and of the same weight, 215 grains. The case is of nickel, the base only being filled with lead. The conical end is left empty, and when it strikes it burrs, opens backward, spreads to some extent, making, of course, a large wound, and probably so checking its speed that, unless fired at short range, it will lodge in the body. The cartridge is loaded with cordite, and the entire weight is scarcely more than half that of the old Martini-Henry, so that the soldier can easily carry twice the former number of wounds.

Woolwich Arsenal is at work day and night turning out the new projectile at the rate of 2,000,000 rounds a week, and a private firm has received an order for 10,000,000 rounds, to be delivered as early as possible. These numbers indicate that the Government will not limit the use of the new bullet to the pending campaign in the Sudan. The new cartridges are available for all the service rifles and machine guns in the British Army.

WHAT BRITISH AMBASSADORS ARE PAID.

With regard to the emoluments of Great Britain's diplomatic representatives abroad the best paid Ambassador is Sir E. J. Monson, who, at Paris, receives £9,000. The Ambassadors to Constantinople, Berlin, and Vienna have each £8,000. The Ambassador to St. Petersburg receives £7,800, next comes Rome with £7,000, then Washington £6,500, then Madrid £5,500. The Ministers at Peking and Teheran have £5,000 plus £1,000 as a personal allowance. At Tokio the Ambassador gets £4,000, at the Hague £3,600, at Athens £3,500, at Stockholm and at Copenhagen, £3,000 each.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Can you oblige me with some bait? Could you lend me a few hooks? These questions were addressed to a veteran angler who was fishing at the pier. They seem to take me for the loan fisherman, remarked the angler to his friend.

WERE FOUND BY ACCIDENT.

A GREAT MANY FAMOUS INVENTIONS DUE TO CHANCE.

Cam powder, Telescopes and Steam Among Them—How Edison Got on the Track of the Phonograph.

Many things of the greatest service to the world in general owe their origin entirely to chance. The rubbing of a piece of amber "evoked" to use Faraday's words, "an invisible agent, which has done for mankind far more wonderful things than the genie of Aladdin did or could have done for him;" the up-forcing of the lid of a cooking vessel discovered the marvelous power of steam, and the falling of an apple from its parent stem demonstrated the law of natural attraction. The simple swinging to and fro of a suspended lamp gave birth to the application of the pendulum, to which the precision of modern astronomy owes so much; while the finding of the natural magnet loadstone, "did more," said the grave philosopher John Locke, "for the supplying and increase of social commodities than those who built workhouses."

The manufacture of gunpowder, according to Sainte Foix, was thus revealed. An Augustinian monk, Barthold Schwartz, having put a composition of sulphur and saltpetre in a mortar, it took fire, and the stope that covered it was blown off with great violence, which accident led the chemist to think it might be used to much advantage in attacking fortified places. He accordingly added to it a quantity of charcoal to render it more apt to take fire, and increase combustion.

Lead shot are attributed to a Bristol plumber, who, one night about the year 1783, "had a dream, which was not all a dream," that he was out in a shower of molten lead, which fell in the form of spherical drops. His curiosity being aroused, he went next day to the top of a church, and poured some melted lead into a vessel of water lying below. To his great delight, he found that the lead had gathered into beautifully-formed globular balls, and he at once

TOOK OUT A PATENT.

A Nuremberg glass-cutter happened to let some aquatortis fall upon his spectacles and noticed that the glass was corroded and softened where the acid had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid, then drew some figures upon a piece of glass covered with varnish, applied his corroding fluid, and cut away the glass round his drawing. When he removed the varnish the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground; and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts.

One day nearly three hundred years ago a poor optician was working in his shop in the town of Middleburg, in the Netherlands, his children helping him or amusing themselves with the tools and objects lying about, when suddenly his little girl exclaimed: "Oh, papa, see how near the steeple comes!" Anxious to learn the cause of the child's amazement, he turned towards her, and saw that she was looking through two lenses, one held close to her eye, the other at arm's length; and calling her to his side, he noticed that the eye lens was plano-concave, while the other was plano-convex. Taking the two glasses, he repeated his daughter's experiment, and soon discovered that she had chanced to hold the lenses apart at the proper focus, thus producing the wonderful effect that she observed. His quick wit saw in this a wonderful discovery, and he at once set about making use of his new knowledge of lenses. Ere long he had fashioned a tube of pasteboard, in which he set the glasses at their proper focus and so the telescope was invented.

The following year, 1609, Galileo, while in Venice, heard of the discovery, and being greatly struck with the importance of such an instrument, soon discovered the principle of lenses in a shifting tube, and made a telescope for his own use. To having been the first astronomer in whose hands so valuable a gift was placed, Galileo owed both his reputation and persecution.

Among the many traditions concerning William Lee and

THE STOCKING-FRAME

is one that he was expelled from the university for marrying, and that, being very poor, his wife was obliged to contribute toward the house-keeping by knitting. It was while watching the motion of her fingers that he conceived how to imitate those movements by a machine.

Arkwright accidentally derived the idea of spinning by rollers from seeing a red-hot bar elongated by being passed between two rollers.

The ordinary practice of taking a bath solved for Archimedes the question of how to test the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. He observed that when he stepped into a full bath the quantity of water which overflowed was equal to the bulk of his body, and it occurred to him that the worth of the crown might be tested by such means. He thereupon made two masses of the same weight, as the crown, one of gold, the other of silver, and immersed them separately in a vessel filled to the brim, measuring exactly the quantity of water that overflowed in each case. Having found by this means what measure of the fluid answered to the quantity of each metal, less in the case of the gold than of the silver—the bulk of the former being less, weight for weight—he next immersed the crown itself, and found that it caused more water to overflow than the gold, but less than the silver. Having found the difference between the two masses of pure gold and silver, in certain

known proportions, he was able to compute the real quantity of each metal in the crown, and thus discovered the fraud that had been practiced on the King, to whom he hurried, exclaiming, "Eureka! Eureka!" "I have found it! I have found it!" an exclamation that has ever since been used to express exultation over a discovery.

Coming down now to our own time, the account of the

DISCOVERY OF SACCHARINE.

one of the numerous by-products of the gas-maker's refuse, whose sweetness is three hundred times more intense than that of cane-sugar, reads almost like a romance.

Dr. Fahlberg had entered the Johns Hopkins University in America, in order to devote himself exclusively to a study of the chemistry of coal-tar derivatives. Some months had passed, when one evening at tea time he detected an intensely sweet flavor upon his bread and butter. He traced the sweetness to his fingers, to his hands and to his coat sleeves; and it dawned upon him that it must have been derived from one of the new compounds, which he had that day succeeded in producing. He promptly returned to his laboratory, and tasted the contents of every vessel with which he had been working. His idea was correct. One of his beakers contained the sweet material.

Professor Rontgen came upon his marvellous "X" rays—which have opened out new fields of research in physical science, besides being of far-reaching practical utility in surgery, and other departments—quite by chance. He was experimenting in the dark with a Crooke's vacuum tube, which was covered with some sort of cloth. A strong electric current was passed through it, while close by was some prepared photographic paper, but no camera. Next day he noticed several lines on this paper, for which he could not account. By restoring everything to exactly the same condition as on the preceding day, he was able to ascertain the real origin of these mysterious marks.

"I was singing," says Mr. Edison, "to the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibration of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me thinking. If I could record the actions of the point, and send the point over the same surface afterwards, I saw no reason why the thing should not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words 'Hallo! hallo!' into the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint 'Hallo! hallo!' in return. I determined to make a machine that would work accurately, and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. That's the whole story. The phonograph is the result of the pricking of a finger."

HOPE.

Dollie—My music teacher says I have the most remarkable voice he ever heard of for one of my age.

Nellie—I've noticed it, dear; but you should not worry about it—you're young yet.

Dollie—Why, what do you mean?

Nellie—The chances are that you will outgrow it in time.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 50c.

SIGHTS OF TWO EYES.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes, and the former be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter finger be regarded, two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on either side.

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

The Wife—Don't you think it is about time we were declaring our independence of our parents?

The Husband—I'd rather make some sort of autonomy arrangement—we will be boss in our own home, and let them continue to pay the bills.

A LONG WALK.

Good Friend—I have reason to suspect that your husband is flirting with other women. You ought to follow him wherever he goes.

Great Heavens? My husband is a letter carrier.

LIKE SOME OF HER ELDERS.

Every morning on the way to school said the little miss, the boys catch me and kiss me.

Why don't you run from them? asked her father.

Because, replied the small edition of Eve, maybe they wouldn't chase me.

