

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 7.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898

No. 37

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 troubles 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, 2nd Wing 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 College, and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Winner of the Gold Medal and Scholarship. Office in rear of "The Peoples' Drug Store."

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

J. A. WILSON, M.D.
HONOR GRADUATE of Toronto University Medical College, and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office: Front rooms over Moore's Store—Entrance from Main Street. Residence opposite Skating Rink.
MILDMAY.

DR. J. J. WISSER,
DENTIST, WALKERTON.
HONOR GRADUATE of the University of Toronto, Ontario, and member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario, will be at the Commercial Hotel, Milmay, 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 UPHOLSTERY STORE
MILDMAY.

Also a full line of Picture Frames, Express Wagons, Baby Carriages, Cradles and Child's Rockers all at bottom prices to suit the times.
Also one of the best selected stocks of Wall Paper, very cheap.

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

Fall wheat per bu.....	62 standard
Oats.....	22 to 22
Peas.....	48 to 48
Potatoes per bushel.....	50 56
Smoked meat per lb, sides	10 to 10
" " shoulders	8 to 8
Eggs per doz.....	10 to 10
Butter per lb.....	11 to 11
Dressed pork.....	" " "

Glebe & Sealing's Market.

Wheat.....	\$ 62 bus
Peas.....	48 to 48
Oats.....	22 to 22
Flour, Manitoba.....	\$2 40 per cwt
Family flour, No. 1.....	\$2 10 "
Family flour, No. 2.....	\$1 30 "
Low Grade.....	80c "
Bran.....	55c "
Shorts.....	70c "
Screenings.....	65c "
Chop Feed.....	90 1.00 "
Cracked Wheat.....	\$2 10 "
Graham Flour.....	\$2 10 "
Feina.....	\$2 25 "

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

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

Dulmage
WHAT YOU DON'T SEE, ASK FOR!
In staple Dry Goods our Stock is the Best. Dried Apples Wanted, also Tallow and Dry Pork. Produce of all kinds taken.

- Carpet, Star Carpet, Window Carpet, Window Blinds, Lace Curtains, 40c to 55c per set.
- Art Linen, broached and colored.
- Tableing, Crochets, Salisbury Cloth, Verona Cord, Printed Challies, Wood Belanes, Pink and cream Cashmere and every other shade.
- Nung Vellings, Net Vellings, Navy and blue Dress Serges, Lawn Victorias, Lawn checks, Flannellets—If patterns, Shaker Flannels, Carpet warp, Weaving warp, Black Dress Silk, Black Satens, Velvets and Plushes, Brown Holland, Vellings, Lunch Baskets, Churns, Butter Trays and Ladles, Washbasins, Washboards, Hardware, Patent Medicines, Top Onions, Potato Onions, Dutch sets, Garden Seeds, Brushes, all kinds, Washing Soda, Whiting, Hair Oil, Lya, Turpentine, Castor Oil, by the lb, Stone Crocks, Earthenware Crocks, Milk Pans, Milk Pails, Wash Bolders, Tea Kettles, do copper, Dish Pans, Felt Hats, just to hand, Straw Hats for 500 heads, Lace Frillings, Ties and Collars, Top Shirts, Dress Shirts, Suspenders, Anvils and Forks, Spoons, Soap, Canned Goods, Flow Lines, Bed Cord, Marbles, Wire Clothlines, Baby Carriages, Trinet, Spices.

Lakelet.
WE KEEP EVERYTHING, AND SELL CHEAP.

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

BELMORÉ
Miss F. Bremner is attending Mount Forest Model School.
Mrs. Lamouby has returned from paying friends a visit in Hamilton.
Misses M. and A. Hugil have taken their departure to Wakerton. The later is attending Model School.
Mr. D. Y. McDonald and Mr. P. Terriff took in the Toronto exhibition last week.
C. Yoehon has a Branford power mill erected on his barn. We don't know how it works.
J. Abram, our leading framer, has the job of erecting a new barn for R. Anderson who had his barn destroyed by fire. The new firm isn't in it.

The Temperance campaign is at fever heat in this Belmore of ours. Three of our young ladies who belong to the temperance society took in hand to sneak and see what was going on in one of the hotels. I like active work even if I am not an active worker myself, but sneaking round is a poor way of helping to bring about a reform which is so much needed. Come out and be bold girls!

