

# The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898

No. 39

## Tried and Proven

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

### Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

It is a positive cure for all Kidney and Liver troubles and is unequalled as a blood purifier. Why suffer when you can get a sure cure for your ails at three quarters of a cent per dose. Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package. Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

### E. O. SWARTZ, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc.

Office: Up stairs in Montague Hotel Block, MILDMAY.

### OTTO E. KLEIN, Barrister, Solicitor etc.

Office: Over Merchants' Bank WALKERTON ONT.

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

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

### R. E. CLAPP, M.D. Physician and Surgeon.

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Flora St., nearly opposite the Electric Light plant. Office in the Drug Store, next to Merchants' Bank. MILDMAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## James Johnston

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

MILDMAY, - ONT.

## The Best Place

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

### A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY 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.

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

## Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

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

Drafts Issued on all points in Canada. Savings Bank Department. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

W. E. BUTLER, Mgr.

### Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:  
Fall wheat per bu. 60 standard 22 to 22  
Oats 48 to 48  
Peas 35 to 35  
Barley 35 to 35  
Potatoes per bushel 50 to 60  
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 16  
" " shoulders 8 to 8  
Eggs per doz. 12 to 12  
Butter per lb. 12 to 12  
Dressed pork. 12 to 12  
Dried apples 2 cents per lb.

### Glebe & Seiling's Market.

Wheat..... \$ 60 bus  
Peas ..... 48 to 48  
Oats ..... 22 to 22  
Flour, Manitoba..... \$2 40 per cwt  
Family flour, No. 1.....\$2 00  
Family flour, No. 2.....\$1 30  
Low Grade..... 80c  
Bran......55c  
Shorts......70c  
Screenings......65c  
Chop Feed......90 1.00  
Cracked Wheat.....\$2 10  
Graham Flour.....\$2 10  
Ferina...... \$2 25

### STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, a white Yorkshire Sow about nine months old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.  
JACOB MILLER,  
Lot 12, Con. 11 Carrick.

### Take Notice!

Any person selling goods to any of my children under 21 years of age, without my written order, I will not be responsible for. Also take notice that any person or persons selling intoxicating liquors or tobacco to them will be prosecuted according to law.  
(Signed) Mrs. Jos. Schmidt.  
Dated this 15th day of Sept., 1898.

A French physician has hit upon a very novel plan of administering iron. He has noticed that hens have powerful digestive organs, and has discovered that they can digest considerable quantities of iron and send it back through the albumen of their eggs in a form which is more easily digested by the weaker stomach of man than if taken in the other way. So he feeds his hens salt of iron, mixed with their wheat, and they lay eggs extremely rich in pre-digested iron. This certainly provides for an easy and convenient way for giving iron to patients, and we would like to see the experiment tried.

## Apples Wanted

Any quantity of Apples wanted at the

### Glifford Fruit Evaporating Factory...

Apples can be shaken off the trees. Windfalls and all kinds, except small and soft ones, taken. Bring them to the Factory. Cash paid, according to quality.

MAHLER BROS. CLIFFORD.

### PLEBISCITE OF 1895.

We publish below the results of the plebiscite vote in the County of Bruce as taken in 1895. It will be handy for reference not the evening of the election. It will be noticed that at that time this county gave a majority of 3,201 for prohibition. We shall see how the principle of prohibition has gained or lost in popularity in the meantime.

	YES.	NO.
Faisley.....	162	42
Elderslie.....	444	189
Bruce.....	522	99
Saugeen.....	258	90
Walkerton.....	286	281
Greenock majority about	20	
Brant do do.....	40	
Carrick.....	183	602
Eastnor.....	149	59
Albemarle.....	177	57
Wiaraton.....	214	110
Amabel.....	412	104
Tara.....	84	30
Chesley.....	178	73
Southampton.....	203	40
Port Elgin.....	205	68
Lucknow.....	187	45
Teeswater.....	152	45
Kincardine Tp.....	457	133
Huron.....	514	78
Kincardine.....	286	161
Culross.....	279	153
Arran.....	320	108
	5682	2481

### COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

An unknown Rembrandt has been discovered in Paris and bought for half a crown. A picture frame maker in one of the suburbs noticed a suspicious looking picture in a bric-a-brac merchant's shop. He examined it and noticed that one picture had been painted above another. He bought it for half a crown, and when the covering painting was removed, a fine painting was disclosed underneath, which an expert at once pronounced to be a Rembrandt, and valued the half crown picture at anything between £1,500 and £2,000.

During the recent fighting against the Emir of Lafia in Nigeria, several British officers had a narrow escape. Major Festing, Captain Carroll, and others, were at mess one evening. The enemy were known to be lurking about in the neighborhood, occasionally indulging in "snipping" the camp. Dinner was just over, and cigars and cigarettes being lit, when two bullets struck the table; one went through the top and lodged in the leg; the other ricocheted off the table and hit Captain Carroll in the mouth, knocking in two of his teeth. The gallant captain spat out cigar, bullet and teeth, much to the amusement of his companions, and also to their relief, for he had a most narrow escape. Major Festing has brought the top of the table back with him from Africa as a memento.

A curious tale of a Sicilian robber Baron comes to light through a Palermo paper, and suggests an interesting study for sociologists. At Piazza Armerina, in the Province of Palermo, there lived in almost abject poverty, a Sicilian nobleman named Baron Jacona, who had been once immensely wealthy, but who had dissipated all his properties and estate by riotous living, travelling and gambling, before he had reached the age of fifty. The chronicles of twenty years ago speak of him as one of the most magnificent viveurs of Palermo and Naples. A fortnight ago he disappeared from the wretched hovel which he occupied, and the very next day the local postman rushed into the village bleeding profusely from a terrible cut in his forehead, and with the startling announcement that he had been waylaid and robbed by the Baron. The postman lost lire, and although the gendarmes immediately started out in pursuit of the Baron, at last accounts they had not caught him. It seems that the decayed gentleman, unable further to bear the humiliation of his position, had returned to the profession of his ancestors, and feeling their predatory instincts rising in his breast, had attacked the postman.

### FORMOSA.

Mr. Clancy of Chepstow gave our town a call on Thursday.

Some of our young people had a lively week of it, attending parties.

Mr. Cousiner can't work these days. He got hit by a piece of iron.

Our doctor is doing a pretty good business for a start. Give him a trial and you will get satisfaction.

Our photo artist got all the first prizes at the Mildmay exhibition on Tuesday. Call and get him to take your photo.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold of Baden were in town visiting friends. They started for home on Monday, having enjoyed their visit here very much.

Mr. John Zimmer's hand is getting better. He came very near getting his hand sawed off in the mill.

Wood must be scarce this year. On Thursday morning about 5 o'clock a fellow was busy carrying away wood from his neighbor's pile. The wood will cost more if he is caught.

### Ministerial Meetings.

The annual meeting of the ministers of the North District, Canada Conference of the Ev. Association was held in the church at Ailsfeldt Ont. Sept. 20, 1898.

Rev. D. Kreh, P. E. opened the meeting with devotional exercises, after which the following officers were elected. Rev. D. Kreh, President; Rev. D. Dippel, Vice-Pres. and Rev. J. A. Schmidt, Sec. The following program was arranged for three sessions. The first topic, "The pastors' work among the people," was given by Rev. Theo. Hauck of Port Elgin. The next subject, "Our state after death," by Rev. D. Kreh of Stratford. "The third address on what kind of preaching is best adapted for the present time," by Rev. D. H. Brandt of St. Jacobs. The fourth question, "How can we lead our people to the experience of full salvation from all sin," by Rev. G. Braun of Carrick.

The various topics were ably presented by the speakers after which lively and interesting discussions followed. These meetings were profitable and edifying to both ministers and laymen. May these seasons of refreshing long be remembered.

J. C. Morlock Reporter.

General Kitchener has entered Fashoda unopposed. If Lieutenant Marchand was there with French troops they kept quiet. The British and Egyptian flags now wave all along the Nile and Egypt has all her old territory in the Sudan. The expedition has been an uninterrupted success, with much gallant fighting and little said about it. The reporters are growling about the way General Kitchener used them. There was no encouragement there for the brilliant imagination of the jingo reporter. Everything published was closely examined before being allowed publication and on the whole it has been much better than allowing the newspapers to spoil many a surprise by prematurely publishing the intended movements in advance of execution.

The great question of to be, or not to be, as to the continuance of the liquor license system will be decided today at the polls as far as the judgement of the electorate of the Dominion of Canada goes. There seems to be a great indifference among the people on the subject, not perhaps so much on the question of temperance or intemperance, but because the people generally have little confidence in politicians. There is much incincerity among our leading public men on this question that the temperance people are not sanguine as to what will be done in the event of a good majority in favor of prohibition. Let every one who has a vote go to the poll today and record it, and then let the responsibility rest where it should and in the event of any default in carrying out the will of the people, let those who make default suffer the consequences.

Lieutenant-Governor Malcolm C. Cameron of the Northwest Territories, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mayor Dr. Wilson, London, at 9.15 on Monday morning. Some weeks ago Mr. Cameron returned to his home in Goderich from Regina. He had a very severe cold, and was troubled with indigestion and also with a tendency towards heart trouble. He came to London, to visit Dr. Wilson, and for a time the Governor seemed to show a certain improvement, but new symptoms developed.

Hon. Malcolm Colin Cameron, barrister and legislator, the son of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, formerly a member of the Canadian Government, and a well-known temperance advocate, was born at Perth, Ont., April 12, 1832. Educated at Knox College, Toronto, he was called to the bar in 1860, and for many years practised his profession in Goderich. He was for some time member of the Town Council, and afterwards Mayor of Goderich. A Liberal, he sat for South Huron in the House of Commons, 1867-68, and for West Huron 1868-67, when defeated. He unsuccessfully contested the same constituency, February 1892, but was returned at another bye-election, January 1896, and re-elected at the Dominion general elections, in June, 1896. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories in that year.

In religion he was a Presbyterian. He married May, 1855, Jessie H., daughter of Dr. John McLean, late of the Royal Navy.

### General Items.

E. W. Day, Manager Globe Loan & Savings Co., says:—"I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment invaluable," we have thousands of testimonials from prominent business men all over the Dominion.

The trial in South Waterloo showed that all the constables did not poll their votes on the Government side and also that money flowed freely from the friends of Dr. Lackner for the purchase of beer. Decision has not been given but it is expected that the sitting member will have to give up his seat.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the votes of constables who act at elections are perfectly good. This will decide several of the protested election cases, and is what was generally expected although not altogether what was hoped for by some of the opposition. The decision will save a good deal of money for the litigants and be a guide for the future.

Philadelphians have envolved a new industry—falling off street cars and then settling claims for damages for a moderate sum. Three experts at this industry were caught last week, and in court on Monday one admitted to having settled three claims with the street car company for \$50, \$17 and \$40 respectively. The wife of one of the trio also realized \$50 by falling off the car and pretending to be injured which only cash would heal. The claim department attorneys of the traction company feel sure there is a "gang" of considerable size which has successfully carried on this petty swindle for some months.

### BORN.

SCHNEIDER—In Mildmay, on Monday, Sept. 26, the wife of Anthony Schneider, of a daughter.

BURNS—In Carrick, on Friday, Sept. 23, the wife of Geo. Burns, of a son.

REINHART—In Carrick, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, the wife of John Reinhart, twins, both boys.

SCHELL—In Carrick, on Friday, Sept. 23, the wife of Henry Schell, of a son.

HUNDT—In Carrick, on Thursday, Sept. 22, the wife of John Hundt, of a son.

WEILER—In Carrick, on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, the wife of George Weiler, of a daughter.



## E. ISLAND J. P.

VIEWED BY THE PATRIOT'S  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Overwork Brought on Neuralgia and Shattered Health Generally—Passed Many Sleepless Nights.

From the Charlottetown Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent "Mac" being in the eastern section of the island on business, heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada. Among those who are very emphatic in the praise of this medicine is Nell McPhee, J. P., of Glenora, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman, our correspondent was soon "at home" too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said:—"About four years ago I got run down from overwork on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task however proved too heavy for my strength, and I soon began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself in shattered health generally. I felt very much distressed and discouraged and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no permanent benefit from any of them. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so highly recommended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found they were having the desired effect and I began to find my wanted health and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former vigor and had gained considerable flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to and person suffering as I was. I have the utmost confidence in their curing properties."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

### SUICIDES ON GERMAN VESSELS.

Extraordinary Number of Firemen and Trimmers Who Take Their Own Life.

Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg, in a special report to the Foreign Office, states that, according to the recently published annual report of the Hamburg Ship-owners' Association, much attention has been given during the past year, 1897, both by the Hamburg State authorities and by the representatives of the leading steamship companies to the subject of suicides amongst firemen, and trimmers employed in German merchant vessels.

It appears from the results of careful investigations, lately made, that the average annual number of suicides during the past ten years which occurred amongst all persons belonging to the engine-room staffs of German steamers was 2.59 per thousand, whilst the average annual number of firemen alone was 1.05 per thousand, and for trimmers 0.24 per thousand of the respective categories mentioned; against it may be added, 0.49 suicides per thousand persons of the male population of Germany employed in various occupations on shore.