A JUVENILE FINANCIER.

That eight-year-old boy of Bond-clipper's is a chip of the old block.

In what way?

He's treasurer of his Sunday-school class, and all the pennies that come into his hands he loans to his mother at fifteen per cent.

THE USUAL WAY.

Bessie—Have you finished that novel? Lena—Yes, but I haven't begun it yet.

Is it true that Pidger is financially embarrassed? He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him a bit.

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Canada's Greatest Medicine, and be cured. Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25 cent.

SUMMER SMILES.

Some girls keep a diary, remarked the observer of men and things, while others destroy it the following year.

Banks has four unmarried daughters. Well, it might be worse, you know. It is worse. He has a fifth one married to a count.

Margie, whose mother had forgotten to prick the upper crust of her pie—Oh, mamma, look! You haven't made the buttonholes.

Mrs. Joggins—Willy, has your mother been buying a new rug? Willy—Yes. You wouldn't know there was a hole in the carpet now, would you? None but the Brave—Could you love a man who was cowardly, Julia? Well, I should want him to have courage enough to propose.

A Theory—What a number of consonants they use in the Russian language! Yes; whoever originated the Russian language must have got it "pied."

Jimmy—Is your aunt on your mother's or your father's side? Tommy—Sometimes on one and sometimes the other. It depends on who is getting the best of it.

She—A captive bee striving to escape has been made to record as many as 15,540 wing strokes per minute in a test. He—No wonder the bee is called busy.

A Receptive Pupil—Misses—Bridget, these are ewers. I hope you'll not call them jugs any more. Bridget—Thank yez, mum. Sure, an' is these cups mine, too.

Cause and Effect—What's the matter between Slims and his wife? They only seem to speak when it is absolutely necessary. Oh, she belongs to a cooking-school, and every time she prepares a meal by way of experience he refuses to say grace.

The Moon's Influence.

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

HIS STATUS.

Askins—What do you think of Puffington? Grimshaw—Oh, he is the kind of a man who thinks that when he steps on one end of the country the other end flops up in the air.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonial: Free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HER VIEW AND HIS.

She—What an imposing figure Major Borrow has.

He—Oh, yes; naturally so.

She—And why naturally?

He—He's always imposing on some one.

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MEASURING.

The Fair One—I suppose you will marry, though, when the golden opportunity offers, won't you? The Cautious One—It will depend upon how much gold there is in the opportunity.

THE REQUIREMENTS.

She—It requires money to get into society nowadays.

He—Yes; and it requires brains to keep out of it.

TERMS.

Bon!—Don't you realize that marriage broadens a man?

Benedict—Oh, yes; I suppose it can be put that way, but "flattens" is the word I've always used.

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JOHN A. JOHNSTON
 Terms of Peace.

London, August 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:—The Government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis. The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Monday night, says:—The censorship is daily becoming more severe; and little is known beyond the fact that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines and that Senor Sagasta having replied that the terms will be accepted, hostilities are consequently suspended. A commission will be appointed to determine the basis of peace. The chief difficulty, it is asserted in official circles, is as to the date and manner of the evacuation of the Spanish possessions. There is also the question of the disposal of the war material in Cuba. Senor Sagasta, if he has a chance, will probably represent a restitution of the material as a diplomatic victory. It has just been asserted here that the Premier has succeeded in obtaining slightly improved terms. The treaty will not be signed before September.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:—

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations for peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador Saturday last are in substance as follows:—

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the Island of Cuba as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island.

"The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and

"The like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and Government of the Philippines.

"If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

It is wise sneak thief that know the right house. This is the story of a sneak thief who was hurt because he went into the wrong house. Mrs. Jes. H. Hill, of 259 Gerrard street east, Toronto, had occasion to visit a grocery store across the way one day the past week. When she went out she left the door of the house open. She had not been long gone, when a man who evidently had seen her come out, and concluded that it was safe for him to enter walked into the house and closed the door after him. A few minutes afterwards some little boys playing on the sidewalk saw him pull down the blind of the front window. Just then Mrs. Hill came back. When she heard what had happened she didn't scream faint. She walked up the steps, went into the house, hunted out the sneak thief, caught him by the scruff of the neck, and hustled him out to the doorstep. There she propelled him to the street and landed him upon the sidewalk. After he had scrambled to his feet he ran away as hard as he could, and Mrs. Hill went back to her household duties. She doesn't expect to see this sneak thief anymore.

Value For Your Money



Decorated Glassware, Silverware, R. P. chains, Rings, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods & Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices

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

C. WENDT,
 MILD MAY and WROXETER for Repairing.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXCURSIONS ARE ON...

Port Elgin
 To-morrow by Special Train. For 75 and 40 cents.

Grimsby Park
 August 13th. Good three days. Fare \$2.00.

Berlin Sangerfest
 August 10th to 12th. Good returning 13th. Fare \$1.75.

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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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 Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Science, Laval University, Montreal; Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, N. W. England Water Works Assoc., P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL, CAN.
 OFFICES: ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Fred Foote, a prominent business man of Peterboro was drowned in Jackson Park on Monday morning. The unfortunate man was riding in on his wheel, when coming down the hill near the Park he lost control of his pedals and went over the bank into the artificial lake. The body was recovered soon after. The deceased leaves a large family.

One day last week Mrs. McCullum of Derby, an old lady over seventy years of age, was milking a cow at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Colin Beaton with whom she was staying. The cow became frightened from some cause and gave a jump, upsetting Mrs. McCullum and breaking her thigh. This is a serious accident at any time, but more especially so to an old person.

At Camp Thomas, Chickamauga soon after Colonel Andrew Burt was promoted to the colonelcy of the Twenty-Fifth Colored Regiment, he informed his troops that they would have to play ball an hour each day, in order to get accustomed to the Southern sun. "Now, said the Colonel, you boys come out and we will take a turn at ball-playing. I'm going to play with you. I'm not Colonel Burt while playing, but simply Andy Burt. Now, play ball." It soon came the Colonel's turn at the bat, and with a vicious swipe he drove the ball hard past second for three bags. A large, greasy, black soldier was coaching, and yelled as the Colonel made a live for first: "Run, Andy; run, you tallow-faced, knock-kneed, dabbargasted son of a gun; get your threebags!"

The Colonel stopped at first, turning on his heel, returned to the home plate, and donning his straps, remarked: "I'm Colonel Burt from this time on, or until further orders."

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

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

\$80.00 CLEVELAND BICYCLE \$80.00

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

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

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

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

\$100.00 30 inch wheels.



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

Sole Representative, R. BERRY.
H. A. LOZIER & CO.
 Factory, Toronto Junction.

Letter to the Editor.

Among the Belmore items of last week's GAZETTE there appeared a very serious charge against the hotelkeepers, of selling liquor on Sunday, and signed with the initials T. H. As several persons have suspected me of being the Belmore correspondent, all I have to say is, that up to the present moment I have never written a single item to the GAZETTE, nor have I had any relation whatever with that paper, and I would advise the writer of that article, if he or she wishes to be considered an honorable person by the public, to back up the charge by publishing his or her name in full.

T. B. HAMILTON.

OUR SILVER JUBILEE.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

September 8th to 17th, 1898.

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

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

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

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

L. T. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President.
 THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons
 Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

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

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

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



Read THE Great Offer OF The London Free Press.

The Free Press, desiring to greatly increase its circulation, has made the following great offer to the farmers and stockmen of Canada who subscribe to Weekly Free Press: Will get

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book, "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the diseases of horses and the treatment of the same. Animals and Poultry also receive a full and complete medical and hygienic treatment, every farmer can be his own veterinarian.

\$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) will be sent to you and the rest of the price of \$3.00 will be paid by the publisher. This is a great offer, and one that every farmer should take advantage of. It is a rare opportunity, and one that will not be repeated. An immediate response which a free liberal offer will fail to attract. It is a chance to get the best of the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR F. E. E.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

Free Press Printing Co.,
 London, Ont.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.

There were nearly fifty carloads of stuff arrived at the Western Cattle Yards, most of which were on sale today, and there came in 30 fresh car loads came in this morning. The market was a dull one in every line except that of hogs. The offerings included nearly 1,000 sheep and lambs, 155 calves and about 900 hogs.

Export cattle—Cables report a lower market in Great Britain, and this market is off a little in consequence. Prices ruled all the way from \$4 15 to \$4 67 per cwt, with a very slow sale at that. Not many head touched the latter quotation. Quite a few deals were made at 4 7c and 4 8c per lb. Export bulls brought 3 7c to 4c.

