

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898

No. 22

Tried and Proven

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

Dr. Bains Buchu Compound.

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

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

Dr. Bains' Buchu Compound is sold by your druggist at 25c per package. Prepared only by H. E. EWALD, Whitby, Ont.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.
Office: Up-stairs in Montague's Hotel-Block, MILDMAY.

OTTO E. KLEIN,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

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

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

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

R. E. CLAPP, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE, Toronto University and member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Absalom St., nearly opposite the Library stable. Office in the Drug Store, next door to Carrick Banking Co. MILDMAY.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Conveyancer

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgages on Farm Property

From 5% up

Insurance Agent.

Township Clerk's Office.

MILDMAY, - ONT.

The Best Place

FOR

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

A. Murat's

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING STORE
MILDMAY.

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

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

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:
Fall wheat per bu.....1 02 standard
Oats..... 31 to 31
Peas..... 53 to 54
Potatoes per bushel..... 50 56
Smoked meat per lb, sides 10 to 10
" " sholders 8 to 8
Eggs per doz..... 10 to 10
Butter per lb..... 11 to 11
Dressed pork.....

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat..... \$1 02 bus
Peas..... 53 to 54
Oats..... 31 to 31
Flour, Manitoba..... \$3 25 per cwt.
Family flour, No. 1..... \$2 85
Family flour, No. 2..... \$1 60
Low Grade..... 80c
Bran..... 60c
Shorts..... 70c
Screenings..... 65c
Chop Feed..... 95¢ 1.10
Cracked Wheat..... \$2 80
Graham Flour..... \$2 80
Ferina..... \$3 00

Carrick Council

Town Hall, Mildmay, May 26, 1898.
Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present, the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

COURT OF REVISION.

for the year 1898 was duly constituted pursuant to notice. The members having been sworn, the Reeve took the chair and the following appeals were heard and disposed of as follows:—

John Seip, assessed too high, assessment sustained; John Wand, assessed too high, reduced \$160; Louis Braun, for Samuel Braun, assessed in wrong S. S., \$500 in S.S. 1, \$2,400 in S. S. No 2; John Lerch, assessed too high, reduced \$100; Wm Schneider, assessed too high, reduced \$100; Ab Michalsen, assessed too high, reduced \$100; John Renwick, assessed too high, reduced \$100; Mrs. F. X. Messer, assessed \$1000 too high, reduced \$400, store \$500, house, etc., \$2,900; Thos Woodcock, should be assessed as tenant, granted; John Immel, assessed for dog, dog struck off; James Johnston, for himself and others, property assessed separately, to be assessed together; Rev. M. Halm, assessed for School Lands, struck off; Jno McGavin, not assessed as tenant, to be assessed as tenant; Jas Hame, for himself and Chas Morrison, not assessed as tenants, granted; Ed N Buchhart, for McKelvie and Hemphill, assessed to Sep. S. 14, to be assessed in P S S. 14, do. for M Jasper, assessed to Sep S 14, to be assessed in P S S 14; do. for W McEwin, not in any S S, assessed in P S S 14; do. for A J Land, assessed in Sep S 14, to be assessed in P S S 14; do. for W. Richards, assessed in Sep S. 14, to be assessed in P S S 14; do. for Dr. Wilson not assessed in P S S 14, to be assessed; do. for Jacob Schmidt, property not divided, J Hoey \$400, J Schmidt \$600, Thos Woodcock \$500; do. for T Hagarty, not assessed as tenant, to be assessed; do. for John G Weber, assessed in Sep 14, to be assessed Public S 14; do. for John Yunker, not assessed, to be assessed; Henry Hunstein, to be assessed as owner, assessment sustained; J E Mulholland, not assessed as tenant, to be assessed; Jacob Wetz, assessed too high, assessment sustained; John A. Haines, assessed too high, assessment sustained; Alex Kramer, for John Bell, G. T. R. Co., not fully assessed, to be fully assessed; Jas Johnston for tenants on roll, not properly assessed, property to be valued and described; John O. Miller, not assessed, to be assessed; J. W Ward, not assessed, to be assessed as tenant; Nich Schwartz, not assessed as tenant, to be assessed; Jos G Herringinger not assessed as tenant, to be assessed; Isaiah Mawhinney, not assessed as owner, to be assessed as owner.

Ernest Helwig, John Kuhkel, Joseph Girodat, Henry Weber, W Richards, J J Waechter, Conrad Baecker and Wm. Hill had each a dog struck off the roll.

Lints—H.M.—That the Assessment Roll as now revised, be adopted.—Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Application of Mr. Wm. Miller for assistance, received grant of 100 lbs flour.

App. of Mrs. Wm. Dieter for assistance, received grant of two dollars.

App. of Mrs. Mary Engel for assistance, received grant of 100 lbs flour.

App of J. E. Mulholland for grant to Public Library, received grant of seven dollars.

Account of Hy. Wolf putting bridge on 11th con. lot 11 in safe condition until repaired, received \$1 75.

Ac. of Wm. Witter repairing culverts on 12th con. \$1 50. Repairing approach to bridge con. 12, \$1 00 rec payment.

Chas. Diebel repairing approaches same bridge \$2.00 rec. payment.

Account of Glebe & Sealing 434 ft. elm plank @ \$19 09 per M. received payment.

Account of Conrad Schmidt hauling plank and covering bridge on con. C & D opp. lot 32 \$1 50 rec. payment.

Account Township Clerk postage and stationery \$4 06.

Account of John A. Johnston, printing \$6 50.

The Leading Shoe Store.

is prepared this fall to give special value in

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers...

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

Lowest Cash Price

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

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

Call and be convinced

John Hunstein,

L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail

Arnes & Top Works.

Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00

Dusters 30c 40c 50c upwards

Best binder whips 40c

Axle grease 10c a box

Machine oil 10c a bottle

Just received several cases

blankets rugs and Robes

Blankets 50c upwards

Plush rugs all prices

Goat robes \$5 upwards

Saskatchewan buffalo robes

\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9

Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16

Come and get Prices. Everything away down. Raw furs, hides, sheepskins as cash.

School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both

PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in

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

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

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.

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

MILDMAY

Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.

App. for assistance to Mrs. Linean, rec.

grant of \$10 00 to be expended by John Hundt, and \$10 00 to Mrs. Weiler for attendance. These grants to be for April and May.

Acc of Jacob Diebold for repairing bridge con 14 lot 25 \$1 50.

Acc of Fred Kutz re-covering bridge con C & D, lot 35, as per contract \$5 50. Certified by John Lints.

Acc of Paul Hinsperger repairing sidewalks in R. Div. No. 22 \$1 35.

Acc Chas Buhlman, board of P. Empke, a sick vagrant and keep of tramps \$2 25. Certified by Reeve.

Account of Fred Boettger, 280 ft. elm plank \$2 80.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. E. Clapp
Chairman.

Letters from several Pathmasters regarding bridges and culverts needing repairing or rebuilding were read and on motion of Filsinger and Hill it was moved that the road & bridge committee examine the several bridges and culverts referred to and have the same repaired or rebuilt as they think necessary.—Carried.

Moved by Schuett and Lints—That Hy. Keelan be given tiles to enlarge capacity of drain on Absalom St. from Keelans to creek.—Carried.

Moved by Filsinger and Hill—That the Reeve order plank or tiles for drain on Absalom St. and Kleist St. as requested by A. Murat.—Carried.

Moved by Filsinger and Hill—That the taxes paid by Peter Schumacher in 1897 to Union Sep. School No. 2 be deducted from said S. Section school rates this year and paid to Trustees of Public S. S. No 9, as said P. Schumacher was wrongfully assessed in 1897 to Union Sep. No. 2 instead of Public No. 9.—Carried.

Moved by Lints and Hill—That not more than \$9 00 per M. be paid for Tamarac lumber and \$11 00 per M. for cedar this season in accordance with tenders received.—Carried.

Moved by Filsinger and Hill—That By-Laws Nos. 7 and 8, 1898 be amended by substituting the name of Joseph Schuett instead of Joseph G. Herringinger as poundkeeper, Peter Kuhry instead of Alois Baumann as Pathmaster and the name of Arnold Durrer instead of Anthony Miller as Pathmaster.—Carried.

Moved by Lints and Filsinger—That the members of Council be paid for their services as councillors etc. R. E. Clapp \$4 00, John Lints \$5 00, M. Schuett \$4 00, C. Hill \$4 00, and M. Filsinger \$4 00 and that George A. Lobsinger be paid on account of salary as assessor \$75 00.—Carried.

Communication from Walkerton Council re purchasing stone crusher was read and ordered to be filed.

Moved by Hill and Lints—That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday the 27th of June.—Carried.

The Guelph Herald says that a number of five dollar bills of the defunct Federal Bank, and also four dollar bills of the defunct Consolidated Bank have lately been presented at the local Bank of Commerce. The public are warned that all bills from the above mentioned banks are utterly worthless. People should be on the look out for such bills, as they are still in circulation.

Some person or persons amused themselves on Sunday by placing three large stones on the railway track about a mile north of Tara. It is not known what their object was in placing the stones on the track, but had they been left there until Monday morning when the passenger train would have been the first to go through, there can be little doubt but that the train would have been wrecked and perhaps many lives lost. Fortunately, however, an engine and caboose passed through on Sunday afternoon and the only damage done was a badly smashed engine. The company, we understand, intend investigating this matter and it is to be sincerely hoped that the miscreants will be discovered and punished severely. Two young men from Tara have been arrested.

Huntingfield

David Haskins of Huntingfield, has purchased a wheel from a Wroxeter dealer, and is now prepared to supply the community with "second-hand" wheels. David made the distance to Belmore and back in 35 minutes, carrying a supply of tobacco for our store-keeper on his return trip.

The young man who landed near Stratford one Sunday evening recently, has turned up all right. Wat. says he may have to go to Cargill for a load of lumber to seat the barn if this rush keeps up.

BELMORE

J. Gallagher left here last Tuesday for Michigan.

Mrs. Williams, of Manitoba, is the guest of Miss M. Fleming.

A. Neenan has a two by four smile on these days over the arrival of a young daughter.

Miss Huck of Mildmay and Mr. Hogate of Owen Sound, paid Mr. J. Duffy a visit last Saturday.

Miss J. Baker who has been visiting friends at Harrison for the last two months, has returned home after spending a very enjoyable time.

Jack and Gavin took their belles to a taffy party last week. They say the taffy was not extra, but they had a good time.

The "Wa Hoo's," left here for Wroxeter after giving us heaps of sport. J. Baker took the prize given for the most popular young man, and Miss S. Edward's as the most amiable young lady.

Mr. W. Elliot of Wingham, and Miss Barbara McLeod of this village took upon themselves the solemn obligations of man and wife last Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Mr. Stewart tied the knot.

Belmore is just a small place consisting of about 25 families, yet it takes the lead in some respects. Since last fall seven weddings have taken place in which one of the contracting parties was a resident of Belmore, and if reports be true, the eighth will take place this week. These facts speak well for our belles.

Walkerton.

Rev. Mr. Moir is attending conference this week at Guelph.

Walkerton was well represented at the R. C. picnic in your town on Monday.

A number of officials of Knox church attended the Presbytery at Paisley on Tuesday, when the call to Rev. J. A. Clark was dealt with.

Two of the best "heads" that ever struck Walkerton left town on Friday morning, namely, Charlie Arthur and Oliver Trask. There are many sports whom we could better spare than either of these two.

If the town fathers decide to put down all the granolithic sidewalk that is proposed, we will have a modern-looking place and fewer spikes to trip over when we go for a walk. P.S.—We don't wear a bike.

The 32nd Battalion will go into camp here on the 21st of June, inside of three weeks. Their tents will be pitched on the exhibition grounds. While this may be a good thing for Walkerton, at least for its bakers, butchers and hotels it is not likely to be of special benefit to the men who are out for drill. The battalion will become lonesome and their evolutions tame before the expiry of the twelve days.

A good joke was told some weeks ago at the expense of one of our teamsters. Not having seen it in print, the undersigned ventures to let it creep in here. The aforementioned teamster is in the habit of stammering when excited or in a hurry, and one day he was met by a gentleman who was driving to Durham and asked what the distance was. Being in a hurry, Mr. Teamster started off to say it was twelve miles, in the following manner: "It's t-t-tw-tw; it's t-t-tw-tw-tw; it's t-t-tw-tw-tw-go to h-h-h, you can get there before I can tell you."

On the Farm.

WASTES ON THE FARM.

One of the things most forcibly impressing the merchant who feels a desire to return to the cultivation of the soil, is the waste and leakage which seem naturally a part of farm life. Any merchant who had the same leakages would soon be forced to call a meeting of his creditors and have very little on the dollar to give them in settlement.