It will perhaps cause surprise to learn that most of the suicides amongst the engine-room staffs are stated to have taken place not, as might be supposed, during voyages, to or from the tropics, but in the North American trade, and in the best appointed steamships, viz., in those belonging to the North German Lloyd Company, of Bremen, and to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, where the best possible accommodation and hygienic conditions are provided for the men; and it would, indeed, seem as if there must be some connection between the frequency of desertions and of suicides.

All these facts are considered to point towards the necessity for seeking for the cause of these suicides, more especially in the circumstances that a large number of men engage themselves for this hard and unpleasant service who have been unable to find employment in any other way, or who have come to grief, and who are neither physically nor, more especially in mind, fitted for bearing such severe hardships.

### FAIR WARNING.

John Henry, said Mrs. Strongmind, as she shook her finger threateningly at her husband, the very next time you get up in the night and go through my pockets, I shall send you home to your father.

### LIVING UP TO HIS HABIT.

Why are you always borrowing trouble these days, my son?  
Because it's the only thing left that I can borrow without security.

## A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

By MARGARET LEE,

Author of *Divorce—A Brooklyn Bachelor—Lorimer and Wife—Etc.*

"Miss Mintura, you are a good friend to own. You have no idea of the efforts people will make to prove that they are not purse-proud. They will lead you a long way before you discover that they are deceiving themselves as well as you. For my part, I intend to avoid very rich people. They can't help the sense of exaltation that possesses them. I am going to be perfectly frank with you. I've had all to do with this class, in a social way, that I care for. The girl I love belongs to it. I didn't know it when I met her, nor realize it until some time after she had jilted me. Recently, through business channels, I have learned the value of her father's estate. My hopes and illusions are all over. I don't care even to think of her."

"But you see you can't help yourself. Now, tell me—is she very pretty?"  
"Tell me, yes. She possesses this irresistible manner that you insist is a natural gift. I used to be very democratic, as befits a good American. I denied stoutly that wealth alone could create barriers between people otherwise equal. I can see that they result naturally from the force of surrounding circumstances. A girl brought up in this atmosphere of luxurious ease would be miserable in any other. If a man had the courage to marry her he might live to blame himself for her unhappiness and his own disappointment."

"I am not going to agree with you. Every girl with rich parents would have to marry a millionaire. That's a ridiculous idea. There are rich people everywhere; but father says that there are others who make an appearance of wealth, and have to strain every nerve and stoop to unscrupulous methods to hold their social position."

"He is quite correct. Nine-tenths of the people you meet are living beyond their means. You have only to study men's faces to read the struggle that absorbs them."

"I should think that a girl who was reared in the midst of such efforts would be the most anxious to marry a man whose means were to be depended upon."

"That is precisely the way the thing works. Your rich girl controls an equal in wealth. Your girl who lives on a bubble is trying to grasp a solid rock of gold. She doesn't want a man with the world before him; she has had the strain of desire all her life. She is seeking the ease that she has lived just in view of."

Rose began to laugh merrily.  
"Only for love, the world, lovely as it is, would be badly off. I suppose Cupid must enjoy pulling down barriers, and changing schemes, and upsetting plans. You must keep your good American heart, and win the girl you love. I remember reading that the women who are most accustomed to wealth and ease can best accommodate themselves to more moderate circumstances."

"Do you think that is a reasonable proposition?"  
"Oh, yes, I see it in a test case."  
"I don't understand you."  
"I'll be confidential with you. When father was quite young his father was very well off. Grandma had her town house and country houses—everything appertaining to wealth. Don't you think she is very happy woman? When reverses came she reduced all her expenses. She tells me that having felt the pleasure and dignity of velvets and diamonds worn consistently, she enjoys her quiet dresses in precisely the same proportion. A lady is a lady in cotton or in brocade."

"You think my lady-love would be happy with me in the surroundings that I could give her?"  
"If she loves you, why not?"  
"It is so nice to hear you speak. You renew my faith in your sex."  
"I wish I could increase it in your own. Do you want to let me show you the best things here?"

Burrows led the way to the ground-floor, and Rose conscientiously pointed out the rarest orchids and watched the clock. The crowd was large, and effectually closed them in at the tables. Rose could not catch a glimpse of Everett's tall figure nor of Mollie's blue cloth gown.

Burrows was honestly absorbed in the fairy-like growths and the strange appearance of their roots springing from the trunks of the palms.

### CHAPTER XI.

The band struck up a gay waltz.  
"That is very appropriate," said Rose. "You can come again and study up orchids; but I want to show you some pink roses that are used in decorating the ball room. I suppose they are very beautiful—I never saw anything so beautiful. They are growing."

Burrows nodded, and they reached the doorway. Several groups, strangers to Rose, examined the walls and furniture and admired the general effect of the coloring. Burrows stood with his back to the entrance, and Rose sat facing him, enjoying his unaffected delight in the delicacy of the flowers that she had mentioned.

"I shall come to believe in fairyland," he said slowly. "This proves my theory of the magic powers of wealth. Can you wonder at its spell? Fancy being able, by simply drawing a check to set the wheels in motion that brings these things together. Who can blame a woman for liking this atmosphere? It intoxicates me. Too much of it might excite me to envy those that are born to it."  
"But to them it is a matter of course. They don't regard it with our

eyes. They are not satisfied either. They have longings and desires outside of it. I must say I like contented people, if they are lacking in ambition. They are at least restful."

"There wouldn't be much progress." "I suppose not; but, dear me, we could at least sit down and enjoy what has been done. Think of the new varieties of flowers that one can never hope to see! I wish the world would stand still for a bit and let me catch up with it."

"Now, who is ambitious?"  
"Oh, but I want the progressive people to take a holiday from discoveries and inventions. They might rest on their laurels and let us gaze at their exploits."

"Oh, but you see they are always dreaming of fresh laurels. Next year there will be new roses, new chrysanthemums, new orchids."  
"And I'm going to introduce you to some nice new friends," said Rose, rising to meet Everett, who headed a little procession entering the room. "You have met Mr. Everett; let me present you—Miss Van Ness, Mr. Burrows; Miss Everett, Mr. Burrows; Mrs. Everett, Mr. Burrows. Grandma you are acquainted with; and this is Mr. Powers, last, not least, by any means."

"I love you one," Miss Mintura, said Powers.  
"I hope your credit is good," said Rose, noting the result of her performance. Mrs. Everett's bow was icy; Miss Everett glanced at her brother, hesitated, flushed, and put out her hand. "Mr. Burrows is an old friend," she said, as Burrows took it and met her straight glance. Everett was pointing out some attractive features to Miss Van Ness, and Powers followed Rose out of the ball room.

"That is this, Miss Mintura? It reminds me of a little song: 'Old Love is Waking, Shall it Wake in Vain?'  
"It is such a pretty song, Mr. Powers. 'Meet Me Once Again, isn't it?'  
"And is this the meeting?"  
"Oh, I hope so, with all my heart!"  
"Was it just a quarrel?"  
"I think not. Social distinctions, I believe."

"Social grandfathers!"  
"No, the dear old grandfathers have nothing to do with it, because both Miss Everett and Mr. Burrows had nice grandfathers."

"Exactly. 'Money distinctions' is the correct term."  
"Why don't you introduce it?"  
"Pshaw! everybody understands it. There are people in the country whose acquaintance cannot be bought; but they form a very small minority. They are not missed in this great whirlpool. To-day is so full and to-morrow promises so much that yesterday leaves no impression. No one has time for the past. Produce your fat purse and your genealogy can rust. I've ceased moralizing. No one cares to hear your thoughts. This is an age of shallowness. You can sound it for yourself. How much brains does it take to go into the shops and buy of the best? If you lack good taste, why, pay for it. Go to the theatres and look at the plays that are patronized. Read the books that sell by the thousands. What do they do for you?"

"Some of them are very disagreeable. I prefer to forget them."  
"Which proves their utter worthlessness. I can tell you, the froth is deep."  
"But there is one comfort; it is all on top."

Powers gave her an odd look. He grew earnest. "You think there is something good underneath?"  
"Why, of course! The dear old busy world, with its real works and joys."  
"You are something of an optimist."  
"Am I? I love life. When I go home, after one of these visits, it is refreshing to take up my own interests again and realize how happy one can be away from all these sights and excitements."

"Some people can't live without them."  
"So they tell me. Then again, I have friends who live here in New York and only know of entertainments from reading about them. They can't afford to buy tickets for first-class amusements, and they wouldn't attend any others."

"Upon my word there is a great deal in what you say. These things cost like fun. Take the opera, for instance."  
"I know. These people that I refer to represent a large class in the community. They are well educated and really cultivated, because they have time to read and think. They would appreciate these refined entertainments but the prices are beyond their means."

"You see, these amusements are provided for those who can pay for them. I see no way to alter the condition of affairs. The expenses often exceed the receipts, and the stockholders divide the loss. You can only make a building, just so large."

"I understand, but I feel sorry for those who are ruled out. Take this lovely exhibition. Only the few can enjoy it. It was the same with the Horse Show."  
"Now, suppose one of our millionaire philanthropists should prolong this show for one week, and distribute admission tickets gratis; that might cover the ground."

"Or charge ten cents admission, seats free. Then all the school-children might learn a lesson in botany that they would never forget. If fine concerts and exhibitions of good pictures were given in the same way, public taste would be elevated and plenty of good would be done."

"I wish I were a millionaire, Miss Mintura. Instead of a poor devil with expensive habits, a small income, and a pocketful of bills. I would act at

once on your suggestion. Did you ever give anything to any one? I'll tell you why I ask. Don't you think it is nice to see the pleasure, say, in a child's face, if you bring it a toy, or a friend's satisfaction if you think of something that he longs for but hasn't the grit to present himself with?"  
"It's lovely!"

"Now, wouldn't you suppose that our rich men and women would just revel in the sensation of giving and enjoying the delights of the people they made happy? I'll be hanged if I could follow the popular style. If I only have a peanut for my little nephew I like to see him crack it and discover the kernel and munch it. I enjoy the look of gratification in his eyes and the sound of his little teeth. Now if I had ten thousand dollars or a million to give to strangers, I wouldn't be willing to turn into a corpse and let others scatter my hard-earned money. I'd go round with my little bag, plant my seed dollars where the soil was barren, and watch results. I tell you, there isn't much charity in the feeling that inclines you to keep all you have as long as you can clutch it. That isn't generosity."

"Perhaps these wealthy people do spend the interest yearly and leave the principal to their executors for disposal."

"Some may. I know others who don't. I have an old relative with bags of ducats. He wouldn't give me an education unfitted me for the kind of work that he believes in. I suppose I could earn money if I set about it. The tug is in setting down to work. I'd have to give up my present method entirely. I suppose you have the old-fashioned respect for honest labor?"

"I was taught to have it. The great men and women of the world were workers, I suppose."

"I guess you are right. Successful work requires time."  
"Well, you know about the old lady who admitted that she had all there was of it. I never heard of any one whose day was longer than twenty-four hours and the odd minutes."

"Do you call yourself a country girl?"  
"Oh, no. A sort of suburban product. We get the New York papers by luncheon."  
"You are always posted?"  
"Perfectly."

"And do you really prefer to reside out of town? I really believe the taste is growing among us."  
"You see, an income will do so much more by living where ground is cheap. New York rents, if you live in a nice neighborhood, are really good incomes in themselves. We enjoy space too."

"But you are here for the winter?"  
"Oh, no. Until the middle of December. I have all the Christmas-tree festival to think about. I buy the presents and candles for the children."  
"Oh, but you could send them out and stay here. Why, the nicest affairs will take place in January."

"I can come in for the day and night."  
"Thank heaven!"  
"Suppose you take a little trip to the country in snowtime. Father is devoted to young people. He will give you sleigh rides and cider. You might do a little work, too. We have so many quiet rooms in our house."

"Work! I don't think I understand you. I am engaged just now in a very arduous piece of work—one that taxes all my energies and resources, I can assure you."

"Are you writing a book?"  
"A book! Heaven deliver me! What put that in your head?"  
"Why, you said just now that no one cared to hear your thoughts. I fancied you were writing them out; because there are people who might like to read them."

"You flatter me, Miss Mintura. Really, you quite overpowered me. Such an idea never occurred to me."  
"Why, is there anything very strange or absurd in it?"  
"Absurd, decidedly."  
"Then, of course, it would never occur to you."  
"Thank you."

"A woman's brain is so different from a man's. We jump to conclusions. To-day, you have said in my hearing a number of things that I think worth remembering. I intend to make notes of them. How do you know that you don't carry a fortune in your brain?"

"Miss Mintura. I am quite intimate with several very well-known authors. If fame could be exchanged for certain necessary commodities—food, clothing, rent and such trifling concerns—they would be quite comfortable. I also know some artists—men who will paint, and starve. I suppose they find consolation in sacrificing themselves to their art. No one interferes to prevent the solemn rite."

"Surely you are joking."  
"I am very serious. If you will be one of a party to visit the studios I'll prove to you that I am right."

"I thought rich people bought pictures."  
"They do; but as a rule they don't buy direct from the artist. They are not influenced by any sense of patriotism or any sympathy for the painter. They want a certain picture at the smallest outlay. Men acquire their collections as economically as they do their marketing. Generosity doesn't come in because the artist may be starving in his room or he may have died fifty years ago."

