

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898

No. 8

## 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 Montag'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, Abolom St., nearly opposite the Library stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carriek Banking Co. MILDMAY.

**J. A. WILSON, M.D.**

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Fifth floor over Moyer's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence—Opposite skating rink. MILDMAY.

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

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

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

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

**W. H. HUCK, V. S.**  
MILDMAY, ONT.

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Also Honorary Fellowship in the Veterinary Medical Society.  
Calls promptly attended to night or day.

## 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.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is the only safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in the hour and time of need.

Is prepared in two degrees of strength.  
No. 1 for ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known—sold by druggists, one Dollar per box.  
No. 2 for special cases—10 degrees stronger—sold by druggists. One box, Three Dollars; two boxes, Five Dollars.  
No. 1, or No. 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps.

The Cook Company,  
Windsor, Ontario.

Sold in Mildmay and everywhere in Canada by all responsible druggists.

## Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:  
Fall wheat per bu..... 88 standard  
Oats..... 28 to 29  
Peas..... 54 to 55  
Barley..... 40  
Potatoes..... 14 to 14  
Smoked meat per lb..... 7 to 9  
Eggs per doz..... 14 to 14  
Butter per lb..... 14 to 14  
Dressed pork..... 65 50 to 6 00

## Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat..... 87 to 88c bus  
Peas..... 54 to 55  
Oats..... 28 to 29  
Flour, Manitoba..... \$3 00 per cwt.  
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 50  
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 80  
Low Grade..... 80c  
Bran..... 50c  
Shorts..... 60c  
Screenings..... 65c  
Chop Feed..... 90 1.10  
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 40  
Graham Flour..... \$2 40  
Ferina..... \$3 00

## The Leading Shoe Store.

is prepared this fall to give special value in

## Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...

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

## Lowest Cash Price

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

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

## Call and be convinced

**John Hunstein,**

## L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail

## Harness & Top Works.

Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00  
Dusters 30c 40c 50c upwards  
Best binder whips 40c  
Axle grease 50c a box  
Machine oil 5c 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. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.

## School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both

## PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in School Bags, Scribblers, Inks, Stationery, Etc.

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

## DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.

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

## MILDMAY Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

## Lakelet.

The saw mill here will be sold cheap now. Mr. Hainstock has decided to go to Manitoba.

Three of your townsmen drove through here last week. They were on their way to Fordwich.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Bayfield, Huron Co., are visiting their many relatives in this vicinity at present.

Quiet meetings are being held by each of the parties in this division, and on March 1st the probabilities are that the majority of votes will be polled here.

Bills are scattered broad cast through the burg and community, announcing a \$10,000 clearin' sale at McEachern's, Clifford. No doubt some of our people will call around.

The good price for grain is enticing the farmers, with the result that many of the are teaming their wheat and oats to the surrounding towns. James H. of our burg, took two loads of wheat to Mildmay last week.

The Methodist people of this place are going to have a tea-meeting here Monday evening next. Every arrangement is being made for the successful carrying out of this undertaking. Good speakers are being procured. Tea served in the I.O.G.T. hall from 5 to 7 o'clock. Admission, adults 25c; children 10c.

No dog tax for the Howick people this year. A petition signed by over 250 ratepayers was presented to the council and the tax was abolished for this year at least. Some are jubilant over it, others who kept no dogs declared it is as mean as the Hardy Government selling rotten pork to the public.

The death which occurred in our vicinity last Friday morning with its attending circumstances was indeed a very melancholy event. The deceased was a popular and eminent young farmer of the 17th concession, in the person of Mr. George Inglis, in his 30th year. The Saturday previous to his demise he was in the hamlet here with a load of chop. Feeling unwell that night and next day a doctor was summoned from Clifford who pronounced his illness a slight attack of pneumonia. Nothing serious was anticipated and on Wednesday and Thursday appeared to be doing well. Early Friday morning a change for the worse set in and between seven and eight he breathed his last. Two weeks ago the GAZETTE contained and item re the death of the young man's father, Mr. George S. Inglis of Carriek. Less than a year ago, the departed was united in marriage to an estimable young woman of this vicinity, a Miss M. Bell, daughter of Mrs. John Bell. To the young widow, left with an infant boy, born the morning of his father's funeral, the deepest, sincerest, and most genuine sympathy of an afflicted and sympathetic public go out as seldom is the case. To the two brothers and six sisters left to mourn the loss of a brother, all the sympathy which poor human feeling can give is extended. The funeral to the McIntosh cemetery on Saturday, at 3 o'clock was an exceptionally large one, people being moved as they have not been for years over the sad affair.

## Carriek Council

Council met pursuant to notice and adjournment. Members all present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Hill—Lints—That Mrs. Wm. Dieter be given three dollars for the purpose of providing wood and flour.—Carried.

Lints—Filsinger—That ten dollars be paid Mr. John Hundt, Formosa, for Mrs. Linean, an indigent.—Carried.

Filsinger—Schuett—That Mrs. Engel be given three dollars for the purpose of procuring necessary supplies of flour etc.—Carried.

Schuett—Hill—That the clerk procure a stamp and pad for Auditor's as required by statute.—Carried.

Schuett—Hill—That a separate column be added to the Assessor's Schedules for the purpose of showing the number of days of statute labor of the person assessed.—Carried.

Filsinger—Lints—That the clerk notify the bondsmen of the late treasurer that there is still a balance of fifty-five dollars due the township by Andrew Gissler and demand payment of same forthwith.—Carried.

Schuett—Filsinger—That the Auditor's report be adopted and that the clerk be instructed to have 200 copies printed in pamphlet form.—Carried.

Schuett—Hill—That the resignation of E. O. Swartz as auditor be accepted.—Carried.

## FINANCE REPORT

The following accounts were recommended to be paid.

L. A. Findlay, Assessor's Schedules.....	\$ 6 00
Louis Schwartz for 9 days keep of Lorenz Frank as indigent.....	3 00
Glebe & Sealing, 100 lbs flour to Mrs. Kunt.....	2 50
Charles Schurter, postage and stationery.....	94
J. D. Miller, merchandise as per bill.....	5 04
Jno. D. Miller, 90 yards gravel at 3c certified by Dickison.....	5 40
E. O. Swartz, service as auditor and postage.....	5 16
Fred Zinn, repairing culvert opp. lot 13 con. 10 & 11.....	75
Jno. F. Waechter, 80 yds gravel on townline, Carriek's share.....	2 40
E. Teskey, 3 1/2 cords of wood for haul.....	4 00
R. E. Clapp, council meetings 4.00 Jno. Lints do. 4.00 M. Schuett do. 4.00 M. Filsinger 4.00 and C. Hill 4.00 two meetings each 20 00 All of which is respectfully submitted R. E. Clapp, chairman.	40 00

## Walkerton

Miss Annie Trail is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Harry Todd left for Kamloops, B. C., on Tuesday.

Miss Florence Legget, of Chesley, is visiting at Mr. Tovell's.

Mr. A. Shuttleworth, of Woodstock, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Fairbairn of Portage La Prairie, is visiting friends in town.

Miss V. Haas left on Monday to spend a few days with friends in Guelph.

The Rev. Jas. W. Rac of West Toronto Junction preached in Knox Church on Sunday last both morning and evening.

The Rev. Mr. Symon occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here, on Sunday, and preached two able sermons. The pastor was in Port Elgin.

The people of this community will sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. J. W.

Bundy in the loss of their youngest child, more especially as they are yet comparative strangers here. Death, we believe, was caused by some special trouble.

Mr. John Moore and Alf. Stephens got feeding around a sharp knifed machine in Reaburn's harness shop on Tuesday afternoon, the result being that Moore got the end of two of his fingers shaved off. Fooling with edged tools is a dangerous business.

Mr. Hugh Birss has bought back his old business from Mr. J. F. Lippert and is once more hard at work. Mr. Birss took the good of his holiday and the time was just beginning to hang a little heavy, when he wisely decided to re-open business. Hard work at times becomes tiresome, but doing nothing is generally more so.—Telescope.

For Assessor—B. Ruland, Louis Brann, Geo. A. Lobsinger, and Jno. G. Weber.

Collector Div. No. 1—N. Schwalm, August Weiler and Jno. D. Miller.

Collector Div. No. 2—August Weiler, Jno. A. Hogg, and Simon Goetz.

The council then resolved itself into committee of the whole and appointed James Johnston clerk, Geo. A. Lobsinger assessor, August Weiler collector Div. No. 1 and Simon Goetz collector Div. No. 2.

By-Law No. 5 A. D. 1898 confirming said appointments was read a first time.

Hill—Filsinger—That By-law No. 5, 1898, be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-law No. 6, 1898, to fix the scale of Statute labor was read a first time.

Lints—Filsinger—That By-law No. 6 be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

Lints—Filsinger—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 21st day of March to appoint Pathmasters, pound keepers and fence viewers and to transact general business.—Carried.

James Johnston,  
Township Clerk,  
Mildmay Feb. 14th 1898.

## COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Bishop Baldwin, of Huron, conducted confirmation services in the English church in Walkerton last Sunday evening.

At the Victoria Wheel Works, Galt, John Tufferd, an employee, was caught by a knife attachment, lifted off his feet and whirled around several times. His injuries may prove fatal.

Chas. Brown happened with a painful accident on Thursday morning which will lay him off work for a few days. While operating the butting saw in Murphy's mill he allowed his left hand to come in contact with the saw, lacerating two of his fingers. We hope soon to see Charlie at work again.—Hepworth Journal.

The clergymen of Ontario are requested to take notice that the circular recently sent out by the Registrar General requesting them to send in their half-yearly lists of marriages, states that such returns are to go to the division registrar, who is the municipal clerk. They are not to be sent to the Registrar General as some have understood and are doing.

Dr. Harrison, while at the rink on Saturday, 5th inst., accidentally fell on the ice, and sustained an injury of the left arm. The doctor did not at the time expect any serious results, but afterwards ascertained that one of the bones of the arm was slightly fractured. It is now bandaged, and the doctor is able to attend to duty as usual.—Clifford Express.

Souris, Man., Sept. 21, 1896.  
Messrs. Edmanon, Bates & Co.,  
Dear Sirs,—I find your goods taking remarkably well with my customers and they appear to give every satisfaction, as indicated by the fact of our having sold one-half gross of your, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills alone during the month of August.

S. S. Smith, Souris, Man.  
On Friday afternoon week, Harold the 3-year-old son of Mr. Jno. J. Morrison, con. 8, Egremont, was terribly bitten in the face by Mr. Morrison's own dog, a part collie and part mastiff. The brute worried the child until the latter's cries brought help which no doubt prevented fatal injuries. As it was it took fourteen stitches to close up the wounds on his face and head. The dog was promptly killed and Mr. Morrison who was in town Monday of this week reported his son's wounds as healing nicely. The only way Mr. Morrison can account for the dog's viciousness is that the animal grew very savage whenever he was not at home, and he was away with the team on this occasion.

## R. & B. COM. REPORT.

Your com. having considered the notice received from Thos. Inglis about the obstruction of the water course made by the R. & B. Com. of 1897 on the road opposite lot 1 con. B. would recommend that the necessary repairs be made as soon as possible. All of which is respectfully submitted. R. E. Clapp, chairman.

Applications received for the different offices as follows:—  
For Clerk—E. O. Swartz, B. Ruland, N. Schwalm, J. D. Parsill, R. J. Barton, James Johnston and Chas. Schurter.

# Under the Lilacs.

## CHAPTER IV.

The words were ever before me in letters of fire—"Gone away—left no address!" Both by night and by day they beat upon my brain. Christmas passed; bright lovely spring was coming. What was I to do?

Mark had gone away and left no address. No letter no prayer from me could reach him. In all the wide world I did not know where to look for him. He seemed as lost to me as though he had gone into another sphere.

What could I do? In the July of this year he was to come home and marry me; I was waiting for him. I had no other future; no other home, nothing else to which I could look forward. Where was he—my handsome brave young lover who had loved me so dearly, and had worshipped me so entirely? Was he living or dead? Hope, health, strength, everything failed me except my faith; that was undimmed and untouched. If he was lying ill, unable to write, I knew he was thinking of me longing for me; if he had been suddenly sent to some distant place on business, from which perhaps he was unable to send news to me, he would be miserable as I was. Even if he was lying dead in the depths of the sea, his last thought had been mine. Every hour of the day and night this one question met me—What must I do? There were times when the impulse was strong upon me to go out into the wide world and search for him. Then faith and patience came to my aid. They said, "Wait here for him. He will come with the lilies and roses; wait in home and patience."

The spring came and went. I avoided looking at the lilacs. Their perfume filled the air—I could not help breathing it—but I avoided looking at them. My heart was sick, half dead with pain and the sight of them would almost have killed me. Then June came with its roses. My little store of money was all gone, and I knew that I could not remain many weeks longer at the cottage. Mark would come in July, if he were living; and if he did not come, I should know that he was dead. So in desolation and anguish of heart I counted the days. I dreaded at times to look in the mirror; I was so afraid that my hair had grown gray. The color had left my face, and the light had died from my eyes; but July was coming.

Ah, me, can I ever forget the slow torture of that month? Every day I went to the group of trees where we had parted, to wait as I had promised. One by one the sultry days went by, and then I felt sure that he was dead. He would have come to me had he been living. My handsome, brave, true young lover was dead. I would only pray, to Heaven with weeping eyes that I might die too. During these long months of suspense I had lived through the suffering of a lifetime.