How is it at the barnyard, that leak at which every farmer must first commence work to reach his mind? Journals on agriculture have for years been warning the farmer of the loss in shape of liquid potash and nitrogen, and still we find the farmer throwing his manure against the barn or into the barnyard, there to have its best elements leached out by rain. Such wastes denote a poor farmer and a bad business man. On nearly every farm of the farmer who will not or thinks he cannot provide tight floors and proper drainage to a receiving vault or tank, can be found absorbents which not only in themselves under proper manipulation become valuable as fertilizers, but will, when dried, be sufficient to absorb all excess of urine, and liquids from the stable. If you have available a muckhole or swamp, draw out a quantity of the muck or peaty soil, put it where it can dry and drain, and when shoveled over until all has been exposed to the air and it is nearly dry, you will have an absorbent which not only performs the function of saving almost all the valuable fertilizers of the stable, but in turn, by mingling with the potash present, makes available the valuable nitrogen in its own combination. The neglected swamp thus becomes one of the most valuable areas. Land plaster can also be used to great advantage with other absorbents to keep or hold nitrogen. While wood ashes added to the pile containing the muck will go to make up a fine fertilizer which shows great results when applied to the ground for beets, turnips and all root crops.

A very valuable source of revenue which is generally wasted consists of the dead animals. Instead of driving the dead horse, cow or dog to the woods or swamp, to pollute the air and feed the crows, a shallow trench or square about one foot deep and as large as needed should be dug in the earth the animal thrown in, then covered with two or three bushels of lime which has become granular by exposure to the air. Dried manure from the swamp should cover the whole pile well, and after a month or so the pile should be shoveled over occasionally. A few bushels of wood ashes added will greatly help to, in less than a year, make a complete fertilizer fine enough for any crop.

Another great leakage on the farm which greatly appeals to the business man is the neglect and waste of tools. Instead of housing them on the approach of winter, seeing that the metal parts are cleaned and covered with oil, the woodwork painted, repairs made and all ready for next season's work, one sees on every side the machines exposed to the weather, the woodwork bare of paint and falling apart, the metal rusted, so that when needed they are generally out of repair, easily broken, and at a time most wanted the leakage becomes most apparent. At these two points lay the most glaring wastes.

In winter, see that your cattle are well housed, that the food for them is of the right kind and balance, that the grain has been ground, and that for this concession to their natural rights they are able to pay you well in milk, eggs, meat and work, for it is a great leakage not to have chickens hatched at proper time to arrive at the laying period when eggs are 10c a dozen. Then look after the cows, find how much milk each one gives, how much cream can be gathered, and if its formation is the right one for good butter, and if there is not one up to the standard, get on good terms with the butcher and make as good a bargain as possible for her and then buy your neighbor's best cow. Remember that the advantage of one cow over another of even 10 cents a day would in a year allow you to offer a price for the neighbor's best which he could not resist. It costs no more to feed the good milker than the scrub. See that they become new milk at the time most profitable for your market.

Then there are the horses. Stop the leak there by knowing if they are well and strong enough to pay for their keeping; keep them in good flesh by warm quarters, good bedding and ground feed. Know if their teeth are in proper shape to masticate their food so that perfect digestion may take place; see that their food and manger is sweet and clean so that stomach and bowels from being not caused by fermentative material; learn if the horse has worms and if so set about to relieve him and tone up his system after with some good condition powder; know that the food you give him is giving value to someone or something. See that the pig's warm, dry quarters and good food. Do not try to produce good pork by making a scavenger of him at the manure pile.

Farming is a business and nowhere are close business principles more needed or show better results when applied than on a farm, while neglect in any department means wastes and leakages which with the close competition which is now a part of all businesses, means if not stopped by one thing—

that instead of being with the front of the procession where there is much light and pleasure, you and yours must travel in the dust and heat with the rank and file of those who do not make the most of their opportunities.

CURING HAY EARLY.

I am a staunch believer in early harvesting of hay, writes J. Dwight Judd. Almost anything of grass nature will make hay that stock will eat with a relish if cut and well cured in June. While this is true, it is also true that the choicest grasses if allowed to stand a month or six weeks longer may make nice looking hay that will command a good price in market, but if fed to milch cows we will find that we are obliged to supplement with heavier grain rations. One of the most important things the hay maker has to consider is selecting the right kind of weather to cure the crop after it is grown, for as yet we are dependent upon out of door conditions. Select days that are full of sunshine, and nights devoid of dew. To make hay in such weather is a light and inexpensive task. The horse rake should be in the field early in the afternoon that the hay may go in wind rows while it is warm. But if the work will be required the next day to prepare it for the barn. If we are obliged to make hay when clouds are more prevalent than sunshine, we work and worry some, and use the tedder more.

CHILLED CHICKS.

When young chicks are caught in a shower, fall into the swill larrel or wander through dewy grass and get "chilled to death" there is sometimes life left but it needs to be warmed up or else it will soon go out.

If the chick is still able to stand up, drying it off well with warm flannel and then placing in a warm place—the oven of the kitchen stove is the most common place on the farm where brood-ers are not had—will usually bring the little fellow back to life and activity. When the patient is stiff and cold more heroic measures are needed. Take the chick by the beak and both legs and plunge it into water at 120 degrees Fahrenheit at least. Keep the nostrils and eyes out but let all the rest go under. As the cold body cools the water, add more hot water to keep up the temperature. If he begins to kick and struggle do not treat him harshly, but soon remove him and dry off as mentioned above and give him a dry place, well wrapped in warm flannel.

This treatment will not bring a dead chick to life, but it will cause many a chick to live that would otherwise stay "dead" when cold and stiff from being chilled.

CLOVER FOR SANDY SOIL.

On all kinds of soil, clover when fully grown, is a benefit. Its roots break up the heavy clay soils and makes them permeable to air and moisture. But on sandy soils a clover growth as often as every two or three years is a necessity. It is only thus that what vegetable matter it contains can be kept from being washed or burned away and wasted. It is often difficult to get a clover catch on sandy soil. Clover needs mineral fertility, both potash and phosphate of lime. In both these sandy soil is generally deficient. There is no better single manure for sandy soil than wood ashes. If from hard wood the ash will also furnish some lime and phosphate.

SINGULAR AND GRIM.

Incidents in the War Between Russia and Turkey.

Proverbs, like grammatical rules, are liable to exceptions. For instance, the familiar saying, "Lightning does not strike twice in the same place," had its exception during the bombardment of Kalafat by the Russian batteries of the Danube. The incident is described by Doctor Ryan in his book, "Under the Red Crescent," the Turkish equivalent for the Red Cross Society.

The shells from the heavy siege-guns at Kalafat were dropping incessantly within the fortress. One of them, as it exploded, tore a great hole in the ground large enough to contain a horse. A Turkish woman, who was covering with her three children under the shadow of the wall, took refuge in the hole.

According to the law of chances it was the least likely spot to be again hit by a shell. But scarcely had she crept in and drawn the three children after her when another shell, leaving the cannon's mouth at Kalafat nearly two miles away, dropped into the same hole, and blew mother and children to atoms. To the Turks the grim execution was a vivid illustration of their doctrine of kismet, or fate. The woman's hour had come; kismet led her into that hole; it was the place assigned for her departure from earth.

Another shell struck the angle of a house, tore down the walls, and reduced one-half of a room to ruins. In the other half of the room were a Turkish woman and two children; they were not even hurt. Their kismet, according to Turkish ideas, saved them.

UNAPPRECIATIVE.

Palette felt disappointed because you didn't attend his exhibition of paintings. I was detained. But he kept the gallery open very late. Yes, that's what detained me until a little later.

CORDITE AND ITS POWER.

THE SO-CALLED SMOKELESS POWDER NOW USED IN BIG GUNS.

It is Really a Smokeless Propellant—Stages in Invention from the Black Powder to This Explosive—The Method of Manufacture—Its Constituents and High Ballistic Powers.

Since the advent of the speedy torpedo boat and since rapid-firing guns have been placed on battleships and cruisers, an explosive that would allow to the officers and gunners an unobstructed view of an enemy under all conditions has been sought and thousands of dollars have been expended in the effort to obtain a satisfactory substitute for black gunpowder. Cordite, the latest explosive is said to be the most satisfactory propellant of modern times for naval warfare, and the general expert opinion seems to be that in a few years gunpowder as now understood will have vanished.

The earliest records of established powder mills show that there was only one in operation in 1580, this one being the Waltham Abbey Powder Mills were purchased by the English Government. They are still conducted by it. The Faversham Mills, which up to that date were the largest in the world, passed into the hands of a private corporation in 1815. The manufacture of powder was continued without much improvement, except in the efficiency of the grinding and mixing machinery, until about thirty-five years ago, the formula for black powder being saltpetre, 75 parts, charcoal 15 parts, and sulphur 10 parts, the whole forming a mechanical mixture and

NOT A CHEMICAL COMPOUND.

The actual chemical result of the explosion of a charge of gunpowder cannot be told with accuracy. The general idea of what happens is that when the temperature of the igniting agent reaches 482 degrees Fahrenheit the sulphur bursts into flame the saltpetre, acted upon by the heat, frees the oxygen with which it is highly charged, and, combining with the charcoal, forms carbonic acid and oxide, while the nitrogen is liberated. The products of combustion are approximately 37 per cent. of solid matter and 63 per cent. of permanent gases.

In earlier days of ordinance only small grains of powder were used, but as the guns increased in size the size of the grains was also increased to pebble size and afterward to the various prismatic sizes and forms that were popular a decade ago. The reason for increasing the size of the powder grains was that the small grain powder gave a great igniting surface, and at times the charge was consumed before the projectile was fairly in motion, producing initial wave pressures in the breach of the gun that were of a highly dangerous character. With a larger grain there is less burning surface exposed, which naturally exerts a continuous force on the projectile until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. The results obtained were satisfactory to a degree, but there was some of the charge that was not consumed and left the muzzle of the gun along with the projectile.

With the prism powders came an alteration in the proportions of the explosive, which, from its brown color, was named cocoa powder. It contained saltpetre, 79 parts, charcoal, 18 parts, sulphur, 3 parts, the charcoal used being made from straw carbonized by steam. The carbon thus produced retained the amount of moisture required for pressing it into shape. With the introduction of quick-firing guns the "prism-brown" powders gave way gradually to smokeless explosives, which up to that time had been a dream of naval gunners.

SMOKELESS POWDER became absolutely a necessity, for the reason that smoke-producing powders masked the object aimed at, and the torpedo boat, which was becoming a recognized feature of naval warfare, could dash up and discharge one or more prismatic missiles under cover of the smoke.

Smokeless powders were first produced in France, and for some time the secret of the manufacture was guarded jealously. As soon as the necessity for this kind of powder became apparent, however, a number of manufacturers devoted attention to it, and as a result, various brands of smokeless explosives were placed on the market.

The most satisfactory results eventually made their appearance in cordite, which was produced through experiments made by Prof. Dewar and Sir Frederick Abel. Cordite is composed of nitro-glycerine, 58 per cent., gun-cotton, 37 per cent., and vaseline, 5 per cent. Nitro-glycerine is an oily, colorless liquid, and an active poison. It is produced by mixing a quantity of sulphuric acid, with almost double the amount of nitric acid and allowing it to cool; about one-eighth of the total weight of glycerine is then added gradually, the mixture being kept below a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, by passing air and cold water through it. After the mixture has stood a sufficient time, the acids are drawn off and the residue, nitro-glycerine, is washed and filtered.

Nitro-glycerine cannot be ignited easily by a flame, and a lighted match or taper plunged into it would be extinguished. It is sensitive to friction or percussion, either of which will detonate it. Another peculiarity is that the higher the temperature, the more sensitive it becomes. It will solidify at a

temperature of 40 degrees and its explosive force is estimated to be about twelve times that of gunpowder.

One of the most approved methods used in the manufacture of gun-cotton is this. The raw cotton is torn into shreds, dried and dipped in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. It is then placed in a stream of running water and washed thoroughly. The cotton is then wrung out, usually in a centrifugal machine.

It is afterward, boiled, dried, cut into pulp, and

PRESSED INTO DISKS. When the gun-cotton is finished there should be no trace of the acids remaining. Vaseline, the other component part of cordite, is the well known extract from petroleum, and its usefulness is chiefly to lubricate the bore of the gun and thus lessen the friction between it and the projectile. It also has a tendency to impart a waterproof nature to cordite.

A colorless liquid prepared from acetate of lime, called acetone, is used as a solvent in the manufacture of cordite. The method of preparing the explosive is: The required proportion of nitro-glycerine is poured over the gun-cotton, and the two, with the addition of acetone are kneaded together into a stiff paste. Vaseline is then added and the whole compound after being thoroughly mixed is put into a machine and the cordite pressed out and cut into lengths, after which it is dried.

To the artist, the nature of cordite is represented by a fraction whose numerator gives in hundredths of an inch the diameter of the die through which the cordite has been pressed, its denominator being the length of the stick in inches. The cordite known as 30-12, which is the size used for the 16-inch quick-firing guns, signifies that its diameter is three-tenths of an inch and it is twelve inches long.

It is necessary to use a fine grain powder to ignite a charge of cordite, it being secured in such a manner that a flash from the tube firing the gun will cause the explosion of the charge. A full charge of powder for a 12-inch gun is 295 pounds, while the cordite charge having the same efficiency is only 167 1/2 pounds.