The entire business section of New Westminster, British Columbia, is a smouldering heap of brick, mortar and debris. Not a vestige is left of the city's pride and glory. The loss is enormous. At 11:30 Saturday night fire broke out on the river steamer Edgar, lying in front of Brakman and Ker's produce warehouse, adjoining the market. The warehouse speedily caught fire, and as there was a strong gale blowing at the time from up the river, the flames in no time reached the market buildings. Then they spread with rapidity to the brick building in which The Columbia newspaper was printed, a large four-storey edifice. By this time the Edgar had drifted from her mooring at the wharf and set fire to two other river boats, which, in parting from their tow lines, drifted down the stream alongside the wharves and warehouses, setting everything along the waterfront on fire for a distance of close upon three-quarters of a mile, resulting in the complete destruction of the wharves, the warehouses, the railway tracks, the Canadian Pacific depot, one of the fire halls, a couple of canneries with their contents, including several thousand cases of canned salmon. The westward progress of the fire along the waterfront was stopped at the railway wharf. Paralleling the devastation along the waterfront, the business blocks on Columbia street, from Fourth street to Tenth street, a distance close upon three quarters of a mile, were speedily falling victims to the devouring element. From Front street to Royal Avenue in a short time became a solid flame of fire, licking up, as if it were tinder, everything in its pathway. Front street, from the market building westward, was a solid business quarter of the city occupied by whites and Chinese. Both sides of Columbia street were solidly built of handsome, expensive brick blocks, every one of which was consumed in an incredibly short space of time. Fanned by the wind, the flames spread northwesterly along the brow of the high ground in the direction of Royal Avenue, whose great width only stopped what would have been practically a wiping out of the city. About eleven hundred are rendered homeless and many destitute.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.
Here is a good donkey story, although the truth contained therein may be allegorical: "A donkey stepped into a store one day, and asked for the proprietor, who walked out of his private office to meet him, but was surprised to see a donkey in his store. 'Why are you here?' he asked; you know that this is no place for a donkey.' 'I am here,' said the donkey, because I saw your advertisement on the fence that surrounds my pasture. I knew that you, too, must be a donkey, or you would have placed the advertisement in a live newspaper, where it would be read by people, not donkeys. Being lonesome to-day, I thought I would be neighborly and call on you."
A sad fatality took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week by which a respected resident of Sydenham township lost her life. On that afternoon Mrs. Arthur Bye, who had been in Owen Sound, was driving homeward when her horse took fright and ran away upsetting the buggy and throwing Mrs. Bye out. She was so seriously injured that before medical assistance arrived she was dead. Mrs. Bye was a widow and lived on the lake shore line. About eleven years ago her husband met a tragic death by taking a dose of horse liniment in mistake for medicine. Four children, the eldest nineteen and the youngest twelve are left to mourn her sudden death.
Mr. John Craig, M. P. P. for East Wellington, whose death has been looked for during the last week, passed quietly away about 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening Sept. 8th at his home in Fergus. No definite funeral arrangements have yet been made. Mr. Craig was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1843, and educated at an Irish Grammar School. He came to Canada in early life and for many years had been editor and proprietor of the Fergus News-Record. He was for a long time a member of the Fergus School Board, and for two years was Chairman of that body. For twenty years he was Secretary of the Centre Wellington Reform Association. He was first returned as member of the Local House in the general election of 1894, with a majority of 51. At the last election he defeated Dr. Coughlin (Conservative) and Mr. James Park by a majority of 157. His illness prevented him from attending the special session of the House, and the expressions of regret at his illness were equally numerous on both sides, for Mr. Craig was a popular and highly respected member of the House.

The quadrennial conference of the Methodist church in Canada is sitting at present in Toronto and the business before it is causing much discussion. The Million Dollar Fund is creating a great deal of criticism. The committee dealing with the matter recommended to 45% of the million dollars, be apportioned to the colleges and educational institutions of the church, and 10% to St. James' congregation, Montreal, to reduce the indebtedness which is over \$600,000. The report has been referred back to the committee for further consideration. On the question of discipline the debate will be a surprise to many of the old fashioned Methodists. There seems to be a fear on the part of some of the speakers that the Anglican and Presbyterian churches will rob the Methodist church of the dancing, card playing and theatre going Methodists. It is a poor compliment to these churches, implying greater conformity to the world and the things of the world than the discipline of the Methodist allows. It remains to be seen whether it will be regarded as such, or repudiated with indignation as it should be. The leaven of the world has made greater inroads into the Methodist church than is generally known and this discussion will open the eyes of many, and should produce good in the end. The discussion on temperance was more unanimous and a clear cut deliverance was given, making no uncertain sound on the subject.