Butchers' cattle—There was a slow demand and prices were low. The best cattle sold for from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Medium to good brought 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c per lb. Common sold as low as 3c, and some were left.

Stockers and feeders—There was a quiet demand from the Buffalo men, and quotations continue low at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb, one or two extra choice heads going slightly higher. Feeders are quiet at from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Some farmers were inquiring for feeders to put on the grass, but the dry weather has stunted the pasture and the demand for this class of cattle has fallen off. Dealers complain that the quality of the cattle coming forward is generally not very good, as there are so many grassers offering and farmers are selling them because their pasture is running short.

Sheep and lambs—There were heavy offerings in this line and the demand was not very active. Prices sagged somewhat. Ewes and wethers sell at 3c per lb and bucks fetch 2 1/2c. Lambs are plentiful. They bring from \$2 75 to \$3 35.

Calves—The demand is fair and prices continue firm at from \$3 to \$5, for good to choice veals and up to \$13 for fancy.

Milk cows and springers—There were slightly lower in price today owing to a falling off in the demand as a result of pasture drying up. Prices rule from \$25 to \$46 per head.

Hogs—Choice singers continue firm at 5 1/2c to 6c per lb, and light hogs are selling from \$5 40 to \$5 50 per cwt. Corn-fed fetch about \$5 25 per cwt.



DR. A. W. CHASE IN CONSULTATION.

TEST THE KIDNEYS

They Are the Great Feeders of Our Bodies—the Purity of the Blood is Dependent on Their Cleansing Powers.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the Only Combined Kidney and Liver Pill—What They Have Accomplished is But a Guarantee of What They Will Do.

There's a time to all, old and young, man or woman, when poor health brings trouble, anxiety, and burdens hard to stand up under, and one's efforts to rid himself or herself seem only to be baffled at every turn, and we are prone to grow discouraged.

That is not the time to give up—but the time for action, the time to seek out the seat of the trouble, and act as your best judgment and the experience of others will help you, guarding against mistakes in the treatment adopted for your particular ailment.

READ WHAT AMOS CARTER,

MELBOURNE, ONT. SAYS:

Spasms Lasted for Hours at a Time—Left Great Aching and Soreness—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Proved His Deliverer.

I was for over six months troubled with very sharp pains in the region of my kidneys, the spasms lasted for half an hour at a time, and left me with great aching, soreness and pain. I tried many remedies, but they did me no good. I commenced taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills according to directions. I had not much faith that they would cure me, but after taking one box I noticed a change for the better. It may seem incredible, but after taking the second box the pains all left me entirely, and I have not had them since.—Amos Carter, Melbourne.

Price 25 cents per box, all dealers.

J. D. MILLER.

No experienced or judicious buyer can escape this temptation.

Prices which you Cannot Resist.

the latest and most popular styles.

Our stock is all bright, clean and fresh, and consists wholly of

an opportunity

It's a blessing to be within reach of such

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

5 doz Ladies' Shirt Waists
detachable collar and
cuffs, are cheap at \$1, 50c
we will clear them at
All our Fancy Organdie
regular price, 12 1/2% &
15c, and 20c, we will
clear at 8c
A job lot wide Flannellette
just opened out and 5c
put on sale at

In the bargains we are offering.

There is no room for improvement

Never have prices been so low,
Never have better goods been shown
Never have greater varieties been offered.

Prepare to be Pleased

A. MOYER,
MILD MAY

We beg to thank our numerous customers for their patronage in the past and beg to announce that we have made larger preparations than ever before in our history by placing before you the largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes
Groceries, Etc.

ever shown in Mildmay.

Our stock is now complete, and our prices are right. A look through our immense stock will convince you that the values we are offering you are genuine.

No Old Goods, but Everything
New and Up-to-date.

Terms Cash or Produce . . .

A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,

PROPRIETOR.

MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

The Guelph Pavement Company will soon be laying 50,000 square feet of pavement in Walkerton.

**FACE
BLOTCHES**

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

Scrofula

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

A Boy's Life Saved

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

**SCOTT'S
SARSAPARILLA**

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

HOW IT AFFECTS THE BODY.

Firing a Big Gun Brings About Many Physical Changes.

Not one man in ten thousand has a clear idea of just what happens when a big cannon is fired. The physical manifestations are numerous. Even professors of chemistry and physics are stumped when they want to differentiate all the gases set loose and the peculiar effects they induce. The puff of whitish smoke, the flash of fire, the dim image of the flying projectile, the roar and the recoil are all familiar; but back of these is a complex mass of phenomena most bewildering to the mind of any but an artillery expert.

First, the cubes, disks, hexagons or irregular lumps of powder are chemically transformed into a powerful, expanding gas the instant firing takes place. Then there are innumerable by-products that even chemists do not understand.

The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three stages, called the ignition, inflammation and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so-called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid.

It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about

NINE THOUSAND TIMES,

or fills a space this much larger as a gas than when in a solid form. When this chemical change takes place in a closed vessel the expansion may be made to do a work like that of forcing a projectile along the bore of the great gun or test tube in the line of the least resistance.

The hardest work a gunner is called upon to do is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by these gases in expanding seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by dropping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact, it has been discovered that these lines of force are exceedingly complicated affairs and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few people know just which is the safest or the most dangerous position for a gunner to take beside his gun. In the case of the great 13-inch guns on our monitors, a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle.

In addition to this force, there is an immense pressure exerted on the sides of the cannon, so that another distinct series of shocks also radiate outward from the barrel of the gun. These lines of force are influenced, besides by the recoil of the gun, which tends to make the lines curve outward and intensifies the shock. These are in turn more or less compensated by the forces of the air opposing them, as it rushes into the mouth of the cannon when the projectile leaves it. As a result of all these forces the atmosphere is, of course, violently disturbed. Although no projectile strikes the gun, these waves of air are felt by the gunner, who must stand by, it will be seen that the air is full of missiles in the form of invisible lines of force or vibrations which bombard, as it were, every part of the gunner's body at the same time.

An examination and analysis of the effect produced upon

THE HUMAN SYSTEM

and the mind by the firing of a cannon is most engrossing. Men generally accounted courageous tremble violently in their knees; others feel nauseated; some have severe headache; a few have had their ear drums split or the action of the heart affected.

Take the vital organ, the heart first. In the space between the right auricle and ventricle are a set of fine, thread-like cords called the tendineae. The concussion makes them tremble like timbers in a building when there is an earthquake. In a weak man the chamber of the heart is left open for an instant; the opening and closing springs lose their control; the heart shakes, possibly the chordae tendineae are snapped; contraction or dilation of the organ ensues and in some instances death follows.

Deafness induced by an explosion may be traced to the sudden pressure upon the inner surface of the ear and the tremendous vibration set up. The thin, transparent, fairly bright membrane called the drum of the ear is burst, like a piece of tissue paper held taut and forcibly blown upon. Sounds are conveyed by the beating of a tiny mallet upon this anvil. If the beating is too rapid and too forcible, the membranes may be ruptured, a temporary disturbance of the mind occurs and the sufferer becomes dizzy.

When the knees tremble it is due to the nervous shock produced in the cerebellum. All the nerves and muscles are thrown into atonic contractions and relaxations and the knees appear to give way.

Nausea is also caused by the physiological change that takes place in the brain. There is a pressure of blood there, and the stomach, responding, tries to empty itself.

HIS LONG SUIT.

Framme—There is always the stamp of originality about everything Shortly does.

Piery—Yes; they are the only stamps he ever has about him.

ANTONIO DI CARARA

A PADUAN TALE

Morning brought its reflections. He felt that in the contagious animation of the night, he had taken a decisive step, and there were moments when he wished that he had hesitated. "Higher cares and stronger interests might be compromised by his involvement in the necessary duties of a soldier. He had plunged into a new career, too, without taking the advice of the woman to whose happiness he was pledged." But the Hungarian's arrival put to flight the dreams of irresolution at once. He brought in his hand the Emperor's signature to the commission.

"You are now," said he, "not merely one of us but what is more important, you are in a position to forward your own objects with the Court. State your grievances there, with whatever plainness you like. Francis is a plain man, perfectly honest; in short, a trueborn Austrian; and if you but make him understand your case, he will do you justice. In the mean time he added, gravely, "I am afraid that our hasty proceedings last night are likely to give you a more sudden experience of service than I should have desired for my friend. The news from France becomes of a still more angry description. The republicans, like all lovers of license, are running wild in their zeal for every man's rights. In their liberty, they are plundering, imprisoning, butchering and preparing to rob every nation's property; and in their promises of a golden age, proclaiming war against every people of Europe. We may have some rough work, even in this country, unless we look to it with more activity than is generally found in Aulic Councils."