The wonderful strides made in the science of gunnery since 1840 is shown by the fact that at that period a 68-pound projectile fired with a charge of 18 pounds of powder gave a muzzle velocity of between 1,000 and 1,100 feet a second, while at the present day a 100-pound shell, fired with 14 3/4 pounds of cordite, gives a muzzle velocity of 2,630 feet a second.

Cordite is one of the safest explosives known, and is not dangerous unless it is confined. It can be held in the hand and lighted without danger. It burns slowly and with a bright flame. Although comparatively a new discovery, it is used extensively in every navy throughout the world. It was first manufactured in Great Britain and was in general use on her battleships before adopted by other powers.

COAST DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

Lacked Protection by Wires Which Centre in London.

It can no longer be said that Great Britain is unprotected. The coast defences were never more complete or efficient. Right around the shores stretch these many defences, not isolated and therefore of little account, but forming a linked protection, with the telegraph or telephone at hand to respond at naval headquarters in London to the slightest warning, and from Whitehall there branch off private wires to the great arsenals of Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Sheerness.

A few words from any point on the coast, be it an isolated coastguard station or a lonely guardship, may in an hour or two have led to orders of national import being flashed over sleeping towns and villages to the naval commanders-in-chief at the coast, and before the outside world knows of impending danger all the machinery of defence will be in readiness for any emergency. That this is no exaggeration those may judge who remember the hasty commissioning of the particular service squadron in January, 1896, when the German Emperor's ill-judged telegram to President Kruger set England ablaze with anger.

Before even the Times announced the decision of the Government to form this new squadron, "to do anything and go anywhere," as Mr. Goschen explained the telegraph instruments at Whitehall had been vigorously ticking, and unknown to the public, the Admirals at Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport had had their orders. By the time the world was awake the preparations for commissioning the ships had commenced, and in a few days a squadron of powerful modern vessels was fitted out and ready for any task. When the necessity arises, no less promptly will the machinery of defence be again put to the test, possibly on a more extensive scale.

NOT SINCERE.

Wheeler—What do you think of him? Van Byke—Oh! he is double-faced. He is all things to all men. Wheeler—What makes you think so? Van Byke—Why, the other day I showed him a new wheel I had bought. It was a different make from his, and yet he praised mine and said it was one of the best in the market.

GIGANTIC POCKETBOOKS.

The Swedes and Norwegians carry their loose cash in immense pocket-books, some of these have been in use for two or three generations, and contain almost enough leather to make a pair of boots.

A submarine cable is to be laid between Vancouver and Dyea.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF AN ARMY IN WAR TIME.

Uncle Sam Intends to Take Care of His Soldiers in Cuba—Elaborate Preparations Made as to Clothing, Food and Housing.

Great care is being given to the feeding, clothing, medical requirements and sanitary arrangements for the American army that is to invade Cuba. The island has the reputation of being a hotbed of miasma, where fever and other virulent diseases lie in wait for the unacclimated. Experts in the Bureau of Subsistence of the United States War Department believe that the dangers from the climate of Cuba have been grossly exaggerated. The officers in charge of the American army of invasion will not permit their troops to suffer from the exposure, neglect and privation which have caused the death of thousands of young Spanish recruits. The medical department of the army has also given much attention to the subject, and the troops who go to Cuba will be equipped to withstand the climate. Special clothing adapted to the hot season of the tropics will be provided for every man in the service. These clothes will not be made of canvas, but of new light material resembling the "khaki" worn by the British troops in India. In design the uniform will have the appearance of a shooting suit. The cap will be of canvas and the shoes of tan leather. Only the officers will wear hats, which will be turned up at the side like those of the Cubans and fastened with a rosette. This uniform will be decidedly light and admirably suited to the needs of the service. The poor Spanish soldiers owe their decimation by disease to the absolute lack of all these things. A line of communication with Key West will be maintained in order that

FRESH SUPPLIES

for the army can be sent over at all times. Live cattle may be shipped to provide an ample quantity of fresh beef, as the department does not intend to let the men use salt meats more than is unavoidable. Fresh bread will be baked for the army and an abundance of fresh vegetables will be furnished from the gardens of the South. Very little canned stuff will be used. Provision will be made for boiling all water before it is used to drink, and no liquor will be allowed in the camps, as it is said, the abstainer from alcohol can best resist the danger from the tropical swamps. Lime juice pickles and vinegar will be largely used. The medical staff will have supplies of condensed milk and extract of beef for the diet of wounded men, and the Subsistence Bureau will supply at cost price a long list of extra articles. Officers or men will be able to purchase many luxuries without being led to death by the old-style "sutler." Among the articles thus obtainable will be evaporated apples, green corn, peas, peaches, oatmeal, sugar-cured ham, lard, sardines, condensed milk, smoked beef tongue, ginger cheese, mustard and red pepper. From the same sources they may also obtain briarwood pipes, chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, glycerine toilet soap, pencils, pens, pen-holders, envelopes, notepaper, black ink, shoe blacking, blacking brushes, brooms, whisks, hairbrushes, toothbrushes, fine-toothed combs, handkerchiefs, safety matches, shoestrings, towels, tin handbasins, canteens, cotton thread, linen thread, needle books, needles, trousers buttons and metal polish for their equipments. Cornmeal and wheat flour will be provided also, but no butter. This the men will have only when they can obtain it from the inhabitants.

On the march the "travel ration" will be issued daily to groups of 100 men. This ration consists of 100 pounds of bread, 75 pounds of canned beef, 33 pounds of baked beans, 8 pounds of browned coffee, and 15 pounds of sugar.

ON THE FOURTH DAY each man will receive a pound of canned tomatoes. Whenever circumstances permit—that is, when not engaged in actual war—pepper, salt and candles will be supplied in addition to the above.

Owing to the miserable roads of Cuba the transportation of the wounded will present a serious problem. Ambulances or any kind of wheeled vehicles cannot be much used, so it will be necessary to carry wounded men on mule back or on hand litters. Portable ice machines will be carried by the medical staff, as ice is often an indispensable requisite for sick and wounded men. By the use of this small and light apparatus, operated by ammonia, sufficient ice can be made in any climate to provide for the sick and for several surgical operations.

Great care will be exercised with respect to the water used by the troops. Besides boiling it, all drinking water will be filtered through a germ-proof filter which has been adopted by the War Department. A sufficient number of these filters will be carried by the commissaries to provide abundance of pure water for the men whether in camp or on the march.

With all these precautions taken for the physical comfort and safety of the troops it is believed by the military authorities that the climate of Cuba will possess no terrors for them.

Well fed, suitably clothed and provided with up-to-date arms and accoutrements, they will be ready for any test to which they may be put.

The housing of the men in camp will be also carefully attended to. Each man will sleep in a hammock raised off the ground, and 160,000 tents will be supplied in sufficient quantities to shelter every man in the service.

HINTS FOR PATHMASTERS.

How Roads May Be Made and Kept in Good Repair.

- 1. Every good road has two essential features: (a) A thoroughly dry foundation. (b) A smooth, hard, waterproof surface covering. 2. The foundation is the natural subsoil, "the dirt road," which must be kept dry by good drainage. 3. The surface covering is generally a coating of gravel or broken stone which should be put on the road in such a way that it will not, in wet weather, be churned up and mixed with the earth beneath. That is, it should form a distinct coating. 4. To accomplish this: (a) The gravel or stone should contain very little sand or clay—it should be clean. (b) The road must be crowned or rounded in the centre so as to shed the water to the open drains. (c) Ruts must not be allowed to form as they prevent water passing to the open drains. (d) The open drains must have a sufficient fall, and free outlet so that the water will not stand in them but will be carried away immediately. (e) The under-drains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient and the ground has a moist or wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and rut readily. By this means the foundation is made dry. 5. Do not leave the gravel or stone just as it drops from the wagon but spread it so that travel will at once pass over and consolidate it before the fall rains. 6. Keep the road metal raked or scraped into the wheel or horse tracks until consolidated. 7. Grade and crown the road before putting on gravel or stone. 8. If a grading machine is available, grade the roads which you intend to gravel before the time of statute labor, and use the statute labor as far as possible in drawing gravel. 9. A fair crown for gravel roads on level ground is one inch of rise to each foot of width from the side to the centre. 10. The roads on hills should have a greater crown than on level ground otherwise the water will follow the wheel tracks and create deep ruts, instead of passing to the side drains. One and one half inches to the foot from the side to the centre will be sufficient. 11. Repair old gravel roads which have a hard centre but too little crown and high square shoulders, by cutting off the shoulders, turning the material outward and placing new gravel or stone in the centre. Do not cover the old gravel foundation with the mixture of earth, sod and fine gravel of which the shoulders are composed. The shoulders can be most easily cut off by means of a grading machine. 12. A width of twenty-four feet between ditches will meet most conditions, with the central eight feet gravelled. 13. Wherever water stands on the roadway or by the roadside or wherever the ground remains moist or is swampy in spring and fall, better drainage is needed. 14. Look over the road under your charge after heavy rains and during spring freshets. The work of a few minutes in freeing drains from obstruction or diverting a current of water into a proper channel may become the work of days if neglected. 15. Surface water should be disposed of in small quantities, great accumulations are hard to handle and are destructive. Obtain outlets into natural watercourses as often as possible. 16. Instead of having deep, open ditches to underdrain the road and dry the foundation, use tile. 17. Give culverts a good fall and free outlet so that water will not freeze in them. 18. In taking gravel from the pit, see that precautions are taken to draw only clean material. Do not let the face of the pit be scraped down, mixing clay, sand and turf with good gravel. There is a tendency to draw dirty gravel as it is easiest to handle. 19. Gravel which retains a perpendicular face in the pit in the spring, and shows no trace of slipping is generally fit for use on the road without treatment. Dirty gravel should be screened. 20. Plan and lay out the work before calling out the men. 21. When preparing plans keep the work of succeeding years in view. 22. Call out for each day only such a number of men and teams as can be properly directed. 23. In laying out the work, estimate on a full day's work from each man and see that it is performed. Specify the number of loads of gravel to constitute a day's work. Every wagon box should hold a quarter of a cord. 24. Make all returns clearly, showing who have done their work and who have not. 25. Make early arrangements for having on the ground when required, and in good repair, all implements and tools to be used in the performance of statute labor. 26. Do all work with a view to permanence and durability. — Municipal World.

A SIDE-LIGHT ON HISTORY. The manipulations of the world's first woman barber soothed the strong man to sleep. Presently however, he awoke, looked hastily at himself in the large plate-glass mirror, put on his coat and started to go. "Lellah stopped him. Samson she said, that hair-cut is 25 cents! Samson weakened, and presently the Philistines had him. Some men are candidates for office because they can't help it—and some because the people can't help it."

That Tired Feeling

What does it mean? As tired in the morning as at night, can't get rested, nervous, sleepless, dull, languid.

It means that the blood is poor. Muscles cannot be elastic and strong, nerves cannot be steady, energy and vigor cannot be felt, when the blood is impure, impoverished without nourishing power. Hood's Sarsaparilla imparts to the blood the qualities it lacks when that tired feeling troubles you. It makes the blood rich, pure, full of vitality. It cures spring languor and eradicates all foul taints from the blood, thus guarding against future danger from fevers, malaria, and other serious illness. Be sure to get.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

GOLD FISH RAISING.

In Oldenburg, Germany, is one of the largest goldfish farms. More than a hundred small ponds contain the fish in all stages of growth, the little ones carefully kept from the rapacious big fellows of eight inches, which would be delighted to eat their helpless brethren. In spite of this, the goldfish is a great coward, and a tiny fish with the courage to attack it can frighten it almost to death. That the demand for goldfish is large is shown by the fact that from the fish farms of Oldenburg over 300,000 fish are sent to market every year.

ACTIVE MAN WANTED

To read this advertisement and then give Putnam's Pain-ess Corn Extractor a trial. It never fails to cure. Acts in twenty-four hours and causes neither pain nor discomfort. Putnam's Corn Extractor extracts corns. It is the best.

HE AGREED.

Mrs. Higgins—What wretched taste that Mrs. Wilkins has. Mr. Higgins—Yes. I met her downtown this afternoon and she was wearing that ugly old \$25 hat you thought you wanted.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bronzo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

KIND-HEARTED MAN.

We ought to worry more over other people's troubles than our own. I do. I worry over my creditors' troubles.

What are they? My debts. Quickcure for Skin Diseases 15c., 25c., 50c.

Quickcure for Bunion. 15c., 25c., 50c.

USELESS ADVICE.

Wiggles—My physician has ordered me never to take active exercise after a hearty meal. Waggles—Well, what of it? Wiggles—I board.

Quickcure for Whitlows, 15c., 25c., 50c.

INHERITED.

Governess—I never in my life saw a little girl so wilful, extravagant, cross, and unreasonable as you are. Little Girl—I guess I takes after my step-mother.