When the month of August came I saw that part of my life was ended. I put on my mourning for my lover. The sun of my life had set; I would mourn for Mark as wives sorrow for a beloved husband. I never thought of another lover, or of future comfort, or hope, or happiness. Wherever he lay dead, there my heart was buried with him. The realities of life came upon me, and I believe saved me from going mad. I sold all my furniture, and books, everything I possessed; I gave liberally to Dorothy, and bade farewell to my lovely old home. I was twenty-one when I went to London to seek my fortune. The first post I obtained was that of a teacher of English in a boarding school in France. I did not like it, and through the influence of one of the elder pupils I obtained an engagement in England—not as a governess this time, but as companion to Lady Yorke, who lived at a grand old place called Westwood, in Kent. I was glad enough to return to England. Before going to Westwood I went to Gravelines with perhaps a forlorn hope that I might hear some news of Mark—of how he had died.

I went the old round—from the rector to the lawyer, and from him to Mark's acquaintances. No one had heard one word. He was dead—Mark, my darling—dead, and I was alone. There was but one thing before me—to live my life and pray that I might join him in heaven.

It was whispered from one to another that my lover was dead; and then to those who cared most for me there came a gleam of pity for one who had no earthly ties.

It was in the month of July that I went to Westwood. Lady Yorke was very candid with me. She told me that the one complaint she suffered from was ennui. She was lonely; she wanted amusement; she needed a cheerful companion. She would require me to spend the greater part of my time with her. I must read to her, answer her letters, send out her invitations. She would expect me to spend my evenings in the drawing-room, to sing when needed, take a hand at whist. She would be entirely at my disposal. The life would be such as she owned, but then I would have a large salary and a comfortable home.

On the second of July—I shall never forget the date—I found myself at the pretty station of Woodheaton, the nearest town to Westwood. A luxurious carriage awaited me, and I enjoyed the drive. Every one knows how the sea washes the fair Kentish coast. Even amid the odor of the flowers, the scent of the rich clover meadows and the fragrance of the rose-covered hedges I distinguished the sea breeze. The park was a beautiful undulating expanse, full of fine old trees of every variety of form, and carpeted with wild flowers. The house was a grand old mansion that had been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The sunlight fell on the great gables and the large windows. My courage almost failed me when I saw what a magnificent home mine was to be. I felt some little curiosity as to what Lady Yorke was like. I pictured her an invalid—pale, delicate, quiet. Before long I was in her presence, and I perceived my mistake. I saw at once that her chief malady was due to having had all she wanted all her life. She had never known trouble or care. She was a slender woman, with dark eyes and dark hair.

An expression of languid discontent marred the beauty of her face. There was a line across her white brow that betokened a temper, and something in the expression of her lips told the same story. The room was beautifully furnished and decorated. The lady herself, was lying on a couch, doing nothing, neither reading nor working. She looked up with a glance of relief as I entered.

"Miss Chester," she exclaimed, with something of surprise. "I am glad to see you! I was just feeling as though I did not know what to do with myself. Pray sit down."

Lady Yorke did not look like a person who was easily amused. I took a seat as requested.

"I was greatly pleased with your references, Miss Chester. Madame de Laffand tells me that you are devoted. Is it true?" She did not wait for an answer. "I am glad you have come," she continued; "time hangs heavily on my hands. May I ask for whom you are in mourning?"

"Oh, Mark, how little that mourning expressed my true sorrows for you! I felt my lips tremble when I answered:

"For the gentleman to whom I was engaged, Lady Yorke.

"How very sad!" she said, just in the same tone in which she would have cried, "How very pleasant!"

Then she looked at me with a smile. "You did not tell me that you were a beauty, Miss Chester."

"I did not know it," I replied.

The only voice that had ever called me beautiful was hushed forever.

"People of your way of thinking do not value the gift of personal beauty, I suppose," she remarked.

"What do you mean by my way of thinking, Lady Yorke?"

"Madame tells me that your thoughts are more in heaven than on earth," she replied.

"The man I loved is in heaven," I said. "Where else could my thoughts be?"

"People are not often true to a dead love," said Lady Yorke calmly. "For my part, I do not see much use in it."

"Truth to the dead and truth to the living are one and the same thing," I said, with the rash presumption of one ignorant and inexperienced. I had known only one love and one faith—how could I judge of others?

"I hope you will like your rooms," said Lady Yorke. "I told Masham the housekeeper to give you the two most cheerful. They are in what we call the 'Queen's Wing.' I hope you will be very comfortable, Miss Chester. I think you told me you had no relatives?"

"No," I replied; "I am quite alone in the world."

"Ah, then," said Lady Yorke, with a pleasant smile, "you will be the better able to devote all your time, thought and attention to me!"

man, quite fifteen years older than his beautiful languid young wife. He worshipped her, and she in her helpless way was fond of him. They were very rich. They owned this fine estate at Westwood, and they had a magnificent house in London and a villa in Florence. That was Lady Yorke's whim. When the winter was too cold and the spring too wet, she went to Mentone, where she could bask in the sunshine the whole day long. They had numerous visitors and friends. It was to fill the interval between the departure of one set of visitors and the coming of the next that I was wanted. Lady Yorke could not endure to be alone, she must be constantly amused. They had no children; and that was the one drawback. I liked Lord Yorke; he was always kind and courteous to me. He was not much interested in politics; the Queen and well-being of his estate occupied his whole time. He would not have a land agent or a steward; he did everything himself—kept his accounts, received his rents, saw his tenants overcooled the home estate. Hardly a weed was pulled up without his orders. He was just as industrious as his young wife was the reverse. We were always excellent friends. At times he asked me to help him, and his thanks always pleased me.

Poor Lady Yorke! Young, beautiful, wealthy, she was set on the most discontented and miserable of women. She had not a useful interest in the world. She had servants who waited upon her hand and foot; she had a husband who indulged her and granted every wish that she expressed; she was never called upon to make any exertion either of body or mind. She was never compelled to think; Lord Yorke and Mrs. Masham thought for her. If twenty visitors were coming, it made no difference to her. Before I had been many days there I had read her character accurately. She was ill from indolence.

Watching her for a while day, seeing her study nothing but herself, her wants, her wishes, her whims, and her caprices, ordering things because she fancied, and not because she wanted them, spending money profusely without looking at what was purchased—seeing her send away the most delicate fruits, the most recherche of dishes, the most costly of wines, under some pretext or other too absurd to mention—I thought of the many poor women dying for want of food, of the many children perishing from hunger, and have wondered. She did not seem to know anything of the hard side of life. She ate from silver plate; she drank from the richest of Bohemian glass; tea was served to her in the finest of Dresden china. She wore the finest of linen, of lace, silk velvet, and satin; she had jewels of priceless value; in all her life she had never wished for one thing that had not been granted to her. She perhaps had read the words "hunger," "cold," "privation," "starvation," but she did not understand their meaning. How could she when she had never felt either cold or hunger in her life? Her life had been a Sisyphus's life of pleasure, and the result was that beyond herself she had not a care or thought in the world. It seemed to me that if I could awaken this sleeping soul I should not have lived in vain.

I remember the first time that she seemed to wake to a consciousness of suffering. She had never been ill herself, and she had never seen any one in pain. We were crossing the park when suddenly above our heads we heard a discordant cry of birds. Suddenly a little bird fell fluttering and dying at our feet. It had been attacked and wounded by some bird larger than itself. I shall never forget the look in the dark eyes, the faint fluttering of the little wings ere it died. I raised it in my hand and it died there.

"Poor little thing!" I said. "It has had a short life, but a merry one, I hope, in these great green boughs."

"Is it really dead?" Lady Yorke asked, drawing near with a pale face. "I do not think I have ever seen anything dead."

"Is that true, Lady Yorke?" I asked, looking at her in wonder.

"Yes, quite true."

"Have you ever wondered what death is like?" I inquired.

"I do not think so. I have never thought of death at all."

"Have you never lost any friends?" I asked again. "Has no one whom you loved died?"

"No—no one whom I loved. People I have known have died; but then they always seemed to me quite apart from the rest of us."

I looked in wonder at the beautiful face.

"Have you ever thought that you yourself must die?"

"I suppose I shall die some time," she replied; "but I am young now—I need not begin to think about it yet."

"Have you ever heard of young people dying, Lady Yorke?" I asked.

"Yes, but that does not often happen. I should think Age and death naturally go together."

"My Mark was young," I said, "and strong he never had a day's illness and he died."

"Where did he die?" asked Lady Yorke, and suddenly I remembered that I did not know. That which seemed so certain to me might be very uncertain to others. "I try never to think of such disagreeable things," continued Lady Yorke. "It does no good, and makes one's life miserable."

"No life can be really happy that is not ruled by such thoughts," I replied. "We ought to live for the next world and not for this."

"Madame Deffand said you were very serious. For my part I could not give my mind to such ideas. The very sight of that dead bird has made me feel ill and miserable."

"Yet everything living in this world has to die sooner or later," I said.

She made no remark, but I saw that the indolent, selfish soul, was roused from its long sleep. The first thought of death and pain had come to her, never to be forgotten.

(To Be Continued.)

CHAPTER V.

In a few days I was quite at home at Westwood and understood my duties. They were certain and heavy. Fortunately for me, with my great love of early rising and fresh air, they did not commence until ten in the morning. Lady Yorke did not care to be disturbed before that hour. I do not think she had ever seen the sun rise or the dew lying like diamonds on the grass. So the fresh sweet hours were all my own. I rose almost with the sun, thinking often that if people knew how lovely the early morning was they would never waste much time in sleep, and went out into the park. It seemed to me always that I spent those early morning hours with Mark; the only difference lay in this, that he was on one side of the blue sky and I on the other. And I was possessed with the idea that he could hear and see me. Ah, my love, how I loved you!

When I went back to the house after those hours of peace and rest, my mind was braced for the day. If I had not seen Mark I had looked long and lovingly at the blue heaven where he was. I had not spoken to him but the whisper of the wind, the ripple of the leaves, the song of the birds, all seemed so many messages from him. After ten o'clock I had never another moment to call my own. Then Lady Yorke was in her boudoir, and every morning she had a thousand new wants. It was a puzzle to me how she invented them. There were letters to answer, invitations to send out. She liked to hear me read. Every day brought its papers, periodicals, magazines, new novels, all of which must be read to her. Then we walked or drove. At luncheon Lord Yorke joined us, and then her ladyship rested. We had another drive in the afternoon, and then at seven and in the evening Lady Yorke requested me to sing. I liked that time best, for I sang every sweet love-song that I knew, and I sang always to Mark. Oh, my love, how I loved you!

Lord Yorke was a kindly generous

## SWORDS MADE FOR INDIA.

### HOW THE BEST SWORDS ARE MANUFACTURED AND TESTED.

The Strongest Man in England—He Does His Best to Break the Polished Steel—is a Great Favourite of the Queen.

The recent fighting in India has so alarmed Lord Salisbury that he has prevailed upon the Queen to send a supply of fine Birmingham swords to the English troops in India, writes a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader. Fighting at close range the English have been driven back from their strongholds through the impotence of their bayonets which crumbled under a thrust, and the delicacy of their swords that snapped when in use. The troops of India, on the other hand, armed with native dirks and swords, made steady advances, and the result was defeat rather than advance.

The Queen has opposed the use of swords, but now consents to their use, and, proud of her work, she has for the first time in the history of Great Britain thrown open to the public the royal small arms factory at Sparkbrook near Birmingham.

Hitherto the Queen has carefully guarded the making of her rifles and swords, and those who were in the secret, have like Hiram Maxim with his gun, kept to themselves the process by which small arms are made. But in these days of war talk it is not a bad thing to know how these pieces of steel are turned out.

In the first place England does not pretend to use all the arms that she manufactures, but she goes on making them and storing them away in the big storehouses for use some day if need be.

The process by which the rifles are made is not greatly different from that of other countries but the swords have a process of their own which is truly remarkable.

The writer had the pleasure of going through the small arms factory near Birmingham a few days ago and of seeing the swords turned out. The bars of crude steel are brought in loads to the factory ready to be made into swords. The building in which they are made is a long, low one, and each workman is impressed with the importance of his position. In Her Majesty's workshops there is no such thing as slighting a piece of work. The men are paid large sums, even in these days of English low wages, and each understands that he has an important part of the work resting on his shoulders.

The workmen in the first open shops were at work upon bars of rolled steel which they were heating and turning into different shapes, ready to be carried red-hot out of the furnace, and deposited into a mangle machine. Here the steel was elongated and cut off at the right length. It was then placed under a steam hammer, which shaped it in approximately the shape that it finally bears, the rifles being rounded and the sword steel flattened.

It was then put through a bewildering mass of machinery, going from one machine to another, until it has passed through one hundred processes, and been carried by twelve miles of leather belting. It was afterwards carried into another building, where final work was put upon it, and, finally, into the third building, where it was to be tested by machinery.

THE BIG MAN

The most interesting thing of all is the final testing of the swords. This is done by one man, the most powerful workman in the United Kingdom. He weighs nearly three hundred pounds and is as muscular as he is heavy. He is a giant, and could take a place in any dime museum in the world. He is an athlete as well as a giant, and keeps up his strength by constant exercise.

This man's work is to test the swords. He has before him an immense elm block, round and hard, without the smallest defect in it. It is absolutely smooth, and there is no chance for a groove or flaw.

As the swords are turned out they are placed in great piles near this huge workman, and the giant takes them one by one and tries them upon the elm block. He takes his sword in his right hand, and with all his force strikes the block with the blade. If it proves equal to the test and strikes the block with the back of the sword. He stands alone in a big, open space, so that no one can be hurt by a defective piece as it flies off. If it passes this test it is a pretty good sword, and needs only the final trial of the bridge.

The "bridge" trial consists in bending the sword over a machine until it describes a beautiful curve. It is then quickly released and must snap back to its former position. It is a fact that one out of five swords break beneath the big man's blows, and at each broken one the big man laughs and rubs his hands gleefully, for he has accomplished his mission—that of finding

A DEFECT IN THE STEEL.