"It sounds incredible."  
"I know it. A few years ago I reasoned as you do. You see, I live in the city; I am an idler. I look into things that interest me. You know Dean Swift remarked that 'you could tell what the Lord thought of money by looking at the people to whom He gave it.' There is a great deal in that. Money-getting is a talent like any other. It is just as absorbing as any other, and it not only absorbs, but it contracts. Your money-getter knows the difficulty of saving his gains; he appreciates their value. Now, if he wants a nice picture, he dickers for it where we would only admire the work and try to return to the artist all that he asked, feeling that money simply keeps the genius alive. You can't put a price on

its products. Thinking of the effect of a lovely picture! Its beauty swells with us, feeds the imagination, elevates the soul, refines the mind! You and I regard it as invaluable. If we had money we would shower it on the man who had it in him to create such a wonder out of the workings of his genius. We would esteem it a privilege to keep his purse full, and let him give his entire thought to his gift."  
(To Be Continued.)

### A CLEVER SALT.

How He Found Wives For a Number of Bachelors.

Here is an amusing story of a New Zealand skipper. The town of Grey-mouth, in Tasmania, grew very fast, and mines of coal as well as of gold were opened; trade sprang up with Hobart, and a genial skipper from that port entertained all hearers at the hotel with glowing accounts of the beauty of the Hobart girls.

Ladies were scarce in those early days, and the fun waxing fast each one in joke commissioned the skipper to bring him a wife next time at £20 passage money.

The ship sailed, and the joke was forgotten by the would-be wits, but not by the skipper; that astute old salt calculated that young ladies at £20 each passage money paid better than timber or potatoes even, so he went over, and with glowing accounts of the rich bachelors at Greymouth waiting for wives, persuaded about a dozen Hobart girls to go out on speculation to order.

Arriving at Greymouth, he calmly reported to each joker—horror-stricken specially were the married ones—that the commission was executed, and the assignment to hand £20 to pay. Twenty pounds was not much to pay in those days, for such a good joke, especially one of a delicate nature that required hushing up, so nearly all paid up and laughed. The sweet young Hobartians soon got husbands or situations, and all ended well.

### STORY OF A KISS.

Sweet Phyllis, one bright summer day,  
Upon a rose a kiss impressed;  
A butterfly which chanced that way  
In turn the blushing bud caressed.

It stole the kiss and straightway flew,  
Oh, fickle heart! into a glade,  
And there, upon a violet blue,  
In ecstasy the kiss it laid.

The zephyr, sighing through the trees,  
The floweret's tender fragrance sips;  
The kiss is wafted on the breeze,  
And finds a home upon my lips.

### VICTORIA'S BREAKFAST.

A member of the Queen's household says that breakfast proper, as far as the Queen herself is concerned, is nearly the same the year round. It consists of fried bacon, eggs, thin bread and butter and tea. Occasionally porridge finds a place on the menu, but not every day.

### WOMAN GRAVEDIGGER.

A woman as a gravedigger! The idea seems almost impossible, but in the town of Lewes, England, there is a lady who fills the office of sexton. Everybody knows her, and until recently she dug all the graves in Lewes Cemetery. Now, at the age of sixty, she contents herself with filling them up and attending to the mounds and flowers. Mrs. Steel—the name of the sextoness, if one can use such a term—is a very healthy old lady and she has been heard to say that she will never leave her post until it is her turn to have a grave dug for her. May the time be far distant! It is a wonderful sight to witness the old lady use the spade.

### FRUIT DRESSING FOR SHOES.

The best dressing for black leather is orange juice. Take a slice or quarter of an orange and rub it thoroughly all over the shoe or boot and allow it to dry. Then brush briskly with a soft brush until it shines like a looking glass.

A most convenient dressing for tan shoes is the inside of a banana skin. This is rubbed well and evenly all over the shoe, and removes all spots and dirt as well as gives a fine polish, which last is brought out by using a flannel for wiping dry and another clean flannel for polishing.

A slice of lemon is also used as a tan leather dressing.  
Patent leather must never be blacked or polished with anything but an oil. A fine sweet oil or vaseline is the best. They are the hardest kind of shoes to keep in good order. It is necessary to take a clean sponge and clean them from all dirt before applying the oil. It may then be rubbed dry at once with a flannel or other soft cloth which will not scratch the patent finish.

### MEAN.

I, he started to say, have always had an idea—  
I know it, she interrupted; why don't you take a day off some time and try to scare up another one?

### A WOMAN'S WAY.

It is not altogether a question of love, my dear. But do you respect him? I can't help it, mamma. He makes such a fool of himself over me.

### EVIDENCE.

First Musician—He knows music thoroughly, doesn't he?  
Second Musician—I think he does. He says it doesn't pay.



## CLEVER MARGOT TENNANT

The leader of London society to-day the woman most talked of and envied and admired, is neither titled nor very beautiful; she does not possess wealth to distinguish her above her contemporaries and she achieved her place as a leader when she was scarcely 21.

This unusual young woman is Mrs. Asquith, much better known by her maiden name of Tennant, for Miss Margot Tennant was easily recognized in the heroine of that book of short-lived celebrity, "Dodo," when it appeared some years ago and created a mild sensation.

"Dodo" undoubtedly made Miss Tennant's name known far and wide, but for all that it ludicrously misrepresented her and failed to do justice to the true abilities of this really remarkable young woman in whose name can be put forward several claims to consideration. First and foremost, Mrs. Asquith was one of the very few women outside the circle of her own nearest feminine relatives to whom Gladstone gave a truly beautiful friendship and devotion.

She was perhaps the only woman with the exception of his wife and daughter, with whom he loved to talk, whom he admitted to his library while he worked and to whose opinions and ideas he listened with pleasure and respect. She was always treated far more like a daughter than a guest at Hewarden, both by the great man and his wife, and all the more interesting in this association when one considers not only the vast disparity between their ages, but between this grave statesman and the most frivolous young lady in London society.

However that may be, Miss Margot Tennant was invariably pointed out to strangers as the protegee of the grand old man, and as the woman who dared fly in the face of all the most sacred traditions on which the British maiden modeled her deportment. The British matron held up her hands in horror and fought for her old prerogatives but Miss Tennant won the day and gained a social freedom for the young people of her sex and position that had never been known before in London society. For a number of seasons she fairly held the reins in her own hands, and fearful was the end predicted for her by the gossips. She was the creator of semi-mystic, semi-literary society called the "Souls," and with Mr. Arthur Balfour as her lieutenant in the movement, she gathered some of the best minds in England about her.

In time the newspapers came to seriously chronicle the doings of Miss Margot Tennant as they would those of the queen and the prime minister, and when the irate conservatives in society were at end of all patience with this gay, clever, sarcastic little Phillistine, she overthrew all their predictions by giving her hand in marriage to one of the ablest and most serious young politicians, Mr. Asquith. As if to prove the infinite variety of her talents, Mrs. Asquith settled down at once to the duties of wifehood and motherhood and showed as marked a capacity for these graver callings as for the lightest frivolities.

Gossiping dowagers, who predicted dire misery for whomsoever she might marry, have been amazed to see her assume a stately position as a matron in society. To be bidden to her days at home, to her literary luncheons or her dinners is to be more honored than to receive the invitation of a duchess. To her gladly come the great men and the most brilliant and beautiful women of the time, and her home is a center for the learned, the witty and the famous. Yet her own accomplishments are few. She speaks several languages and is widely read, but that is all. As the eleventh child of Sir Charles Tennant she received a goodly portion at her marriage, but no great fortune. In a roomful of beautiful women she is almost insignificant. Her husband will probably never be prime minister and he is far from a millionaire, and yet Mrs. Asquith is by right of her wit, her quick sympathy, her courage and her candor the woman in London who commands a position duchesses might envy and wield an influence that few princesses know.

### BRIGHT HEARTS.

There are souls in the world who have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. It seems as if a shadow of God's own gift had passed upon them. They give light without meaning to shine. These bright hearts have a great work to do for God.

### EXCUSABLE.

Smith—Yes, I saw your son in the city. He's making a name for himself.

Farmer Slauchenhaupt—Sho! So the old name ain't good enough? Wa-al, I don't know ez I kin blame him much, considerin'.

### MORE EFFECTIVE.

Fond Mother—If that young man should take advantage of you and try to kiss you, what would you do?

Dutiful daughter—I should remind him that I had a mother whom I love very dearly.

Fond Mother, after reflection—I think, dear, you had better remind him that you have a father.

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## STORY ABOUT DREYFUS.

THIS CELEBRATED CASE MAY CAUSE A GREAT WAR.

History of the Trial and Punishment of the French Officer Who is to be Re-Tried—Others in the Case.

For years the sale of information of French military plans by officers in confidential positions has been suspected. Military secrets have become known repeatedly, and the greatest trouble is that they have become known to Germany, between which country and France the score of Alsace and Lorraine is still unsettled. Many efforts were made to detect the traitor, but without result. In the fall of 1894, Col. Henry, who has just confessed and killed himself, notified the Minister of War that certain documents had been sold to foreign powers. He declined to disclose his informant's name. All that he could say was that his informant was a trustworthy person.

A rigid surveillance was established over the employes of the War Department. Nothing was discovered. Subsequently a document, a memorandum of papers in the War Department, which was said to have been found in the waste paper basket of the German Embassy, was placed in the hands of the Minister of War. It was examined by experts in handwriting. Two of them thought that it had been written by Capt. Dreyfus. Three others thought it was an imitation. The only other evidence against Capt. Dreyfus was the statement of Commandant Du Paty de Clam, that when he had examined the prisoner he noticed facial movements that indicated guilt.

### THE ACCUSATION.

Alfred Dreyfus was a captain attached to the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery of France, and was detailed to duty at the Ministry of War in Paris. He was a Jew, and religious animosity early entered into the case. The specific charge against Captain Dreyfus was that he had sold to Germany for 500,000 francs, \$96,500, information regarding the French army. The proof offered was a letter without date or signature, said to be in the handwriting of the accused captain, containing a list of five other documents relating to secret details of the French service, and alleged to have been seen with it. This is the famous "bordereau." It was torn in four pieces when found. Translated into English, it read:—

"Having no news from you, I do not know what to do. I send you in the meanwhile the condition of the forts. I also hand you the principal passages of the firing instructions. If you desire the rest, I shall have them copied. The document is precious. The instructions have been given only to officers of the general staff. I leave for the manoeuvres."

### A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

This document was the only direct proof. At the end of his trial, however, a mysterious letter was brought in, read by the judge, but not shown to the prisoner or his counsel. This mysterious letter, is one which Col. Henry now confesses forging. It is one of three letters said to have passed between Col. Schwarzkoppen, late German military attaché in Paris, and Col. Panizzardi, Italian military attaché there, containing allusion to military information, furnished by one "D." It reads as follows, and was alleged to have been sent by the German to the Italian military attaché:—

"I have read that a deputy is going to make an interpellation on Dreyfus. I shall say that never have I had relations with this Jew. That is understood. If you are asked, say the same, for nobody must ever know what has occurred with him."

All the while that Dreyfus was on trial on the charge of having sold secrets to the German Government, it was maintained by the government that France had not been betrayed to it. It is even said that Emperor William wrote to M. Casimir-Perier, giving his word of honor as a man that Dreyfus had not betrayed France for the German Government, adding that, if necessary, he would give "his word as an emperor, with all its consequen-

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ces." The Germans denied all knowledge of the documents.

### HIS PUNISHMENT.

The farcical secret trial of Dreyfus has been repeatedly described. He was kept in close confinement from the time of his arrest until his conviction, not even his wife being allowed to see him. On the morning of January 5, 1895, on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire, this spectacle took place: Five thousand soldiers were drawn up, and back of them was massed a large proportion of the Parisian populace.

Between two armed guards marched a pale little man in full uniform and wearing glasses. At his side hung a sword and on his shoulders were the epaulettes of a French officer. Stepping before him a tall man in the uniform of a general officer, said:—"Alfred Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the soldier and the people of France, I degrade you, the soldierly first, the people afterward."

Then the regimental adjutant snatched the sword from Dreyfus' side, broke it across his knee, and flung the pieces to the ground. Next the buttons, the gold lace, and the epaulettes of the captain's uniform were stripped off, and while pale and trembling he asserted his innocence, Dreyfus was led about the square, black with people, the drums rolling and the Parisian mob crying "Death to the traitor!"

In the hope that Dreyfus would commit suicide before being transported, an opportunity was given to him by his keepers, who left a loaded revolver near him. He made no attempt upon his life.

### HIS IMPRISONMENT.

Dreyfus' imprisonment began in the fortress of the Ile de Re, off the coast of France but this was too near home, and he was taken to the Ile du Diable, off the coast of French Guiana. The group to which it belongs is a penal colony, desolate and full of malaria. In addition to being confined where the climate breeds death, the French Government, fearing attempts to rescue him might be made, built a steel cage around his hut in the middle of the island, at an expense of \$12,000. There he is watched night and day, asleep or awake.

Persistent efforts have been made to re-open the case. The Government has always held it to be a chaste judge, taking the ground that any revision was an impeachment of the honor of the army. The wife of Captain Dreyfus pleaded with the Czar of Russia, the Pope, Franz Josef of Austria, Emperor William and the King of Greece to intercede for her. They did, but without avail, for the French Chamber of Deputies refused to re-open the case. This pressure, however, had the effect of causing Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War, who was largely responsible for the bringing to trial of Dreyfus, to make some disclosures in regard to the secret court martial. Through the newspapers he described the letter which Colonel Henry now admits forging as proof conclusive of Dreyfus' guilt.