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Also Near Rapid City. Rapid City is situated north of Brandon, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railways, and also a station on the Great North-West Central Railway from Brandon, in Rapid City there are grist mills with elevators, woolen mills, saw mills and lumber yards, brick yards etc. 320 acres being the west half of section 32, township 13, range 20 west. Land is undulating prairie, and considered the finest for grain, dairy or stock farming. Building material is handy. Good water. Adjoining are all prosperous farmers.

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Also Near Rapid City. Rapid City is situated north of Brandon, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railways, and also a station on the Great North-West Central Railway from Brandon, in Rapid City there are grist mills with elevators, woolen mills, saw mills and lumber yards, brick yards etc. 320 acres being the west half of section 32, township 13, range 20 west. Land is undulating prairie, and considered the finest for grain, dairy or stock farming. Building material is handy. Good water. Adjoining are all prosperous farmers.

Also South half of section 9, township 14, range 20 west—320 acres. This half section lies north and near the above section, consisting of undulating prairie and some extra good hay land. Schools post office, blacksmith, etc., on corner of section. Excellent water. Terms not less than one quarter cash, balance on time.—Apply to ALEXANDER NAIRN, 415 Jarvis St., Toronto.

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A SERIOUS LACK.

Young Mr. Fourdred in Squash Center—Aw, my good man, do you evah have fox-hunts heah? Native—Nope. What is the mattah? No foxes? Plenty of foxes. No dogs? Plenty o' dogs. No horses? Plenty o' horses. Then—aw—what is the mattah? No fools.

THE NEW WOMAN

Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by men. But the feminine nerves are still hers and she suffers from toothache. To her we recommend Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—cures toothache in a moment. Nerviline, the most marvellous pain remedy known to science. Nerviline may be used efficaciously for all nerve pain.

BEST HE HAD.

Lester dear, said Mrs. Giddings, anxiously to her husband, I don't like that cough of yours. I'm sorry, replied Giddings, but it is the best I have.

Quickcure for Cracked lips, 15c., 25c., 50c.

SIAM'S PECULIAR ORDER.

Not long back his Majesty of Siam gave an Italian, for painting one of his wives from a photograph, "the Grand Cross of the Siamese Crown." It is a rather large order. "This cross," said his Majesty, graciously, "will entitle you to marry twelve wives. It is a distinction I seldom confer, so I hope you will make good use of it."

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

COMMENDABLE AMBITION. Then you don't believe in prestige derived from ancestors? Not a bit; I believe in fixing things so my ancestors will derive prestige from me.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical profession. It is a constitutional disease, and requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MONEY WELL INVESTED.

Doesn't Jumper bore you to death? He never comes near me since I lent him \$2. Cheap enough.

Quickcure for Cold Sores, 15c., 25c., 50c.

Edward Evans, Jr., was recently unanimously re-elected president of the Liverpool Liberal Federal Council.

BOATS and CANOES.

WALTER DEAN, - 1781, Queen St. W., Toronto.

YOUNG LADIES

Working evenings for us. Steady, pleasant employment. Send 15c. for sample. Independent Lotions Co., Toronto, Ont.

MINERALS TESTED

For Gold, etc. MILTON L. HERSEY, B. A. Sc., 15 St. Scarament St., Montreal, Que.

FARMS and ESTATES bought sold & exchanged.

H. M. SIMPSON, Real Estate and Financial Agent, Montreal, Que.

LAW

Mills, Mills & Haines, Barristers etc., removal to Wesley Bldg., Robmond St. W., Toronto.

BEES

Italian and Hybrid—best Queens Wax All Bee Supplies—best quality. Weed Patent Process. Cash or trade. Gold, Shapley & Sons, Limited, Brantford, Can.

WOOD PHOTO ENGRAVING

J. JONES & CO. 6-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

SHIP YOUR PRODUCE.

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

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Quick selling lines. Sample, terms and catalogue 5c. stamps. MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY ASSOCIATION, 20 Alexis St., Montreal.

Love Harris Buys Your-self Scrap.

25-31 William St., Toronto. Phone 1729.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works.

ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing felt, Flash, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1830. B. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto.

FREE WITH EVERY ORDER

Providing this Coupon is CUT OUT and sent with an order for 12 packets, we will include 1 packet New Giant Chili Sauce, price 25c. Free of charge TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER.

We will NOT ACCEPT AN ORDER at these prices where the packets are NOT selected from the above list.

Address all orders to No. 6 Carrot, Half Long Dauvers.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

Don't send Postage Stamps

Send us your name and address on a postal card and we will be pleased to send you a sample of

MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA.

The most delicious tea in the world. THE MONSOON TEA CO., 7 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

Fence, Fence—

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

STAMMERERS.

CHURCH'S AUTO-VOICE INSTITUTE. CURE GUARANTEED.

Dominion Line Steamships.

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Vancouver," "Dominion," "Scotsman," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, \$52.50; Second Cabin, \$34.00; Steerage \$22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

CONBOY'S IMPROVED CARRIAGE TOPS

received the highest awards at the World's Fair 1893. CONBOY'S PATENT ROLLER TOPS have met with such universal favor, that other manufacturers are now making inferior imitations. Insist on having the Conboy make as imitations are never as good as the genuine.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan and Savings Company.

INCORPORATED 1855. Paid-up Capital, \$2,500,000. Assets, \$1,400,000. Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto. Branch Office—Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. DEPOSITS received at interest payable half yearly.

DEBENTURES issued for money deposited for three or five years.

MONEY advanced on Real Estate at low rates of interest and on favorable conditions.

Land Mortgages and Municipal or School Debentures purchased.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
One column.....	\$10	6	4
Half column.....	5	3	2
Quarter column.....	3	2	1
Eighth column.....	2	1	1
Legal notices, 5c per line for first, and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.			
Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.			
Contract advertising payable quarterly.			

J. H. A. JOHNSTON

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Six years ago Lord Aberdeen became Governor-General of Canada. Those six years have seen some changes: Sir John Abbott was then Premier of Canada, and third in the list. During his tenure of office he has attended the funerals of two Premiers, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson; he saw the Premiership pass from the hands of McKenzie Bowell to those of Sir Charles Tupper; later on he received the resignation of Sir Charles, and saw the formation of the Laurier cabinet. His tenure of office began with the third Premier and ends with the seventh.

Saturday Review: The scarcity of wheat has forced up the price in England to 55s a quarter, and the price of bread is following the price of grain by leaps and bounds. To the poorest classes in England this advance in bread will undoubtedly cause considerable suffering, but in France the price is already much higher, and the people, having a lower standard of wages, are suffering more severely. In Spain, however, where the nominal condition of large numbers is a condition of patient poverty, the line that divides scarcity from starvation has already been crossed. The consequence is that there are bread riots all over the country. The starving Spaniard little thinks that the tyrant who is crushing the life out of him and his wife and children is an enormously rich young man far away in Chicago. This youthful millionaire, Mr. Joseph Leiter, is probably causing more misery in the world to day than the worst Arab slave dealer or the most abandoned criminal. For the vast area of Mr. Leiter's depredations on the poorest classes in Europe far more than counterbalances the greater intensity of suffering inflicted by his rivals in iniquity. The longer arm of the modern millionaire reaches to alien millions that will never hear his name, and young Leiter, by his manipulation of the wheat market, is to day carrying starvation into secluded Spanish villages and crowded city slums, setting the sharp rack of hunger at work to pinch and peel his victims. It is out of the last coppers of the indigent and the miserable that this Chicago millionaire cheerfully levies his blood tax in order that, at the expense of starving men and women and little children, he may add fresh millions to those he has already amassed.

STRAYED.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, lots 6 and 7, con. 3, Carrie, on May 19th, a bay mare, shod on front feet. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Vogan Bros.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

How a prominent farmer quickly lifted it.

A mortgage has been described as an incentive to industry, a heavy mortgage, as a sure sign of ruin. The last is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this connection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron, writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had marked me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffered fearfully with sores, and knowing my condition I have remained a single man. Doctor after doctor prescribed for me, and finally a Toronto specialist told me bluntly that my complaint was a deep-seated, incurable, blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew was a good blood medicine, and I sent for a bottle of the best. Mr. Todd, the druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, and I have stuck to it. It has lifted my mortgage, for to-day I am free from those horrible sores, my eyesight is not blurred, my tongue is not furry, and I have no irritation. I look upon Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvellous medicine when it will cure a life long disease in so short a time." Scrofula, pimples, running sores, rheumatism and all diseases generated by poisonous humors in the blood are cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla. The kind that cures. Sold only in concentrated form at \$1 per bottle by your druggist. Dose from half to one teaspoonful.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you can be 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.

MARION & MARION PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Science, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

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

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.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. The Great English Remedy.

Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emission, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Goods at...

GUT PRICES

DURING EASTER SALE AT...

C. Wendt, Mildmay & Wrexeter.

- Silver plated 5 bottle Cruet, regular price \$2.25, cut price \$1.50.
- Silver plated syrup pitcher, reg price \$2.25, cut price \$1.50.
- Silver plated Berry Spoon, reg price \$1.00, cut price 65c.
- 5 bar Autolamp, \$3.50, cut price \$2.75.
- China decorated clock, \$2.50, now \$1.75.
- Ladies silver H C watch 6.50 now \$5.00.
- Gents Elgin S W watch 8.00, now \$6.00.
- Gold Rings and Jewelry also at Cut Prices. See Goods and Prices in the Window.

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

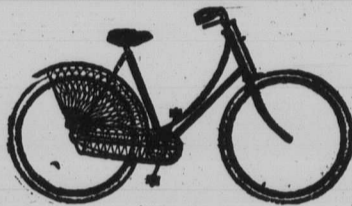
The handsomest in design and finish. The best in material and workmanship. The most perfect in its lines and bearings.

\$55. CLEVELAND BICYCLES...

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.

The GAZETTE

To the end of 1898 for...

GO CENTS

Horsemen

Now is the time to get your Route Bills and Pedigrees Printed...

We make a specialty of such work and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Prices Very Moderate

WE DO ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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

RIPANS TABULES

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

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

If you don't find this sort of Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; of 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.

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

One Year's Paper Free.

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

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2.00). 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.**

Receipts were heavy at the western cattle yards again to-day, but not so heavy as they were last market day. Including what were left over from the beginning of the week and those which arrived yesterday there were 94 carloads on the boards, counting 2,200 hogs and about 200 sheep and lambs.

Export Cattle—The offerings were too large for the demand and some of the poorer cattle remained in the pens at the close of the day. Space on board ship is pretty well filled for a few days, which gives buying a somewhat slow tone. Prices ruled weak at from 4c to 4½c per lb, some choice lots touching \$3 30 to \$3 35 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Demand steady and prices firm at 3½c for the best, a few heads of fancy going up to 4c for immediate killing. Common cattle are slow of sale at from 3c to 3½c per lb. Good to medium stuff fetches about 3½c per lb.

Bulls—There was a fair demand for these at prices ruling from \$3 30 to \$3 60 per cwt for export. Feeding bulls are practically not wanted.

Stockers and Feeders—There was an active demand from Buffalo and prices advanced slightly, going in some instances up to 4c per lb. There is some stuff being sold for feeding purposes that was originally intended for killing. The ruling quotations for stockers for the Buffalo market may be put at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Small offerings kept the market firm and last Tuesday's figures rule mostly. Shipping sheep fetch 5c to 5½c per lb for yearlings and 3½c to 4c for good sheep, including ewes and wethers, and 3c to 3½c for bucks. Spring lambs are steady at from \$3 to \$4 each.

Calves—Offerings and demand light. Quotations rule from \$2 to \$5 50. Some choice veals fetch a little higher.

Milk Cows and Springers—Dairymen want a few cows of good quality. Prices rule from \$25 to \$40 mostly, some choice well forward springers going slightly higher.

Hogs—Although offerings were fairly heavy the market held firm at \$5 to \$5 10 per cwt for choice singers, weighed off the cars. Light and thick fat hogs sell for 4½c per lb, sows at 3c to 3½c and stags at 2c to 2½c per lb. There is satisfaction expressed by dealers and drovers at the additional accommodation that has been provided in the new weigh-house and offices for the hog market at the annex.

School Report.

FORM I.

The following is the Honor Roll for May in the Mildmay Public School.

Fifth Class—Della Herringer, Harry Moore, Albert Lewis, Whittie Curle, Henry Miller.

Sr. Fourth—Nelson Holtzmann, Wm. Berry, Clare Scarlett, Jean McGavin, Eddie Berry.

Intermediate Fourth—Maggie Pletsch, Sara Filsinger, Emil Marat, Harvey Jasper.

Jr. Fourth—Addie Diemel, Lusciada Eifert, Melvina Schweitzer, David Schweitzer.

FORM II.

Sr. Second—Adam Wicke, Ruby Teskey, Charlie Glebe, Pearl Jasper, Lottie Harron.

Jr. Third—Catharine Wicke, Ethel Reddon, Maggie Filsinger, Charlie Rosenow, Clara Lark, Tillie Voigt.

FORM III.

First Class (Sr. First)—Irene Pletsch, Sara Holtzmann, Mary Holtzmann, Mary Peiker, Wesley Hahn.