To watch him at work you would think he were a demon to destroy the weapon which is the pride and hope of the British army.

There has never been an armor scandal in Victoria's works, and perhaps it is to show how elegantly her royal arms are made that she has thrown

open her factory for public inspection. In another part she has a very nice department where weapons are repaired. Here sword-handles are removed from defective swords and good swords put upon them.

A rifle goes through one hundred and fifty processes before it is finally hardened. This hardening is done by dipping when red-hot into a vessel containing oil. The same process is carried on with a sword only the steel is made much finer and the hardening processes are repeated many times.

The Queen is very proud of her big man who tests her royal arms and once when he was taken ill, she was so fearful of his life that she sent the royal physician down to Birmingham to treat him free of charge.

Swords are now being rapidly shipped to India, and English soldiers can fight at a short range without the crumbling of their weapons.

## GRINNING SKULLS.

That Inclosed Timepieces in Early Days of France.

Some timepieces have come within the reach of every one, and watches are made large enough for bicycle bars and small enough for a lady's ring, it is curiously interesting to recall some of the old-fashioned ones that served our ancestors so well generations ago. Even to-day some of us have caught a glimpse of the portly old gentleman whom Dickens loved to picture with his ornate seals wide guard and enormous watch that filled to bursting the capacious fob that was its resting place but like many other cumbersome fashions these respectable timepieces are interesting now only as curios.

Long before our time or that of our grandfathers watches were made in such fantastic fashion that it is a marvel that their owners managed to carry them about.

No one seems to know the exact date of the first timepiece, but the middle of the fifteenth century seems to have been the period when "portable clocks" began to appear. In the different collections of antiquaries there are a few specimens of the "Nuremberg eggs," or watches made in oval shapes and coming from the town after which they were named.

In the possession of Lady Fitzgerald, of England, there was one watch which was

SHAPED LIKE AN EAGLE,

which had a small boy on its back. This odd ornament was made to hint at the story of Jupiter and Ganymede. The breast of the bird opened to show the dial beneath it, and the works were most elaborately ornamented. When the fair owner of this treasure did not wish to wear it on her girdle she could stand it on her table.

Gold and silver smiths seem to have let their fancy run riot, during the sixteenth century, and watches made in the form of ducks, acorns, of cockshells and of all possible things made their appearance. Most of them struck the hour, and one notable invention fired a diminutive pistol at certain intervals.

When Henry II. of France, fell in love with Diana of Poitiers, about 1547, she was a widow and wore mourning. Of course that offered an opportunity to the extravagant courtiers of the day, and the result was that all the ornaments at court were fashioned after such gruesome ideas that the ridiculous was cl so upon the sublime, to say the least. Rings were formed like skeletons, tiny coffins of gold were worn as ornaments, and they contained enameled figures of death, but the most striking products of the hour were the watches, which, hanged from fair ladies' belts and which represented grinning skulls, the tops of which lifted to disclose the dial plate. Of course, the eyes were brilliant jewels and small ornamentation of these funeral trinkets. But the watches, the trinkets and the people who wore them have all passed away, and since 1620, or thereabouts, the flat, oval or round timepiece has been the general favorite.

Time does not go so fantastically with us as it did with those untutored geniuses of earlier times and perhaps our plain substantial watches tell as much of our character as did those bizarre inventions of earlier days about the men and women who wore them.

## THE VEGETABLE WORLD.

It Accounts For the Year Being Twelve Months Long.

It is all owing to the vegetable world that the year is 12 months long. It might have been shorter or longer, had Nature arranged at a different reflection as things are now, however, a little reflection will show that any other arrangement is out of the question.

In an interval of 12 months, according to Dr. Whewell, "the cycle of most of the external influences which operate upon plants is completed." If the earth were moved by one eighth of its distance nearer the sun the year would be a month shorter.

In the course of a year the fruit trees, as an example, have precisely enough time to fulfill their duties; if the year were twice its length they would be unable to bring forth two crops of fruit, for the reason that they would not have the winter season for rest.

The ascendancy of the sap, the putting forth of the leaves, the flowering and the fruit bearing, are all timed precisely according to the seasons. For this reason they cannot be altered, and the year is 12 months long.

It has been calculated that there are at least 10,000 kinds of "vegetable watches," of all kinds, which are timed as accurately as mechanical watches to fulfill their duties in the course of a solar year.

## AGRICULTURAL

### SELECTING AND HANDLING BEEF CATTLE.

When the thoughtful farmer so divides his acres that his cattle will have the thinner, rougher portions over which to graze, and retains the richer fields for producing food for their winter keep, he has taken the initiatory step in the successful management of his farm, writes A. O. Lockbridge. By such a division every part of his lands will be put to the best use to which they are adapted, and he will thus be able to put to a practical, successful test the wise old agricultural maxim: "Sell nothing off the farm but fat stock." This done, his next care will be a selection of the kind of stock he desires to fatten. He will find beef cattle both pleasant and profitable to handle. It will pay him best to handle a superior grade of cattle, and a proper selection means a great deal to the feeder. Much importance therefore attaches to this point; and the thrifty farmer should make himself thoroughly acquainted with its minutest details. He should have a high standard of excellency in the selection of his herd, and adhere to it as rigidly as possible. He may not attain to his lofty ideal of a steer, in every instance, but his successful selection will be marked just in the degree in which he is firm, alert and critical. It costs less, proportionately, to fatten a good steer than an ill-made one, and it is easier, ultimately, to find a remunerative market for him. The farmer's standard, therefore, should be that kind of an animal whose parts where beef should grow are well developed. The frame of such a steer will surely indicate this. In selecting feeding cattle first look the herd over as a whole, and thus ascertain, as nearly as possible that all are about of the same weight. Do not buy some that will weigh one or two hundred pounds more than the general herd. Such steers will always be bosses in the feed lot and will get more than their share of the daily rations, and this, too, at the expense of weaker ones. Such bossism results in an inequality in the herd that is plainly noticeable even at the end of the grazing season when it is being finished off for market. Riding cautiously among cattle on horseback is a good way to judge their points, as you can then see well their backs and sides. Walk slowly through the herd, with an occasional "nothing word," so as not to scare them and thereby prevent your getting a good, satisfactory look at them. Cattle are very wary of strangers, and even a slight thing as a little false step will sometimes send them scampering away. Scan each steer over slowly and critically. First of all look sharply at his jaws to see whether he is free from jaw jaw. If there is a lump upon the jaw just at the point of it, on a line below the ear, reject him at once. In a majority of instances it will turn out to be a big jaw, or as it is more scientifically known, cancer jaw, and such steers are an absolute loss to the owner. Now stand upon one side of the steer. He should be very straight on the back from the neck to the root of the tail. His hind quarters should curve gracefully outward, not curved inward, or be "cat hammed," thereby insuring large, juicy round steaks. Let his flank be low down and come straight across from the thigh joint to the navel. He should be well developed in the region of the heart, just back of the fore-leg, as the vitality of the animal depends very much upon this point. His brisket should be prominent, projecting well in front of the fore legs and nicely rounded. His head should be rather small for his carcass, with a broad, dished face, eyes well apart, clean muzzle and a short, powerful jaw, so the animal can easily and thoroughly masticate his food. In this particular, as indeed in all others, regard the animal as a factory for the express purpose of turning the raw products of your farm into a finished article of merchandise. The more readily the animal can masticate his food the higher will be the degree of its assimilation and consequent gain in flesh. A well-formed steer, viewed from the side, will present an oblong shape—like a shoe box for instance, only larger; that is, with his head and legs discarded in the outline. Note his legs that they be fine and short, especially from the knee to the pastern joint. A steer with a coarse, long leg is never a good fatterer; as we sometimes say: "There is too much daylight under him." Next view the animal from behind. He should have a full, round body, wide in the hind quarters, rump points well up and on a line with the spine, and with springing, hoop-like ribs. Good springing ribs are one of the chief essentials of a first-class, beef-bearing animal. If the ribs spring well out from the backbone, slightly rising as they project, they will always insure fine, juicy roasts out of beef. Your herd should be formed from those breeds of cattle that are noted for their beef-bearing qualities; breeds that have been bred for a long period of time with that one object in view. You will be certain, then, to get the most profitable animals for your purpose. The superior breeds in this class are the Shorthorns, the Herefords and the Polled-Angus cattle, ranking in the order named. The Shorthorn, or Durham steers, I think are the best, not only on account of their excellent feeding qualities, but also of their fancy, showy appearance and their thoroughly finished up by judi-

icious handling. The Herefords are very profitable cattle, taking on flesh rapidly and symmetrically. The Polled-Angus cattle are good "rustlers" after forage, hardy for cold winters, always weighing out better than their size would indicate, but are coarser in form than the Shorthorns or the Herefords. There are other breeds of cattle that can lay some claim to beef-bearing qualities, but the above named are decidedly the best.

### FERTILIZING TO A PURPOSE.

There are five things that are especially needed by the soil—humus, nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid with water to permeate and dissolve them. Humus is the decayed and decaying vegetable matter in the soil. It gives it that dark rich color, as we call it. It makes it light and porous so that it will hold large quantities of water, just as the sponge does. And in it live the little "invisible friends" or the myriads of bacteria which fix or hold the nitrogen that certain plants gather from the air, and make it available for the coming crops. Stable manure will make this humus. So will crops that are ploughed under, such as the clovers, cow peas, and soya beans. And the nitrogen which they at the time bring to the soil is much cheaper than that bought at a big price in fertilizer bags. Indeed nitrogen is far the most costly of the manures when it is bought. The merchant bases his price for mixed fertilizers more on the nitrogen they contain than on any other ingredient. Moreover, when it is in the structures of these plants it is in a much less dangerous condition, and is more easily appropriated by the succeeding crops than in the form of mineral nitrates or animal refuse. These latter really do considerable harm if applied directly to tender seeds or rootlets, and should be well mixed with the soil at about the time the plants will need the nitrogen to stimulate their growth, for it is very volatile when turned into ammonia by union with water.

Phosphoric acid and potash must also be applied properly. Many persons fail to get the good effects from them which they might reasonably expect. This is one point that should be thoroughly understood by farmers, fruit-growers, and gardeners. The preventive measure is to apply potash and phosphoric acid in the fall or winter and let the rains and melted snows thoroughly dissolve these mineral manures and mix them with the soil.

### WHEN SOILS REQUIRE LIME.

It is known that litmus paper becomes red when exposed to acids and blue when exposed to alkalis. Place some of the soil in a cup of water, having the contents of the consistency of thick paste, allow it to stand about fifteen minutes and then insert into the soil the end of a piece of blue litmus paper. After five minutes have elapsed withdraw the paper and rinse in clear water. If the paper has been reddened, then the soil is acid and lime may be applied. Much depends, however, from which portion of the field the sample soil is taken. A better plan, which requires more time, however, is to grow two small plots of beets, using lime only in one plot. As lime is very beneficial to beets the effect of the limed plot will be noticeable if the soil lacks lime. One point to observe is that lime must be fine and not applied in lumps, and it should be evenly distributed. While it is not necessary to work the lime in with the harrow if it is applied on rough land in the fall, yet it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil with the harrow if put on the land in the spring, as it may injure seed if the application is large. A lime spreader will be found serviceable in applying lime. In recommending the use of lime it is not inferred that it will serve as a fertilizer. It is a fertilizer to a certain extent, but not a complete one. The benefit from lime is mostly due to its chemical action on the soil.

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Ask Yourself When It Begins — Then Read the Following.

Those who have been insisting that the twentieth century begins on January 1, A. D., 1900, evidently do not know what is the meaning of the word "century." The following definition, should put an end to the controversy.

"A period of one hundred years reckoned from any starting point, as a century of national independence, a century of oppression. Specifically, one of a number of hundred year periods, reckoned either forward or backward, from some recognized era. Thus, the first century of the Christian era began with the year A. D. 1, and extended to the end of the year 100, the third century began with 201 and ended with 300, and the eighteenth century began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred year period in each instance giving the name to the century."

It is almost supererogatory to point out that just as the series of one hundred years, composing the first century, began with A. D. 1, and ended with the end of A. D. 100, then the series composing the second century began with A. D. 101 and ended with the end of A. D. 200. So, too, must the series of one hundred years composing the twentieth century begin with A. D. 1900 and end with the end of A. D. 2000.

Only seven commissions were granted to non-commissioned officers in the British Army last year. Fourteen were given in 1896, twenty in 1895, and twenty-five in 1894. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, objects strenuously to promotion from the ranks.

## HEALTH.

### WHOOPIING-COUGH.

Whooping-cough is a disease that usually attacks children only, but as is true of most so-called children's diseases, this is not because of any special constitutional predisposition in children. The disease is exceedingly contagious, and so most people catch it in infancy or childhood, but susceptibility to it is preserved through adult life, and even the aged may have it if they have escaped it in earlier life. Adults present the same symptoms as children, but in a less severe form, and with less liability to the complications than may make the disease dangerous to children.

Some people think that whooping-cough is inevitable, and acting on the theory that the child had better catch it and be done with it, they neglect the precautions which they take to guard against diphtheria and other serious diseases. But apart from the chance that the present exposure may be the last, and that the child may thus escape the disease altogether, this fact that there is less danger as the patient grows older should encourage parents to protect children as far as possible from the danger of contagion.

It is usually easy to recognize well-developed whooping-cough by means of the characteristic "whoop," but this is not always so, for the whoop may be absent entirely, or it may be present in other affections in which violent and protracted coughing fits occur.