"Likely enough; but what is all this to me?" interrupted Carara, with a smile. "I am a soldier, and the sooner I win my spurs the better. Welcome war, or anything but winter quarters in the good city of Milan." The colonel congratulated him on his having so soon found the tone of soldierly; and the rest of the day was given up to the details of his preparation, his visits, his introductions, his equipment, his commission, and his Styrian charger. The next day's levee was appointed for the presentation of his memorial to the Emperor.

It was still dusk when a knock at the door of his chamber roused him from dreams worthy of Caesar or Alexander. It was the Colonel's orderly. The regiment was appointed to be on parade within the half hour, and to march within the hour. The news was unexpected—but Carara was on the spot within the required time. To the inquiries which rose on all sides, the general answer was total ignorance of the purposes of this sudden movement. But the appearance of a long train of royal equipages moving from the gateways of the Emperor's quarters soon helped to illustrate the difficulty. The regiment drew up and saluted as the Imperial carriage passed; an officer of the staff rode up to the Colonel, a few words were exchanged, and the result appeared in the Colonel's sonorous voice ordering the right wing of the regiment to fall into the procession, and move forward as the escort. The Hungarian then put himself at their head—a courteous smile and a wave of the sabre were the only parting civilities allowed by the time on either side; and Carara, as he saw him plunge into the retiring cloud of plume and lance, felt as if struck by some personal misfortune.

Weeks rolled along; the ground of the Emperor's speedy retreat was ascertained to be intelligence of an armament preparing to invade the northern Italian provinces. Large bodies of troops had been collected at Dijon, to be thrown over the route from Nice, and flank the Austrian armies on the Alpine frontier. The rumor died, was revived, died again, and thus the winter wore away. The division of the Hungarian guard left behind to attend upon the Viceroy was continually harassed by the minor details of the most perplexing of all services, a service of peace, in the hourly expectations of war. Gaming is the natural resource of the foreign soldier, on all occasions when he cannot sleep. Play ran high among the Guard, quarrels were the consequence, and Carara was reluctantly compelled to exhibit his swordsmanship. The sword, however, had been the only exercise of his luxurious life; and as anything in the hands of the dexterous Italian becomes superior to the finest means in those of almost any man of another nation, as he excels in adroitness of touch, quickness of eye, and elasticity of frame, the Count came off on all occasions with flying colors. Still the character of the regiment had degenerated, and he would have willingly abandoned all the honors that war had in prospect, to return to his own province, bury himself in a hermitage, and, with his wife and child, forget and be forgotten by the world.

Yet to adopt this plan was now impossible. He was fairly bound to a service which no man could abandon while a sword was drawn against Austria. His only solace was his correspondence with his Countess, and his only feeling that his existence was of use to any one, was in his perpetual urgency of his case on the Court through his friend. But all the hazards of a life in a great Italian city are not to be found in trials of skill with the rapiers of unwieldy Hungarian horsemen. Carara's handsome countenance had long become a topic among the Duchesses and Marchesses of the Viceroy's circle. His animated elegance, when he was animated at all, and the graceful melancholy which deepened every feature of his noble countenance into the expression of

an Antinous, when the hour of excitement was past, threw the crowd of Milanese faces totally into the background. Letters and presents from unknown hands, sonnets in his honor, and smiles for his admiration, found him insensible. But the storm of the tender passion continued not the less to assail the frozen heart of this unnatural son of love-making, love-breathing and love-talking Asonia. But the scorned cavalieri were not equally blind to this homage. A haughty half-barbarian prince of the Frioul chose to feel insulted by a sneer of an equally haughty, but supremely polished princess of the Ferrarese, who had fixed her establishment, her lapdogs, and her lovers, under the wings of the Court, in comparison of this ruffian Visigoth with the handsome officer of the Guard, marked him for the direst vengeance.

A heavy tread with the foot, in the La Scala, in the midst of one of Montalegri's most exquisite ballets, and in the moment when La Signora Seraphina Cherubina was in one of her most aerial flights, pirouetting over her expiring father and king, to the universal ecstasy, first acquainted Carara that he had an enemy in the capital. An insult, which followed, and a rencontre which followed the insult, satisfied his convictions on the subject, and ought to have satisfied the indignant prince, who left the garden behind the theatre before the Signora had made a second pirouette, with six inches of the guardsman's sabre through his sword-arm, and a slash across the cheek, which disqualified him from wearing a mustache on that side for ever.

This journey added to his reputation his charms, and his worshippers, but it added formidably to his hazard. He was not left long in doubt on this point. Within the next twenty-four hours, as he was gazing out of his chamber-window, inhaling the midnight air, after a conversation of supreme fashion, intolerable heat, and invincible ennui, at the palazzo of the Minerva of Milanese ladies, the Countess Atene Herculeane, and thinking whether such grave fooleries were transacted in the full moon, which he saw then pouring down its calm effulgence in the gardens of the hotel, he was startled from his speculation by a carbine-load of bullets fired directly at the spot where he stood. The windows and walls returned the explosion with an universal crash, but two of the bullets reached their mark in his person. He was shot severely in the neck and arm, and was found by the attendants, who rushed in on hearing the report, lying bleeding on the ground, and apparently dead. The Italian doctors are not always more successful than the Italian bravoos and therefore Carara recovered; but the recovery cost him three months of confinement, and nothing but his soldierly could have made him remain an hour among the conversazioni, the countesses, or the cavalieri of Milan. A still more painful source of anxiety had been lately opened on him. Some of the miserably suspicions, which make the very atmosphere of the little Italian states, had driven his friend, the old Marquis, from his home, and with him his wife and child had been forced to fly. The heart of the unfortunate Count was weighed to the earth by this intelligence; but what was to be done? All correspondence with his family had ceased; it had probably been intercepted, and perhaps involved his incomparable and heroic wife and her generous friend in the seventies exercised without delay on every symptom of discontent with the proceedings of power. His old enemy, the Governor of Pavia, was probably at that moment the master of all that he valued in the round world.

The thought was madness. Feeble as he was, he flung himself out of his bed, demanded an audience of the Viceroy, obtained a month's leave of absence, and set out, fevered and faint as he was, for Pavia, but as the carriage stopped at the first barrier, for the examination of his passports, he heard his name loudly pronounced by a party riding full speed to the city. It was the Hungarian coming with a detachment of the Imperial staff to rejoin the garrison. He brought tidings that instantly put an end to Carara's journey. The French were in Lombardy; an unexpected army had passed the Alps under the First Consul; and while the Austrian Cabinet were idly intriguing in Paris, the Aulic Council fixing all their grave telescopes on a camp of ten thousand conscripts at Dijon, an army of sixty thousand of the finest troops of the Republic, headed by their favorite General, was pouring down from the defiles in all quarters, and was at this moment in full march upon Milan.

The news was received as all such news must be in a vast, populous, turbulent, and profligate city. All was instant tumult. The French partisans, and they were rapidly increased by the near hope of prey, plunder, and revenge, openly insulted the Austrian authorities. The Austrian authorities made good use of their little day of power, and imprisoned, scourged, mulcted, and hanged the rioters. The noble world packed up their last picture and their last paul, and gallantly made their way out of the gates as fast as they could. There never was such a scattering of the "brave that deserved the fair," and of the fair that rewarded the brave. Countesses and conversazioni were no more. The Viceroy's Court was reduced to himself and his valets. Every scudo in the treasury was piled in boxes, and the boxes were ready, in the baggage-waggons of the artillery, to traverse the Peninsula. The ancient magistracy were in despair, or refitting their

perukes and gowns with cockades and ribbons a la tricolore. The populace were, like every rabble on earth, delighted with any change which threatened to pull down their superiors. The whole nameless and still lower multitude, that live on the vices of a great city, were instantly turned into red-hot patriots, and were virtuously zealous for the time to begin, when they might pilfer with impunity. The whole tribe of the dancing and singing heroes and heroines, fauns, satyrs, bamadrays, and fiddlers of the La Scala, were busy day and night, in rehearsing a piece in honor of the downfall of Austria, the triumph of France, and the reign of purity all over the world.

The news still came thick and formidable. A succession of attacks by the various converging columns of the invading army were shaking the Austrians out of Lombardy by the hour. Buonaparte was within sight of the Ticino!—He had crossed it!—He had routed the troops posted to guard the passage! and the news was unequivocally vouched by the presence of the beaten troops, who came crowding into Milan, flogging the peasants for food, shooting those who were stubborn, and railing at the generals who had led or left them to be culled by the French. The enemy lost no time. At midnight a courier arrived to the Viceroy from the General-in-Chief, Count Melas, announcing at once the capture of Torbigo, the possession of Turin, and the march of the enemy's main body upon the capital.