Second Class (Jr. First)—Annie Lindensmith, Ella Mulholland, Maggie Richards, Edith McGavin.

Third Class—Robbie Barton, Mariah Holtzmann, Rosy Liesemer, Clara Schweitzer.

Fourth Class—Earl Mulholland, Luella Edmunson, Francis Land,

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

Dress Goods and Millinery News

Did you ever picture to yourself a perfect costume? From the top of the hat to the hem of your gown; one that would suit without a flaw. Such suits are not common, but they can be had from us. We have better choice than you will find elsewhere. This week we will call your attention to some new lines of Dress Goods, the prettiest things that can be imagined at the price.

These are only short ends and will sell quickly. GREEN AND NAVY SERGES-- You are never deceived in buying a good serge. For service they cannot be beaten, and always look well, providing the material is of the firm kind. We have them now on sale at 50c yd, good value at 75c. Fancy Silk and Wool Goods--Beautiful Brocades in Navy, Brown and Gold, worth really 75c, for 60c. Cheap Dress Goods in endless choice. Pretty serges and tweeds, special at 25c yard.

Millinery Beauty . . .

Woman's earthly crown is her hat and she must have that becoming and proper. We have just put into stock some new things in Millinery Novelties, New Sailors, New Shapes, New Trimmed Hats.

J. D. MILLER

Special Bargains

AT MOYER'S

CORNER STORE, MILD MAY

For Two Weeks Only . . .

Note a few of Our Prices :

20 per cent. Off All MILLINEY.

Print, Regular 12½c, now 10 cents.	Oxford Shirtings, Regular 13 cents, now 11 cents
" " 11c, now 9 cents.	" " 11 " 9 cents
" " 10c, now 8 cents.	" " 10 " 8 cents
" " 7c, now 5 cents.	

Tweeds from 20 cents per yard up.
Lace Curtains from 25c pair to \$3.00.
30 inch Flannelette, regular 7c, now 5c.

Just to hand, a large stock of . . .

DRESS GOODS which will be sold **CHEAP . . .**

Also a large stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** Always on Hand . . .

Groceries Cheaper Than Ever.

E. N. Butchart, A. Moyer

MANAGER. PROP.

Our Motto--We will not be undersold.

Bulmage

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE, ASK FOR:

- Carpets.
- Stair Carpets.
- Window Carpets.
- Window Holland.
- Lace Curtains, 50c. to \$5 per set.
- Art Muslin, bleached and colored.
- Tabling.
- Cratecases.
- Balsbury Cloth.
- Verona Corda.
- Printed Challies.
- Wool Delaines.
- Pink and cream Cheshams and every other shade.
- Nurse Vestings.
- Net Vestings.
- Navy and Dr. Dressburgs.
- Lawn Vestings.
- Lawn checks.
- Blouse stripes.
- Flannelette--27 patterns.
- Shaker Flannelette.
- Carpets warp.
- Weaving warp.
- Black Dress Silk.
- Black Sateen.
- Velvets and Flashes.
- Brown Holland.
- Valises.
- Lunch Baskets.
- Churns.
- Butter Trays and Ladles.
- Washtubs.
- Crockery.
- Glassware.
- Hardware.
- Patent Medicines.
- Top Onions.
- Potato Onions.
- Dutch sets.
- Garden Seeds.
- Brushes, all kinds.
- Washing Soda.
- Whiting.
- Raw Oil.
- Lye.
- Turpentine.
- Castor Oil, by the lb.
- Stone Crocks.
- Marbleware Crocks.
- Milk Pans.
- Wash Basins.
- Tea Kettles.
- Do copper.
- Dish Pans.
- Felt Hats, just to hand.
- Straw Hats for 500 heads.
- Lace Frillings.
- Hos and Collars.
- Top Shirts.
- Dress Shirts.
- Scissors.
- Knives and Forks.
- Spools.
- Scraples.
- Canned Goods.
- Flour Lines.
- Bed Corda.
- Marbles.
- Wire Clotheslines.
- Baby Carriages.
- Croquet.
- Spices.

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

WE KEEP EVERYTHING, AND SELL CHEAP.

Lakelet.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

A serious epidemic of measles is raging at Tweed.
Stratford will spend \$14,000 on its Public Schools this year.
Pitcon's High School was badly damaged by fire on Saturday.
Engineer Baker and Fireman Smythe were killed on the C.P.R. at Moose Jaw.
Branford legislators are talking of establishing a civic electric lighting plant.
Hon. C. Fitzpatrick has been re-elected lieutenant of the bar of the district of Quebec.
Mr. W. B. McMurrich, has been appointed to enforce the alien labor law at Toronto.
More than a score of Klondikers fell through the ice near Crater Lake and were drowned.
The G. T. R. will construct 250 refrigerator cars for the general service of the system.
Mr. F. Bourassa, ex-M. P., known as "the father of the Canadian House of Commons," is dead.
A. F. McDougall, brother of Judge McDougall, Toronto, attempted to commit suicide at Winnipeg.
The G. T. R. has accepted Montreal's offer of city land for the erection of new G. T. R. head offices.
It is possible that the ship-building yards of the Hertram Company may be moved from Toronto to Kingston.
News has been received at Montreal of the drowning at Bangor, Wales, of T. F. B. Evans, C. P. R. agent at Liverpool.
London's City Solicitor holds that the corporation has no power to raise money for cinder paths by taxing bicyclists.
The report that there is to be a general deduction of salaries on the G. T. R. is denied by the management at Montreal.
The barque Crofton Hall, from Dundee for New York, is a wreck off Sable Island. The crew have been brought to Halifax.
Five destitute children, whose parents had deserted them, were found in St. Sauveur, Quebec, Tuesday, half dead from cold and hunger.
Hamilton workmen will ask the Board of Education to give the teaching of domestic science a trial in one or two of the Public Schools.
Five hundred tons of coal sank five feet with Smith & Company's dock at Owen Sound on Saturday. Fifty yards of C.P.R. track also settled.
Alexander Milloy, traffic manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., at Montreal, has resigned after 50 years of service in the company.
The Toronto Board of Control has decided to recommend the appropriation of \$100,000 for the provision of additional school accommodation in the city.
An Italian named Sonjer has been sentenced at Nanaimo, B. C., to imprisonment for life for wounding a man named Jones at Halle Crossing with intent to murder.
Angelo Oliver, an alleged New York murderer, traced to Halifax, has eluded the authorities there as a result of a false description telegraphed from New York.
The Kingston Board of Education has adopted progressive ideas in regard to cheap school books. Each pupil will be supplied with an outfit of books at a small yearly fee.
Twenty-four thousand six hundred bushels of Quebec potatoes have been shipped into the United States since last Saturday. The increased demand is a result of the war.
It is reported at Vancouver, B. C., that an Anglo-French company intends to build a telegraph line from Vancouver to Dawson City, via Skaguay, Jiya and Wrangle.
Wm. Hemstock of Buffalo was found dead in his uncle's backyard at Hamilton. George Goodale has been arrested on a charge of aggravated assault on Hemstock. An inquest will be held.
E. C. Gildersleeve and W. Moore, of Kingston, are organizing a party to proceed to the Klondike. Already five young men have signified their willingness to join the gold hunting expedition.
A Buelh Man, correspondent writes that Hon. J. C. Mickle had informed him that the Canadian Pacific Railway had purchased the Great North-West Central Railway and that that line would be extended at least twenty miles this year.
Adam Thomson late city clerk of Nanaimo, B. C., who pleaded guilty at the Assizes to having falsified the city accounts and stolen \$100 of the city's funds, has been sentenced to fifteen months with hard labor. He has a wife and child and pleaded mercy on their account.

UNITED STATES.

Joseph Leiter, the Chicago grain king, is held responsible for the bread riots in Italy.
Over one hundred cottages at Scandaga Park, Fulton County, N. Y., a popular summer resort, were destroyed by fire at midnight on Tuesday.
The Arkansas River has left its banks causing great loss of life and damage to property in the neighbourhood of Little Rock, Ark.
Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, dropped dead at the Orpheum Theatre, San Francisco, while performing on Saturday.
Bram, the murderer of Captain Nash, of the barquentine, Hesper, Fuller, has notified the world that he "will accept" the last jury's verdict, imprisonment for life.
Former General Manager Toucey, of the New York Central Railroad, recently appointed assistant to President Galloway, has retired from active service, with the usual honor of a pension.
The United States Senate Committee on Finance has decided to increase the tax on manufactured tobacco to 16 cents per pound. The War Revenue bill provided for a tax of only 12 cents per pound.
At Washington on Tuesday Judge Hogner signed a decree granting Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, a divorce from Dr. S. M. Burnett, a well-known oculist of that city. She is permitted to resume her maiden name of Hodgson.
The Board of Railroad Commissioners of New York State issued an order exempting the railroads from the law compelling them to equip ten per cent. of the freight cars each year with continuous power of air brakes for the years 1897 and 1898.
GENERAL.
Austria has decided not to suspend the corn duties.
Fourteen hundred fishermen were drowned off the Japanese coast.
Russia and Japan have agreed not to interfere with independent Corea.
Russia will not allow foreigners to land at Port Arthur or Ta-lien-wan without passports.
It is reported that rioters have burned the Japanese Consulate at Shashi, Hu-Pei province, China.
The American students of Halle have protested against the unfriendly attitude of the German press towards America.
The Oceanic Co.'s steamer Moana left Sydney, N.S.W., for San Francisco on Wednesday with a gold shipment of 500,000 sovereigns.
The Queen of Belgium, who is a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, while driving near Brussels on Saturday, was upset in a lake, but rescued uninjured.

IS POSTPONED.

United States Will Not Leave Tampa Yet Awhile.

A despatch from Tampa, says:—On Thursday night readiness and anticipation were the dominant features of camp. Tampa's streets, of late peopled by brave and pleasure-loving soldiers, were those of a deserted city. Men were rigorously confined in the camp and were given orders to instantly complete their finishing touches. Kits were strapped, and the highest point of expectation reached. But Friday morning all hopes of an immediate move were shadowed by the report that a Spanish fleet was approaching Martinique, and intimating that the invasion of Cuba was again postponed. Here, then, it seems that the army must wait until the phantom-like Spanish fleet has been dealt with. This is the popular belief, but Tampa is the home of many rumours, the most ridiculous being that we are threatened with bombardment. Although for a moment delayed, there has been no withdrawal of previous orders, and all that is required is instructions to proceed southward. At present nine transports, with their burdens of ammunition are afloat at this city and an L. L. Port Tampa to which twelve others are en route.

FOR MAKING FELT.

The American soft felt hat is all the rage in the leading Australian colonies. The rabbit pest in those colonies may yet become a source of wealth, as the skin is of value for felt making.

PARADISE INCOMPLETE.

Teacher—Now, Johnnie, why did Adam and Eve leave paradise? Weren't they satisfied with it?
Johnnie—No; they didn't have no wheel.

VERY TRUE.

Hewitt—While I was away I was made a lion of.
Jewett—There must have been some magicians where you were.
Hewitt—What do you mean?
Jewett—Only a magician can turn a jackass into a lion.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH ON AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

They Understand Each Other—Great Britain May Be Confronted by a Combination of Powers at Any Time.

A despatch from London, says:—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham on Friday evening. Mr. Chamberlain, after deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was "discredited" and the Government "weak and vacillating" said:—"If foreign nations believe and act upon those statements, they will find themselves much mistaken, and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honour and interests."

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Then declaring that he intended to make "a plain statement of facts unfettered by the mysteries and reticencies of the diplomacy of half a century ago, which, without revealing secret negotiations, should be understood." Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as willingly as that of the wisest diplomatist in the world. Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been "perfectly justifiable," but, he added, "the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the Empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic." (Loud cheers.)

ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking one language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that a terrible war may be even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." (Prolonged cheers.) It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done, since over a century ago they were separated by the blunder of a British Government.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China, "where we have to count with Russia, as in Afghanistan, and not having an army of a defensive frontier in China, and cannot therefore injure Russia without an ally. The fate of the whole Chinese Empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British nation and a British Government. Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice, we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests are similar to ours."

25,000 TROOPS NEEDED IN MANILA

The Small Force the United States Proposes to Send Will Be Utterly Useless.

A despatch from Hong Kong says:—A rumour has been cabled here that 5,000 American troops were assembling at San Francisco for service in Manila. I interviewed a gentleman familiar with the situation in the Philippines, who says that the United States could not do a more useless thing than to send a small force of troops there. "The plague," he says, "is rampant at Canton, and growing in virulence at Hong Kong, where more Europeans have been attacked this year than ever before. The Manila climate will be the death of more than half of those sent out here inside of four months. Besides they will be of little or no use. Five thousand troops are enough to take the field against the Spanish if the latter are able to fight at all, and if the Spaniards are over-helped by the insurgents the American soldiers are not needed to do garrison work. That number would be absurdly inadequate if the United States had the idea of occupying the Philippines permanently. No troops should be sent there until autumn, when not less than 25,000 men should be landed at Manila. Unacclimatized recruits will die like flies during the summer."