The first symptoms are merely those of a moderately severe cold on the chest. The child is possibly a little feverish and out of sorts, the appetite is poor, the tongue is perhaps slightly coated, and there is a distressing cough. This cough does not yield to ordinary remedies, but grows worse and worse, being especially troublesome at night. At first there is nothing peculiar about the cough, but by and by it takes on a spasmodic character and the disease declares itself. The cough consists of a series of short, sharp barks, expelling more and more air from the lungs, and there is no interruption to allow of a breath being taken. The face gets blue, and it seems as if the child must surely suffocate, when suddenly the barking stops and the sufferer draws a long, deep breath, accompanied with a crowing sound, the "whoop."

While there is no remedy that will certainly cure whooping-cough, there is much that the physician can do for the patient's relief, and for this reason, and because of possible complications, the child should always be under a physician's care as long as the symptoms of the disease last.

### HEADACHE.

Headache is sometimes an independent affection occurring as a symptom of actual disease of some of the structures in the head itself, the skin, bone, nerves, or brain; but usually it is a general condition, or of disease in some one of the digestive organs. It occurs almost invariably at some stage, usually the beginning, of the various fevers, and often is the chief cause of complaint.

Apart from such cases, headache may be occasional only, and is then usually traceable to indiscretion in eating or drinking, or possibly smoking, to exposure to the hot sun or a cold wind, to overfatigue, want of sleep, or to some other easily discoverable cause. Such a headache is usually relieved by a cup of black coffee or a glass of carbonated water containing perhaps a half-teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, followed by rest in a darkened but cool and well-aired room.

The habitual headache which recurs at more or less frequent intervals, is more difficult to trace to its cause, and more difficult to cure. Such a headache may be due to eye-strain, to dyspepsia, constipation, mental overwork, catarrhal trouble, disease of the liver or kidneys, or it may be gouty in its nature.

Gouty headache is much more common than is usually supposed, and occurs often in those who have no sign of the disease. It is, perhaps, the most frequent kind of headache in persons over thirty years old.

In children and young persons persistent headache may often be traced to eye-strain. This headache comes on usually in the afternoon, after the eyes have been used for reading or study, and grows steadily worse until evening.

In case of persistent headache, attention should first be paid to the digestive organs; coffee, tea, and alcoholic drinks should be excluded, the amount of meat reduced, and the bowels regulated. Smokers should be very moderate, or, better still, stop smoking entirely for a time. If, after a faithful trial, these precautions result in no improvement, the sufferer should consult an oculist to determine whether eye-strain may not be the cause of the trouble.

In no case should domestic dosing with advertised, "headache cures" be indulged in, as the continual use of these preparations is apt to lead to the formation of a drug habit, difficult, if not impossible, to cure.

### BORAX.

Of course every mother and house-keeper knows the virtue of borax for babies' sore mouths; used with honey, it was an infallible remedy with our grandmothers, but I suppose few know of its wonderful healing powers in burns, cuts and such troubles. A strong solution of borax water applied to a burn, by wrapping it up in old,

soft linens, will take the fire all out and heal rapidly. Kerosene is excellent, also, but most of the children like borax best. In tonsillitis, irritating coughs, ulcerated throat, you will not need a physician, provided you commence in time to gargle with salt water and borax. Make a strong solution and gargle often. You need not fear of getting too much or an overdose; here is the virtue in borax. It is not poison, and no matter how many mistakes you make, your child will not be injured. It is the best all-round disinfectant I have ever used. It will purify water, instantly destroy fungi, prevent growth of bacteria, and about the kitchen sink and closets and pantry shelves, it is invaluable; so good to keep away roaches and ants, and is so cleanly and safe that you need have no fears in using it.

### VALUE OF THE EGG IN SICKNESS.

The value of egg albumen as food in certain diseased conditions is pointed out by Dr. C. E. Boynton. When fever is present and appetite is nil, he says, when we want an aseptic article of diet, the white of an egg, raw, serves both as food and medicine. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell; add a little salt to this and direct the patient to swallow it. Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding materially helps in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen toxins of the disease—patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a "raw" egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they supposed, and they are very ready to take a second dose.

### COLD, CLAMMY FEET.

Cold feet, while probably not a source of much danger, are a cause of great discomfort to many people. With some it is manifestly due to tight shoes, which impede the circulation; with others, it results from free perspiration, which cannot wholly evaporate and so keeps the feet clammy; with still a third class, it is a personal peculiarity not easy to explain except on the ground of a generally sluggish circulation. It is the second class of sufferers who most deserve help and suggestion. The problem is to get rid of the perspiration. Heavy stockings will only retain it the better. Theoretically, woolen stockings favor evaporation more than cotton ones; the difficulty lies in getting those that are thin enough. For this reason cotton is about as satisfactory. If the feet could be bare as much of the time as are the hands, and could be washed as frequently, there would be but little trouble from the perspiration. Washing them morning and night, and putting on dry, clean stockings daily, or even oftener, will do much to give relief.

The wearing of rubber overshoes is an unfortunate necessity for all people, and especially for this class. They should not be worn except when necessary, since they both increase and retain the perspiration. For men, the heavy storm shoes of waterproof leather are a great boon. They keep out water, are not so heavy as rubbers and ordinary shoes combined, and they will outwear several pairs of rubbers.

### HE HAD.

Have you any visible means of support? asked the judge.

O, yes, your honor, replied the prisoner.

After fumbling in his pocket for a few seconds he laid before the magistrate a card on which was printed in bold type the words: There's a sucker born every minute.

### NEEDS WATCHING.

I'm very jealous of my reputation, sir, said the rural speculator to the farmer with whom he was disputing over a deal.

Don't blame you, it'll bear mighty close watchin'.

### TOO MUCH CIVILIZATION.

Tenderfoot, out West—Is it necessary to go armed in this section?

Native—Wall, that depends. Wot's yer business?

Tenderfoot—I am a music teacher.

Native—Huh!—Now you're here, I s'pose every gal in town 'll be raisin' Cain till she gets a pianer an' begins practicin' five hours a day. I reckon you'd better go armed.

### A LOVER'S DESCRIPTION.

Miss Mugg—I don't see how it is your sister failed to find me at the station. You said you would describe me to her.

Infatuated Lover, who sees a good deal more in Miss Mugg than other folks can—Yes, I told her to look for a beautiful girl, with the face of a Madonna, and the form of a sylph. It's queer she missed you.

### CALLING HIM OFF.

Indignant Bicyclist—Madam, your dog snaps at me every time I pass. Here he comes. Starts off.

Old Lady—Sport! Sport! you foolish dog! Come here. Them ain't bones. Them's eggs.

### CULTURED INSTINCTS.

Our cook is so refined! Is she?

Yes; she has never broken anything but our most expensive and artistic china.

## PONTIUS PILATE'S BIRTHPLACE

He Was a Native of Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland.

One of the strangest links with the past which can be found in this country is supplied by the obscure village of Fortingall, in Perthshire, which tradition points out as the birthplace of Pontius Pilate, says Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. Fortingall lies in a beautiful and sequestered mountain vale some ten miles west of Aberdeen, in a district rich in memories of Fingal, Wallace and Bruce. Near the village are the remains of a Roman camp, where, at the beginning of the Christian era, the soldiers of the Empire were posted to guard the passage from the Highlands through Glenlyon. This encampment is probably not earlier than the time of Agricola, and before it was made the Scottish king, Metellanus held his court at Fortingall, and received an embassy from Augustus. One of the ambassadors, we are told, was the father of Pontius Pilate, and here the future Governor of Judea is said to have been born shortly before the Nativity of our Saviour. The embassy to Metellanus is sufficiently well authenticated in the following passage from Hollinshed. It was sent at a time when Augustus seems to have been pursuing a scheme for universal peace by means of a sort of early Concert of Europe:

"Ambassadors came from Augustus to Cymbeline, King of Britain, exhorting him to keep his subjects in peace with all their neighbors, with the whole world, through means of the same Augustus, was now in quiet, without all wars or troublesome tumults. These ambassadors went also to Metellanus, the King of the Scottishmen, exhorting him to acknowledge a superiority in the Romans Emperor, unto whom the people inhabiting in the farthest parts of the East had sent their ambassadors with rich jewels to present to his person withal. Wherewith Metellanus, being partly moved to have a friendly amitie with the Romanes he sent into Rome certain presents to the Emperor, and to the gods in the Capitol in signs of honour, by which means he obtained an amitie with the Romanes, which continued betwixt them and his kingdom for a long time after. Thus a general peace was then reigning throughout the whole world, it pleased the Giver and Author of that blessed Virgin Marie, in the city of Bethlem, in the tribe of Juda, which most blessed and salutiferous birth did come to pass in the 12th year of his reign, Metellanus, and in the 32nd of Augustus his empire."

As the old historians record, Pilate's later years were clouded by misfortunes, and, like Ovid, he was sent into exile, soon after writing that famous epistle to Tiberius, which is alleged to exist to this day in the depths of the Vatican library. He perished by suicide at Vienne in Dauphine, about 39 A. D. or as Cassiodorus says, "overwhelmed by grievous misfortunes, he turned his hand against himself, and took away his own wicked life."

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which May Be Found Worth Reading.

Whistling in the streets of Mankato, Kansas, is against the law.

Seattle will henceforth supply free books to the pupils in the public schools.

The Japanese postmen use bicycles when their routes lie in the rural districts.

Grasshoppers in Argentina are whoopers, many of them being four inches in length.

An editor in Huron, Kansas, in announcing the arrival of his first baby says: "We wouldn't take \$10,000 for him, nor pay fifty cents for another."

Pensioners are blessed with immortal vitality. In the United States in the year 1883 there were 303,658 pensioners; in 1897 they had increased to 976,014.

Pupils in the schools of Nueva Leon, Mexico, are hereafter to be taught to write and perform all manual tasks with the left as well as with the right hand.

The famous black horse once owned by General Boulanger, and which was one of the attractions of military parades in Paris, now draws a hack in the streets of the French metropolis.

"Thief! Go 'way, you thief!" screamed a parrot in a bird store on Ninth Avenue, New York, as Policeman Taylor was passing on his nightly round. The officer entered and found a burglar concealed under a cot bed.

A peculiar flavor of the cake sold by a London baker led to an investigation. Then it came to light that decayed eggs were an important ingredient of his cake. Officers seized 1,645 ancient eggs in his bake-shop.

The Rev. N. A. Forrest, of Webster City, Iowa, severely censured some young ladies of his congregation for attending a dance. Two of the girls armed themselves with whips, and castigated the clergyman, raising several welts on his face.

Sir John Lubbock, the naturalist, made fifty ants stupidly drunk and then placed them near an ant-hill. Several other ants came out, picked up their friends, and put them to bed to sleep off the effects of their tipple; the strangers, however, they hustled into a ditch.

**THE MILDWAY GAZETTE,**  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WEST BRUCE AND  
EAST HURON.  
Terms:—\$1 per year in advance;  
Otherwise \$1.25.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
One 3rd Three.  
Year. months. months  
One column..... \$50 \$30 \$18  
Half column..... 25 15 10  
Quarter column..... 12 7 5  
Eighth column..... 6 4 3  
Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per  
line for each subsequent insertion.  
Local business notices 5c. per line each inser-  
tion. No local less than 25 cents.  
Contract advertising payable quarterly.  
L. A. FINDLAY.

**VALEDICTORY.**

With this issue the Mildway GAZETTE changes hands. Mr. John A. Johnston, the new proprietor, is a man well and favorably known to most of our readers. He is a young man, well experienced in the printing business, and one who will make the GAZETTE, one of the foremost papers in the county. We bespeak for Mr. Johnston the hearty co-operation of both the subscribers and advertisers. A newspaper is the makings of any village but no man can make it a success unless he has the co-operation of the people who reside therein. Before we say farewell we desire to return thanks to all our readers and advertisers for their hearty support for the past three years. We thank our correspondents for the manner in which they have assisted us to make the GAZETTE what it is.

Arrangements have been made with the new proprietor for the carrying of all who have paid their subscriptions to date of expiration. Those who have not paid their subscriptions are indebted to Mr. Johnston. Now we will say farewell to the people of Mildway and wish them all prosperity.

Yours truly,  
L. A. FINDLAY.

**SALUTATORY.**

The undersigned, having purchased the plant, subscription list and good will of the Mildway GAZETTE, begs to introduce himself to the public generally. In assuming management, it will be our aim always to devote this journal to the local interests and concerns of Mildway and surrounding country and will be happy to lend its aid to whatever is calculated to promote these interests. It will, as in the past, be conducted on non-political lines.

The job department will receive strict attention and all work with which we may be favored will be executed in an up-to-date and artistic manner. Having had ample experience in this department, your order only is required to convince you that the former reputation of this office will be sustained.

The GAZETTE would respectfully solicit the support and assistance of its old friends and others, not only as regards the patronage of its subscriptions, advertising and job work, but by way of furnishing particulars of news items. It is desired to make the GAZETTE a live local newspaper and any items of interest which the editor is unable to get, will be, thankfully received. It is also desirable to have a good correspondent at every post office in the neighborhood, and anyone residing in a place not thus represented, who desires to assist the paper in this way, will oblige by communicating with the editor.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON.

**Sale Register.**

FRIDAY, MAR. 4th 1898—Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Implements, etc., at lot 27 con. 7, Carrick, the property of Simon Kaechele. Sale at one o'clock. See bills for particulars. H. Torrance Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAR. 7th, 1898—Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc., at lots 1 & 2, con 7, Carrick, the property of Mrs. Herman Schweit. Sale at 1 o'clock. See bills for particulars. John Fervis Auctioneer.