Even Austrian tardiness now felt that it was time to move. The Viceroy threw himself into his britska, the whole tribe of patriots provided for themselves as they could, and again at midnight the Hungarian guard were roused from their slumbers, ordered to horse, and with a blast of angry trumpets that startled the dreams of the whole city, the gallant escort moved out of the gates, and took the road to Mantua.

The campaign had now fairly begun. The evening of the day which saw the Viceroy disappear, the French tirailleurs were singing, dancing, and shouting in the Piazza Grande of Milan. The civic authorities, dressed in all the colors of the Republican rainbow, were preparing congratulations in the fullest civic trepidation for the conqueror; the cathedral, with all its marble saints, was fluttering with flags and banners, and St. Carlos of Boromeo lifted a tricolor standard in his venerable right hand of bronze. Every pane in every window in Milan had its lamp, and in a blaze of fireworks, the shout of the populace, the braying of trumpets, the roar of artillery, and the terror of innumerable hearts, the Conqueror himself, at the head of a staff of renowned names, was riding through the streets of the famous capital of Lombardy.

This triumph decided the Austrian plan of operations. To fall upon the rash invader, to concentrate the whole Austrian force scattered between Piedmont and the Adige, to crush the enemy, and rescue the Milanese, were the romantic thoughts that entered the general brains of the Austrian general-in-chief. An aide-de-camp sent express after the Hungarians stripped the Viceroy of his escort, and to the great joy of the corps, who were indignant at being turned into a baggage-guard, ordered them to join the main army in front of Alessandria.

"You shall now see," said the Colonel, as he rode by Carara, "what you may think possible in no other service since the flood. You will see, in the first place, a fine army commanded by an old fool of eighty, who is much fitter for his bed than for a field of battle. In the next, you will see that old fool controlled by a council still more foolish than himself; and, in the third, you will see a Cabinet more foolish than either, first blundering into war, then blundering out of it; beaten into a peace that no defeat could justify, and, of course, inviting the very war for which it has disabled itself. And all this in the presence of a young general, in whom genius supplies the place of experience, in a contest with a young government, in which ferocity is the pledge of success, and in defiance of a nation of thirty millions of madmen with the determination to kill or be killed, to conquer or be conquered, to hold the sword to the throat of every kingdom of Europe, or plunge it in their own."

The sight of the Austrian lines was superb, and Carara, with the instinct of the warrior, or the warrior's horse, felt the wiser animal of the two, felt his blood glow at the sound of the trumpets, the flashing of steel, and the general brilliant display of the field. The sun at last rose on the memorable plain of Marengo. The details of this great battle are for history. The Hungarian Guards were drawn up with the division that moved under the gallant Gloritz, round Ceriolo, to outflank the enemy's right. The march continued two full hours, while the infantry on both sides were engaged, with dreadful havoc. But the firing evidently advanced; the heights on the route of the cavalry showed the enemy retreating along the whole extent of their line; and the heavy columns of the Austrians came on, trampling down all obstacles. At length the leading squadrons of the Guard, turning the village of Ceriolo, came within view of the battle. It was all confusion; the enemy were maintaining a desultory fire from the cottages and garden walls of Marengo. The Austrians were still pressing on, when a column of the enemy's horse charged down upon the advancing infantry. The cavalry were already within a hundred yards of the line, when they must have trampled like dust, when Gloritz gave the word to fall on.

"Forward, gentlemen of Hungary, charge!" was the simple exclamation of their Colonel. All the oratory of man could not have been more effectual. At the word, they gave the spur, and dashed on. They fell on the opposing cavalry like a thunderbolt, the weight of their powerful horses overturned the enemy's feeble chargers, and the sword in the hands

of the athletic and highly disciplined riders soon stripped every saddle. The sudden uncovering of the French flank now gave another opportunity for the services of this fine corps. The division of Lannes, the conqueror of Montebello, opened fire from all its guns, followed by a hail of musketry. The Colonel was in the act of giving the word to charge the enemy, who were retreating by echelons, and whom it was of the highest importance to crush before they could take shelter under the guns of the village. But as he raised his sabre, a shot from a tirailleur struck his arm, and he fell on the neck of his horse. The bone was broken. "My campaigning is over for the day," said he, feebly, to Carara. "Give the word for me—charge." The Italian gave it with a spirit-stirring energy, that was answered by a shout from the whole column. They rushed forward. The shock was again irresistible, the leading regiments of the enemy's division were broken into a thousand fragments, and Carara led his squadron up to the muzzles of the French batteries. The battle had now continued to range till the sun was declining over the plain. The charge of the cavalry had cleared the field of the French right, and Carara galloped back to find the spot where he had left his friend. A field waggon was found, in which he was placed and carried to the camp. But as the Count shook his hand at parting, a new roar of artillery opened from the French position; fresh columns, which seemed to have been summoned by magic, poured out from the vineyards in the rear; a charge of cavalry again endangered the Austrian advance, and the battle was evidently to be fought over again. "Another charge, and we are out upon the leading brigade," exclaimed Carara, to the officer who now rode up from the general's staff to take the command of the corps. "I must wait for orders," said the officer, who was an aide-de-camp of Melas, and inspired with the lethargy of his chief. In another moment it was too late. The whole body of the French horse, thus unchecked, had fallen upon the Austrian line, before it had time to throw itself into squares. The batteries, exhausted by long fighting, were broken by the impulse; they gave way, and the entire French line advancing, with drums beating, pushed their late conquerors across the plain. "Let us try but one charge more," expostulated Carara with his new leader. "We may check the enemy, and at least cover the troops; they may rally yet." He fixed his impatient eyes on the immovable aide-de-camp. "Bring me the orders, sir," was the solemn answer. "From whom?" burst out Carara. "From whom?" from the enemy, or the devil!" exclaimed the gallant mutineer.

"From both, if you please," was the saturnine reply; "in the mean time, I order you under arrest."

To Be Continued.

SINGULAR SILENT PEOPLE.

Married Couples Who Did Not Speak to Each Other for Years.

It is scarcely conceivable that a man and his wife can live together for a lengthened period without speaking to each other, but we came across a case a few days ago where such a silence had been maintained for eighteen years. The couple in question did not agree on certain points, and as arguments led to quarrels, the wife concluded that it would be a good plan not to speak to each other. The husband agreed, and the difficulty was then how to communicate with one another, seeing that they continued to live in the same house.

A cat became their "go-between," or rather several of these animals during the long period of their silence. If the husband wanted anything he told the cat, in his wife's hearing, and she, in like manner, apprised the same animal when her husband's dinner was ready. Rather an unsatisfactory way of doing business, one would imagine. How long such a silence will be continued it is difficult to say; but after eighteen years of it, it is not too much to expect that they are somewhat tired of their peculiar system of married life.

Another married couple kept silence for twenty years. The man had a violent temper, and one day, after having a row with his wife, he vowed that he would never speak again. The couple continued to live together in the same house, but no conversation passed between them for the period stated. At the end of that time, however, the man fell ill, and, relenting of his rash vow, he broke through the long silence. The illness immediately preceded his death, and, as may be expected, the wife nursed the husband, who for twenty years had not spoken to her, in the most faithful manner.

In another case two schoolboys who were great friends quarrelled, and as a result they vowed that they would never speak to each other again. These resolutions were kept for sixty years, but last year, when attending a holiday gathering of their old school to which former pupils had been invited, they decided to forget the past, and at once entered into conversation. They recounted their experiences to each other, and appeared to be two of the happiest old scholars at the gathering.

We have heard of prisoners being condemned for a short period to the "silent system," but this, although an unenviable position, is not to be compared with that of the Trappist monks in Italy, who take a vow of eternal silence. In France, too, there is a convent where between forty and fifty women have taken shelter and lead a remarkably silent life. They never speak to each other, never lift their eyes, except when in prayer or at work, and never leave their silent home.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS.