TWO SIDES TO EVERYTHING.

Aspley—But McLerie is not so bad as they say; there is a better side to him.
Buttle—Indeed, what is it?
Aspley—Mrs. McLerie.

Some of the best sausages exported from Germany to the United States are made of horses.

A funeral procession halted before a public house in Sydney, Australia, before which was a bulletin containing the score of a cricket match then in progress. The four occupants got out of the carriage, read the score, returned to the vehicle, and the procession resumed its course after one of them had shouted the score to the next coachman. Thus was the news proclaimed through the line.

It is considered immodest for Chinese women to let their small feet, acquired by such painful torture, be seen peeping out from underneath their dresses. Any Chinese picture which shows feet of this kind is considered positively indecent by the Celestials.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The Country Is in a Sad Plight—Madrid Authorities Concerned About the Provisions of the City.

A despatch from Madrid, says: A despatch received here from Havana on Tuesday afternoon says the Spanish steamer Montserrat, which, with a valuable cargo, troops and a large sum of money intended for Havana, escaped the United States fleet and entered the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, has now run the blockade of the American squadron, and has entered the port of Havana in safety. It is claimed here that this proves the blockade of the Cuban ports is ineffectual.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the Catalonian deputies strongly protested against the proclamation of martial law in Barcelona, as there have been no disorders there. The Minister of the Interior, Senor Capdepon, replied that the authorities of Barcelona undoubtedly had good reasons for their action. Thereupon the Catalonian deputies declared they would postpone their intended interpellation of the Minister of War "until a proper government has been formed." A Valencian deputy declared the Captain-General of Valencia, had threatened the newspapers, saying he would break up their forms if they printed matter attacking the Government.

The Government intends to insist that the Cortes sit continuously until the war measures are adopted. The Minister of Finance, Senor Puigcerver, declares that until the credits are voted it is impossible to meet the demands for ammunition and provisions for Cuba, Porto Rico, and Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, and to obtain the necessary stock of coal. Captain-General Blanco has cabled an urgent request for considerable supplies of provisions, which the Government cannot despatch until the Cortes have voted the war measure. The authorities here are greatly concerned about the provisions for this city. It is estimated that the stock of wheat will be consumed inside of a month, and measures are being taken to purchase wheat abroad.

The bread riots at Alicante, the seaport of Valencia, which began on Monday were continued all night, the women taking part in the work of destruction.

A riotous mob paraded the streets, demanding cheaper bread and other necessities of life. The rioters marched to the factories, where they were joined by the people who were at work. Later they sacked the control bureau and burned the furniture and archives. A strong force of gendarmes was sent to the scene, and a charge was made, upon the mob, which was temporarily dispersed. But the rioters reformed, and attacked and burned all the bonded warehouses, after possessing themselves of the wheat in storage.

An official despatch from Porto Rico says the Bolinao has arrived there, joined by the people who were at work. She was chased by an American warship. The despatch says also that provision ships have arrived, assuring Porto Rico a supply for several months.

WATER FOR THE TROOPS.

The Problem of Securing a Supply for the Army a Serious One.

A despatch from Tampa, says:—How to obtain a sufficiently large supply of water for the use of the army of invasion during its voyage from Port Tampa to the port in Cuba, where the troops are to be landed, is a question which is engaging the serious attention of the military officials who have the expedition in charge. General Wade, who is in command here, visited Port Tampa, to ascertain what the needs of the expedition would be in this respect, and what provision could be made to supply them. He found that of the transports, which, so far as is known at present, will form the fleet to take the army to Cuba, only two are provided with apparatus for distilling water. These are the Olivette, which can distill 3,000 gallons daily, and the Florida, leaving the Comal, Allegheny, Berkshire, Arizona, Alamo, Miller, San Marco, Whitney and Gussie with a supply to last only a little longer than that usually carried by steamers. It is believed the men and animals will not be on the vessels more than two days, if the weather is good, but a supply sufficient to last ten days is desired. The quantity of water necessary for the army during this time will be very large, and while a way out of the difficulty will no doubt be found by the use of tanks, yet it is likely men and animals will be placed on a short water allowance during the voyage.

LAW ON MATRIMONY.

Certain laws in England are not so strict now as they were in the reign of Charles II. In the year 1670 this curious act of Parliament was passed: "That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from and after the passing of this act, impose upon and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects, by scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft, sorcery and such like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void."

WANTED IT BACK.

The Telephone Girl—Our engagement must be broken.
The Young Man—Very well, Ring off, please.

BLANCO MAKING READY.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO IMPROVE HAVANA DEFENCES.

Skirmish Between Boats and Shore—Doings of the Blockading Squadron.

A despatch from Key West, says:—Matters have been ordinarily brisk during the last twenty-four hours inside the lines of the Havana blockading squadron.

Saturday afternoon the gunboat Osceola and torpedo boat Ericsson had a lively skirmish between Cojimar and Havana with the Spanish soldiers on shore.

General Blanco no longer fears that Havana will be attacked from the sea. Admiral Sampson and his big battleships and formidable monitors no longer haunt him; they have disappeared. Blanco knows not where they have gone, but any apprehension he might have entertained went with them.

NEW BATTERIES ERECTED.

East of Morro, and half-way up the slope that rises to the old San Diego fort, is a new battery, bearing on the approach along the shore from the direction of Matanzas. This battery is just being completed. To-day I could see soldiers throwing up big sand embankments to protect the guns. It contains four 10-inch rifles, two of which are mounted in barbette.

These preparations show that Blanco has not been sleeping. The sea defences of Havana are twice as strong as they were a month ago. Lately, however, Blanco has begun to fear an attack by land. For this he is not so well prepared, but his soldiers are making extraordinary efforts to strengthen the land defences.

Havana's principal defence from assault by land is a trocha, which extends around the city at an average distance of ten miles. East of Havana this trocha terminates at Cojimar, where there is a battery sweeping the little bay. The trocha is like other trochas, only much stronger. It consists of a series of stone forts, with barbed wire barriers strung between and protected by rifle pits and earthworks.

BLANCO GETTING READY.

For two weeks Blanco has had thousands of soldiers working to strengthen these lines of defence. He has been constructing an inner line of redoubts and intrenchments. This will be completed within two weeks.

Blanco has evidently expected an American army to land in Cuba before this, judging from his preparations. For the last week he has been moving large bodies of troops and field artillery from Havana to the outer line of defence. The movement of these troops has been plainly discernible from the gunboats which patrol close inshore. For convenience, and probably in lieu of better roads, thousands of Spanish soldiers march along the beach. They keep a sharp lookout for gunboats and generally retire into the woods when one appears.

A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

Sometimes they show their teeth in a funny way. Captain Purcell of the Osceola observed a body of about five hundred Spanish infantry and cavalry marching eastward along the beach, about four miles west of Cojimar. Captain Purcell signalled the torpedo boat Ericsson and the two stood inshore at full speed. The Ericsson had only three small guns, and the Osceola, being one of the mosquito fleet, boasts of one 3-pounder forward and a Gatling aft.

They did not look very formidable to the Spaniards, who drew up on the beach and waited. When within one thousand yards both boats opened with shrapnel. The first few shells flew wide, and the Spaniards defiantly replied with rifle volleys. Bullets splashed like hail about the boats, but did no damage.

After a few shots our gunners got the range. In rapid succession the shells burst among the Spaniards, who promptly broke ranks and took to the woods. The Spaniards are known to have lost half a dozen men killed and wounded. It was a brisk little skirmish which it lasted.

Saturday morning bodies of troops could be occasionally seen marching eastward between Havana and Cojimar, but they kept well under cover. The Osceola steamed slowly along within eight hundred yards of the beach with a chip on her shoulder, but the enemy appeared to have lost their inclination to fight gunboats.

The rainy season has begun in Cuba. The last three days heavy rains have fallen in the interior, and big black clouds continually hang over the island.

TO BLOW UP THE FLEET.

A Fresh Example of Spanish Treachery Brought to Light.

A despatch from Hong Kong, says:—A fresh example of Spanish treachery seems to have come to light. It is said that the priests and Sisters of Charity, of the Cavite hospital, in a procession, bearing crosses etc., petitioned Rear-Admiral Dewey not to massacre the sick and wounded, which naturally he did not do. The Spaniards, it is added, thereupon thanked the Americans for their humanity, and repaid them by informing them of a narrow channel which they said, was not mined, while the broad channel, they explained, was fully mined. An investigation upon the part of the Americans, however, revealed the contrary to be the case, and the mines were blown up by the sailors of the

HOW SHE WON.

CHAPTER XI.

Lady Leigh is not long in carrying out her resolve. Her first step is securing men servants, and a carriage and horses, her next calling on the county magnates.

She has been so long out of the world that she has forgotten some of its etiquette, and her first visit is to Mrs. Crosse-Breton, and not, as it should have been, to the Duchess of Downshire, the wife of the lord lieutenant of the county.

But this mistake is, after all, a success. Her grace of Downshire is a haughty woman who accepts all civilities as her right, and thinks anything that is odd must necessarily be disgraceful. Had Lady Leigh taken her by surprise it is possible she might have closed the portals of county society forever against her by the fatal message, "Not at home," for where she led the conservative county was always ready to follow.

As it is, Mrs. Crosse-Breton is so delighted at being the first to see the beautiful recluse after her long retirement that she cannot welcome her enough, and immediately organizes a dinner party in her honor.

Mr. Crosse-Breton himself willingly seconds his wife, and gives such a glowing account of Lady Leigh to the club, that the old duke, who happened to be there, in reporting it again, bids his haughty helpmate use her best endeavors to make Lady Leigh most welcome when she comes, as the daughter of one of his oldest friends, who had died serving under him in the Crimea in other days, when he was a spendthrift younger son.

And so Lady Leigh is launched into society, and the passport once gained her beauty and grace soon carry all before her. Her romantic story is an additional charm, and her reputation as a determined man hater brings more suitors in her train, out of pique and curiosity than her beauty alone might otherwise have gained. But she is indifferent to all, and makes no secret of her wish to remain unwedded.

One day, Mr. Meade, who is one of the foremost and most fervent of her admirers, christens her "Shy Widow," when she has been more than usually tantalizing and coy. The name is so appropriate that it is generally adopted, and some one telling her of it one day is surprised at the vivid flush that dyes her face.

In a moment has come before her mind's eye the evening when Rollo and she had been disturbed in their games, when her son had laughingly accused her of choosing the tutor for her husband. The jest had come so true. If ever she should marry—and even now she would pause before complying—it could only be to him that she would render up her life and entrust her happiness.

Of all this she says nothing, and if any one notices the wistful glance round that she gives on first entering a room, it is the Honorable Graver Meade. It comes into his mind one afternoon to test her.

It is at a garden party, and Rollo is rushing about with his latest novelty, a butterfly net. The boy has found that gifts come fast when one has a pretty, eligible, and marriageable mother.

"Does your little boy go to school?" asks the Heathen Chinese, with his most harmless look and inmost innocent tone.

"No, he has never left me yet," she replies, unsuspectingly.

"Ah! then you have a tutor, perhaps?" fixing his glass in his eye and staring into her face.

"I-I had one once."

"He has no pity for her distress and goes on, remorselessly:

"And do you think it answers?"

"No—yes—in some cases perhaps."

The Heathen Chinese pulls his long amber mustaches and changes the subject. He has gathered that in this case the experiment has not answered, or rather that it has answered too well, and having found out this much, he forbears to torture her more.

Only for this time it is noticeable that he does not so often linger at her side, that he has, in fact given up the contest for her hand. And Lady Leigh wishes that others would as easily see when they were beaten. But they only gain courage from having one rival less, and sometimes the beautiful "Shy widow" is very hard beset.

Her Grace of Downshire is now one of her strongest partisans, and herself does the wooing for her eldest son. He relies too much on the solidity of the benefits he has to offer to trouble to make himself personally attractive, and his cool assurance is rather refreshing, though at times irritating.

Tabitha speaks up boldly for him and does not hesitate to avow her motives.

"He is not very handsome and he is not very nice, but, oh my lady, I should like to see you above everybody and I've heard tell that the Downshire diamonds are just magnificent!"

But the lady only shakes her head and says, smiling, that the Leigh sapphires are nearly as handsome as the Downshire diamonds, and, even if less valuable, are more uncommon. She has enough and to want more would be grasping.

Tabitha's comment on this takes her a little aback.

"Now, if Mr. Dare had been a gentleman," she begins, musingly, but Lady Leigh cuts her short at once.

"Mr. Dare is a gentleman," she says, sharply. "But I do not see what that has to do with it."

And then, ashamed of her attempt at deception, she moves away, decidedly cross with her faithful old servant. It ought to have made her conscience lighter when she finds by the amused grin on Tabitha's face, that it has not at all imposed on her, but it only makes

her anger greater, and Lady Leigh is irritable and uncertain of mood that day.