A shocking accident on Thursday last, deprived John Carney, a Tyendinaga farmer, of his life. He was going to Belleville with a load of wood, and when about a quarter of a mile from the city noticed that a neighbor who was following had upset. He attempted to turn to go to the assistance of his friend, his horse backed up, and horses, load and driver crashed through a railing and fell 25 feet to the ice on the river below. The load fell on him and he was almost instantly killed. A widow and one child survive him.


**Licence Transfer.**

Mr. J. J. Schmidt, of Carrick Township, has applied to the Licence Commissioners of South Bruce for a transfer of the Tavern Licence now held by Mr. John Zettle, of the Decimerton Hotel, and the same will be considered at a meeting of the Licence Board at Coumans' Hotel, Walkerton, at one o'clock p. m. on Friday, February 25th, 1898.

JAS. BRYAN,  
Inspector.

Walkerton Feb. 14th 1898.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**  
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

TRY the **Brantford RACER**  
Weight 18 Lbs.



**The Fastest Wheel in Canada**  
Manufactured by  
**The Gould Bicycle Co. Ltd.**  
Brantford, Ont.  
59 YONGE STREET 363 ST. PAUL ST.  
TORONTO MONTREAL  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**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.

**DR. CHASE'S Syrup of LINSEED and TURPENTINE**  
cures All Throat and Lung Troubles  
Teaspoonful Doses  
PRICE 25 CENTS

**Read THE Great Offer**

**The London Free Press.**

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

**One Year's Paper Free.**

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book, "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Diseases and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

**\$3.00 FOR \$2.00**

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

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

Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the  
**Free Press Printing Co.,**  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. receive special notice in the

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,**  
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and LAMIN BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address  
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**Jos. Kunkel,**

HORSESHOER AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
Headquarters for  
New Buggies, Carts and Wagons.

BUGGIES REPAINTED  
Work Guaranteed  
Having secured the services of August Misere, I am now prepared to turn out anything in the working line.

**JOS. KUNKEL!**

OPP GAZETTE OFFICE

**WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.**

The Great English Remedy.  
Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium, Stimulants, which are apt to result in  
Firmly, Insanity, Consumption and all other grave.

Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.  
**The Wood Company,**  
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Mildmay and every where at all druggists.

**The Sloan Medicine**  
Hamilton.


DEAR SIRS:—16 YEARS I was troubled with periodical sick headaches, being affected 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. The 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 who will be glad to give any particulars to any one afflicted as I was.

**W. C. KEOCH.**

For sale by all dealers or address . . .

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

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

**ONE GIVES RELIEF.**  
**Don't Spend a Dollar**  
for  
**Medicine**  
until you have tried  
**RIPANS TABLETS**  
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; 12 cartons will be mailed for 45 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

**Subscribe for**  
**The Gazette**  
**One Dollar**  
**per year.**

**STOCK MARKETS**

There was a good deal of business done at the western cattle yards to-day, but the receipts being heavy there was a downward tendency to prices in some lines, chiefly sheep and cattle. There were quite a few buyers present from Buffalo. The receipts were 60 car loads consisting of 1004 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs, 20 calves and about the same quantity of milk cows and springers.

**Export Cattle**—There was hardly any buying done in this line to-day. Prices ruled from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. Altogether, only about two car-loads were made up to go through by way of St. John.

**Butchers' Cattle**—Offerings were heavy for the demand, and the result was a slightly weaker feeling. It may be said that cattle are off about \$2 per head. One dealer, who bought about 25 choice cattle, said that he would have had to pay \$50 more for the lot if he had bought them last Tuesday. Some of the poorer cattle remained in the pens at the close of the market. There are too many common cattle coming forward. The prices for the best run of killing cattle may be put at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb, only a few fancy heads going a little higher. Common cattle sell for 3c per lb, or may be slightly lower where the drover was bound to sell.

**Stockers and Feeders**—There was a fair demand for Buffalo, the prices paid by those buyers being from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb, common light stockers selling for 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. Feeding steers were being bought by distillery men at from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb, and they were paying 2 1/2c to 3c for feeding bulls.

**Sheep and Lambs**—Lambs were firmer, selling at from \$5.25 to \$5.40 per cwt, an advance of about 20c. Sheep were a little weaker. They sold for from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb. Bucks bring 2 1/2c to 3c per lb.

**Calves**—There was a good demand for choice veals, and many more could have been disposed of. Poor calves are not wanted. Prices rule from \$2 to \$8 per head, with odd fancy veals touching \$9.

**Milk Cows and Springers**—Offerings were light, and all sold at firm prices. Choice cows sell for \$40 to \$50 each, and common cows at \$20 to \$25.

**Hogs**—Offerings were heavy, but the market held its own and prices did not decline any further than they did last Tuesday. Choice singers sold for \$4.00, weighed off the cars.

Mr. Kenneth Cameron, Conservative candidate in Peel, has retired from the contest.

Almer Moore had the top of one of his fingers cut off by the band saw at Button & Fossant's factory this week and will be laid off work in consequence.

On Friday Mr. David Smith who lives south of the town was engaged in tying up the cattle in the stable. While putting the rope around the neck of one of them it threw its head upwards with such force as to break his nose and throw him backwards in the stall where he was found unconscious sometime afterwards. In addition to the injury to the nose his forehead bears marks of the severity of the blow. Since he has recovered consciousness it is found that his memory is affected and he cannot recall the accident or tell what happened to him.—Bruce Herald.

Holland Landing, Feb. 13.—Mr. E. Route, a farmer residing two miles north of here, wonderfully escaped a horrible death yesterday at 3 p. m. Mr. Alexander Shields of this place had some ten or twelve teams engaged at a bee moving his barn on sleighs, and while the sleigh was in motion one of the horses' hind legs fast under the sleigh, the sleighing it down, and Mr. Route in some manner was knocked under the horse, and before the horses could be stopped horse and man were dragged some 20 or 30 feet. Mr. Route was soon extricated, and when examined by the doctor who was immediately on hand it was found several ribs were broken and a deep gash in the left thigh, where one of the horses tramped on him, and several cuts about the head. Mr. Route was conscious while in his fearful predicament, and as the horse was some 1,600 or 1,700 lbs in weight one can imagine the agony he must have been in. He says it is the tightest squeeze he ever got, and he never expected to come out alive. He will in all probability recover, but will be unable to get around again for some time.

**Dr. CHASE CURES FATHER AND CHILD**

Both afflicted with Eczema of a very troublesome type and cured in a remarkably short while by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"I was troubled for ten years with eczema on one leg; the itching was something terrible; I would scratch until the blood came. How I came to know the value of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT, I have a little girl two years; when she was one year old the same disease began to show upon her face. It wasn't long before her face became literally covered with it. In order to keep her from scratching it we had to bandage her hands up. I tried several doctors, but got no relief. Seeing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT so highly advertised I made up my mind to purchase a box, which I did from one of our leading druggists. The first application I noticed a change. It was then I began to think about myself. With four or five applications, to my surprise, I am completely cured, no sign of the disease, and my little girl's face to-day is clear of all the scabs. I am only too glad to inform any person what a blessing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT has proved itself.

"HIRAM FREY,  
"Wheel Maker,  
"Norwood, Ont."

**Dulmage**

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE, ASK FOR.

- Carpets.
- Stair Carpet.
- Window Carpet.
- Window Holland.
- Lace Curtains, \$50. to \$85 per set.
- Art Muslin, bleached and colored.
- Tableing.
- Crotches.
- Sallsbury Cloth.
- Verona Cord.
- Printed Challies.
- Wool Delaines.
- Pink and cream Cashmere and every other shade.
- Nun's Veilings.
- Net Veilings.
- Navy and Bl' Dress Serges.
- Lawn Victorias.
- Lawn checks.
- Blouse stripes.
- Flannellette—17 patterns.
- Shaker Flannels.
- Carpot warp.
- Weaving warp.
- Black Dress Silk.
- Black Satens.
- Velvete and Flushea.
- Brown Holland.
- Falises.
- Lunch Baskets.
- Churns.
- Butter Trays and Ladles.
- Washbas.
- Crockery.
- Glassware.
- Hardware.
- Patent Medicines.
- Top Onions.
- Potato Onions.
- Dutch seeds.
- Garden Seeds.
- Brushes, all kinds.
- Washing Soda.
- Whiting.
- Raw Oil.
- Lye.
- Turpentine.
- Castor Oil, by the lb.
- Stone Crocks.
- Kitchenware Crocks.
- Milk Pans.
- Milk Pails.
- Wash Rollers.
- Tea Kettles.
- do copper.
- Dish Pans.
- Felt Hats, just to hand.
- Straw Hats for 50 heads.
- Lace Frillings.
- Ties and Collars.
- Top Shirts.
- Dress Shirts.
- Scissors.
- Knives and Forks.
- Spools.
- Teapots.
- Canned Goods.
- Flow Lines.
- Bed Cordis.
- Marbles.
- Wire Clotheslines.
- Baby Carriages.
- Tricket.
- Spices.

Our Print sales are averaging 50 yards a day. Stacks of them left; designs exquisite and prices right. I weed and Worsted Suitings in great variety.

In staple Dry Goods our Stock is the Best. Dried Apples Wanted, also Tallow and Dry Pork. Produce of all kinds taken.

Mildmay

**Lakelet.**

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MARION & MARION, Patent Experts, Temple Building, 183 St. James St., Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

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IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.

NEED FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.

**KO NO** The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath.

**Just Opened Out...**

\$1,000 worth

Up-to-date, American, Washable Fabric.

10 pieces Tartan Red, extra value, at	10c yd.
20 pieces Latonas, all new patterns.....	10c yd.
10 pieces Parthians " .....	10c yd.
5 pieces Foufard de Lyon .....	12 1/2c.
15 pieces Persian Cashmere .....	10c
10 pieces Cordnet " .....	10c.
8 pieces Flander's cloth " .....	12 1/2c.
5 pieces Granite cloth " .....	12 1/2c.
5 pieces Ceylon Ratine " .....	12 1/2c.
5 pieces Coral Satine " .....	12 1/2c.
3 pieces Broderie Tara " .....	12 1-2c
2 pieces Organdie Eloite .....	15c.

An immense variety in all our departments. The Leading Novelties and Standard Styles of the season. Prices the lowest ever known for First-class Goods.

There can be no hard times for you if you buy of...

**J. D. MILLER.**

**Moyer's Corner Store**

Stock-Taking just completed and results satisfactory. Thanking our many customers for their past patronage we wish you all a Prosperous Year.

**WINTER GOODS...**

We are now cleaning out all Winter Goods, in order to make room for the large stock of Spring Goods, which is now coming in.

- 15 Overcoats left which will be sold at a price...
- 8 Ladies Jackets at about Half Price.

Wool Blankets, Heavy Tweeds, Cardigans, Wool Underwear, Heavy Rubbers, Etc. In fact everything in Winter Goods will be

**SOLD AT AND BELOW COST.**

**SPRING GOODS...**

- 50 pieces extra heavy print, last color, regular 12c, at 10c.
- 35 " " Sateen, " good value at 12 & 14c at 10c
- 10 pieces Tweed, good value at 50c, now 35c.
- 15 " " 75c " 50c.

Factory Cotton, one yard wide, for 3c yd.  
Terms Cash or Produce.  
E. N. BUTCHART, Manager.

# 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.

Another case of smallpox has developed at Montreal.

Hamilton City Council has decided to abolish statute labor tax.

Toronto had 61 deaths, 55 births and 19 marriages during January.

There is talk of a Templar building, to cost \$50,000, being erected in Hamilton.

The Montreal Herald office has been damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by fire.

Chief Twiss of Dundas has been appointed High Constable of Wentworth County.

Mr. Mulock has given notice in the House of the bill to abolish the superannuation system.

The value of exports from Manitoba during January exceeded five and a half million dollars.

Customs collections at Brantford for January show an increase of \$5,256 over January 1897.

A pulp mill is to be erected at St. Joseph d'Alma near Quebec, by a company with a million dollars capital.

The financial statement of Nova Scotia shows the year's expenditure as \$853,698, and a deficit of \$21,458.

The C. P. R. contemplates making many improvements on the western section of the system during the present year.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Hodgins, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Governor-General.

The Citizens' Light & Power Company's premises at Cote St. Paul, Montreal have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announce that their direct cable connection between Halifax and Jamaica is now open for business.

Sir Adolphe and Lady Chapleau have taken up their residence in Montreal, and his Honor announces his intention of resuming his practice of law.

Dr. Roche, M. P. for Marquette, is lying seriously ill in the Winnipeg Hospital, and will not be able to attend to his parliamentary duties for some time.

The duty collected at the Ottawa customs house for January last, was \$31,014, compared with \$26,303 for the same month last year, an increase of \$4,691.

Miss Cole of Hamilton, about 65 years of age, on Tuesday was found dead in a miserable house in which she lived alone on Jackson street, her body being frozen stiff.

F. W. Boshlofsky, of Vancouver, has secured \$2,000 damages from the British Columbia Electric Company for the loss of his right arm, as the result of a tramway accident.

The annual report of the Department of Marine just issued show the expenditure for the fiscal year to be \$792,970, about \$39,700 less than the Parliamentary vote.

Graham Waddell, a farmer of Newmarket, Ont., is in the General Hospital, Toronto, suffering from what is known as an X-rays burn in the abdomen, which refuses to heal.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to place an export duty on nickel ores. The matter will be left until Parliament has been heard from on the subject.

The customs returns for Hamilton for January, 1898, show duties collected amounting to \$44,753.82, as compared with \$43,042.08 for January, 1897, an increase of \$1,711.14.

The Customs Department has received \$47,000 from the collector at Dawson City, making \$85,000 in duties received from the Yukon since the opening of navigation last year.

It is reported at Lethbridge that the Alberta Railway & Coal Company have sold to McKenzie and Mann for the Stokken-Teslin road steel rails for 80 miles of the roadbed, and also four locomotives.