### THOUGHT TO BE INNOCENT.

Last November, the excitement in Paris reached fever heat from the fact that M. Scheurer-Kestner, vice-president of the French Senate, had expressed his firm conviction of Dreyfus' innocence, and declared that his conviction was a judicial error. M. Scheurer-Kestner further declared a rich and titled officer, well known in Paris society, had been requested to resign in consequence of the continued leaking of military secrets since the imprisonment of Dreyfus. He also declared that this officer was the author of the unsigned letter or bordereau which led to Dreyfus' condemnation.

This man was Count Ferdinand Walstein Esterhazy, formerly a major in the French infantry. Others took the matter upon them Mathieu Dreyfus was again stirred to the core. It was charged that Dreyfus, being of Heligrew extraction, the plot was concocted as a blackmailing scheme against him in 1893, when an anti-Semitic movement swept over Europe. Dreyfus and his wife both being wealthy, it was charged that the documents were forged in order to bleed him and his wife.

A beautiful adventure was also said to have been used as go-between and a catspaw by the blackmailers. Her house was the resort of several French officers and foreign diplomats. It was alleged that Dreyfus had called at her house several times by invitation, and there a plan for the mobilization of troops in a clever imitation of his handwriting was produced. Captain Dreyfus, it was said, refused to pay the sum demanded, knowing it would be an admission of his guilt and would furnish grounds for further extortion.

### ZOLA COMES INTO IT.

Esterhazy was subjected to a secret enquiry lasting several weeks, then was tried by court-martial and acquitted.

All the while Emile Zola had taken a great interest in the Dreyfus case, and at the close of the Esterhazy trial wrote his famous 'accuse,' an open letter to President Faure. It was published in the Aurora, and Zola and M. Perreux, the publisher, were arrested. They were tried last February at the Seine Assises for criminally libelling the officers of the Esterhazy court martial, and incidentally the officers of the Dreyfus court martial. Each was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$300 francs.

Zola appealed and the Court of Cassation annulled the verdict on technical grounds. The second trial took place in May, and the same sentence

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as had been imposed upon Zola and Perreux at the Seine Assises was found. Zola fled to Switzerland.

### THE RETORT EFFECTUAL.

The French Ambassador of the day complained to a bright Englishwoman of high rank because her country failed to intervene in the Franco-Prussian war, ending his diatribe with the remark: "After all, it was to be expected. We used to think you were a nation of shop-keepers, and now we know you are. And we, said she, used to think the French a nation of soldiers, and now we know they are not."

### CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

They say that Mrs. Bondy throws on a great deal of agony since they became suddenly rich. Well, rather. That woman used to walk in her sleep. Now she gets up and rides a chainless bicycle or orders a carriage.

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### NOT THE FLOATING KIND.

Briscoe—Did you ever cast your bread upon the waters?  
Rogers—Yes, once.  
Briscoe—And did it return after many days?  
Rogers—No. It happened to be some my wife had baked, and it sank immediately.

### A WEDDING PRESENT.

Of practical importance would be a bottle of the only sure-pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—which can be had at any drug store. A continuation of the honeymoon and the removal of corns both assured by its use. Beware of imitations.

### GOOD MEASURE.

What was the heaviest fee you ever got? asked the pert young lawyer of the Nestor of the bar.  
A yearling calf and a load of pumpkins; aggregate weight a ton and a quarter.

**THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER**

### FACTS IN ENTOMOLOGY.

You haven't any screen to your window.  
No; but flies won't come in at the open window while they have that screen door to crawl up and down on.

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Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.  
Contract advertising payable quarterly.

ISAIAH, the 15 year-old son of Widow Hellyer, of Arthur tp., near Kenilworth, died on Wednesday evening of last week from the effects of a blow received by a board being hurled against his abdomen from the belt of a threshing machine which was at work in his mother's barn. The funeral took place on Friday at the Methodist church, Kenilworth, and the widowed mother has the deepest sympathy of all in her terrible affliction.

On Tuesday morning of last week the little daughter of Mr. B. Carver, Buttonville, 4th con. Markham, was found by her mother hanging by the back of her dress to a self binder which was standing near the house. Upon examination, it was found that life was extinct. It is supposed that the child had been playing around the binder and was in the act of climbing upon it when she fell, her dress catching in the machinery, with the above result, the clothing being pulled so tightly around her neck as to strangle her.

Mr. Geo. Brown, painter, of Woodville, Ont., Victoria Co., says:—"For thirteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles and the intense agony which I passed through during those years and relief I obtained through Chase's Ointment prompts me to give this testimonial. My physician wished me to have an operation but I felt I could be cured without the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure.

On Thursday last, Joseph Bullard was working at one of the saws in Button & Fessant's factory, Wingham, when suddenly the piece of board he was cutting was caught by the saw and hurled with terrible force, striking Mr. Bullard in the bowels. Some idea of the force of the blow may be gained by remembering that the saw was making about two thousand revolutions a minute. He was at once conveyed to his home and skilful medical attendance secured. Day after day, he bore bravely the most severe pain, until Monday afternoon, until death came to his release. Deceased was born in the county of Halton, and was at time of his death, 48 years of age. For several years he was chief constable of Wingham. He was twice married; of the first family, two daughters remain, one of whom is very ill in the North West. Of the second family there are four, one a boy of seventeen, and three younger. The sincere sympathy of the community goes out to the sorrowing family, bereft as they are of the bread-winner. The funeral took place on Wednesday; the Fire Brigade, Factory hands, Orangemen and Maccabees forming a large procession, marched to the cemetery.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Annual - Western Excursions . . .

SEPT. 29, 30 AND OCT. 1ST.

Toronto to Port Huron or Detroit, Mich., and return .....	\$ 3 50
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6 00
Saginaw, or Bay City, Mich.....	6 50
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7 50
Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio	9 50
St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minn.,	

and return, all rail, by Chicago 83 00  
Or lake to Sault Ste. Marie,  
thence rail .....

Good going Sept. 29th, 30th and Oct. 1st, 1898, valid to return from destination on or before Monday, Oct. 17, 1898.

Tickets, Pullman berths and all information from G. T. R. agent, Mildmay, or from

M. C. DICKSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both . . .  
PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is Complete.

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

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

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.

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

MILDMAY Drug and Book Store  
R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.



Value For Your Money

Decorated Glassware, Silverware, R. P. chains Rings, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods &c

Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices

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

C. WENDT,

MILDMAY and WROXETER for Repairing.

Schnett & Sons took most of the prizes at Teeswater with his wagons and carriages



DR. A. W. CHASE LECTURING AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, of February 19, says:—

"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is 'Dr. Chase's Ointment,' compounded by THE DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y., and Edmanson, Bates Co., Toronto, Ont., as a remedy for sores, eruptions, and skin diseases of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success, and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seemed to baffle the skilful medical attendant. The results were most favourable, proving the value of 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' as a curative agent in the diseases named. The manufacturers of the remedy are well-known as experienced pharmacists, careful and reliable, in addition to which we have made full examination, and find the article to be all that is claimed for it. It is not the practice of the medical profession to indorse indiscriminately the use of proprietary medicines, but while we condemn the bad and worthless, we are still more ready to indorse and recommend the remedy deserving the recognition."

"Neither the physician nor the responsible Journal of Health now refuses to acknowledge the claims of such proprietary remedies as 'Dr. Chase's Ointment,' which prove their virtues by curing where other agencies have failed."

"We know that 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' meets all requisitions of the highest standard of worth, that it will be held in high esteem wherever it is used, and consequently we indorse it to every reader."

C. M. HARLAN, M. D.

Clevelands, the Success of '98.

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

\$80.00 CLEVELAND BICYCLE \$80.00

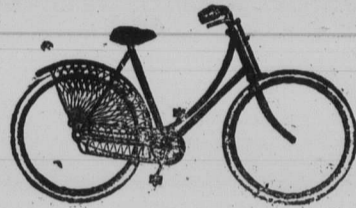
The handsomest in design and finish. The best in material and workmanship. The most perfect in its lines and bearings.

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

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

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

\$100.00 30 inch wheels.



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

Sole Representative, R. BERRY.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.

Factory, Toronto Junction.

OUR SILVER JUBILEE,

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

September 8th to 17th, 1898.

Entries close 7th September. Space allotted on receipt of entry. Our attractions will be grand, and exhibits unsurpassed. You can see all that others can show, and to better advantage. Royal Dragons, Prince O'Kabe's Japs, Sie Hassen Ben Ali's Rufins and many other specials, the best in the country. Fireworks each evening, "Blowing up the Maine" assisted by all the ring and stage attractions.

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

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

L. T. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President.

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

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Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Lawal University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc., I. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

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

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

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

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

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's



Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 20 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 45 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

Read

THE

Great Offer

OF

The London Free Press.

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One Year's Paper Free.

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

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$3.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars. Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE. Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.



**LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO**

Trade at the Western Cattle Yards to-day was a little unsettled, but everything considered business was fairly good. There were 88 loads of stuff in the two markets, including about 900 sheep and lambs and 1,200 hogs. The total amount of stock received at the cattle market last week were:—Cattle, 4,183; sheep and lambs, 4,976; hogs, 8,909. The weigh scale receipts amounted to \$212.99.

**Export Cattle**—But few export cattle were on the market to-day, but what were here met with fair demand at steady prices. Choice export cattle sold from \$4.25 to \$4.40 and selections brought \$4.50.

**Butcher's Cattle**—There was a continued quiet feeling in this line and the demand was fair. There was a slight change in the prices of butcher's cattle, which sold at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Butcher's common cattle were no higher and the demand was fair.

**Bull**—Were quiet. Export bulls sold from \$3.25 to \$3.75 and \$4 for selections. Light bulls were steady, \$2.25 per cwt.

**Stockers and Feeders**—This line of cattle were in very fair demand. The export cattle were of a very good quality and were pretty well cleared out when the market closed. The prices were unchanged at Friday's market. Stockers for Buffalo brought \$3.25 to \$3.50 and feeders sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

**Sheep and Lambs**—The offerings were not quite so heavy as Friday's market and were in good demand. Sheep for export and butchers' use sold readily at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. Spring lambs were in fair demand and were unchanged in price. Lambs brought \$4 to \$4.15 per cwt or \$2.75 to \$3.75 each. Bucks were steady at \$2.55 per cwt.

**Calves**—There was a good demand and prices ruled firm \$3 to \$6 each.

**Milk Cows and Springers**—Very few cows in; all fleshy lots sold readily and brought steady prices. The quotations ranged from \$40 to \$50 each for good cows and \$30 to \$40 for common cows. Good ones are wanted.

**Hogs**—The market was a little weaker to-day on account of the large amount of hogs which are under 160 lbs each. Mr. Harris said that 40 per cent. of the hogs received last week were under the limit, 160 lbs. He said if many more light hogs came forward he would not be able to take them. Choice bacon hogs were about 5c lower and brought \$4.50 per cwt. There were no changes in the prices of the choice bacon hogs and light and thick fats. Sows were steady at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

A fearful tornado swept over St. Catharines and Merriton on Monday last. Many buildings were demolished and several lives were lost. The roof of the Lincoln paper mills fell in when there were 100 operators in the building, and many were severely injured. Churches were unroofed and fearful devastation was made over the whole course of the storm.

The finding of the skeletons of three white men under a light covering of soil on Griffiths' Island a few days ago recalls a time four gentlemen left Owen Sound for Colpoys Bay in a sail about 30 years ago. They were Capt. Fothergill, Postmaster, George Brown, Owen Sound, Mr. John Robinson, a gentleman from the Southern States, and Charlie Kennedy, a sailor. A few days after the boat was found on the mainland beach, with its cargo of wheat undisturbed. The body of Kennedy lay on the shore alongside the boat, the dog having gnawed the dead man's hand. The bodies of the others could not be found, though a long and vigilant search was made. Foul play was suspected, but no trace of the victims or perpetrators was found to unravel the mystery. The fact that the skull of one of the skeletons discovered is exceptionally large, and it being well known that Postmaster Brown's head was somewhat extraordinary in this particular, leads to the belief by many that the skeletons found are the long lost remains of the missing men. Messrs. John and Jos. Robinson, of Owen Sound, are sons of the gentleman of that name, while C. P. R. Agent Brown at Hong Kong, China, is a son of the postmaster. Identification of the remains is impossible at this late day.

# SPAHR BROS.

We beg to inform the public of Mildmay and vicinity that we will open out on Saturday at Miller's stand a general stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,  
Boots and Shoes  
Glassware and Clothing**

All of which have been purchased personally in best markets for

**CASH**

Taking advantage of the discount which fact alone places us in a position to mark our goods as low as any house in the trade.

Come in and see us anyway.

## Spahr Bros.

### Millinery and Dress Goods Opening . . .

AT THE . . .

### CORNER Mildmay STORE,

On Tuesday, Sept. 27, '98.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our Millinery Department is under the management of MISS WALFORD.

Our Dress Goods stock is much larger than ever. We have the largest and best assortment of Dress Goods ever shown in Mildmay.

Just arrived, a full range of Ladies' Mantles Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Underwear, Etc., Etc.

Fresh Groceries always on hand . . .

## A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,

PROPRIETOR.

MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

## 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.

## Dulmage

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE, ASK FOR!

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.