Another time Captain Venere is presented to her, and Mr. Meade watches her narrowly to see if she will recognize him as one of those who answered her advertisement. But she does not; she is, as before, utterly indifferent and inattentive to him and his conversation.

Mr. Crosse-Breton had conjectured rightly when he said she would not again be won by a handsome man. For her Colonel Dare's rough, weather-beaten face, with the keen eyes and smiling mouth, has infinitely more charm than even the perfect features of her dead husband, whose good looks were so notorious that he went by the sobriquet of "Lovely Leigh."

But the quondam tutor has disappeared, and she has not the smallest clue to his place of abode, and though she starts and wonders as one of the few remaining architectural curiosities in the county, she does not seriously think of it as his possible home. It is difficult to realize that the man who held a subordinate situation in her home could be the owner of those important lands and a correspondingly important rent role.

She is staying with the Crosse-Bretons when the subject is first mentioned, and the Heathen Chinese had his eye glass turned full upon her, and though she does not suspect him of any knowledge of what has happened, she is none the less unwilling to arouse his suspicion by betraying any extraordinary curiosity.

"It is well worth seeing and a very handsome building, in spite, or perhaps because of its antiquity," her hostess is saying.

"And the owner?" hazards Lady Leigh, timidly.

"The owner is away—has been for some time."

"Why not make a party to explore it, now it is empty? Lady Leigh ought to see all the sights worth seeing in her native county."

It is Mr. Meade who says this with a quizzical smile, letting his eye glass fall, but keeping his prominent blue eyes still stationary.

"It is not my native county, only by adoption," interposes Lady Leigh quickly.

"A relation by marriage," laughs Mrs. Crosse-Breton, "and they are often more kin than kind."

"We are begging the question," says Mr. Meade, unabashed; "and the question is whether Lady Leigh would care to go over to the old place or not?"

"Of course I should like it. Why not?" defiantly.

"Why, not, indeed! I think it would be a most delightful excursion."

The proposal is carried unanimously, and an early day fixed for the visit.

"We must make haste, for the master of Castle Dare is always erratic in his movements, coming and going with little or no notice," says Mrs. Crosse-Breton, as she and Lady Leigh move to the other end of the room.

"Who is the owner?" asks Lady Leigh, and the crucial question once put, she devoutly wishes it unsaid, for Mr. Meade has followed, and is again beside them with his irritating smile.

"I hope I am not intruding on a confidence," he says, politely.

"Oh, no," answers one lady and the other is coldly silent.

The day comes when they have arranged to go, and still Lady Leigh is ignorant of the name of the man whose house she intends to inspect. She does not like to ask again for fear of arousing suspicion, but she feels a strange excitement as they drive along the road, and is half afraid to analyze or inquire even of herself what the cause may be.

The grounds themselves are uninteresting and limited in space, for the greater part of Colonel Dare's property is built over and forms the town making it a more valuable if less slightly inheritant, but some of the timber is old, and there is a maze which has been notorious in the family history.

The mansion itself is very curious. The architecture is Gothic, one of the earliest specimens, and the necessary repairs from time to time have been so managed that they should not mar the effect. There are no incongruities either within or without.

As the visitors approach they come upon a side window which is standing open, and Lady Leigh runs forward, laughing.

"Let us scale the battlements," she cries merrily. "Who will follow me?"

"I," says Captain Venere.

"And I," says the Heathen Chinese. But the others go round to the door.

"Of course," explains Mrs. Crosse-Breton, "there is no danger of the houseowner refusing to let us go over the place; it is always better to ask, if an Englishman's house is his castle, his castle must be something still more sacred, and I, for one, dare not invade its sanctity without an express permission."

In the meantime Lady Leigh has clambered on to the window sill without assistance, and has jumped into the room with the agility of a school-girl, then turning round she bids the young men follow. A little careful of their clothing, they are rather slow in obeying, and she goes on into the next room without waiting. But of the three she stuns dumbfounded.

A man is seated in a long armchair with a book in his hand. He raises his head on hearing voices, and, when she enters, starts up with a low cry of surprise and joy. It is Colonel Dare himself, and once more he and Lady Leigh are face to face.

Before either of them can speak another door behind them is opened and a servant announces Mr. and Mrs. Crosse-Breton and Lord Downe.

The lady advances, laughing and blushing, apologizing for and congratulating herself on her presence there, all at once; Colonel Dare draws a long breath, and without having noticed Lady Leigh by word or gesture, turns and welcomes the speaker with ever more embarrassment than is necessary.

Everybody is introduced in a few general phrases, and the visitors have been some minutes talking before some one discovers that Lady Leigh is missing.

Cut to the heart and more offended than she would ever admit by his thus ignoring her acquaintance, she has slipped away through the open door and is out of sight before they think of looking for her. Only Lord Downe goes in pursuit, and Colonel Dare's eyes follow him jealously as he wonders whether she has given him the right.

But nothing more is said. Colonel Dare shows them over the house himself, and is profuse in offers of hospitality, which, owing to Lady Leigh's absence, are not accepted. Once he finds an opportunity of whispering to Graver Meade:

"Did she know?"

and the colonel's countenance falls, for he had hoped something from her presence, fancying it might have been from a wish to see his home.

The visitors do not stay long, and Colonel Dare does not make a move to accompany them to where the carriage is waiting. When they arrive there they find Lady Leigh seated, with a face as white as the cotton gown which she had donned in expectation of wandering through dusty picture galleries or possible vaults and underground passages which it is well known Castle Dare possesses. She is looking cold and proud, utterly unlike the bright, gracious woman she has become of late, and Lord Downe, hanging over the carriage door, not daring to enter, has evidently not met with a warm reception.

Mrs. Crosse-Breton comes up full of glee.

"Colonel Dare showed us all over the place himself. So odd that he should have returned so suddenly, and how charming he can be when he exerts himself to please!" she chatters, disconnectedly.

"He had only just come from abroad," says her husband.

"And is returning there almost directly," interposes Mr. Meade.

Lady Leigh listens to all but says nothing. She talks more on their homeward way, and mentions casually that she was feeling unwell when she was so abruptly, confessing that she was a little unwell at seeing any one in a room which she had naturally expected to find empty, and which might reasonably be supposed, from its antiquity, to possess at least one ghost to haunt its walls.

But in her heart is a cruel consciousness of pain, a knowledge that hope is dead. They have met again it is true, but how differently from what she had dreamed! He had not forgiven her, and the opportunity gone she would not again have courage to beg for pardon.

All the fondly imagined phrases with which she had meant to deprecate his anger have fled, and she feels that she cannot now ever reckon on a reconciliation.

He is avenged. She is suffering as keenly as he had done when in her own house she insulted him. For the second time in her life the haughty Lady Leigh has been "cut dead."

CHAPTER XI.

The Duchess of Downshire is giving a ball, and as she is generally noted for either hospitality or prodigality, the event causes some little stir. Mrs. Crosse-Breton, who had issued invitations for a dinner on the same date, promptly sends out a notice of postponement.

"Such a thing," she says, laughingly, "only occurs once in a lifetime and nobody shall miss it on my account."

When the next meets the duchess she asks her point-blank for what reason this festivity is given, and gets a very straightforward answer.

"It is in honor of Lady Leigh. I think we have every reason to welcome her reappearance; she is a very great acquisition to society. I grudge neither trouble nor expense to show my appreciation of her."

"No, even your eldest son," supplements the other, wickedly.

"No, nor even my eldest son," she assents gravely.

And as her grace is never known to jest, or to fall where she resolves to succeed, the report flies about like wildfire that an engagement has already taken place, and on the night of the ball it will be made known.

As usual, the person most concerned is the last to hear of it, and not having been warned, Lady Leigh sees no danger in the marquis' frequent visits, nor in his being so often in attendance on her in public.

Only on the very day itself, which is expected to see the denouement something is said which opens Lady Leigh's eyes a little. She makes no outward sign of her knowledge, only her haughty head is held a little higher at the idea, which seems to be prevalent, that the handkerchief will only need to be thrown by this young eligible for her to eagerly grasp at the chance.

To be Continued.

HIS WAY OUT OF IT.

Porter, in station—Don't you see that sign? No smoking allowed? Farmer Oatcake in a whisper—That's all right, ole man; I'm smokin' on the quiet.

CAUSE FOR THANKS.

Here is a short poem taken from the French, said the would-be contributor. The French should be everlastingly grateful, snorted the editor as he opened the door and bowed a series of short bows.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Lord Dufferin is said to have twelve white cats, almost exactly alike, for which he paid \$6,000.

The German playwright Gerhart Hauptmann has joined the ranks of inventors by devising a bicycle which can be immediately transformed into a tricycle.

The Japanese jirikisha-puller who saved the life of Alexander III. and received therefore a present of \$10,000, spent that sum in a few years, and then committed suicide.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie has informed the board of directors of the Braddock (Pa.) Carnegie Library that she has donated \$10,000 for a pipe organ to be placed in the building.

The two oldest German Generals are Major-Gen Lucas von Cranach and General-Feldmarshal von Blumenthal who have been, respectively, in service seventy-one and seventy years.

Dr. Nansen who had to curtail his recent lecturing tour in England, being suddenly called home to Norway by the illness of his infant son, has decided to return to London. A letter from him states that his child is now quite well.

The late Felice Cavallotti wrote poems not only in the language of Dante, but in that of Homer, his knowledge of Greek being almost as thorough as that of Italian. His Greek poems were translated into Latin by Archbishop Joachim Pecci.

Piper Findlater, the hero of Dargai Ridge, has had an offer of marriage from a lady who is well known in Indian society, and who not only offers the piper a home, but says she will willingly place at his disposal her income of £5,000 a year.

In view of the fact that Fritz Muller is one of the commonest names in Germany, Prof Haeckel has proposed that the late eminent naturalist of that name should be known as Fritz Muller-Destero—Destero being the name of the place where the naturalist went to work in 1852, after his refusal to make the state oath, without which he could get no appointment in Prussia.

This year England is to have another distinguished Indian visitor in the person of Prince Ami Singh, Prime Minister of Cashmere. Prince Ami will be under the charge of Major Kaye, a trusted and prominent official of the government in India. He will have an audience of the Queen, and will undertake a provincial tour. He is direct heir to the throne, being brother to the present Maharajah.

At Sato Premieria of the Japanese legation in Paris met with an extraordinary accident the other day. He was driving from town towards the Arc de Triomphe in a cab, when the horse suddenly bolted in the Champs Elysees, and ran into the Round Point fountain, where it fell. The cab toppled over into the water, with the driver and the Oriental diplomatist, both of whom had a bath in their clothes, but escaped unhurt.

The new master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, in succession to the late Bishop J. R. Selwyn, is Canon Alexander Kirkpatrick of Closeburn in Scotland. Canon Kirkpatrick is descended from a younger branch of the family of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, in Scotland, and was born at Lewes in 1849. He is a "Bell," a "Porson," a "Craven," and a "Tyrwhit Hebrew" scholar.

Sir William Turner, who is to be the successor of Sir Richard Quain in the presidency of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, is the well-known professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. He has occupied the chair since 1867, when he succeeded Prof. Goodsir. Sir William's contributions to the science of anatomy, both human and comparative, have been many, the most popular being his researches on the convolutions of the brain.

During the English Jubilee festivities Lord Salisbury was the recipient of a costly and magnificently worked Persian rug, which was formally presented to him one afternoon in Downing street by the Prince Amir Kahn of Persia. Recently this chieftain was submitted to the Office of Works, with the result that the experts who examined it pronounced it to be of the finest workmanship, and of the value of at least \$4,000. It has accordingly been placed in a black frame of massive design, and will henceforth adorn the Premier's private room at the Foreign Office.

A notable English clergyman has just died in the person of the Rev. J. P. Gell, rector of Buxted in Sussex. He was the "Old Brooke," of "Tom Brown's School Days," and with him passes away, probably, the last survivor of Arnold's famous "Sixth." Mr. Gell began his career as an official of the Colonial office, and was sent out to Tasmania, where he married the daughter of the Governor, Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer. He subsequently took orders, and became distinguished as a preacher, still more as a speaker, most of all as an untiring and successful worker in a poor London parish.

BRITISH PENALTY.

A signman on the British cruiser Taurango, on the Australian Station, has been court-martialed for striking an officer and sentenced to three years' penal servitude and dismissed from the service.

A CHEAP MEDICINE.

IS ONE THAT WILL PROMPTLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURE.

Mr. John Hitch, of Ridgetown, Tells How He Had Spent Dollar Upon Dollar in Vain Before Finding the Medicine That Cured Him.

From the Standard, Ridgetown.

People who read from week to week of the marvelous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little think that right in their midst exist many who have been relieved from pain and suffering by the use of these wonderful little pills after having suffered untold agonies for months.