The Vancouver Board of Trade has established an agency in Seattle, Wash., to afford information of Vancouver's advantages over the United States cities, in supplying outfits for the Klondike.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the G.T.R., denies the report that the Grand Trunk is interesting itself in Premier Greenway's scheme for building a line from Winnipeg to Lake Superior.

Henceforth the recording of water rights under the irrigation act will be administered by the Northwest Territories Department of Public Works at Regina, instead of as heretofore in Calgary and Ottawa.

An outbreak of black diphtheria is reported at one of the camps on the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad. Two young men from Nova Scotia were left to die in a box car without medical attendance or comfort.

The Supreme Court of British Columbia has quashed the conviction of a coal mine owner for employing Chinese in the mines, on the ground that, while the Act prohibited the employment of Chinese, it did not provide any penalty for its infraction.

Mr. Charles Stiff, formerly Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, will probably succeed Mr. C. R. Smith as Secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade. Mr. Smith's resignation has been accepted, as he is going to San Francisco.

Another fire insurance company has been formed to have its head office in

Toronto. The company will be known as the Equity Fire Insurance Company. It has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, subscribed capital of \$300,000, and paid-up capital so far of \$30,000.

A report comes from Salt Lake City of trouble in the Yukon between the Canadian police, and the American relief expedition, and it is said the mounted police at Lethbridge have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start for the scene at a moment's notice.

The request of the Bell Telephone Company for permission to increase their rates in the leading cities of the Dominion will shortly come up for a decision by the Government. Ald. Shepard of Toronto was in Ottawa asking for a postponement of the question in the interests of the public.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Grass is being cut in the parks of London.

There is said to be an epidemic of threats to kill actors in London.

The London Morning Post approves the suggestion that Canada should organize a naval militia.

The late Charles P. Villiers' seat for Wolverhampton has been captured by the Conservatives, Dr. Gibbons being elected there by 111 majority.

The War Office has requested the resignation of Albert Frederick Calvert, charged with purchasing the colony of a Middlesex volunteer regiment for \$8,000.

The death of Lord Clonmell was caused by his dropping a little hot sealing wax on his hand, whereupon blood poisoning rapidly developed. He only succeeded to the title in 1896.

In the course of his tour of the United States and Canada, Prince Albert Leopold, the Belgian heir presumptive, will pay a visit to President McKinley. It is asserted in connection with the affairs of the Congo Free State. The visit will be of an official character.

A man known as Wilfred Kinny, belonging to the 8th Hussars, was placed on trial on Saturday at Caher, Ireland, charged with murdering a comrade named Albert Goodwin. The defendant, according to the testimony, is really named Warburton, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was formerly in the United States army.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife, a fortnight ago, agreed to open the new Hackney Town hall, and the vestry, by a large majority, voted to expend £200 to entertain them; but the minority in the vestry protested against the expenditure, and an angry discussion followed. The local newspaper cuttings on the subject were sent to the Duke and Duchess of Fife, who then declined to open the Town-hall.

## UNITED STATES.

The price of coal has advanced 10 cents per ton in New York.

H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has purchased at Paris, Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret's masterpiece, "Blessing the Bread."

The new United States postage stamps are out. The one-cent is green and the five-cent is dark blue. The new American post cards are a trifle smaller than the old ones.

The young white girl recently discovered among a band of Indians near Pierre, South Dakota, has been identified by Mrs. Burton of Cannington Manor, Moose Mountain, as her long-lost daughter.

Thos. L. Thompson, ex-United States Minister to Brazil, ex-Congressman and editor, committed suicide at Santa Rosa, Cal., on Tuesday, by cutting his throat. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his 82 deputies began in the Luzerne County Court, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday. They are charged with shooting and killing 22 striking miners, and wounding over 50 more at Lattimer in September last.

The Highland Park hotel, at Aiken, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is \$140,000, with \$98,000 insurance. One hundred and sixty-eight guests were sleeping in the hotel, but they had no trouble in getting away with their baggage.

A. E. Standen, of Chicago, travelling salesman, is about to start a campaign of advertising religion. He is of the opinion that if dead walls, etc., can be used to advantage in the sale of liquor, tobacco, etc., they can be put to the same use in the sale of the Bible.

## GENERAL.

Fire on Monday destroyed the village of Randegue, Switzerland. Three lives were lost.

Deaths from the bubonic plague at Bombay during the past seven days number 927.

Latest reports say that 20 persons were killed and 50 injured as a result of the recent earthquake at Balkeer, Asia Minor.

The Salvation Army has proposed to the Government of New South Wales to establish a farm as a reformatory for boys and girls.

A Government inspector who paid a visit to a diamond mine near Praetoria saw diamonds unearthed of formation similar to the Kimberley diamonds.

It is reported at Berlin that a conspiracy has been unearthed at Teheran, Persia, to murder the Shah and to install a younger brother at the palace.

It is reported at Constantinople that Emperor William of Germany has notified the Sultan that he maintains his opposition to Prince George for the Governorship of Crete, and would, if necessary, recall the German warship Oldenburg from Crete.

A man named Luis Coro Lazo, who recently returned to Cuba from the African prisons, exploded a bomb at the private residence of the Conservative ex-Mayor of Havana, Senor Miquel Diaz. A number of doors were broken, and a large hole made in the house. The Diaz family and those inhabiting neighbouring houses were panic-stricken. Lazo was captured while attempting to escape.

# GERMANY DESERTS RUSSIA

THE KAISER TAKES SIDES WITH ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Demands Open Ports in the Far East - Conflict Between the Two Powers Imminent - Czar's Troops Cross the Chinese Frontier and Enter Manchuria.

A despatch from London says:—It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the news published here, to the effect that Russia's troops have crossed the Chinese frontier and entered Manchuria, and that Germany has put forward a demand for the proclamation of Port Arthur and of Ta-Lien-Wan as free, or treaty ports, open for the commerce of the world. The latter, in particular, marks an entirely new departure in Germany's foreign policy.

Ever since the advent to the throne of the present Emperor, and one might almost say since the beginning of the present century, the court of Berlin has always gone out of its way to seek the good-will of the ruling powers at St. Petersburg. In fact, the present Emperor of Germany has manifested such an eagerness to be on good terms with Russia, and has made so many advances toward both the late and the present Czar, advances that were usually received with the most studied, and even insulting, coldness, as to excite a feeling of resentment on the part of many of the Kaiser's subjects, who were of the opinion that their sovereign was compromising thereby not only his own dignity, but likewise that of the entire German nation. William seems at length to have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to change his policy in this connection, and in a moment when one of the most vital phases of Russia's policy in Asia is at stake, he has come out, not in behalf of the Czar, but against him.

## SOLE POSSESSION IMPORTANT.

For it is a matter of vital importance to Russia that she should secure sole and exclusive possession, both of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, which she needs for the Pacific coast terminus of her Trans-Siberian railroad, Vladivostok being closed by ice during nearly half of the year; in fact, the strategic as well as commercial value of the Trans-Siberian railroad will be gravely impaired — by more than 50 per cent. in the event of Ta-Lien-Wan and Port Arthur being excluded from purely Russian control. Emperor William, with the view of giving still greater force to his demand that these two ports should be thrown open to the commerce of the entire world, instead of being ceded by China exclusively to Russia, has proclaimed his intention of converting Kiao-Chau into a free port in lieu of reserving it exclusively to the trade and commerce of Germany. In making this demand upon China he thus openly takes up sides with England and Japan against Russia, and his action will not only be warmly approved of by all the commercial element of Germany, but will likewise meet with the approval of the people at large, who are far from having shared the predilection hitherto manifested by the reigning family of Berlin in favour of Russia.

It remains to be seen whether or not this action on the part of the Kaiser against Russia in China will have any effect upon the maintenance of peace between the two great military Empires here in Europe. But it is not without significance that Emperor William has been of late devoting an infinitely greater degree of attention to the defenses on the eastern frontier of his Empire than to those on the French boundary line, and it was but the other day that he delivered at Thorn and at other fortress towns along the Russian frontier speeches engaging the citizens and the garrisons to co-operate with one another in placing their towns in a proper state of defense, since occasion might arise where they would be called upon to serve at the outposts to the Fatherland. Of course he alluded to his friendship for the Czar. But this scarcely served to attenuate the tone of his address, which the Foreign Office at Berlin made a vain attempt to interpret in a less offensive manner to Russia in the semi-official press.

## CONFLICT IMMINENT.

It may likewise be pointed out that the Russian War Department has within the last few weeks entirely reorganized the principal command of her troops along the German frontier, and there is much to indicate the imminence of the long-looked-for conflict between Germany and Russia. Russians hate Germans more bitterly than any other foreigner, and in the same way the Germans, especially in the eastern provinces, are more bitter in their sentiment towards Russians than they are toward the French. This is due not only to memories of the cruelties and the rapines perpetrated by the Russian troops during the past century, and in the early part of the present century, as well as to the fact that Russian influence has always been regarded as responsible for every act of despotism and tyranny on the part of the German sovereigns, but likewise owing to commercial and agricultural rivalry, rivalry which does not exist between Germany and France.

It does not appear that Russia has any intention for the present of giving way to the combination of England, Germany, and Japan, who, although not bound together by a treaty, are firmly united in opposing the exclusive possession of Fort Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan by Russia. For the latter

has just moved a portion of her army across the Chinese frontier into Manchuria, realizing the value and strength of being in possession, and likewise the pressure which she will be able to exercise upon the Celestial Government by having her troops within striking distance of Peking. Indeed, the fact that the Russian army is practically threatening Peking, and would now be able to reach the Chinese capital before any Japanese, English, or German force could be got there, may quite possibly influence the Chinese authorities to yield to the demands of the Czar rather than to those of England, Germany and Japan.

In one way China is in the most enviable position, and one calculated to bring water to the mouths of such bankrupt powers as Turkey, Portugal, Greece, and Spain. For here are two of the richest Governments in the world, namely, those of England and Russia, almost ready to go to war with one another for the privilege of lending the heathen Chinese \$80,000,000. It is certainly a comical situation. Of course, no account need be taken of the Chinese proposal to divide up the loan between Russia and England, each power to contribute \$40,000,000 towards the total amount. For England, as well as Russia, while eager to loan the money, will only do so on terms that are entirely unacceptable to one another.

## NULTY TO BE HANGED MAY 20.

Jury Find Him Guilty of Murdering His Sisters and Brother.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The trial of Thomas Nulty, for the murder of his sisters and brother at Rawdon, which has been proceeding, at Joliet for the past month, was concluded on Friday morning. Judge Delorimier charged against the prisoner, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

The court sentenced Nulty to be hanged on May 20, at nine o'clock in the morning.

## STORY OF THE CRIME.

Nulty's crime was a most diabolical one, and shocked the whole country. The murderer lived with his parents at Rawdon, Que., where they had a farm. The family, which consisted of Tom, the eldest, three sisters, and a young brother, a mere lad, were very poor, and like all the people of the district, densely ignorant. Tom desired to get married, and was courting a girl at the time. As he had no place to which to bring a wife, he seemed to have got the idea into his head that if he killed off all the rest of the family he would obtain the farm. In furtherance of this idea he went to the farm-house while the parents were absent from home and killed the four children with an axe. He then coolly left the scene and went to see this girl. Suspicion was fastened on him, and when arrested he broke down and made a full confession.

## 200 HORSES KILLED.

Have Played by a Snowstorm in Boston - Streets Impassable.

A despatch from Boston says:—Boston is completely blockaded. Only two or three street cars are running on Washington street, and railroad communication is practically cut off. Over two hundred horses were killed by falling trolley wires and by exhaustion on Tremont and Washington streets and in East Boston. The railroads are blocked, and the trains which left the city Monday night are stalled. Reports from all points heard from unite in telling of the deep snowfall, and high winds. The Boston streets, with the exception of Washington and Tremont, which are partially cleared, are impassable for pedestrians, and barges have been put in service to accommodate traffic. Several lives were lost, and damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars was done by fires and winds.

## BULGARIANS TORTURED.

Terrible Outrages Committed by Turks - A Protest Causes a Sensation.

A despatch from Constantinople, says:—The Bulgarian agent has presented a note to the Turkish Government, pointing out the seriousness of the occurrences in the Vilayet of Uskub, where 592 Bulgarians have been arrested on the charge of storing arms. The agent further alleged that many of them had been tortured to death, and that women and girls had been outraged and, as a result, were dying. Therefore the agent urgently demanded an immediate cessation of the oppression, the withdrawal of the military surrounding the locality, the transfer of all prisoners to Uskub for trial, and the dismissal of a number of officials. The note has caused considerable sensation among the Turkish Ministers and at the palace.

## SCOTCH TRAINS COLLIDE.

Six People Killed and Four Injured in a Railway Smash.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—A mail train and freight train have been in collision on the Glasgow and South-Western railroad, near Troon. The driver and fireman of the freight train and four workmen who were on board the mail train were killed. In addition, four persons were injured, some of them fatally.

The export and import trade of New South Wales for the past year showed an increase of £1,070,000. The exports of gold showed an increase of £907,145.

# SULTAN AFFRONTS CZAR

A STATE OF AFFAIRS WHICH MAY CAUSE A CRISIS.

Germany Adds to the Gravity of the Situation—The Russian Government Makes Demand for Heavy War Indemnity—Emperor William Opposing Prince George's Candidacy.