- Carpet, Blue Carpet, Window Carpet, Window Linings, Lace Curtains, etc. to \$4 per set.
- Art Mosaic, Mosaic and colored.
- Tabling.
- Crochets.
- Halsbury Cloth.
- Verona Corda.
- Printed Challies.
- Wool Belaines.
- Pink and cream Cashmere and every other shade.
- Navy and Dr's Dressing.
- Woolen Victorias.
- Lawn checks.
- Blouse stripes.
- Flannellets—27 patterns.
- Shaker Flannel.
- Carpet wrap.
- Weaving wrap.
- Black Dress Silk.
- Black Satens.
- Velvets and Furbes.
- Brown Holland.
- Valises.
- Linen Baskets.
- Churns.
- Butter Trays and Ladles.
- Washboards.
- Crochery.
- Glassware.
- Hardware.
- Patent Medicines.
- Top Onions.
- Potato Onions.
- Dutch sets.
- Garden Seeds.
- Brushes, all kinds.
- Washing Soda.
- Whiting.
- Raw Oil.
- Eye.
- Turpentine.
- Castor Oil, by the lb.
- Stone Crocks.
- Earthenware Crocks.
- Milk Pans.
- Wash Bottles.
- Tee Kettles.
- do copper.
- Dish Pans.
- Full Hair, 100 to 200.
- Shave Hair for 100 heads.
- Large Strippers.
- Hes and Collars.
- Top Shirts.
- Dress Shirts.
- Buttons.
- Knives and Forks.
- Spools.
- Swaps.
- Canned Goods.
- Flour Linen.
- Bed Corda.
- Machies.
- Wire Clotheslines.
- Baby Carriages.
- Crucet.
- Spices.

In staple Dry Goods our Stock is the best. Great Staples Wanted, also Yellow and Dry Pork. Produce of all kinds taken.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING, AND SELL CHEAP.

## Lakelet.



## About the House.

### WHEN THE WIFE'S AWAY.

No one to kiss when a man goes home,  
No one to kiss when he leaves,  
No one to hold in his hungry arms,  
And none to console when he grieves;  
And only a house all littered up,  
And only a fire and a light,  
While his footfalls ring through the  
empty rooms  
That are chill with the air of night.

And a man knows then how thin the  
veil  
Twixt him and the savage life,  
And he knows that the wall that sepa-  
rates  
Is the love of a gentle wife;  
For his dainty home with its pictured  
walls,  
With its tapestries, rugs and lace,  
Is no more to him when his loved one's  
gone,  
Than the heathen's abiding place.

No one to kiss when a man goes home,  
No one to kiss when he leaves,  
No one to hold in his hungry arms,  
Or to say "Never mind" when he  
grieves.  
But only a house all littered up,  
And only a fire and a light,  
While his footfalls ring through the  
empty rooms  
That are weird with ghoully night.

### THE HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Careful housewives will look over their stores of linen frequently, and see what articles need mending or replacing with new ones. When sheets become worn in the middle, tear them in two lengthwise, hem both sides, and whip the selvedge edges together. This will make them last at least a third longer. Slips for small pillows can often be made of the ends of old sheets. Of course they will not be so durable as if new material were used, but it takes very little time or work to make them.

Almost every housekeeper admires handsome table linen. A good quality is always the cheapest in the end. The unbleached linen costs less, and is more durable than the bleached, and after a few washings, will be as white as the other. Colored table cloths and napkins may be used on the breakfast table, but white is usually preferred at any other time. The table should be covered with a silence cloth first and two or three thicknesses of old white blanket will do as well as any of the materials that are sold for that purpose. It adds to the appearance of the table, deadens the noise of the dishes, and makes the linen cover wear longer.

Mend or darn every tiny break in the table linen as soon after it appears as possible. Such places increase in size very rapidly, and the old proverb, "A stitch in time saves nine," is often exemplified. Ravelings of new linen may be used for darning the thin places, and if the work is neatly done it will show very little.

Colored table linen, or the handsomely embroidered centerpieces and doilies are often spoiled in laundering them, and the careful housekeeper will either wash them herself or have the work done under her direction and supervision. It is necessary to observe a few simple rules to insure success. They should never be allowed to become so badly soiled that they will require hard rubbing to get them clean.

Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a bucketful of warm, soft water, rub enough soap in it to make a good suds, and wash each piece in it. Rub lightly between the hands until clean, then rinse through one water, and dip in thin, boiled starch which has been slightly blued.

Table linen should never be very stiff, but a little starch is necessary to make it look like new. Borax should always be added to the water in which embroidered linen or delicately colored fabric of any kind is washed, for it cleans them quickly and easily, and does not fade the colors.

When choosing towels, it is advisable to have a few handsome bordered ones, but if one needs to consider the cost, the linen crash that is bought by the yard is much cheaper, and quite as satisfactory for every day use. Finish the edges with narrow hems, and put a loop of white tape on one corner to hang it up by.

### PUMPKIN PIES.

There are two ways of preparing pumpkin for pies. One is to cook it rapidly for about twenty minutes or half an hour in abundance of water, after peeling, removing the seeds, and cutting it in pieces. The other is to put the pumpkin, peeled and sliced, and with the seeds removed, into a pot with about two inches depth of water, merely to prevent its burning. The pot is covered closely, and the pumpkin is cooked slowly in this way for about six hours, when the water will be exhausted, and the pumpkin will be found to have acquired a certain sweetness which it never has when cooked in the more rapid way.

The old-fashioned way of making pumpkin pie is undoubtedly the best, though it is considered somewhat extravagant in economical times, because it calls for a large number of eggs. It is strange how many housekeepers reckon a recipe extravagant or otherwise according to the number of eggs employed, when, in point of fact, there are other ingredients, like butter, which

add much more to the cost of the recipe when generously used. One of the best ways of insuring economy in recipes is to use the ingredients so as to secure the most nourishment and involve the least waste. In the use of eggs in a custard or in a pumpkin pie we have the ideal elements of nourishment, simply and economically prepared. Hence, custard and pumpkin pies, having no upper crust, are the most wholesome kinds of pies the housekeeper can make, providing always that the under crust is properly baked and browned.

Take two cups of pumpkin, steamed by the second described process, add four cups of rich milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one of mace, one of nutmeg, and one of cinnamon. Beat five tablespoonfuls of sugar with five eggs, and add them slowly to the pumpkin and milk. Add also a cup of cream. Bake the pies in an open crust. Like a custard or cocanut pie, they should be made considerably thicker than an apple or fruit pie. The old-fashioned brick oven baked pumpkin pie to perfection, because the under crust was thoroughly baked and browned.

A simpler rule for pumpkin pie allows a cup of pumpkin to a pint of milk, and one egg to every pie, with sugar, nutmeg, mace, and salt to the taste.

### LITTLE CHILDREN.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of all life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life, says an exchange, increases as the rays of the sun increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of the snow, which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breeze of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infant children require special care in summer. The dangers of infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient to nurse her child.

Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition, under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. At about this time, the milk, according to the best authorities, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so.

It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even in September. If the child is well, the early spring months long before the hot weather comes is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food. Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food.

Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.

### CHEERFUL MOTHERS.

How many of us mothers make it a business to be cheerful and set an example of self-control before our children and other members of the family? Of course, we are cheerful if we feel well and everything moves along smoothly, says an exchange, but how is it when things go wrong? Are we not disposed to be fretful and impatient? If so, how can we expect our children to be otherwise?

We believe, with a mother who writes on this subject in the Michigan Farmer, that the cheerfulness which should be one of the chief characteristics of the home life is often sadly lacking, solely because the example of a cheery disposition is not set by the wife and mother. One glimpse of her face as she begins the duties of the day is sufficient for the other members of the family.

If it bears the illumination of a pleasant smile as she passes from room to room, if her greeting to the others is bright and cheery, if she has a pleasant word for those with whom she mingles, they will catch the inspiration and the day will be made sunny and bright thereby.

If, on the other hand, she is fretful and impatient, if the children are given to understand that "mother is out of sorts to-day," it casts a cloud over every one, and in their play the little ones will be found bearing the impress of their mother's example in their manner toward each other. They, too, will fret and frown, will slap each other in perfect imitation of the way in which they are treated. Children are such perfect imitators that we must be very careful of our conduct or we will find ourselves reproduced in no very flattering manner.

It means a great deal to be a homemaker, not a mere housekeeper, but to make a true, happy home, one which children may look back upon with pleasure, when, in after years, they have left it far behind, and the mother who made it is gone to her reward.



M. NEUFELD.

Rescued from the Khalifa After Being in Slavery for Several Years.

### GOOD COTTAGE CHEESE.

In the first place it should be made of milk that has quickly soured to be of fine flavor, hence it will always be better in the summer than in the winter. The best vessel for making it in is a large, shallow earthenware jar, or one of the earthen "bakers" or "cooking crocks." Pour the sour milk into one of these and stand it on a rack or something that will keep it an inch or two above the stove, at the back of the stove. Heat until the whey feels a little hot, then turn the curd over in spoonfuls to heat from half to three-quarters of an hour. The whey must never reach the boiling point or even the scalding point, and should be so slowly done that the vessel is on the stove three or four hours; when done, spread a cheese cloth in a colander and pour in the mass; let it drain over night or for several hours; rub it fine with a silver or wooden spoon, or better still press it through a potato press. Salt it to taste, and add good, rich cream until it is the desired consistency. If the whey is allowed to boil or scald, the curd will be tough and granular—an indigestible failure; if not hot enough, the curd will not be firm enough to be cheese.

### HOW TO TEMPER GLASS.

Way to Make Your Lamp [Chimneys Last Twice as Long.

Tempered glass may be bought at a slight advance on the price of the ordinary kind. It is comparatively unaffected by changes of temperature, and is therefore much more desirable for lamp chimneys and gas globes than that which is untempered.

The process of tempering is a very simple one, and may easily be performed at home. Put the glass into a tin pan deep enough to allow it to be entirely covered with cold water. Set on the back of the stove until the water is hot, then draw it forward, let the water come to a boil, and boil for five to ten minutes. Then take the pan off the stove and set aside, glass and all, until the water is cold.

The chief cause of lamp chimneys breaking is the failure to wipe them dry after washing. A damp glass breaks much more easily than a dry one. Turning the wick to its full height and so heating the chimney too suddenly is another, and last, but not least, allowing the lamp to stand in a current of air, a bit of carelessness which often occasions the sudden cracking of the cylinder from no apparent reason.

### DISTINCTNESS OF SOUND.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be distinctly heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

### FRUIT CURE IS PRESCRIBED.

Fashionable Physicians Say That It Is Followed by Marvelous Results.

Among the pleasantest of the prescriptions of fashionable physicians nowadays is the fruit cure. Abroad it is the great recourse of nervous women, overtired by the duties of Society with a big S. There they eat oranges, figs or grapes, according to the season. Here, earlier it was berries, then cherries, and now it is peaches.

You go to a fruit farm. There you eat as many peaches and drink as much milk as is pleasant to you; the appetite grows by feeding. Drink very little water and eat meat only once a day—but little then. It will be better if you compromise on a strong soup. Go to bed early and rise with the sun. See the cows milked if you like; at any rate, take a pint, two full glasses of new milk. Then take a walk of from one to five miles, according to your strength, and come home to breakfast of oatmeal, cream and fruit.

In short, you lead the life of a healthy animal, a life which rouses your torpid liver, stimulates your blood to healthy circulation and clears your complexion. Perhaps your doctor gives you medicine—more likely not, unless you are really ill.

It is a pleasant cure, and not expensive. Board on such a farm, will cost from \$5 to \$10 a week, according to the location. You may read, knit or sew if you like; pleasant occupation adds agreeably to the cure. The one thing forbidden is to worry. A month to six weeks of such a life is required to effect a cure.

### PARADOX.

Miss Askins—Do you claim to understand women?  
Jack DeWitt—Not I! I know them too well!

## COST OF A GREAT STRIKE.

### DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE WELSH COAL WAR.

Six Million Pounds Lost—Dire Distress Brings About By the Prolonged Labor Contest—Numbers of People Starved—Houses Devoid of Furniture and the Inmates Almost Naked.

The Cardiff correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, writing ten days before the collapse of the Welsh coal strike says: In proof of the widespread and disastrous effects of the Welsh coal war, no facts can speak more eloquently than the figures contained in the following summary of what may be called "ascertainable losses."

Colliers' wages (18 weeks to August 13) at 3s 6d per ton.....	£1,306,900
Overseas freights (say).....	1,962,685
Seamen's wages.....	433,152
Owners' margin (on 10s selling price), 2s per ton.....	43,705,737
Less product extra output of non-associated colliers.....	903,775
Railway companies' losses.....	42,795,962
Merthyr District Council.....	150,385
Seaman's Guild.....	1,400,000
Dry docks (Cardiff, Newport and Barry).....	175,056
Dock men and dock dues.....	450,000
Iron, steel and tinplate works.....	322,228
SPENT IN RELIEF.	
Coalowners' Association.....	300,000
Colliers' Committee.....	20,000
Merthyr Guardians.....	24,000
Merthyr District Council.....	1,500
Pontypridd Relief Committee.....	900
Pontypridd Guardians and Council.....	433
Cardiff Trades Union.....	7,200
Cardiff Local Committees.....	2,900
Newport Local Committees.....	2,000
Barry Local Committees.....	6,600
Total loss.....	£6,239,262

This summary, it will be observed, includes only losses ascertained to date, and puts them at a very moderate figure. In my calculations I am convinced I have erred, if at all, on the side of moderation. A vast amount of money has been lost in directions which cannot now be gauged, and much of which will probably never be revealed. It must be recollected also that the figures cover eighteen weeks only, that is, up to last Saturday, and the stoppage still continues.