The growing of farm products requires skill and ability, and the marketing of the same crops calls for the exercise of common sense, judgment and business principles, writes O. J. Vine. Many farmers are entirely too careless in marketing; they take little or no pains in the preparation of their products for market. Instead of properly culling their apples, potatoes and other farm and orchard crops, they simply take them as they come, without any attempt to have them look their best. City buyers have no use for the culls, at any price, and it spoils the appearance and sale of the better part of the products very much indeed. Appearance counts for something and those who take pains to have their products look well will find they can easily obtain an advance over regular prices. Buyers are always ready to pay an extra price for extra goods. In disposing of farm products of all kinds, from field crops to garden and dairy products, aim to sell direct to consumers as much as possible. A better price can be obtained and people are usually willing to buy, as they know the products are good and fresh. After becoming acquainted, and establishing a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, there need be no difficulty in disposing of nearly all farm products in that way. As a rule, it is best to dispose of farm products as soon as they are ready for market, unless there should be very good reasons for waiting for an advance. By marketing promptly, products are at their best, and there is no loss by shrinkage or damage by vermin. The money can be applied to the reduction of indebtedness, if any, or put at interest. It is well to exercise a little thought in the production and marketing of farm products, in order to obtain the best prices for them. By having them ready, and marketing them when the majority of farmers do not have their products ready for market, better prices can be realized. One farmer whom I knew, who makes a specialty of hay, always rushes his work on the farm, and markets his hay when other farmers are too busy to supply the local markets. As the price depends entirely upon the supply and demand, he usually gets from \$2 to \$4 per ton more than he would a few weeks earlier or later. A little planning will avoid the necessity of selling when the market is glutted. Farmers sometimes find about the time they wish to slaughter their supply of pork, that they can spare a few fat hogs; but as many of their neighbors have discovered the same fact, and have discovered the local demand is soon supplied and the market overstocked. I have seen hogs sell for a very low price, when a few months earlier or later the same hogs would have brought one-half more on the same market, simply because there was a scarcity. With but little extra work, and but little added expense, the income from butter and eggs can be doubled by producing them during the winter when they are scarce and high, rather than in the summer when they are plenty and cheap. In the matter of berries, small fruits and vegetables, it is the earliest and latest that bring the prices. With a little care, the earliest can be forced to early maturity and the latest can be retarded to still later ripening; notably in the case of the strawberry, a heavy mulch applied to a late variety will delay its ripening a week or more. A liberal amount of brain work is necessary in successful farming. Success implies combined thought and action.

LIME AND MANURE.

While lime is beneficial under certain conditions, yet its use, unaccompanied by other fertilizers, may prove injurious, especially on poor soils, since it converts the insoluble nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid compounds of the soil into forms which are rapidly taken up by plants or washed out in the drainage, to hasten the exhaustion of the supply of these substances in the soil. An old adage is that the "use of lime without manure makes the land poor," for if the soil is not abundantly supplied with organic matter, its retentive power for water and fertilizers may be seriously reduced on account of the destruction of the organic matter by the action of too much lime. Soils are also sometimes injured by the use of impure forms of lime, which harden like cement in the soil, or of those which contain an excessive amount of magnesia. Lime corrects the acidity of the soil, a fact well-known to farmers, and it renders the soil unfit for certain plants that thrive best on sour soils. This is termed "sweetening" the soil, though it is simply the neutralizing of the sour soils by the use of an alkaline substance.

Some plants, such as blue grass, thrive best on soils that contain an abundance of lime, but other plants are benefited by the application of burnt lime. Even on limestone soils the use of burnt lime (air-slaked) gives excellent results. According to experiments on acid soils the following plants were greatly benefited by the application of lime. All kinds of beets, spinach, lettuce, okra, salsify, celery, onion, parsnip, cauliflower, cucumber, egg plant, cantaloupe, asparagus, kohlrabi, cab-

bage, dandelion, Swedish turnip, pepper, pea, peanut, martynia, tobacco, sorghum, alfalfa, clover, barley, wheat, oats, timothy, and blue grass. The plants that were indifferent to lime were corn, millet, Hungarian grass, rye, potatoes, carrots, red top, and Rhode Island bet grass. Plants that appeared to be injured by the use of lime were watermelons, serradella, blue lupine and common sorrel. The effects of lime on soils that are not sour may give different results, but it is well-known that for some plants lime is a fertilizer; that is, provides plant food, which is shown by the use of gypsum on clover, the gypsum being sparingly soluble in water and is, therefore, immediately available to plants.

FEEDING HENS FOR PROFIT.

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of the different foods must also enter into the question says W. E. Farmer in Wisconsin Agriculturist. Thus according to some authorities fowl should receive about sixty per cent. of grain, fifteen per cent. of flesh, and twenty-five per cent. of vegetables. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultryman than as an infallible rule.

Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans can be obtained cheaper than grains they take the place of the latter very acceptably if ground and fed in an attractive form. Mixed with ground beans a little corn, barley and wheat bran, produce desirable results. Corn we know has the greatest amount of fat-producing material in it, and oats more muscle-forming material. Beans, muscle-forming material, containing thirty-eight per cent. compared to twenty-two per cent. in oats.

As to the meat, flesh or fish food, the matter must also be considered from different standpoints. Fish will to large extent take the place of meat and flesh, and along the seacoast, where fish can be obtained for a little expenditure of time and labor poultrymen make it take the place of meat entirely. The fowls not only thrive on it, but they learn to like it, and to prefer it to any kind of meat. It is cheaper, too, and may always be substituted for flesh with good results.

The best vegetable substance for the fowls are clover, alfalfa, green oats, and garden vegetables. In the west where alfalfa thrives luxuriantly, this is the best green vegetable food that can be fed to fowls. Green oats are rather expensive green food, but garden vegetables can nearly always be found in abundance if one looks for them. The tops and refuse of the vegetables are often just as good as the parts we eat on the table, and they should be thrown into the yard in quantities. Keep the bulk of them in cold water, and feed only a few each day.

The fundamental need of farm crops is cultivation, a constant loosening and stirring of the soil. The roots need air quite as much as they do food and water, and if communication is closed between them and the source of supply not only are they cut off from this primal necessity of their existence, but even their food becomes sour and unassimilable, and their water is lost for want of a mulch.

Many choice crops have been destroyed by weeds that the over-pushed farmer could not find time to meet, but, on the other hand, many and many a finely started field has come to naught for want of warning from these weeds vagabonds. The crops have come up well and given signs of an abundant harvest, but for some reason or other the weeds have not shown their usual strength and pertinacity. The farmer goes through his fields occasionally, but his alarm-clocks are dormant, and he neglects or only half does his cultivating. The ground becomes hard and baked, and the starving crops grow more and more slowly and finally turn yellow and mature a small yield. It matters little how rich the soil, or how well watered, if no air can penetrate to the roots of the plants they will of necessity be smothered in their sun and windbaked coffins. Plenty of manure is good, proper irrigation is better, but cultivation exceeds them both. Crops can hardly be hoed too much.

THE BICYCLE HEART.

New Malady Brought Into Notice by the Medical Examiner of Recruits for the American Army.

Dr. S. C. Stanton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the United States regular army, Chicago, has caused a sensation by declaring that a habitual fast rider of bicycles or a "scorcher" is unfit, physically, to serve as a soldier in the army. He has made this matter the subject of his severest tests in his examinations of applicants for enlistment and many men have been rejected because of a "bicycle heart," as the practitioner terms it, caused by excessive exercise in riding a wheel. The doctor says: "The persistent scorcher has a tendency to enlarge the heart and thus interfere with its proper action."

Few enthusiastic bicyclists can resist the temptation to scorch and as a consequence the physician believes that the hearts of a larger proportion of this class of riders are more or less affected. This being the case, they would be unable to endure the hardships that army life imposes and should not be permitted to enter the service.

HEALTH.

WASHING THE HAIR.

It is as great a mistake to wash the hair too frequently as to wash it too seldom. In the former case, the constant use of water is apt to wash away the natural oil of the skin, without which the hair not only loses its glossy look of health, but is apt to turn prematurely gray and grow thin and scanty. In the latter case the mouths of the oil vessels at the roots of the hair become clogged, dandruff forms and the growth of the hair is impeded, and the hairs themselves become matted and dusty looking, and utterly impossible to be endured.

To keep the hair in perfect health it should be washed at regular stated intervals. If you are strong and well, and free from a cold of any kind, once in every three weeks or a month is the proper limit of time to allow between each washing. If you are in delicate health it should be washed every six weeks.

On no account should the hair be washed if you are suffering from a cold in the head or from influenza, as serious trouble may be the result. And in winter time it is best to have the hair shampooed at home, instead of going to the hairdressers, and it should always be done in a room with a fire. It is a bad plan to wash the hair just before going to bed, as the hair has not time to dry properly, and is apt to remain damp till morning, which is very injurious to its growth. The best times to wash the hair are the morning, the afternoon, or between 6 and 7 at night.