Manitoba wheat is estimated to yield 30 bushels to the acre and the quality will be of the very best. The wheat yield of the prairie province is expected to be about 30 million bushels.
Walkerton's tax rate on the dollar this year is 25 mills and this still leaves \$3000 unprovided for. The Bruce Herald says it would take 30 mills to put the council out of debt.
On Thursday last Peter Dipple of the 10th con., Carrick, was engaged in ploughing, when one of his horses, a very valuable animal, suddenly dropped down dead, from the heat. The heat also made one of Geo. Gissler's horses pretty sick, but it will pull through.
Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer on Grand Trunk running between Toronto and Allandale, says:—"The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, racked my kidneys. I tried several remedies until I was recommended by my friend, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel to-day a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."
Walter L. Main's circus visited Belleville the other day and got into a squabble over the license fee. The license fee was fixed at \$100 and the circus people sought to evade it by pitching their tent in the township of Thurlow, just beyond the city limits. The city then charged them \$50 for the privilege of parading the streets, and the council of Thurlow township called a special meeting and passed a by-law compelling them to pay \$50 for the privilege of holding the show.

A meeting of Patrons of Industry and Independents took place in Toronto on Wednesday last. Mr. Lockie Wilson was elected Grand President in place of Mr. Mallory who wished to retire. Addresses were given by Prof. Smith, Mr. Rogers M. P., J. L. Haycock, Arch. Mc-Nichol, John S. Macdonald, William Smellie, of Warton, J. W. Wrigley and others. The Patrons will not continue as a separate party organization but the individual members will stand to champion the cause of independence in the future as in the past.
Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Over \$11,000 worth of jewelry, mostly in diamonds, was stolen from T. & E. Dickinson's store, on Main street, yesterday afternoon by a professional thief. A well dressed young man entered the store and sat down beside the show case containing the diamonds, pulled out a newspaper and coolly began to read, remarking to the clerk in charge that he expected his sister to meet him at the store for the purpose of making some purchases. While the attention of the clerk was drawn in another direction for a minute, the thief secured the diamonds and quickly disappeared, leaving not the slightest clue behind.

A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

By MARGARET LEE,

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

CHAPTER IV.

The friends occupied connecting rooms in the hotel, and, not feeling sleepy, put on dressing-sacks and held council of war.

"I had no idea that she was so handsome," said Miss Everett. "Larry never alluded to her appearance in his letters; he only mentioned her incidentally, as he did her grandmother."

"He is clever, Mollie."

"Indifferent, I think. He can't possibly see very much of her. I wonder who makes her dresses! That shade of blue is so lovely and becoming, and the drapery was very artistic. I couldn't make up my mind whether it was India silk or satin."

"Satin, I'm sure. They are not well off. Did you notice how old everything looks? Perfect antiques! Isn't Mr. Minturn a teacher? Your brother pays him, I suppose for his services."

"Daphne, you puzzle me. I really know nothing about the arrangements. I am anxious to see more of the family; these people interest me."

"I suppose your mother could tell you something about their means."

"Oh, yes. To-morrow we'll make more notes."

Everybody was to rise early the next morning, as the drive to the mountains would occupy several hours, and the lunch was to be eaten with appetite in a charming glen through which a mountain stream ran merrily murmuring. When the carry-all appeared, Rose was sitting beside her father, and laughingly insisted upon keeping her place, as she intended to take the reins when the road was smooth. Everett sat with his sister and Miss Van Ness. The elders were comfortable in the middle of the vehicle; and off they went with full baskets and light hearts.

When Rose was driving, her father could lean backward and talk to Mrs. Everett, and the conversation and laughter from the rear seat were unflagging.