### PITIFUL SIGHTS.

The most pitiful sight in the streets of Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth, at the present moment is the large number of respectable artisans strolling about, "out of work," through no fault of their own, but simply because the concerns with which they had been engaged are unable to proceed on account of the strike. Not alone are the men who had been engaged in loading the ships with coal at the docks unable to find employment, but the trade dependent upon coal are affected, and, with the decrease in the amount of money in circulation, other trades have suffered, until it is difficult to tell where the effects of the strike come to an end. With so many thousands of men earning no money, there is the additional hardship of increased prices in the markets for many imported commodities, the lack of coal cargoes having directed vessels employed on home-chartering to other ports.

The members of local relief committees have had saddening experiences. A woman at Cardiff was given an order for half a crown. Out of this she bought one packet of cocoa and spent the rest in bread. The grocer from whom she made the purchase asked if cocoa without milk and sugar would not be rather hard drinking, and the reply was that it would be better than the cold water which the family had been confined to. The tradesman gave her some sugar as a little luxury.

### STARVATION RATIONS.

The people have been reduced to starvation rations. Many of the men are away "on tramp" looking for work, and the women have sold everything possible. Doleful tales are told about the manner in which the household goods have gone to the pawnbrokers; then the pictures and ornaments, then the furniture, even to the bedsteads and bedding; the plates and dishes and cups have gone, one or two at a time, for a few pence with which to buy bread; then they have been obliged to take away the very clothes. Thus, one Cardiff woman went to the committee to appeal for help. She had sold her last chemise, and her only clothing was an old petticoat and an equally old dress, with a pair of boots and stockings. And she was only one of dozens that are known to be in a similar plight. A glance inside some of the houses shows how far this sort of work has gone, for there is nothing to be seen but bare walls. Amongst the cases relieved by one of the Cardiff committees are the following:

### SOME CASES RELIEVED.

A woman has been living with six children, all under eight years of age, upon the barest crusts. Everything that she could sell, went to the pawnbroker and, at last, for two days, all they had to eat were two raw cabbages. But this is not all the woman in suffering. She had not paid her rent and the bailiffs were sent to her house to distrain or evict. A coal-trimmer's wife is left at home with six children while the man is away looking for work. She has been ill, had had no food when she applied on Tuesday evening, since Sunday, and was suck-

ling a child. In an almost similar case a woman was found with a baby only a few months old. The woman had had nothing to eat for two whole days, and for the same period the child had been sucking at an empty bottle; all that it had received was some water. As readers will readily understand, the poor little thing had been crying nearly the whole time. A further case reported was that of a woman expecting her confinement daily. She had nothing but the bare boards of the bedroom to lie upon, and had six children already. All the food that she got was obtained through the relief committee.

### TURNED INTO THE STREET.

The misery of some of the people in Cardiff has been increased by the action of house agents. Many of the landlords have consented to forego their rents, but several have acted sharply. In far too many cases the bailiffs have been put into possession and the poor people turned out. The result is that in some six-roomed houses there are three and four families all huddled together. The window-blinds are gone, and so that people shall not be able to look in the tenants have smeared over the glass. In order to preserve decency, the women and children sleep together in one room, and the men go together in another. At Canton, Cardiff, one Monday morning a boy at one of the schools was found crying. In answer to his teacher he said that he had had no food since Friday. The teacher sent out for something. When he offered it, the boy grabbed at it, but instantly fell forward in a fainting fit, and remained in an unconscious condition for a considerable time.

The distress is responsible for at least three suicides—one the wife of a small tradesman at Mountain Ash, another of a Newport labourer, who lay down in front of a train, and the third a bailiff at Merthyr, against whom a popular demonstration was made on account of his action in evicting tenants. This week another woman in the colliery district made a desperate attempt at suicide.

### SLEEP IN THE FIELDS.

Crowds of colliers travel daily from the Rhondda to Tonyrefail, and thence across the Garth Milog Mountain, which has a more or less famous sulphur spring, to Llanharan, where they sleep in the park and the fields, and in whatever public house will give them free quarters. Sheep have been mired from the mountains, and poultry from the farms, but the sympathetic farmers have taken no steps.

A collier's wife, starving at home, set out to tramp from Pontypridd to Hereford, carrying a suckling child. On the way the little one died at the breast. Three little ones in St. Mary's National School, Cardiff, fainted one recent Monday morning. Inquiry proved that they had had no food since the previous Saturday. The head-master of this school has given up his holidays in order to remain at home and look after the little ones who are dependent upon the relief given through the school. A collier when offered bread by the Pontypridd Relief Committee, begged for a little milk instead, and it proved that his baby had had no milk for days.

### ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

It is true no actual deaths from starvation have been reported, but numbers of people, and especially little children, are on the verge of it. There is, for instance, the report concerning a family starving in a furnitureless house at Pontypridd, the husband away looking for work, and no relief arriving because the man is not at home to claim his share of the distribution at his colliery; of another family, also without relief because the distance at which they live from the colliery would cause larger expenditure in railway fare than the relief itself; a third case, in which a whole family at Pontypridd is being supported by a kind-hearted neighbour; and a fourth instance, of a scene in Penrhinweiber School one afternoon, when several children were found crying silently at their lessons, and inquiry elicited the fact that they and thirty or forty others had had no food at all that day.

It is estimated that in Cardiff alone 10,000 little children daily suffer unsatisfied hunger. Relief has been given by means of distributions of food at the schools, but the schools are now up for the holidays, and the children have few to care for them.

### OTHER TRADES AFFECTED.

Tales of the direst poverty afflicting classes of the community who are not strikers, nor the friends of strikers, but who suffer through the strike, multiply on all hands. Many scores of sailors are utterly homeless at Barry in consequence of the stoppage of coal exports, and fifty were found one night sleeping in a limekiln. At Cardiff, while the schools were open, some well-fed children daily took bread and other food to school for their starving fellows, of whom hundreds in each school had but one meal a day, and that provided by charity. Revelations made by the visiting members of relief committees in Cardiff, Newport and Barry, and in the iron and steel works districts, are appalling, and the present movement has done much towards unveiling instances of the pathetic, unyielding, perpetually self-defeating pride of the poor. The call on all hands is for funds with which to relieve the famishing.

### SUSPICIOUS ACTION.

Why are you skeptical about the sincerity of that temperance speaker? Well, he tried to blow the foam off a glass of water.

### A LIFE SAVER.

Sam, will yer go out inter deep water an' make believe yer drownin'? I want ter try my dog.

### NEWLY NAMED.

Gobang does not call the pawnbroker his uncle any more.  
No?  
Oh, no! He calls him his coaling station.



# 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.

Arden, near Kingston, has an epidemic of typhoid fever.

A colony of 3,000 Russians will settle in the Canadian North-west this fall.

The oat crop in many of the parishes around Quebec is a most discouraging one.

Canada will have only 20,000 square feet of the 75,000 asked for at the Paris Exposition.

The last of the four children born a month ago to Mrs. Bowman, of Kingston, is dead.

Hamilton and Winnipeg have each voted \$500 to the fire sufferers of New Westminster.

The total revenue of the North-west territories for the year ending Aug. 31st, was \$542,772.

A garrison church parade will be held in Toronto on October 9, when Major-General Hutton will be present.

The by-law to extend the Hamilton Street Railway franchise for fifteen years was adopted by the City Council.

The first consignment of Ontario fruit, packed according to California methods, was received in Winnipeg in excellent condition.

The Toronto Board of Control has voted \$1,000 for the relief of those thrown into destitution by the New Westminster fire.

The sheds containing the winter cars of the Montreal Street Railway Co. at Hochelaga were burned, causing a loss of over \$150,000.

Fred. Wade, registrar for the Yukon, has arrived at Vancouver. He says a conservative estimate of the output of the district is \$8,000,000.

A scheme to build cottage hospitals in the vicinity of Ottawa for consumptives has been proposed by Dr. P. H. Bryce, provincial health officer.

The shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton have decided to increase the capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 by the issue of 2,500 new shares at \$100 each.

The Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa is considering the question of providing counsel for the Moses brothers, awaiting trial for murder at Port Arthur.

Boiler makers who have been engaged on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Athenian at Vancouver for several weeks, are out on a strike for an advance of wages.

News has been received in Toronto that William Oldbury, a private in the 21st Lancers, was killed in the gallant charge made by that regiment at the battle of Omdurman.

So far this year 75,240 acres of land have been taken up in the Swan River district of Manitoba for settlement. This district is just being opened by the extension of the Dauphin railway.

Miss Mabel Alford and Mr. George Dunlop, teachers in the Greensville, West Flamboro' School, were acquitted by Judge Snider on a charge of unduly punishing Alice Durand, a nine-year-old pupil.

The Rathburn timber limits, 127 square miles, on the Mattawa River, in Quebec, were sold by auction at Ottawa to Mr. J. R. Booth at \$350 per mile, the price aggregating something over \$44,000.

The Northwest Assembly has adopted a resolution offering to assent to the ceding of a portion of the Northwest Territories, north of Manitoba, to Manitoba, and similarly in regard to British Columbia.

Incendiarism had nothing to do with the New Westminster fire. The man Sheppard, who was arrested on the charge, has been released, it being obvious that he had no connection with the outbreak.

The Department of Railways and Canals have awarded the following contracts, viz., for 150 box cars, and 100 flat cars, to the Rhodes Company, of Amherst, N.S., and for 150 box cars to Crossen Company, of Cobourg.

The British cruiser Talbot arrived in Halifax on Monday from the West Indies. She was on active duty continuously in West Indian waters from the beginning to the end of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

Surveyors of the South-Eastern Railway of Manitoba are heading towards the international boundary, and it is understood that the line will reach Rainy River around the south end of the Lake of the Woods, through Minnesota.

Archer, Martin, of Victoria, son of Edward Martin, Q.C., Hamilton, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent elevation of Judge McColl to the Chief Justiceship.

The Montreal Board of Health states that anyone who patronizes a barber or hairdresser, whose establishment is open to all comers, runs a great risk of becoming infected by disease from the razor, shaving brush, scissors, clippers, comb or hair brush having been previously used on a sick person, or even on a corpse.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen is taking great interest in the wireless telegraphy experiments being conducted at Osborne House by Marconi the inventor.

### UNITED STATES.

Maine State elections were a triumph for the Republicans.

Rev. John Hall of New York died

at Bangor, County Down, Ireland on Saturday.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to proceed to Manila.

The dismembered body of Rachel Warner, a trained nurse, was found in the mud flats at Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Winnie Davis, "The Daughter of the Confederacy," the only child of Jefferson Davis, is dying at Narragansett Pier.

Joseph and Morton H. Marshall, Obsego, Mich., gold seekers, have been murdered in the Yukon, according to reports at Niles, Mich.

A Rock Island passenger train struck a carryall at Wichita, Kansas, on Tuesday night, and three of the occupants of the latter vehicle were killed.

The United States, it is said, has replied to a recent note of the Turkish Government declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

Charles Spinks, a very wealthy coal dealer, and street paving contractor, of Newport, Ky., is missing, and is believed to have been drowned while inspecting his coal barge. He carried \$125,000 life insurance.

The California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company have been awarded the contract to supply the United States Navy Department with smokeless powder. Each company will supply half a million pounds.

Judge Thomas F. McCormick, of Elizabeth, N.J., committed suicide Tuesday by shooting himself through the right temple. His body was found lying under a tree in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery. No cause can be ascribed for the deed.

The certificate of incorporation of the great steel trust, to be known as the Federal Company, was filed Friday in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N.J. It is the largest company ever admitted under the laws of New Jersey, its paid up capital being \$200,000,000. The incorporation tax amounts to \$40,000.

Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, after struggling for twelve years to prove that he is the originator of the kodak film, has at last been awarded the patent by the officials at Washington. This means an immense fortune to the patient, who will now have a seventeen years' monopoly on the manufacture of photographic film.

### GENERAL.

Mount Vesuvius is in a lively state of eruption.

Copenhagen astronomers report the appearance of a comet.

It is said that a revolution in Central China is unavoidable.

There will be no celebrations or public ceremonies in Austria for the next six months.

As a result of the introduction of modern sanitary methods, the health of Santiago de Cuba has much improved, and the death rate has fallen.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is becoming frightened, and removing his headquarters to Molalla, his present position being too much at the mercy of the Americans.

The Spanish bishop of the Island of Luzon, Philippines, was cruelly treated by rebel sympathizers. The prelate was beaten with clubs and compelled to disclose the hiding place of the money belonging to the church.

General Polavelega, formerly Governor-General of Cuba and of the Philippines, in a manifesto declaring his readiness to place himself at the head of a neutral party in Spanish politics, advocates a complete reform in Spanish government.

Sir J. S. Hay, Governor of Barbadoes, has received an anonymous letter which threatens that he and five other officers of the island will meet the same fate as Speaker Pile, of the Barbadoes Legislature, who was recently assassinated by a negro.

There is an acute industrial crisis at Antigua, W.I., owing to the shutting down of the sugar plantations, constraining the Government to inaugurate relief work in order to avert a threatened outbreak of riot and pillage among the idle and starving labouring population. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for the immediate relief of the crisis.