In the latter case the hair will have plenty of time to dry before you have to go to bed. In the former case, if you have it washed in the daytime, be careful not to go out of doors, till it is quite dry, or you will run a very great risk of taking cold.

NEW WRINKLE IN MANICURE.

Dainty, rose tinted finger nails are at an end. Finger tips that have shown a high polish and a delicate point of nail are past and gone—that is among the ultra-fashionables. And it is the athletic, the sporting girl that has brought it all about.

She—this vigorous young woman that is out in the air at all times and is setting the pace for all the girls of this generation—exhibits now a hand with a nail that is cut squarely and unromantically, and shows but a dull polish, if, indeed, it shows a polish at all. Never a suspicion of coloring matter is on this nail. It has been treated only with soap and water, and its pink is a faint one beside the deep pink that was so popular a year ago, or even this past winter.

Thus the finger nail of the modern girl is very prosaic compared to what it was and looks more like a boy's than it does her very own.

Golf has been the power that has banished the dainty finger nail and put this new, boyish appearing nail in its place. For in mild feminine sports the pointed nail of high polish was all very well, but the girls found it did not do when it came to golf. The high polish was destroyed in short order, the point got in the way, and frequently during an exciting stroke broke on one or the other of the golf sticks.

This was not to be endured. The golf girl is, before all else, very practical. She made up her mind at once that the nail she had long been so proud of and had manicured so faithfully must go, and in its place she made this new nail the fashion.

It is not an artistic nail, but it serves its purpose, and is being quite thoroughly adopted by the girls that delight in games.

A GOOD TONIC.

A raw egg is an excellent tonic with which to begin these warm days. It is strengthening and tends to prevent that tired feeling so prevalent at this season of the year. If prepared in the following way it is really a delicious drink:



THE CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO.

Put the yolk of an egg into a dish with a teaspoonful of white sugar and a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice, beat lightly together with a fork. Put the whites on a plate and add a pinch of salt; then, with a broad-bladed knife, beat it to a stiff froth. Now as lightly as possible, mix all together in the dish; then as lightly transfer it to a clean tumbler, which it will nearly fill if properly made. It should be taken immediately, as it soon becomes liquid and loses its snowy look. Any fruit juice may be used in place of orange or lemon.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

Many ladies, after returning home, do nothing to disturb the tan acquired during the summer in the country. Of course it has the peculiar distinctiveness of the seashore or the mountains, and is a sure mark of having been away from the city. But to all those persons who desire to remove the tan, and especially to prevent the skin from peeling off, we would recommend as follows:

Melt together in a double saucepan two ounces sweet almond oil, one ounce cocanut oil, one ounce lanoline, half ounce spermaceti, and half ounce white wax. After removing from the fire, stir the mass until nearly cold. Then add one ounce orange flower water and twenty-five drops tincture benzoin, a small portion at a time, stirring constantly. The cream will then be ready for use, this quantity being sufficient for a month.

Applied to the face at night and washed off very gently in the morning with a soft old linen towel or remnant, it will prevent the skin from peeling off. The tan will disappear.

MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

It is hard for a young mother, who has not yet overcome the wayward tendencies of her own youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her little ones.

She is surrounded by critical imitators, who constantly copy her morals and her manners. As the mother is, so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children are blessed with an intelligent mother, who is dainty and refined in her manner, and does not consider it necessary to be one woman when in company and an entirely different person in her everyday life, but who is a true mother, and always a tender, charming woman, you will invariably see her habits of speech and perfect manners repeated in her children.

Great rough men, and noisy, busy boys will always tone down their voices and step quietly, and try to be more mannerly when she stops to give them a kind word or a pleasant smile. A true woman will never fail to say and do all the kind, pleasant things she can that will in any way help to lift up and cheer those whose lives are shaded with care and toil. Truly the mother of to-day rules the world of to-morrow.

AS TO MATTRESSES.

Mattresses should be thoroughly beaten and brushed, and put into the air, or, better still, into the sun for several hours, before being put into clean covers. Pillows and blankets should, when practicable, be sent to be dry cleaned.

A CUPFUL.

It has been settled that in cooking a cupful shall be just half a pint. There are now on the market measuring cups of this denomination, and the cups are divided into halves, fourths and thirds, so that accurate quantities may be obtained.

A THREATENED DEMONSTRATION.

Delinquent—I'm sorry, but you know you can't get blood out of a turnip. Collector—Well unless you're prepared to pay this bill when I call around to-morrow I'll show you that I can draw some out of a beat!

POSITIVE PROOF.

Teacher—Now, can any of you give any proofs of your own that the world is not flat? Little Tommy—Please, sir, if it was you could see the North Pole with a telescope.

GROG IN ENGLAND'S ARMIES.

Interesting Results of Experiments in Total Abstinence.

It is not generally known that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the British commander-in-chief, has instituted careful and exhaustive experiments with a view to ascertaining the relative effects of alcohol and of total abstinence upon the physical endurance and staying qualities of the troops. A writer gives an extended account of these experiments, which we summarize:

Advantage has been taken both of the annual manoeuvres, as well as of the petty wars of which England has a few on hand in one part or another of the world almost all the time, to examine carefully the question. One regiment would be deprived of every drop of stimulant, while another belonging to the same brigade would be allowed to purchase as usual its malt liquors at the canteen, and a third, probably a Highland corps, would receive a sailor's ration of grog in the form of whiskey. In each instance the experiment went to show that whereas at first the corps which had received an allowance of grog surpassed the others in dash and impetuosity of attack, yet after the third or fourth day its members began to show notable signs of lassitude and a lack of spirit and endurance. The same manifestations, though in a minor and slower degree, were apparent in the regiments restricted to malt liquors, whereas the men who had been kept from every kind of stimulant increased in staying power, alertness and vigor every day.

The result of these experiments led the British War Department to decide, not on the ground of principle, but solely for the sake of maintaining the powers of endurance of the troops now engaged in the Sudan campaign, not to permit a single drop of stimulant in camp save for hospital use. Spirits, wine and malt liquors have been barred from the officers' mess table as well as from the regimental canteen and from Generals in command down to the drummer boys and the camp followers. Liquid refreshments have been restricted to tea and oatmeal water. Thanks to total abstinence, the men have been able to make forced marches of the most extraordinary character across the burning desert and under a blazing sun, the heat of whose rays can only be appreciated by those who have lived under the equator. Indeed, what aroused most admiration at the battle of Atbara was the calm and collected manner in which the Highland regiments advanced across the bullet-swept plain in front of the dervish zerets, apparently just as free from undue excitement, and coolly keeping their formation with as much exactness as if they had merely been on the drill ground.

The British Admiralty has not yet followed the example of the United States, which has abandoned the daily grog ration and prohibits the use of stimulants on board when at sea; but orders have been issued that in lieu of double grog rations when going into action not a drop of alcoholic liquor is to be allowed on the day when fighting is to be done. It is no longer fierceness, fury, and reckless dash that are required of the men, but calmness and collectedness.

BLISS ON THE BEACH.

Jack—I noticed in this morning's papers that the Prince of Wales is now at an English seaside resort and takes a surf bath daily. Cholly, just before he faints with rapture,—To think, ba jove! that I bathe in the very same ocean he does!

A SACRED CONCERT.

Mrs. Billson, Sunday evening,—Can't you go to prayer meeting with me tonight? Mr. Billson—Impossible, my dear, I promised Jimson that I would go with him to a sacred concert. Well, I'll go there with you. Um—I believe ladies are not admitted.

CHURCHES

EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Holtzman Superintendent. Concerts every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Davidson, Pastor.

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:20 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. C. Cagle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McEwan, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

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

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

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

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

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

K. O. T. M. Unity Tent No. 161, meets in Forces Kitchin Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McCULLOCH, Coun. M. JASPER, R. K.

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:33	Mixed..... 1:30 p.m.
Exped..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—There is some talk of a bank being established here.

—Miss Mary Hoey is spending a week in Palmerston.

—Miss Annie Diebel left on Monday morning for Buffalo.

—Mrs. Fred. Biehl left on Monday morning to visit friends in Buffalo.

—Miss Flo Hartley of Palmerston is a guest at the residence of Rev. R. Keefer.

—The Guelph Mercury has changed hands, Messrs. Innes and Davidson having sold out to Messrs. McIntosh and Galbraith.

—Archbishop Walsh of Toronto passed away on Sunday evening, shortly before midnight. His death was due to an accident received about three weeks ago. He was 68 years of age.