At the entrance of the glen the party alighted, and Everett assisted Mr. Minturn to care for the horses. Rose led the way to the opening in the wood—a lovely spot, shaded by giant pines, fragrant with their balsam and carpeted with their needles. A few benches were in sight, and the rippling stream furnished soothing music. The wild flowers on the banks, admiring their own reflections and nodding to them in the breeze, excited Miss Van Ness. Rose offered to gather some, and sure-footed and self-reliant, took her way over the mossy rocks and wet, slippery roots and grasses.

Everett joined his sister, and saw the proceedings with surprise and alarm. Miss Minturn was intent on her object, and perceived, almost within reach a gorgeous cluster of the coveted blossoms. She put her foot on a small flat, deceptive rock and as she stretched for her prize the stone turned. However, as it moved, Miss Minturn sprang forward to a large solid boulder, and busily secured her flowers.

"Bravo!" shouted Everett.

She turned and waved her bunch at him, and then looked about her. The treacherous little stone had rolled over, and there was a decided prospect of wet feet in either direction.

"Stay where you are!" called Everett, and hastened to the rescue.

They had a great deal to say to each other while he found and placed a stepping-stone.

"You are lucky to be so sensibly dressed. If your skirt had been an inch longer you would have tripped in it and injured yourself badly."

"I was very fortunate," she said, gently. "You see, I am used to climbing."

He noticed that the flush of fright still made roses of her cheeks, and her hands were trembling.

"Shall I take them?"

"Oh, no! It will attract notice. I'll feel shaky for a few minutes; so let us go back slowly. Did father see me?"

"No. He is fussing with a fire. He thinks mother would enjoy hot tea."

"Then you take these flowers to Miss Van Ness, and I'll find daddy."

"Thank you, I've just had three hours of Miss Van Ness. So you took that climb to gratify her?"

"Yes, but I've often done it to please myself. I'm strong and active."

"Very true."

"Isn't it charming here?"

"Very. How does it happen that I haven't seen this little paradise?"

"It takes so long to get here, and you count the hours."

"That's so. I shouldn't be here now."

"You'll work all the better to-morrow for this rest and distraction."

"How do you know?"

"Because daddy has often described the potency of a complete change for the mind."

"I hope he is right. Only a few weeks more, now, and my fate will be decided."

"Can't you manage to need my services?"

"I'll call you in a few moments."

"How lovely!" cried both girls, as Rose gave them the flowers. "Are you hurt?" asked Miss Everett. "We noticed how slowly you returned."

"Not at all."

"Mr. Everett seems out of sorts," said Miss Van Ness. "I think he is hungry."

Rose smiled archly and hurried off to her duties as hostess. Everett joined her, declaring himself to be a most accomplished amateur butler, and succeeded in decorating the table and arranging it perfectly. The edibles disappeared, the moments passed unheeded. Everyone was surprised when Mr. Minturn proceeded to turn the carry-all and bring the horses from the improvised paddock.

"Come, Miss Mollie, don't you want to help me drive? All down hill and the sun setting; you will enjoy it."

Miss Everett was delighted and Rose found the exchange interesting. The edibles disappeared, the moments passed unheeded. Everyone was surprised when Mr. Minturn proceeded to turn the carry-all and bring the horses from the improvised paddock.

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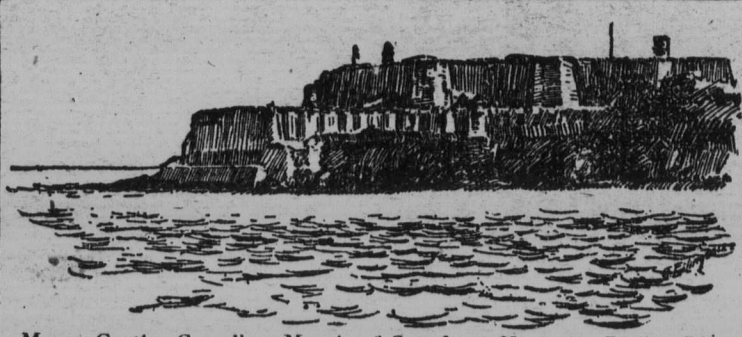
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Morro Castle, Guarding Mouth of San Juan Harbour, Puerto Rico.

ture formed by the young people.

"It isn't there."

"Is that fair?"

"I don't want to wear it to-day."

"Oh!" Everett's tone was inscrutable.

"Don't you think those are very nice?"