Jean Louie, who was one of the chief witnesses in the Tichborne trial, died in the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, Australia, of senile decay. Louie was steward on the Bella, in which Sir Roger Tichborne sailed from England. Until short time before his death he stated that he firmly believed until the close of the trial that the claimant was the real Sir Roger.

H.M.S. Porpoise, one of the Australian squadron, recently returned to Suva from a cruise among the islands, with the news that the Falcon Islands, situated midway between the Tongatabu and Haapai groups, and immediately opposite the Nomuka group of isles, some 27 miles to the westward have lately disappeared. Falcon island was of volcanic origin, and half a mile or more in diameter.

### BLOOD VISIBLE EVERYWHERE.

About Six Hundred People Burned Alive or Massacred in Crete.

The correspondent of the London Times at Candia, Island of Crete, who has just landed after five days in the roadstead, says:—"About 600 men, women and children, were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. The Mussulmans are ransacking the ruins of the burned quarter of the town, where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere. Such bodies of the slain as were not burned were removed on Monday in carts and buried outside the town limits.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Business was brisk on the street market this morning, and with the exception of wheat, which had advanced a point, prices were the same as yesterday. About 600 bushels of wheat at 69 to 70c, 4,000 bushels of barley at 41 to 48c, and 1,500 bushels of oats at 29 to 30c, were sold and delivered.

Wheat, red, per bush. \$0.69 0.70  
Wheat, old, white, per bu 0.69 0.70  
Wheat, goose, per bush. 0.58 0.59  
Barley, per bush. 0.41 0.42  
Oats, per bush. 0.29 0.30  
Peas, per bu h. 0.50 0.55  
Rye, per bush. 0.42 0.44  
Buckwheat, per bush. 0.40 0.45  
Turkeys, per lb. 0.09 0.11  
Ducks, per pair. 0.56 0.60  
Chickens, per pair. 0.40 0.60  
Geese, per lb. 0.06 0.07  
Butter, in lb. rolls. 0.16 0.17  
Eggs, new laid. 0.14 0.15  
Potatoes, new, per bush. 0.70 0.80  
Onions, native, per bag. 0.60 0.75  
Timothy hay. 8.00 9.00  
Straw. 7.00 7.50  
Clover hay. 6.00 7.00  
Beef, hinds. 0.07 0.08  
Beef, fores. 0.04 0.05  
Veal, per lb. 0.06 0.08  
Dressed hogs. 5.50 6.00  
Lamb, per lb. 0.05 0.06  
Eggs, per market. 0.07 0.08

Free for all strictly choice. Demand for poor stuff and too much of it coming in. Dealers here are selling choice at 14 1-2 to 15c, and straight at 13 to 13 1-2.

Potatoes—About steady. Car lots sold at 65 to 70c per bag; dealer sold out of store, at 75 to 85c. Farmers' loads bring about 75 to 85c per bag on the street.

Poultry—Only a limited demand. Chickens sell at 40 to 50c per pair; ducks, 50 to 60c, turkeys, 10 to 11c per lb., and geese, 6 to 7c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked beans sell at 80 to 90c, and common at 50 to 60c per bushel.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 3 1-2 for dried stock, delivered here, and small lots re-sell here at 4 to 4 1-2. Evaporated are firm at 9 to 9 1-2c.

Honey—Unchanged. Round lots of choice, delivered here, will bring about 5 to 6c. Dealers quote from 6 to 7c per lb. for 10 to 60-lb. tins, and in comb at around \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Not much doing. A few small lots of strictly No. 1 have been sold, delivered at \$8. Strictly choice car lots, are quoted at around \$6.50 to \$7.50; and No. 2 at around \$5.50.

Straw—Dull and easy. Prices easy. Car lots are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, on track.

Hops—New stocks coming in, but as yet dealers are not quoting prices. Prices for old are:—Round lots, delivered here, strictly fancy, 1897's, 15 to 16c; choice, 14 to 14 1-2c; No. 1, 13c; and 1896's, nominal.

Butter—Steady demand and prices generally firm. Quotations are as follows:—Dairy, tub, poor to medium, 11 to 12c; choice, 14 to 15c; small dairy, lb. prints, about 16 to 17c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 18 to 19c; pounds, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Market quiet. Dealers here are selling at from 8 to 8 1-2c.

CHEESE MARKETS.  
London, Ont., Sept. 20.—Twenty-seven factories offered 5,887 boxes August make. Sales all made under the agreement: 260 at 8 1-2-1c; 1,402 at 8 3-16c, 2,200 at 8 1-4c, 220 at 8 5-16c, 390 at 8 3-8c. Bidding very brisk, ranging from 8 to 8 3-8c.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 20.—Sales of cheese on the Board of Trade today, 3,000 boxes of large at 7 1-2 to 7 13-16c; bulk at 7 3-4 to 7 13-16c. Sales include late Augusts and a few days September make.

Canton, N.Y., Sept. 20.—Twenty-one hundred cheese offered; large sold at 8c, small at 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c; half large and half small; one thousand tubs of butter sold at 19 1-4 to 19 1-2 to 19 5-8c; 19 1-2c, ruling.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 20.—At Cornwall Cheese Board to-day 17 factories boarded 1,019 white, 175 coloured and 240 American. All sold on board. McGregor, 697 white at 8 3-8c, 40 colored at 8 3-8c; 40 American at 8c, board rules; Wood, 207 white at 8 1-2c, 200 American at 8c, board rules; McNeil, 135 coloured, Montreal inspection, at 8 1-16c; last ten days of August make and about three days of September. Five buyers present. Board adjourned to meet on October 1st.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—There is a fair movement in the local grain market. Peas are easier, buyers offering 80 1-2c, afloat; oats are steady at 25 1-2c, afloat. There is a good demand for flour, and prices are steady. Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; in bags \$1.65 to \$1.80; Manitoba patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; strong bakers' best, \$4.50 to \$4.60. Feed is moderately active and steady. Ontario red winter wheat bran \$12 and shorts, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, in bulk; Manitoba bran, \$11.50 to \$12; shorts, \$15. Meal is quiet; rolled oats, are quoted at \$3.00 per bbl.; and at \$1.75 per bag. There is a fair demand for hay, but the feeling is easy on account of the large offerings. No. 1 at \$6.50, No. 2, at \$5 to \$5.50; and clover mixed at \$4 to \$4.50, in car lots. Cheese is steady at 7 7-8 to 8 1-4 for Western, and 7 3-4 to 8c. for Eastern. Butter is strong.—Finest creamery being quoted at 18 1-4 to 18 1-2c, in boxes, and 17 1-2 to 17 3-4c, in tubs; dairy is quoted at 14 to 14 1-2c. Provisions are in fair demand. Canadian pork, in bbls, \$16 to \$16.50; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c, per pound; and compound refined at 5 to 5 1-2c per pound; hams 10 1-2 to 11c; and bacon 10 to 11c, per pound. Eggs are steady, and move fairly well; strictly new laid, 17 1-2 to 18c; held fresh, 15 1-2 to 16c; No. 1 candied, 13 1-2 to 14c; and No. 2, 10c per dozen. Beans are dull and unchanged; choice hand picked, 95 to \$1

a bush; prices 85 to 90c. Honey is quiet, and prices rule easy; white clover, comb, in 1-lb. sections, 7 to 7 1-2c; dark, 5 1-2 to 6 1-2c; white extracted, 6 to 6 1-2c; and dark, 4 to 5c. Maple product is neglected, and the market is dull.

Buffalo, Sept. 20.—Spring wheat—No. 1, Northern offered at 76c; buyers holding off. Winter wheat—Good inquiry and offerings light; No. 2, red 69c; No. 1, white, 68c, through billed. Corn—Quiet and easy; No. 2 yellow, 31c; No. 3 yellow, 33 3-4; No. 2 corn, 33 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 33c. Oats—Scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 25 3-4 to 26c; No. 3B white 24 3-4 to 25c; No. 4, white, 23 to 23 1-4c; No. 2 mixed 22c; No. 3 mixed, 22c. Barley—Sales of fair to good malting, to arrive at \$7 to 40c. Rye—Dull, No. 2, on track, offered 51c. Canal freights—Firm. Flour—Steady, fair demand.

Detroit, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Closed. No. 1 white, cash 64 3-4c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 66 3-4c; December, 65 5-8c; May 66 3-4c. Toledo, Sept. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 66 3-4c; Dec. 65 1-2c; Corn—No. 2, mixed 30 1-2c; Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 46 1-2c. Clover seed—Prime cash, old \$3.50; new \$4; Oct., \$4. Oil unchanged.

Minneapolis, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Dull, low; Sept. 61 1-2c; Dec. 59 1-2c; May, 61 3-8c to 61 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 67 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c; No. 2, Northern, 62 1-4c; Flour—First patents, \$3.95 to \$4.05 second patents, \$3.75 to \$3.85; first clears, \$2.70 to \$2.80. Bran—in bulk, \$7 to \$7.75.

Duluth, Sept. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c bid; Sept., 65 1-4c; Dec. 61 1-2c; May 63 3-4c.

### THE ASSASSIN IS SATISFIED.

He Says It Was His Ideal to Strike Society in One of Its Summits.

A despatch from Vienna says:—The Geneva correspondent of one of the Vienna papers reports Luceasi, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, as saying in an interview:

"I am a soft-hearted, glorious Anarchist. It was my ideal to strike society in one of its summits. I have attained that ideal, and am indifferent to what the world says. I am no coward—I fear not death. I have addressed a prayer to the Federal Council to judge me in Lucerne, where capital punishment is in force. I wish to suffer the guillotine. The judge interposed, calling this swaggering, knowing the impossibility of it."

Questioned if he avenged his fatherless poverty, he answered:

"No! I fulfilled a mission. You may take me for an Anarchist or a scoundrel, a coward or a brave man. I am satisfied with my deed; that suffices."

I asked whether he worked in Trieste. He said he had other irons in the fire in Trieste.

The correspondent asked: "Did you hear the funeral knell ring for your victim?"

"I heard the bells, but considered them the funeral knell of the bourgeoisie, whom I detest."

### VIEWED THE CATAFALQUE.

The public was permitted to view the casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria on Friday. It rested on a catafalque in the chapel of Hofburg, where masses were celebrated incessantly at three altars until noon.

On the casket were four wreaths, sent by the children and grandchildren of the deceased, while many other floral offerings were upon the walls of the chapel. At the head of the casket were the Imperial crown, the coronet of an archduchess, and the jewelled orders of the late Empress. At the foot of the casket were a black fan and a pair of white gloves. Life Guardsmen were stationed at each corner of the catafalque.

There was a steady procession of people until the church closed at 5 o'clock, among them Prince Albert of Belgium and other persons of high rank. Even after the doors were shut thousands remained outside.

It transpired that a painful scene occurred at the church. The Emperor was prostrated with grief. Upon arriving at the Hofburg chapel on Thursday night his Majesty became almost unconscious from the intensity of his emotions. Many of those present wept in sympathy.

### A TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Skeletons of Three White Men Found Near Owen Sound.

A despatch from Owen Sound, says:—The finding of the skeletons of three white men under a light covering of soil on Griffith's Island a few days ago recalls a Colpoys' bay in a sail boat. They were time four gentlemen left this port for Colpoys bay in a sail boat. They were Capt. Fothergill, Postmaster George Brown, of this town, Mr. John Robinson, a gentleman from the Southern States, and Charles Kennedy, a sailor. A few days after the boat was found on the mainland beach, with its cargo of wheat undisturbed. The body of Kennedy lay on the shore alongside the boat, his dog having gnawed the man's hand. The bodies of the other two could not be found, though a long and vigilant search was made. Foul play was suspected, but no trace of the victims or perpetrators was found to unravel the mystery.

The fact that the skull of one of the skeletons discovered is exceptionally large, and it being well-known that Postmaster Brown's head was some what extraordinary in this particular, leads to the belief by many that the skeletons found are the long-lost remains of the missing men.

Messrs. John and Jos. Robinson, of this town, are sons of the gentleman of that name, while C. P. R. Agent Brown on Hong Kong, China, recently here on a visit, is a son of the postmaster. Identification of the remains is impossible at this late day.

## HIS LIFE FOR HIS CRIME.

HAMMOND HANGED AT BRACEBRIDGE ON THURSDAY.

He Makes a Confession—Only Those Legally Entitled to be Present Witnessed His Last Moments.

A despatch from Bracebridge, Ont., says:—Willie Hammond, the murderer of Katie Tough, his wife, was hanged at three minutes past eight on Thursday morning, and remained suspended for 18 minutes.

At eight o'clock the officers of the law entered the gaol and repaired at once to the corner of the yard where the scaffold had been erected. Radcliffe the hangman, had gone in a few minutes previous, carrying a valise, and smoking a cigar with easy nonchalance. The hangman went at once to Hammond's cell, where the doomed man was talking to Rev. Mr. Leith. No words passed between the two, and the prisoner's arms were quickly pinioned.

### VERY FEW WITNESSES.

The story of the execution which follows has been gathered by interviewing those who were present, as Sheriff Bettes adhered to his intention of not admitting the press. So strict were the officer's views in the matter that he refused to make public the most commonplace facts connected with the affair; going so far indeed as to decline to tell the hour of execution or the name of the condemned man's spiritual attendant.