Mr. John Hitch, a man well and favorably known throughout the county, was ever ready when opportunity offered to speak a word in praise of these pills and was never tired of recommending them to his friends. A representative of the Standard, anxious to know of the cause of Mr. Hitch's recommendation called upon him at his home recently and upon telling that gentleman the object of his visit Mr. Hitch consented to an interview. The story in his own words is as follows:

"In the winter of 1891 I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe, from which I was confined to the house for some time. This was followed by severe pains and swellings of my lower limbs. I consulted a physician and he told me it was acute rheumatism. I continued under his care for about two months. I was unable to stand alone, but sometimes when I got started I was able to make a few steps unaided. The trouble was principally in my feet and clung to me all summer long. I tried almost everything that friends suggested, hoping to gain relief, but neither medicine taken internally nor liniments applied externally gave me any relief. The pain was very great, and I was only too ready to try anything suggested. I spent dollars upon dollars in doctor's medicine, but all to no purpose. The last week I was attended by a physician it cost me five dollars, and having about that time read in the newspapers of the work accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded it was certainly worth the experiment and accordingly purchased a box from a local druggist and commenced their use, discontinuing the doctor's medicine. This was in June or July, 1892. After I had taken the first box of the pills I could feel some change and after taking seven boxes I noticed a great improvement. I continued taking them until I had used thirteen boxes when I must say I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Some of my customers who came into my yard would ask me what I was doing that I was looking so well knowing the sick spell I had undergone, and I would always tell them that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had wrought the change. They are the cheapest medicine I ever bought."

Mr. Hitch, "and if I had what I spent in other medicines I could sit at ease this winter. During the interview Mrs. Hitch was an occupant of the room and she heartily concurred in what her husband said, and stated that for one other member of the family the pills had been used with success in a case of severe nervousness. Mr. Hitch at the time he was seen by the reporter appeared in excellent health. He is 55 years of age and a man who had always been used to hard work. He was born in Cambridge, England, and came to this country 27 years ago. Before locating in Ridgetown he conducted a brick and tile yard at Longwood's Road, Middlesex county. He has been carrying on a successful business in Ridgetown for the past ten years.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SMALL FANS.

The little Empire fan, so popular all winter and so convenient to handle, seems to have had its day. Fan fashions have suddenly jumped to the other extreme, and the fan of the spring is nearly three times the size of its predecessor. Closed it is full twenty inches in length, and spread out it forms a truly huge expanse for the summer girl to slipper behind and blush.

Big fans will from now on be all the rage, and no one knows how large they will grow before the fashion changes. As it is, the woman who wants to be in good form can hardly get too big a fan.

The new fan is being displayed in every variety, though it is too new a fashion to have gotten into all the shops yet. The popular fans will be of feathers in every shade of color, spangled, for tinsel on everything is to be the fad of the summer, and gauze painted.

DOESN'T HURT HIS FACE.

Dobbs—There's a man who shaves several times a day. Wiggins—You don't mean it, I should think there's nothing left of his face. Dobbs—It doesn't hurt his face at all. He's a barber.

NO ALLOWANCE.

They say, Blokelly, old man, that your wife has an independent fortune? That's right. It's so confoundedly independent that I can't get any of it.

CHURCHES.
EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2 p.m. W. H. Holtzman 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.

PREBYTERIAN.—Services 10:30 a.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. J. H. Moore, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ma. Robinson, Pastor.

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services every 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of each month 8:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

METHODIST.—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m. G. Curie, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. Dev. J. H. McBain, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.
M.F.A. No. 70—meets in their hall on the evening of the second and fourth Thursday in each month. H. KEELAN, Pres. A. GISSLEB, Sec.
C.O.F.—Court Mildmay, No. 186, meets in their hall the second and last Thursday in each month. Visitors always welcome. John McGinn C. R. m. Filsinger, Secy.
C.O.C.F. No. 165—meets in the Foresters' Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. J. W. WARD, C. R. Wm. Johnston, Sec.-Sec.
A.O.U.W. 416, meets in the Foresters' Hall, the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month. L. BUHLMAN, M. W. M. JASPER, Rec.
I.O.P.—Meets on the last Wednesday of each month. J. W. WARD, C. R. Wm. Johnston, Sec.-Sec.
K.O.T.M. Unity Tent No. 101, meets in Forest 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	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:23	Mixed..... 1:59 p.m.
Exped..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—See J. D. Miller's change of adv.
 —Mrs. (Rev.) McBain left on Saturday to visit friends in Stratford.
 —Wm. Moran of Ayton, is working in the tinsmithshop at C. Liesemer's.
 —Miss Etta Vollick, of Toronto, is visiting in town with her mother.
 —Rev. J. H. McBain is attending conference at Guelph this week.
 —Messrs. George Francis and Paul Heimbecker of Palmerston spent Sunday with Mr. A. Brohmman.

—Mildmay Football Club is either to play Dobbington or Chatsworth on Dominion Day, at Port Elgin.
 —Mrs. Rennie from New Hamburg and Mrs. Krug from Chesley spent a few days with their sister Mrs. Boehmer last week.
 —The largest display of harness, collars, fly nets, dusters, and rubber rugs in the County at all prices. L. A. Hinsperger, Mildmay.

—One of our worthy citizens was locked up in the Reading Room on Monday evening. Upon promise of good behaviour he was released.
 —Union services will be held next Sunday in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Rev. Mr. Davidson will preach in the Presbyterian church in the morning, and in the Methodist church in the evening.
 —Lawrence Doering, who was here last winter operating P. Meyer's mill, is in town on Tuesday. Since leaving here he has been in New Orleans, Alabama, and many other places in the Southern States.

—The woolen mill has commenced operations again under the supervision of D. W. Campbell. Several hands are employed and wool is streaming in, several thousand pounds having been already taken in. The prospects for a prosperous year are very bright.
 —On Saturday night last the barn belonging to Henry Helwig, con. 12, Carrick, took fire and was reduced to ashes in a few hours. A horse, five calves, some pigs and hens were also burned to death, and all his farm implements were destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected. We have been unable to ascertain what insurance was on the building.

—Dominion Day will be celebrated in Decemerton this year. The committee is putting up a good program and are sure to have a large attendance. At half past ten a. m. a large farmers' calithumpian procession, will take place which will be worth the price of admission to see. At half past one a game of baseball will be played, after which all kinds of athletic sports, such as running, jumping etc., will be indulged in. A bicycle race is also on the program. The Neustadt band will be in attendance.

—E. N. Butchart has a new adv. in this issue.
 —Mr. Clapp of Harriston spent Sunday with his son, Dr. R. E. Clapp.
 —Leather fly nets 50c upwards; dusters, 40c, 50c, 75c, upwards; single harness \$9.00 and up. Wood, hay, potatoes, butter and eggs taken. L. A. Hinsperger.

—The annual meeting of the South Bruce Farmers' Institute will be held in Kuhry's Hotel, Formosa, on Tuesday June 7th, 1898, at 1:30 p. m. The meeting will be devoted to the business of the Institute and in considering ways and means whereby the Institute may be improved. Arrangements have been completed for an excursion to the Agricultural College, Guelph, on June 24th from Southampton and Warton lines.
 —Last week they Ripley Express announced to its readers that there would be holiday week in its office and forthwith the editor, Mr. Geo. H. Mooney proceeded to write himself in happy wedlock to Miss Etta Stanley, of Underwood. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Messiah, Kincardine, the Rev. C. Miles officiating, the bride being assisted by Miss Tena McKay of Underwood, while Mr. J. H. Stanley assisted the groom. The ceremony was a very pleasing one and the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Mooney all join in wishing them a long and happy wedded life. Mr. Mooney published one issue in Mildmay a little over five years ago and called it the Mildmay Advance.

—A lady, while standing on the platform of the north train Wednesday, lost her balance and fell off near Goldstone. The train officials missed her and a search was made, but all that was found was a dozen bananas. Although the search was kept up all night, nothing was heard of her until next day when she was found in a farm house comfortably occupying the spare bed room. She was not seriously injured, although she had received several bad bruises. How she escaped instant death is a wonder, as the train was running at a high rate of speed. A number of people from Mildmay were on the train at the time of the event.

—R. C. Picnic—The picnic on Monday was a splendid success, financially and otherwise. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was very large. The children's procession took place about half past ten in the forenoon, headed by the Neustadt brass band. The sports were a little delayed by the Hanover baseball team being late, but at 4 o'clock Walkerton and Hanover teams lined up for a game. After a very exciting game the score at the end of six innings stood 7 to 1 in favor of Walkerton. The next game on the program was Teeswater vs. Formosa, which game commenced at about half past five. This was not as good an exhibition of ball as the first match but the score was more even. At the end of five innings the score stood 7 to 6 in favor of Formosa. J. D. Miller umpired both games. Teeswater team is composed of young boys, but who in time will make excellent players and hope some day to get even with Formosa. While these sports were going on, the California swing was taxed to its utmost with crowds of young people who enjoyed this kind of amusement. The Neustadt band also added greatly to the pleasure of the day, with their melodious strains. They are not a bit mean with their music either. Tea was served from 4 o'clock to 7, and the waiters were kept busy during this time serving out the delicious eatables which had been prepared. At 7 o'clock the event of the day took place, the football match between Mildmay and Walkerton. Walkerton had a few new players on and held the Mildmay boys down to 1 goal. The Stars are improving greatly and if the grounds had been larger the score would have been different. Ed. Schwalm played his first match and made some elegant kicks. While the forwards put up a splendid game a few good chances were missed, but they are improving and the combination was excellent. The score stood 1 to 0 in favor of Mildmay. After the football match the drawing of the prizes for the bicycle took place. Mr. Peter Meyer purchased a ticket and presented it to Miss B. Lorenz, which happened to be the lucky ticket and Miss Lorenz became the owner of the wheel and Mr. Meyer is now kicking himself for giving his ticket away. John Weiler secured the 2nd prize, the easy chair, and Jos. Heringer got the table, 3rd prize. John Hunstein gave a pair of shoes and were drawn by Kramel & Weiler.

WAR NOTES.
 The Cadiz fleet is said to have returned again after a short absence. It was reported that Admiral Camara's fleet left with sealed orders but now it is said that he merely went out to test the engines. The fleet at Cadiz is kept busy making speed trials and drilling the crews at the guns and preparations are being made to send with the fleet seven large transports with coal and munitions of war to last for six months. Where their destination will be is not known, but probably the Philippines. The American's are sending five transports in a few days to reinforce Admiral Dewey. They are also sending twenty thousand men to Porto Rico, the most Eastern of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies.
 The war is nearly at a stand still. Since last week there has been very little done except by sensation newspapers. There have been many reports about engagements here and there but little that is reliable. The reinforcements are on their way to the Philippines but it will be sometime before they reach their destination. There are preparations being made in Spain to send ammunition and troops to Manila or some other port in the Philippines. There is no doubt now that at least five out of six of Admiral Cervera's fleet are shut in Santiago Bay. Admiral Schley's fleet are on the watch at the entrance of the channel to keep the fleet from escaping. The authorities are sending an army of twenty thousand men to assist in taking Santiago and destroying Admiral Cervera's fleet. It looks as if the Spanish Admiral had made the mistake of his life in entering Santiago Bay. The climate in Santiago and vicinity is very warm, but healthier than near Havana, and it is thought will be safer from a sanitary point of view to begin the land campaign there than at Havana. There are pretty good landing places for the troops and in the meantime Admiral Schley is said to be shelling the fortifications and batteries at the entrance of the Bay, so that by the time the troops arrive, they may be able, from the high ground now occupied by the batteries, to get a good position to attack the Spanish fleet and the city of Santiago.

—The bloom on fruit trees is enormous, except on winter apple trees, which appear to be not so prolific. Plums, cherries, harvest apples, currants, pears and goose berries give promise of a heavy crop.
 At the Canadian negotiations just concluded at Washington, the spirit of good-will towards this country has been most marked. A definite agreement has been reached for the creation of a commission to consider all matters in dispute between Canada and the States, and as soon as the agreement has been ratified by the British Government, work will begin. The first meeting of the commission, it is understood, will be held at Quebec.
 An interesting case took place before Magistrate Gray, at Laurel, the other day. Mr. Edward Cooney had Mr. John Williams, a wealthy farmer, summoned before the court on the charge of not sufficiently feeding his horses while putting in his spring crop. The evidence showed that during the whole time he was so engaged he had only fed three or four hundredweight of hay and four bushels of oats to three horses. Magistrate Gray imposed a fine of \$5 and costs, amounting in all to \$13. Mr. Williams intends taking the case to a higher court.
 We often read of men having imaginary snakes in their boots, that is when there is too much alcohol in their brains, but with Malcolm McAllister of Gillies Hill the case was different, he had the real garter snake in his boot. Being troubled with sore feet he wore a pair of shoes to the field and believing a change to be as good as a rest, he brought along a pair of long boots. When he got tired wearing the shoes he took them off and attempted to put on his boots but found the first one he tried would not go. He pulled out his foot to look if he had two pair of stockings on, but found there was only one pair. Next he tried the experiment of tipping up his boot to remove any dirt that might have gathered in it, and was surprised to find a large garter snake drop to the ground. Needless to say he despatched it at once. If it had been a rattler, Malcolm's foot would have been below ground now. Most people are hard to convince of the reliability of snake stories but Malcolm will take his affidavit that this one is true.

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