"Which means that the one is too nice."

Rose gave him a steady look.

"You might not think of it as I do."

"But you wouldn't take any risk."

Mr. Minturn had approached, and was looking over the ornaments. It was evident that he had not seen them for some time. Rose put her hand in his, and he pressed it gently. "The fact is, Everett, I had the piece made for Rose, and in the associations lies the charm. It makes its appearance on family festivals. It is not as showy as these diamonds, nor as valuable."

Everett recovered himself.

"You have a favorite here?"

She nodded and smiled.

Everett put his finger on it and met her glance. Her eyes dilated; she blushed with satisfaction.

"You see, I was wise to run no risk."

"So you succeeded," said Mr. Minturn, strolling toward the door.

"Lunch is ready, and I hope you are as hungry as I am."

"When may I see the first choice?"

asked Everett, holding the second, while Rose replaced the cases and locked the safe.

"If you will come to tell us that you have passed, I'll put it on in your honor."

"You will?"

"Yes."

"Then I'll do my best to see it."

CHAPTER V.

Lunch being over, Everett withdrew to the porch, and made himself comfortable. Before long a rustling on the stairs attracted him, and, leaning forward, he had a view of Rose in her most becoming dress. Her eyes were shining with delight in her own appearance. Her cheeks flushed as she caught his glance of pleased surprise mingled with admiration.

"Is it a success?"

"Perfect! How did you get your hair up so beautifully?"

"Oh, I watched a hair-dresser one night last winter. She took an hour; I can do it in ten minutes. I'm always first in the field. Daddy takes forever to put his studs in; but he looks like a somebody when he is ready."

"I think he conveys that impression generally."

"So do I. There isn't anybody in the world like my daddy! Oh! there's the carriage! Doesn't Miller look grand!"

He always assumes extra dignity when he drives us anywhere. You'll see the neighbors run out to watch us pass. A formal dinner-party is an event. I'm so anxious to meet your father. Did he come?"

"Upon my word, I don't know. Wasn't he to come on the noon train?"

"Was it the noon train? You don't seem in the least interested."

"To be candid with you, Miss Minturn, if I were to interest myself in my father's movements, I wouldn't have time or thought for anything else. He is a conundrum, and I gave him up some years ago. I shall be deeply concerned to hear your opinion of him."

"When?"

"To-morrow."

"You amuse me, Mr. Everett. I was to give you my opinion of Miss Van Ness after spending a few hours in her company; and now you expect me to formulate my impressions of another total stranger. Why?"

"Because I have discovered that your education has developed your natural gift of intuition. You know it is claimed that women are blessed with more of that power than men. I had no idea that my father was to join the family here. I feel sure that it is a sudden decision. I want to settle two points in my own mind. You see, I had enough to do without all this unnecessary distraction."

"I think so, too."

"Now, I am going through with this preparation and examination, and you are willing to stay here and help me?"

"Help you?"

"I mean it. You do it in a thousand little ways that are like sunbeams. You can't catch them. But there they are with their warmth and light. If you go away you take my inspiration with you."

"Indeed, I am not going from here until after you return to Yale,—until your fate is decided. I really believe that, next to your mother, we are more concerned in your success than any one else."

"I am sure of the fact, and you don't know how it cheers and sustains me. Miss Minturn, yesterday I was about asking you a question. You remember, you said you were naturally hopeful. I wish you would do something for me. It is, I know, asking a great deal; but if I could understand the dominant principle of our life it would be invaluable to me."

"You overpowered me; I don't feel that I understand."

"Give me time and I'll make myself clear. I can tell you things that I have never put into words until now. Before I met you I thought I had seen a great deal of what we call life. You have taught me to realize my own ignorance. What I have been taking seriously as a whole is but a part. After all, you cannot comprehend the hollowness, the artificiality of the ex-

istence that my people pursue. With us the word 'home' is a mockery. It means a round of visits, receptions, and outside amusements. To be alone for a day is to be perfectly miserable. It was not so when I was a child. I remember when my parents were always together—companions and happy ones. The accession of wealth had the effect of gradually separating them. They wander apart all over the world. He is absorbed in money-getting; she in what she calls 'society.' They seem to have lost mutual sympathy. I am supposed to adopt a profession and to draw upon my father for what I need over and above my allowance. He is very liberal with me, but we don't appear to have an idea in common. There is a screw loose somewhere; there is something lacking in the education that we think so complete."