### PROCESSION TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Hammond walked between County Constables Armstrong and McFayden, and though pale as a ghost, mounted the scaffold with a firm step. At the first glimpse of the instrument of the law he faltered, and his nerve forsook him for a brief instant. His self-possession returned to his aid in a moment, and he died bravely. Rev. M. J. Leith, the Presbyterian minister, followed the doomed man, and Sheriff Bettes, Dr. Steele, the gaol physician, Dr. Bridgeland, M. P. P., and Magistrates Sword, of Beatrice, and Boyer, of Bracebridge, were the only other witnesses of the horrible spectacle.

### A PARTIAL CONFESSION.

The minister read the service for the occasion as he walked with bowed head, and Hammond appeared to listen to his words. The young murderer, in response to the usual question, said in a clear voice, "I am guilty in one sense but innocent in another." The signal was then given to the hangman, and the bolt was drawn, and Hammond shot down and out of sight, and only the twitching rope spoke of the tragedy which was being enacted. Dr. Steele drew his watch, and for eighteen minutes stood beside the dangling heap of clothes. He then pronounced life to be extinct, and the body was cut down.

### OUTSIDE THE GAOL.

The sound of the trap-door falling was distinctly heard outside the gaol premises, where a motley group of men, women and children were gathered. As soon as the bolt had been sprung a black flag was run up in front of the court-house, where it remained for an hour, while the bell tolled at intervals. Hammond retired about 9.15 on Wednesday night, after having read his Bible for some time. His rest was broken and fitful, and he was not much refreshed this morning at five o'clock when he awoke. He ate a hearty breakfast, and was in good spirits when Rev. Mr. Leith came in about six o'clock never leaving the side of the doomed man until the last. The clergyman, though greatly puzzled by the variable temper of his charge, believes that he had made his peace with his God.

Radcliffe and the two magistrates, the latter greatly agitated, were the first to come out of the gaol. The hangman was still smoking, and swaggered down the street to his hotel, followed by a rabble of men and boys.

### FATHER WILL GET THE BODY.

The Ontario Government will allow Mr. Hammond, senior, to bury his dead, and the interment will probably take place at Gravenhurst. It was largely due to the sheriff's impertinities that this boon was granted the old man, as Mr. Bettes states that the gaol-yard is unfit to be used as a cemetery. New gaol buildings will probably be erected very shortly, and if the body were buried in the yard it would be necessary to exhume it.

Coroner Campbell empaneled a jury immediately after the execution, but it was not until an hour and a half later that this learned body found out, and made the announcement, that the cause of death was a broken neck.

Hammond poisoned his wife with prussic acid at Gravenhurst, with the object of securing \$5,000 insurance which he had placed on her life.

### THE SULTAN BACKS DOWN.

He Has Complied With the British Admiral's Ultimatum.

A despatch from Candia, Island of Crete, says:—The Sultan has ordered Djavad Pasha, the military commander in Crete, to accede to the demand of the British admiral, Noel, for disarmament thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the admiral. A British military detachment on Sunday occupied the entrance to the fort, and it is rumoured that the Ottoman troops will be withdrawn and British forces will occupy the town.

Among the prisoners already handed over to Admiral Noel are two who are credited with being ringleaders in the attack on the British camp.



CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 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.

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

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

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

METHODIST—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 9:30 p.m. G. Curie, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 9 p.m. Rev. J. H. McLean, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

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

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

C.O.F.—No. 156—meets in the Foresters' Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. JNO. D. MILLER, Coun. F. C. JASPER, Rec.

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows: GOING SOUTH: Mail 7:33, Mixed 10 a.m. GOING NORTH: Mixed 1:55 p.m., Express 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Jno. Scott of Ayton spent Sunday in town.

Miss Ersman and Miss Rose Herlinger of Clifford spent Sunday in town.

Wm. Schoenau bought a beautiful Jersey cow from Paris. The animal arrived yesterday.

W. H. Schneider, proprietor of the Hamilton Biscuit and Confectionery Co., spent Sunday with his parents here.

Jos. Kramer of Harbor Springs, Mich., who has been spending a few weeks here for his health, left on Monday morning for his home.

To new subscribers we will send the Weekly Mail and Empire and the GAZETTE for one year for \$1.40 cents. You'll never get them as cheap again.

Wm. Kinzig who has been in Ohio for the past six months, arrived home on Friday. He reports times as being good there, although the war has made things a little quiet.

The temperance meeting on Friday evening was fairly well attended in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Several addresses were delivered and the choir enlivened the proceedings with music.

We are very sorry to lose Messrs. Harry Schuler and Levi Bruegeman from town. Both were active workers in the Evangelical church, where they will be greatly missed, and were great favorites with the young people of the town.

We are much pleased to learn that Aaron Davis who was arrested last Saturday and taken to Warton, has been acquitted. It appears that he was accused of getting some boys to steal a hide for him, but Aaron didn't know where the hide came from, and bought it. Some mean crank of Warton was pushing the case.

We notice by the prize list of the Walkerton show that Thos. H. Jasper, a Carrick farmer, has carried away a good number of prizes. He took second for coach horse, 2nd for brood mare or colt, 2nd for gelding or filly, 1 year, in carriage class, 2nd for draught colt, and 2nd for heavy draught brood mare. He was also very successful at Mildmay show on Tuesday.

One of the great attractions in town on show day was the millinery openings at A. Moyer's and J. J. Stiegler's, which no doubt accounted for the presence of so many of the female sex. The display at Stiegler's was very attractive and reflects great credit on Miss Reeder's artistic taste. At Moyer's as usual the millinery department was beautifully decorated, and hats of every shape and style were in view. Both report having taken a large number of orders.

A. Kramer is shipping a carload of apples to Oklahoma.

F. Oberle of Walkerton shipped a carload of lambs to Buffalo on Saturday.

A good crowd from town attended the party at Mr. Jos. Kloepfer's last evening.

L. A. Hinspinger swept everything with his harness at Neustadt show last Friday.

Sam Liesemer returned to Detroit last Saturday after having spent three weeks with his parents here.

We are very sorry to report that Geo. Flach, tailor, is laid up with a sore leg, caused by a fall. We hope to see George out again soon.

Abram Fink, of Woodstock, son of Henry Fink at Neockerville, took first and second prizes with his American Dominique chickens at London Fair, and three firsts at Brantford.

The concert on Tuesday evening was but poorly attended and the program was not given. The Neustadt band attracted quite a crowd in front of the hall, but nobody went in.

Robert Davis of Warton, father of John Davis, Mildmay, and his family are moving to Clifford on Monday, where Robert Davis, jr., will conduct a tailoring business in Upton's stand. Aaron will in future reside in Clifford.

W. H. Huck was a judge at the Teeswater show last Friday. Although the day was very wet a good crowd was in attendance. The show was very good and if the weather had been at all suitable it would have been a big success.

The Mildmay Athletic Association will hold their annual meeting on Monday evening, October 3rd, in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing new officers for the coming year, and for the transaction of general business. All who are interested in the welfare of the town are requested to attend.

We had a visit on Tuesday from the Red Cooper from Formosa. He was attending the show and got a good number of votes for prohibition, and says he believes in making Sir Wilfrid Laurier keep to his promises. He enjoyed the day here and was much surprised at the show, it has improved so much. Red Cooper says he didn't see a drunk man all day.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred at Mr. N. Miller's gate on Monday morning. H. Graff of Clifford was driving Mrs. J. D. Miller and Miss A. Miller to Kincairdine, and in coming out of Mr. Miller's, Mr. Graff got out to close the gate. The horse started up the embankment and upset the buggy and the occupants out onto the ground, but very fortunately nobody was hurt. Mrs. Miller held the baby in her arms, and nobody knows how either escaped so wonderfully. The horse was stopped and things were soon put to rights again.

One of these happy events that do not frequently occur in one's career, took place in the R. C. church on Tuesday morning, when Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Frank Ruetz, of the 4th con., was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. Joseph Zettler of Walkerton. Miss Annie Ruetz supported the bride, and the groom was assisted by his brother. Rev. Father Zettler, brother the groom, performed the ceremony. The young couple will in future reside in Brant where Mr. Zettler owns a farm. We join with their many friends in wishing them long life and prosperity.

On Monday evening a large number of the citizens and business men assembled in the Commercial Hotel to bid farewell to J. D. Miller, who has moved to Kincairdine to conduct a dry goods store. About thirty sat down to a sumptuous supper prepared by W. Beitz, and some were heard to say that it was the best meal they ever partook of. After supper was over, Dr. R. E. Clapp was appointed chairman, and called upon several for addresses, among whom were J. W. Ward, Dr. Macklin, E. N. Butchart, W. H. Huck, Mr. Brophy and several others, all expressing their regret at Mr. Miller's departure. Mr. Miller was then called upon, and in a neat address, expressed his gratitude for the send-off he received, and sorrow in having to leave the place of his boyhood. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have many warm friends in Mildmay who wish them abundant happiness and prosperity in their new home.

A Big Success!

Gate Receipts \$60 in Excess of last Year.

The Carrick Branch Agricultural Society held its Annual Show on the 27th inst. and the weather was all that could be desired. The show was an unqualified success. The new secretary, Geo. H. Liesemer, shoved his part of the business through without a hitch. Judges, exhibitors and directors are to be congratulated on the way the whole proceedings were conducted. From first to last everything went off in first-class style. The receipts at the gate were between thirty and forty per cent. in advance of any previous year. The only drawback was the grounds. It is now clear to all that the agricultural grounds must be enlarged if our show continues to grow. The new park may be utilized next year and then look out for a model show. The remarks of spectators were all on the one line. You might have heard in every department the same monotonous declaration. "What a splendid lot of exhibits!" Away ahead of anything that had been seen at any of the neighboring shows. One expert declared that the fruit was better than he saw at the Industrial, and he accounted for it by the Mildmay show being later in the season, thus allowing time for more perfect growth. The display of horses was a surprise to the Walkerton visitors. They had no idea from what they had seen at the Northern, that there are so many good horses in every class in the County of Bruce. The cattle show was excellent the Durhams being the principal feature. Messrs. Dickison, Fischer and Bilger being the principal prize takers. In sheep there was an extra display of Liecesters. This breed is coming into favor again and a better lot than were shown here are seldom seen north of Toronto. There were some flocks of Downs, both Oxford and Shropshires, but the exhibitors were far too crowded in the sheep corner. The show in the hall was very good. The roots were excellent, but potatoes were hardly so large as we have had them. Mangolds, beets and carrots were of mammoth dimensions. Room could hardly be found for the exceedingly fine display of apples and pears. Grain was abundant and the wheat was exceptionally good. Bread, butter and cheese were away up and the judges could not have made much mistake in awarding prizes as all were worthy. The ladies department was, as usual, superlative. The Directors should have a sub-committee of ladies to classify the prize list for them next year as many complained that the list in the ladies work was not up to date.

We think that the Directors might pay more attention to the ordinary work of the ladies without discouraging the extraordinary. There should be a prize for the best darning and patching. Those who do the darning and patching are neglected and we all know the difference between a neatly darned sock or stocking and one that is drawn together like tying a bag. A neat patch is worthy of a prize every day in the year. The Directors will meet soon and no doubt will try and settle everything satisfactorily, and profiting by the experience of the past, strive after still greater things in the future.

NOTES. MILDMAI Show is the place to come to if you want to see big pumpkins. The Neustadt band helped to make the day a success with their music. The strong woman in the tent was well patronized, and the booths did a good business. It would pay the Society to lay a couple of electric wires along the top of the fence. Owing to the short space of time between the show and the issuing of the Gazette, and to avoid mistakes, the prize list will not be published until next week.

Arthur Land of Toronto returned home last night and will spend some time here. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold of Baden, and Miss Arnold of Formosa, visited at A. Brohmahnd's last Saturday.

The Misses Heringer entertained a large number of their friends at a hop on Friday evening.

We are sorry to report that George Boehmer is confined to his bed with a mild attack of typhoid fever.

OUR

MILLINERY OPENING

On Fair Day was a grand success. All expressed a high opinion of Miss Reeder as being a most artistic trimmer, and many good orders were secured by here.



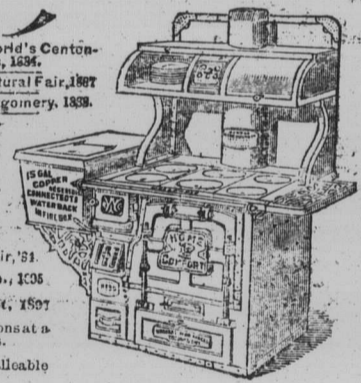
We had a splendid day in Ladies' Jackets The ladies all seem to feel satisfied that this is "the" place to come to for up-to-date Jackets.

J. J. STIEGLER.

HOME COMFORT

VICTORIES

FOUR MEDALS—Gold and Silver, World's Centennial Cotton Exposition, New Orleans, 1884. HIGHEST AWARDS—Nebraska Agricultural Fair, 1887. DIPLOMA—Alabama Ag. Society, Montgomery, 1888. AWARD—Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888. HIGHEST AWARDS—St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, 1889. GOLD MEDALS and 8 DIPLOMAS—World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. HIGHEST AWARDS—Western Fair Association, London, Canada, 1893. SIX GOLD MEDALS and Diplomas—Cal. Midwinter Fair, '91. SILVER MEDAL—Industrial Exposition, Toronto, Can., 1905. 345,784 Home Comfort Ranges Sold to J. N. 1st, 1907. Made of open hearth, cold rolled steel-plate and malleable iron—will last a lifetime with ordinary care.



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