A despatch from London, says:—While public attention is being more or less monopolized by events in China the situation in the east of Europe is rapidly assuming once more so serious an aspect as to merit more than passing attention. Prompted, it is believed, by Germany, the Sultan is displaying an independence of attitude and boldness of front toward the Czar which cannot fail to bring about war, and that, too, at an early date. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has been treated with the most striking discourtesies. After presenting his credentials he asked the Sultan for a private audience. This, according to the customary usage, should have been granted at once. The Sultan, however, kept the Ambassador waiting for more than a fortnight before he consented to vouchsafe his request, although he received several other foreign envoys in the meantime.

## DOUBLED, INSTEAD.

Not content with this the Sultan responded to the demand presented by the Ambassador for the removal of the Turkish irregular cavalry from the vicinity of the Russian frontier, in consequence of the frequent acts of brigandage of the undisciplined Bash-Bazouks on Muscovite territory, by issuing a decree doubling their number along the frontier, and conferring decorations on their chiefs.

This irregular cavalry is composed in the main of the same Kurdish savages whose appalling cruelties perpetrated upon the Christian population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia brought about the Turko-Russian war of 1877.

A third manifestation of hostility is the Sultan's refusal to yield to the Czar's demand for the appointment of Prince George of Greece to the Governorship of Crete, while a fourth, and perhaps the most significant, circumstance is that Abdul Hamid is sending large reinforcements and supplies to the Turkish army under Edhem Pasha, in Thessaly, and the latter, along with his German military advisers, has recently commenced to elaborate strengthening his position, manifesting no disposition whatever to withdraw from Grecian territory.

Of course the Czar has a very serious grievance against the Sultan, as over \$130,000,000 of the war indemnity of 1877 still remains owing by the Sultan to Russia, the Sultan making no effort whatsoever to discharge this debt. The Czar has now caused his Ambassador to Constantinople to make a peremptory demand for the immediate payment of this amount, which is, of course, out of the question.

That Emperor William is still supporting the Sultan is demonstrated by the fact that he declines to endorse Russia's demand for the appointment of Prince George to the Governorship of Crete, and that he has recently conferred decorations upon all the members of Edhem Pasha's staff in Thessaly, a sure sign that he is just as hostile to Greece as ever.

## RUSSIA ANTICIPATES TROUBLE.

The fact that Russia anticipates trouble is shown by the Czar's action in restoring to grace Prince Ferdinand, the good-will and friendship of Bulgaria being a matter of importance to Russia in the event of a conflict with Turkey, Bulgaria having a well-equipped army of nearly 200,000 men to place at Russia's disposal.

Moreover, the Czar has within the last three weeks, increased his forces on the frontiers of Germany and Austria by two full army corps, and is again active in Bulgaria, in spite of his engagement contracted with Emperor Francis Joseph to take no steps in Balkan politics, save in conjunction with Austria. When it is added that with the first outbreak of a European war in the east of Europe, an anti-dynastic revolution will take place in Servia, it will be seen that the situation is gradually drawing to a head.

## STRYCHNINE BY MISTAKE.

Mrs. Barrows, of London, Gave it to a Child Instead of Santalina.

A despatch from London, says:—Strychnine given by mistake for Santalina caused the death of Nellie, six-year-old adopted daughter of C. W. Barrows, 127 Horton street, on Sunday night. The child had been unwell for a few days, and last night Mrs. Barrows gave what she thought was a worm powder. Although complaining of the bitter taste, the little one took the powder, and within a few minutes was writhing in convulsions. Doctors could give no help, and she died within an hour.

## \$26,000 IN A BUSTLE.

The Boston Embroiderers Had a Large Sum in Their Possession.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—When Abraham Tibbets, the alleged Boston embroider, and the woman accompanying him, were searched, \$26,000 in money and a quantity of valuable jewellery were found on their persons. The woman wore the money as a bustle for her dress.

**THE REWARD OF VALOR.**

An Incident in the Life of Lord Charles Beresford.

Perhaps the most dramatic reward Lord Charles Beresford ever got for valor was a few years ago. One bitter cold night, when his ship was off the Falkland Islands, there was a cry of "man overboard." The sentry had disappeared beneath the floating ice. Though clad in heavy garments, Lord Charles instantly seized a coil of rope and leaped into the sea. "I went down and down and down," said Lord Charles when relating the incident, "until I began to think that the other end of the rope was not fastened to anything. At last I grasped my man, the rope became taut, and I began to ascend. The ship's corporal helped us both out." Fifteen years afterwards Lord Charles was speaking at a political meeting in support of Lord Folkestone's candidature. The hall was packed, and suddenly there was a scuffle at the back. "Chuck him out!" cried some one; but Lord Charles invited the man to come up to the platform and they would listen to what he had to say. The man struggled forward in great excitement. He only wanted to shake hands with his rescuer. He was the sailor who had been saved by Lord Charles from the icy sea off the Falkland Islands.

**Permanently Cured.**

A STORY TOLD BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Attacked With La Grippe Which Left Him Weak and Worn Out - Kidney Trouble Added Its Complications and the Sufferer Was Discouraged.

From the Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.

One of the best known men around Beique and vicinity is Mr. Alfred Schurman, who has recently removed to North Carleton. Mr. Schurman was born in Beique about seventy years ago. Some twenty-five years ago he was sworn in as a justice of the peace, and about twenty-one years ago he was appointed clerk of the county court, in both of which offices he has given every satisfaction. Mr. Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale and like most men engaged in that occupation led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cottage in North Carleton. Before his retirement, work such as only a man engaged in that occupation knows anything about, claimed his attention. His increasing years made the burden heavier, and the spring work of 1893 wore him completely out. This is what he tells about it, and how he was cured. "In the spring of 1893 the constant toil and drudgery connected with the work of farming wore me out completely, and the break down was the more complete because the results were coupled with the bad effects left by an attack of la grippe. One of the results of la grippe was a nasty cough, another was the complete loss of appetite. My spirits were greatly depressed and I felt that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold affected me especially my feet and caused me great annoyance. Added to this complication was a serious kidney trouble which threatened to prove the worst enemy of all. I was unable to do any work, had no ambition and less strength, and was not a bit the better of all the doctor's medicine I had taken. It was my wife who advised me at last to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought six boxes and I was taking them. My hope revived because a change for the better was soon taking place, and before they were done I was cured. The six boxes brought back my appetite, strength, and ambition, in short, all that I had lost in the way of strength and health. The next spring, however, my health again gave way and I immediately began using the Pink Pills again, and I am happy to say that they effected that time a permanent cure and to-day I am well and hearty as if I were only forty. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are suffering as I was.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

**SOME PROGRESS REPORTED.**

Have you caught that murderer yet? No, replied the detective; we haven't got him, but we've got him so scared that he doesn't dare to show himself when we're around.

**CATARH CANNOT BE CURED**

LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can't get the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal medicine. Dr. Williams' Catarrh Cure is taken directly on the mucous surfaces. It is a perfect quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known ingredients, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Half Family Pills are the best.

**Two Hundred and Seventy-Five**

Cups in each pound of 40c. **LUDELLA** Ceylon Tea. Do you realize the value this contains—seven cups for one cent. Try it. 25, 40, 50 and 60c. In lead Packages. From Leading grocers.

**Wonderful Effect**

Child Was Not Well a Single Day for Three Years—A Father's Grateful Words for the Cure of His Daughter.

"My little girl, who is now seven years old, weighed only three pounds at the time of her birth. For three years and a quarter of her life she was not well a single day. I was persuaded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thought I would give it a fair trial. The child began taking it according to directions. The result was a perfect cure and her health has been good ever since her recovery. Due, we feel sure, to the good effects of this wonderful medicine. You do not know what a comfort it is to my wife and myself to have her restored to health. I believe the cure is permanent, and I shall always feel thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla." George McFarland, Wallaceburgh, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all Druggists. Price, \$1; six for 5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

**ENTERTAINING PERSONAGES.**

Pretty Girl—Haven't you ever met Mr. De Dudes? Oh you shuld know him, for I'm sure you would enjoy his society. He's so amusing.

Envious Rival—That reminds me my uncle who has just returned from Europe, brought me a present of the most comical little monkey you ever saw. Let me bring him around some evening.

**SIMPLE AT FIRST.**

It is Foolish to Neglect any Kind of Piles—Cure Them at the Beginning.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely, and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—"Trask's Magnetic Ointment."

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface, and, with continued treatment, reduces the swelling and puts the membranes in good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Judge Henry D. Barron, St. Croix Falls, says:—"I have suffered severely from piles, and found no remedy until I applied 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' It relieved me at once, and permanently, to the present time."

Daniel John, of Liberty, says:—"My wife was afflicted with the piles for ten years or more, and have tried many eminent physicians, but received no benefit until I was induced by your agent here, Dr. Beaver, to use 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' and I can now say she is entirely cured with three bottles."

C. L. Root, Monroeville, says:—"I have been using your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment' for bleeding piles, and find it helps me more than anything else I have tried."

All druggists sell Trask's Magnetic Ointment. It is 25 and 40c. Agents for full-sized packages, and is put upon by Francis U. Kahle, 127 Bay street, Toronto.

**WITH VARIATIONS.**

Mrs. Peck—Before we were married you vowed you would die for me. Poor Henry Peck (with surprising spirit)—Well, this is a living death!

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The face receives the record of daily experience. Constant suffering from corns will mar your beauty. Do not look anxious and discontented, but use Putnam's Painless Corn Extract, which will extract that sore corn in a day without pain.

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Druggist—See here! Why didn't you tell that customer that we had something just as good? New Clerk—Because he was after some postage stamps.

**SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.**

Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Piles, Tetter, Chills, Eczema, Skin Dis. ass., etc., who send a two cent stamp (for postage only) with name and address, we will send a free sample of Trask's Magnetic Ointment with a Ransom's Cook Book free. Francis U. Kahle, 127 Bay St., Toronto.

**THE SITUATION.**

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In business comes when thorough satisfaction is given the public. That's why Nerviline sells so rapidly. Toothache is cured as if by magic. Pain, internal or external, finds a prompt antidote in Nerviline. Try it.

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Does he cut any ice in the town? Well, I guess yes! He is a coal dealer. W P C 906

**GREAT BEER DRINKERS.**

The greatest beer drinkers in the world are the Bavarians. The beer drunk in Bavaria annually is about 50 gallons per head of the population. The Belgians come next.

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You obtain first of all a tire of the HIGHEST GRADE, built of the BEST MATERIAL, and subjected to severe tests. These are points that should establish the confidence the tire deserves. Our catalogue "T" fully explains. Send for it. Dealers quoted.  
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In the Baltic Sea there is an island of Denmark called Bornholm, which consists almost entirely of magnetite. It is much dreaded by navigators, because it renders steering a ship by means of a needle impossible.

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YOUNG MEN, Learn to Cut. No better trade or profession. Write for particulars, 112 Yonge St., Toronto.

**GOLD RINGS FREE!**  
We will give one half-ounce Ring, 18k Milled Gold plate a year—worth \$1.00. Indestructible Lamp Wick. Need not trim! Amongst friends, each, write us and we will mail you the wicks. You send them as usual as the money and we will mail you the Ring. Ask CHRYSLER CO., Box 228, Centerbrook, Conn.

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SLEEPING BAGS, STORM HOODS, MOSQUITO NETS, SNOWSHOES, BOOTS, Moccasins, FISHING TACKLE, ETC. Send for Klondike list.  
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**A PIG WITH TWO TAILS ?**  
— If So, WRITE —  
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A Specific for Female Complaints, are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of nature's office. They at once ease the pain and restore natural and healthy action of the ovaries and uterus. For young and developing womanhood they excel any remedy which can be used. They are compounded solely from the active principles of vegetable substances, and are perfectly safe and reliable. Ask your druggist for them, and if he does not keep them in stock he can procure them for you. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or 4 for \$4.00. Wholesale Agents: The Toronto Pharmaceutical Co., Limited, Toronto.

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We fully guarantee every pair of road tires, and repair them FREE OF COST. Write for prices.  
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This is a BONA FIDE offer made to introduce our Vegetable and Flower Seeds to new customers and which we guarantee to please you or the amount paid refunded and the Seeds given as a present. At these prices we can only offer the varieties named below. Order by number. Buy what you want. They are sent by mail post paid. Select from the following list:—

<b>VEGETABLES.</b> (Order by Number.) 1. Beet, Eclipse, round 2. Beet, Egyptian, flat round 3. Cabbage, Warrington 4. Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick 5. Carrot, half long, scarlet 6. Carrot, Gouerdan scarlet 7. Cucumber, Chicago Pickling 8. Cucumber, Long Green 9. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching 10. Herbs, Sage 11. Herbs, Savory 12. Herbs, Marjoram 13. Lettuce, Nonpareil (Cabbage) 14. Lettuce, Denver Market (round) 15. Must. Roman, extra early, Nutmeg	 16. Water Melon, Early Canada 17. Onion, large red Wetherfield 18. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers 19. Parsnip, Hollow Crown 20. Radish, French Breakfast 21. Radish, Long Gem 22. Spinach, Hubbard 23. Tomato, extra early Atlantic 24. Tomato, Dwarf Champion <b>FLOWERS.</b> 25. Astors, mixed 26. Mignonette, sweet 27. Pansy, mixed 28. Pansy, mixed 29. Nasturtium, tall mixed 30. Sweet Pea, Fine mixed 31. Wild Flower, Garden mixed
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Cures Rheumatism, Kidney and Skin Diseases  
4000 Canadians testify to its Merits. Physicians use it daily in their practice. Clergymen of all denominations endorse it. The general public swear by it.  
King's Daughters, Hamilton, say: "No hesitation in recommending it. Know it has cured a terrible case of Sciatica, and other cases of Rheumatism."  
Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, St. Peter's Mission, Hamilton: "From persons interviewed I received the same hearty testimony of pain removed and health restored. Twenty-five people."  
Rev. Eugene Groulx, Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa: "Marvellous cures effected in Rheumatic and Skin Diseases which came directly to my notice. Twenty-six people."  
Patrick Ryder, London, Ont.: "Had Rheumatism thirty-six years but 'Kootenay Cure' drove it all out of my system."  
Mrs. Maggie McMartin, Radenhurst St., Toronto: "Left side completely paralysed. 'Kootenay Cure' and nothing else, restored my health."  
**HE WHO HESITATES IS LOST.**  
The longer you wait the worse you become, but as long as you have waited we can cure you. Just think, 4000 people cured in Canada alone. Copy of above testimonials and others (sworn to) sent free on application. There is no substitute for "Kootenay Cure" which contains the NEW INGREDIENT, and if your druggist does not sell it send direct to  
**THE S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., Limited, HAMILTON, ONT.**  
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.00  
"KOOTENAY PILLS", which contain the New Ingredient, are a sure cure for Headache, Biliousness and Constipation. Insist upon Kootenay Pills. Price 25c, mailed to any address.