—Prince Bismarck died at Friedrichsruhe, Germany, at 11 o'clock Saturday night from an acute attack of pulmonary oedema. Death was not expected during the day but the aged chancellor took a turn for the worse during the afternoon. He was 89 years old.

—The storm last Wednesday night did a lot of damage up the Elora road. A large tree in front of Jno M. Fischers farm was blown down and fell on a bridge, badly damaging it. Seven telegraph poles in a row were smashed by several cows and horses are reported to have been killed by lightning in that direction.

—Mr. George Fischer, a prosperous farmer of Carrick and Mrs. Margaret Doerr of near Formosa, were united in the bonds of matrimony on Tuesday, July 26th. The ceremony which took place at Formosa, was performed by Rev. J. J. Geld of Formosa. We wish the newly married couple happiness and prosperity.

The Hanover Driving Park Association will hold their annual Races in their park, Hanover, on Tuesday, Aug 9th. 200.00 in purses. 1st race, free for all, trot or pace, purse \$150.00; 5nd race, 2:30 trot and 2:35 pace, purse \$125; 3rd race, 3 min. trot or pace, purse \$100; 4th race, open run, purse \$125. Entries close Aug. 8th, at 10 p. m. Reduced railway fares. For a day's sport don't miss the races in Hanover.

—A meeting was held in the Reading Room on Monday evening to see what could be done to celebrate Labor Day. The only drawback is that there is such a scarcity of good fields in this neighborhood. A field committee was appointed and it depends upon their report whether the celebration goes on or not. If it does, it will be under the auspices of the Mildmay Athletic Association. Another meeting was held on Tuesday evening at which the field committee and collectors reported. Both reports were satisfactory.

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

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward were in town on Friday last.

—Miss Kate Hufner is spending a week in Listowel.

—Second hand harness and buggy tops cheap at L. A. Hinsperger's.

—Miss Aggie Rennie of Hamilton is visiting at the residence of Mr. Wm. Schoenan.

—Mr. Henry Lindenschmidt and family of Listowel are visiting with his brother here.

—Leather harvest mitts 15cts, leather fly net 50cts, upwards. Dusters and all summer goods at cost. Wood and other produce taken. L. A. Hinsperger's.

—Miss Sarah Hoey begs to notify her friends and patrons that she is prepared to do cutting and sewing in the latest styles of dressmaking at the houses of any desiring her services in the above department. Orders left at Mrs. Hoey's, Absalom St., will be promptly attended to.

—The barn belonging to Mrs. Wm. Lesch, of the 11th con. Garrick was burned down on Wednesday night last having been struck by lightning. It was an old building but this year's crop of hay and wheat were also destroyed by fire. Three horses were also burned to death. The building was insured for \$1,000 in the Normanby Co.

—The following pupils from Mildmay Public School passed the Public School Leaving examination:—Whittie Curle, Gottlieb Loth, Henry Miller and Harry Moore. The following Entrance pupils were successful:—Clare Scariet, Rebecca Wendt, Tillie Liesemer, Nelson Holtzmann, Jean McGavin, and Willie Berry. One candidate failed in the Public School Leaving and one in the Entrance examinations.

The following were elected to the different offices of Mildmay tent, K. O. T. M. No. 111. Past Commander, Sir Knight W. H. Huck, Commander, J. H. Biehl; Lieut. Com., J. E. Mulholland; R. K., M. Jasper; Fin. K., Hy. Keelan; Physician, Dr. Clapp; Sergeant, John McGavin; Master-at-Arms, Thos. Dustow; 1st M. of G., Jno. Kaufmann; 2nd M. of G., Geo. Herring; Sentinel, Chas. Buhlman; Picket, Chas. Morrison.

A French statistician has calculated that a person who goes through an ordinary long dance, without missing an item of the program, will have covered about fourteen miles, most of it at running speed. And yet there are plenty of girls who can do this "without turning a hair," while the men are considerably fatigued by their exertions; but the same men can cover great distances on their bicycles, while the same girls "are not strong enough for long rides, you know."

—The lawn social last Thursday evening in connection with the Methodist church, was, despite the wet weather, a success. While the tea was being served, the rain started and continued until about 8 o'clock, thus delaying the baseball match. However, the Mildmay team and the Cloverleaves played three innings, the latter being one run ahead, the score standing 4 to 5. On Friday afternoon a social was held for the children, which was well attended. The proceeds amounted to about \$15.

—A number of Mr. W. G. Liesemer's more intimate friends, hearing of his departure to Manitoba which was shortly to take place, felt it their duty to show their friendship to him, and accordingly gathered at the residence of Mr. C. Liesemer on Friday evening and a preliminary with an address and a handsome rocking chair. The recipient responded in an appropriate way, expressing his gratefulness for their thinking so kindly of him. William left on Monday morning for Mordeu, Man., where he has secured a situation as manager of a hardware establishment. He leaves behind a great host of friends who wish him prosperity in his new home.

—The Mildmay juniors again scored another victory last Friday at Neustadt when they played against the juniors of that town. Herb Herring pitched a splendid game, striking out about 15 men. Neustadt changed pitchers five times, and had five senior men on, but in no stage of the game did our boys feel afraid of losing. The score at the end of nine innings stood 36 to 8 in favor of Mildmay. Score:—Mildmay 3 4 4 6 13 0 1 0 5—36 Neustadt 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 3 1—8 Levi Breugemaa made 6 runs for Mildmay, the largest score of the day. The boys are trying to arrange a match with Teeswater, which will likely be another easy victory.

Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the directors in the town hall on Friday evening, July 29. President John M. Fischer in the chair.

Directors present—W. H. Huck, Geo. Reinhart, Geo. Weber, Andrew Schmidt and Fred Clagus.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Considerable changes were made in the prize list.

Wm. G. Liesemer retiring from the position of secretary-treasurer, Geo. H. Liesemer was appointed sec-treas., providing he takes the office same as ex-secretary, and under the same bonds.

Schmidt-Reinhart—That John M. Fischer ask the township council for a grant for show.—Carried.

Directors were appointed to collect from the hotelkeepers.

Schmidt-Clagus—That Geo. Reinhart and W. H. Huck look after engaging a band, and also for printing.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. G. LIESEMER, Secy.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

The Moses brothers, the Indians accused of murder at Port Arthur, have confessed. They were outlaws when the murder was committed, and killed the three station hands, they say, in order that knowledge of the hiding place on Pie Island might not come to the authorities. They expect to hang for the crime, but accept that outlook with Indian stoicism.

"I am here, gentlemen" explained the pickpocket to his fellow-prisoners, "as the result of a moment of abstraction."

"And I" said the incendiary, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things." "And I" chimed the forger, "on account of a simple desire to make a name for myself." "And I" added the burglar, "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which offered in a large mercantile establishment in town."

Charles Dinnen, a Huron County farmer, was victimized the other day by a smooth-tongued fruit tree agent. He got his dinner, for which he was to give Mr. Dinnen a couple of trees. Just to show that the agent took dinner at Mr. Dinnen's place, the latter was asked to sign a document, which turned out to be an order for stock to the amount of \$7. Mr. Dinnen refused to take the trees when they came, and now the company is trying to force payment. Farmers should beware of these individuals, and read carefully before they sign any documents.

A well known clergyman while preaching some time ago in a strange church was much annoyed by persons talking and giggling. He paused, looked sternly at the disturbers, and said:—"I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I once made a great mistake. As I was preaching a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I stopped and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of service one of the church officials approached me and said:—"Sir, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot." Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service there was good order.

A case of great rarity was tried before the Ingersoll Police Magistrate on Saturday afternoon. R. J. Pretty was charged with mailing a letter with a postage stamp which had been used before. The evidence adduced was that one day about a week ago Robert Pretty, son of the accused, bought a postage stamp at the post office book store, took it home and laid it on the table. The next morning his father mailed with the stamp a letter to his daughter, which she never received.

A few days ago a charge was laid against Mr. Pretty, as above stated. The son said he certainly purchased a stamp, and the father used the self-same stamp to post the letter, but at the trial, with the use of a powerful glass, the figures "13" were found imprinted on the stamp, thus proving its nullity. The magistrate fined the accused \$10 and cost, or \$13.50 in all. Mr. Hopkirk, post office inspector, prosecuted, and Thomas Wells, barrister, defended the accused. There is some talk of Mr. Pretty appealing the case, as he considers it a gross injustice, and claims that the stamp he bought and with which the letter was posted, were one and the same.

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J. J. STIEGLER.

GUELPH, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

The Sloan Medicine Co's Hamilton.

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

W. C. KEOCH.

For sale by all dealers or address . . .

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