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INDO-CYLON TEA,  
..... to be the most economical.....  
..... in the world. TRY IT!.....

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**TORONTO TIRE CO., Limited,** 9 Adelaide St. West.

**CHURCHES.**

**EVANGELICAL**—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. W. H. Holzman Superintendent. Cottage prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Finkbeiner Pastor.

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

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

**GERMAN LUTHERAN**—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 8:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

**METHODIST**—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m. G. Curie, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McBain, 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. KEBELAN, Pres.

**C.O.F.**—Court Mildmay No. 188, meets in their hall the second and last Thursdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGinn C. R. M. Pilsinger, Secy.

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

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

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

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

**Grand Trunk Time Table.**

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:33 "	Mixed..... 1:40 p.m.
Mixed..... 10:12 "	Express..... 3:00 p.m.

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**

—Yesterday was Ash Wednesday.

—Council minutes in another column.

—John Scheffer, left Tuesday morning for Buffalo.

—Miss Dobbie spent Sunday with her sister in Southampton.

—Miss Harris, of Huntingfield, is the guest of the Misses Teskey.

—Mr. Jos. Hart, of Bloomingdale, is the guest of his parents at present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gissler of Berlin, are visiting with friends in town.

—John Harris of Huntingfield spent Sunday in town, the guest of Mr. David Teskey.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Naughten, and the Misses Guitard, of Kincardine, paid friends in town a flying visit on Sunday.

—The ice crop this year is excellent, being about a foot and a half thick, of bright clear substance. The farmers are putting in large quantities.

—Since our last issue, this part of the Province has been deluged with snow. Snow to the depth of nearly two feet has fallen. Sleighing is excellent and the people are taking advantage of it.

—The firm of Messrs. Barton & Teskey, as operators of the Mildmay Creamery, has been dissolved by mutual consent. There is a probability of the machinery now in the creamery being.

—We see according to the Bruce Herald, that Mildmay is to have a new postmaster, in the person of a Mr. Crome. This must have been a mistake in the name of the place, as we here have a very efficient postmaster in the person of Mr. Geo. Herringer.

—The people of South Bruce will not be allowed the pleasure of participating in an election this year. At the nomination in Walkerton on Tuesday, Mr. R. E. Truax was elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly by acclamation, Mr. Long, the Independent candidate, did not participate in the event at all.

—Sunday the little four-year-old child of Mr. Leopold Kramer, of the Elora Road, was playing in the barn, and in some unaccountable manner, got one of his fingers caught in the gearing of the wind mill. Medical aid was procured, but the finger was so badly mutilated, that it had to be amputated. The little sufferer is doing as nicely as can be expected.

—Mr. Clendening informs us that the Limit Tables are being printed at Kincardine and that Inspector Campbell informs him that they will not be ready for at least a week yet. Mr. Clendening fears from this intimation they cannot be distributed before March 5th. He cannot explain the protracted delay. The copy was ready for the printer on Jan. 16th, and he is very sorry the teachers have been disappointed for so long a time.

—Lent commences on Sunday next.

—Urban Schmidt shipped a car of stock to Toronto Thursday.

—Mrs. William Herron is visiting with friends in Moorefield at present.

—Mr. H. Biehl spent Sunday in Teeswater, the guest of—his brother.

—Mr. James Johnston assumed the position of Township Clerk this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Herringer Sundayed with friends in Brussels.

—Rev. J. H. McBain preached in the Methodist church in Teeswater on Sunday.

—A number from here attended the Provincial nomination in Walkerton on Tuesday.

—Large assortment of trunks and valises just arrived. Prices down fine.—L. A. Hinsperger.

—Mr. John Scheife and his mother, of Palmerston, are the guest of friends in town at present.

—Mr. James Harper, of Park Hill, is the guest of his uncle, Mr. Richard Harper these days.

—Mr. S. R. Robinson occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Harrison on Sunday.

—Miss Lillie Wilson, after a few weeks visit with friends here, returned her home in Stratford on Tuesday.

—For Sale:—Mrs. Bricker offers for sale, her residence and lots. On the premises is hard and soft water, orchard and stable. Cheap. Terms easy.

—Came to my premises, a young lie dog. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Jacob P. Miller, Con. 10, Carrick.

—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath morning last. Rev. C. Cameron, of Harrison officiated.

—In the absence of the pastor, the pulpit of the Methodist church was occupied by Mr. Thos. Hickling in the morning, and Mr. J. H. Moore in the evening.

—25 sets of Harness to select from. All kinds of Horse collars, all warranted. Tops repaired for spring. L. A. Hinsperger. Wood and potatoes wanted.

—All accounts due to the late proprietor must be paid by the 3rd day of March, 1898: After that date our books will be handed over to our collector and costs will be added. L. A. Findlay.

—First Deputy-Reeve Lints is the proud possessor of twin boys. Look out for the Reevship next year.—LATER—Mr. and Mrs. Lints have the sympathy of the whole community in the loss of their infant children.

—Mr. George Rowell, who has been working a farm, just west of Walkerton for the past two years, is moving his household effects onto the farm recently purchased by him on the 4th con. We welcome you back George.

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

Mildmay P. O. "5 Drops", so highly recommended in this issue are for sale by H. E. Schwalm.

**CURLING.**

Thursday evening last the annual curling match between the President and Vice-Pres took place on the rink. The game was a very one sided affair. Every player on the Vice-President's rink seemed to have his night off on that date, as the score will show. Following were the players:—

President.	Vice-President.
W. G. Liesemer	Dr. Macklin
James Hume	J. D. Miller
L. A. Findlay	Jno. Schweitzer
Dr. Wilson skip	E. N. Butchart skip
	19.
	4.

Friday evening the Clifford and Mildmay players again crossed brooms. The game was a keenly contested one, especially in the rinks skipped by Messrs. Tolton and Findlay. The score was a tie at the ninth end, with only three more ends to play. Mildmay then pulled ahead and in the three ends

made seven, thereby clinching the victory. The game was not so evenly contested by the rinks skipped by Messrs. Lever and Schweitzer. Mildmay from the start commenced to score and continued to do so until the end. The following are the scores and names of the players.

CLIFFORD.	MILDMAY.
Taylor W.	Dr. Macklin
Johnston T.	J. D. Miller
Lewis G.	E. N. Butchart
Lever C. skip	J. Schweitzer skip
	4.
	11.

McIntosh A.	Liesemer W. G.
McIntosh R.	Hume James
Scott W. H.	Wilson Dr.
Tolton E. sk.	Findlay L. A. sk.
	13.
	18.

Wednesday evening the Mildmay curlers journeyed to Clifford to play the return match with that club. Victory failed for once to perch on their banners as Clifford won the game by three shots. The game was a keenly contested one throughout. From start to finish it was almost anyone's game. Following are the names of the players and score:

Mildmay	Clifford.
Dr. Macklin	J. R. Scott
P. Lenahan	J. Scott
J. Hume	W. H. Scott
L. A. Findlay skip	E. Tolton, skip.
	12.
	10

J. W. Ward	Dr. Harriston
W. G. Liesemer	M. Mathewson
J. Schweitzer	C. Lever
E. N. Butchart skip.	W. Kidd skip.
	8.
	13.

Majority for Clifford, 8 shots.

**County and District.**

Edward Mann, a farmer living near McIntosh Mills, was instantly killed by a load of wood overturning on him.

Listowel, Sept. 22nd, 1896. Edmanson, Bates & Co.

Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in saying that Dr. Chase's Ointment, Pills and Catarrh Cure and Linseed and Turpentine are selling well, and are giving every satisfaction. Many of my customers have spoken highly in their praise. Yours truly, J. A. HACKING.

Normand McLeod, of Minto, delivered a four-year-old heifer in Harrison which tipped the scales at 1,310 pounds, for which he received a little over four cents per pound.

Mrs. J. B. Robinson slipped at the door of the basement of Knox church Wednesday evening and sustained such injuries as will confine her to her room for some days.—Clifford Express.

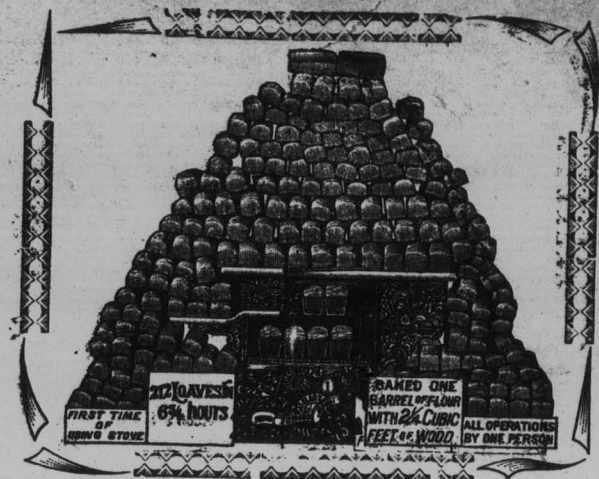
D. Binns, of Harrison, had a close call while working the jointer in Dowling's factory last week. The sleeve of his shirt was caught by the knife and brought his arm upon the bed of the jointer. It is a miracle how he escaped losing his arm.

One day the past week the 5-year old son of Denis Cleary, con. 2, Arthur, fell from a hay mow in his father's barn and broke both bones of his right leg below the knee. A Mt. Forest doctor was summoned, reduced the fracture and the little fellow will be all right in due time.

On Monday morning a little son of Wm. Barton, of Hanover, was badly scalded, and died from the effects of his burns on Tuesday morning. It appears Mrs. Barton's sister was preparing to wash and set a pail full of scalding water on the floor and the little fellow fell into it and was so badly burnt that he only lasted but a short time.

"Inside figures" are always interesting, and the following are certainly some striking ones about the Ladies' Home Journal. During 1897, 8,113,113 copies of this magazine were printed and so thoroughly sold that the latter-year issues are entirely out of print. It consumes 3,434,362 pounds of paper in a year, and absorbs 30,902 pounds of ink. It runs 28 presses. The advertising columns contained \$498,325 worth of advertising during the last year. The editor received 9290 manuscripts and less than one per cent. were accepted. The magazine employs 22 staff editors. 24,648 letters have been received and answered in the year by the editors of the correspondence columns. The Journal has over 15,000 active working agents on the road getting subscriptions. It has educated 442 girls free of charge under its free educational plan. In a single day it has received as high as 18,000 subscriptions. 300,000 copies of the Journal are sold each month on the news stand alone—425,000 people subscribe for it by the year.

**STOVES**



We are still in the lead with The Best Cooking Stoves in the market. Just think of the Model Cooking Stove as shown in cut, baking 212 loaves of bread in 6 1/2 hours. We have these celebrated stoves on hand. Also the latest in Parlor Stoves Call in and see them. No trouble to show goods. First class Tinware and Hardware, New Williams Sewing Machines, Coal Oil, Tar Paper, etc., which can be purchased at prices away down. Call and be convinced.

The Corner Hardware **C. LIESEMER**

**THE PEOPLES' DRUG STORE MILDMA Y.**

**Scott's Sarsaparilla**

The Great Blood Purifier...

Has Cured Others Will Cure you...

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

**Santa Claus Headquarters**

**C. WENDT'S MILDMA Y and WROXETER**

The best of everything for

**CHRISTMAS**

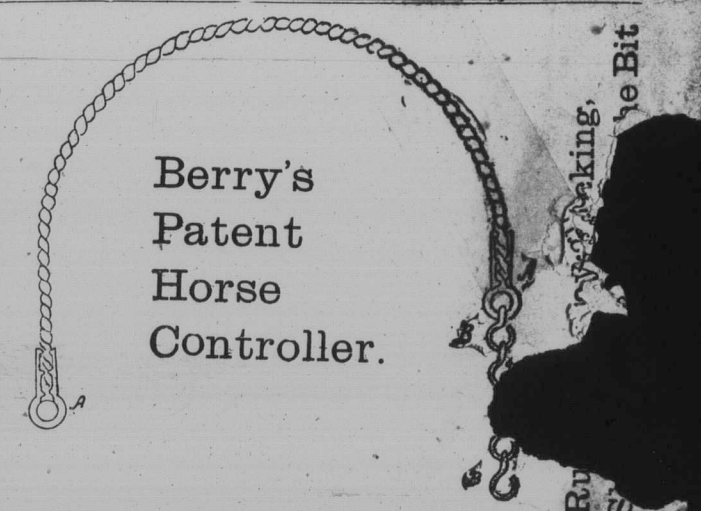
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We offer a great variety of appropriate presents for ladies, gentlemen and children. You will find our holiday stock the largest, best and cheapest in the county.

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



**Berry's Patent Horse Controller.**

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

Price 50 Cents.

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

**Richard Berry, Patentee.**

Mildmay