"Grandma has her own explanation of what you deplore."

"Your grandmother is a very superior woman. What is her solution of the problem?"

"She says the mothers are to blame. They are careful to dress their children beautifully, and send them to school; but they forget that the heart and the soul are capable of development, and need cultivation as much as, if not more than, the body and the mind. This neglect accounts for our well-dressed, brilliant young men and women, with shallow affections and no particular religious convictions."

"And, she might add, no fixed ideas of morality."

"How can you have morality without religion?"

"Is that your theory?"

"Oh, Mr. Everett, if you lived here for a while, you wouldn't theorize on the subject; you would be convinced by facts."

"Your grandmother educated your heart and soul."

"Yes; as long as I can remember anything I can remember my faith!"

"I thought so. That is what I have been trying to discover—the secret of your daily life."

"You want to see my soul."

"It is presumptuous, I suppose; but Miss Minturn, if you knew the temptations that surround me at home and abroad—the battles that I fight daily with conscience—you would not refuse to tell me your faith."

"It is so very simple, Mr. Everett. I was a little creature when grandma told me that God made me and all the earth. That if I would love Him and try to be good, He would love me and take care of me. You see, it is the same idea that we are taught in regard to our parents. But this belief in the invisible Power that created all things appeals to the soul, and faith grows until we know that through Christ we commune with our Maker. Our spiritual life begins here, and is as real and as beautiful as our mental and physical existence. The triple nature expands, but the spiritual must control; every day we have proof of its immortality."

"And from this faith springs hope—"

"Yes, and love for others. They are the blossoms."

"I wish I stood on your sure ground."

"Why not? It is only to ask, and the blessing comes."

"To you, yes."

"To every one who loves and believes! Mr. Everett, I have never spoken like this to any one!"

"I know that."

"I think you are sincere. It is a comfort to be candid with you. Last year, there was a young student here—a Yale man, too. He was always discussing religion with those who would argue with him. All roads would lead to Rome. He was so aggressive. I could not understand why he wanted to deprive us of our faith when it made us so happy and did not interfere with his comfort."

"Did you reason with him?"

"I had very little to say to him. I always avoid these subjects; but I could not help hearing the conversations. He turned on me one day and spoke sneeringly of us all. He said it was all very well for us, who were cared for like rare exotics, to talk of our faith. We had nothing to try us; we knew nothing whatever of the world of its temptations, its troubles and its sins. I admitted that we were protected, and no doubt profoundly ignorant. But then, I said, 'you know we may have to be exposed, one of these days, to the very evils that you describe. Now, if we hold the faith and cherish it, we believe that when the time comes we shall have strength given us to resist temptation, to meet trouble like Christians, and to overcome sin.'"

(To Be Continued.)

My lord, said the prisoner to the judge, I should like to have my case postponed. My lawyer is ill and unable to attend. The judge took two or three minutes to consider. The case may be postponed he said at last, if you desire it. But I see here that you were taken in the act. What can your counsel have to say on your behalf? That's just what I want to know, my lord, said the prisoner.

Mother—Some men, you know, can be coaxed when they cannot be driven. Married Daughter—Oh, yes! but I should hate to be compelled to resort to persuasion.

A SISTER'S HELP.

BROUGHT RENEWED HEALTH TO A DESPONDENT BROTHER.

His Health Had Failed and Medicines Seemed to Do Him no Good—Where Others Had Failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Met With Great Success.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.—

Gentlemen,—A few years ago my system became thoroughly run down. My blood was in a frightful condition; medical treatment did no good. I suffered myself with advertised medicines, but with equally poor results. I was finally incapacitated from work, became thoroughly despondent, and gave up hope of living much longer. While in this condition I visited my father's home near Tara. A sister, then and now living at Toronto, was also visiting at the parental home. Her husband had been made healthy through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she urged me to try them. I tried of trying medicines, I laughed at the proposition. However, later on she provided me with some of the pills and begged me to take them. I did so, and before I had used two boxes I was on the road to restored health. I am commending their good qualities almost every day I live because I feel so grateful for my restoration, and I have concluded to write you this letter wholly in the interest of suffering humanity. I am carrying on business in Owen Sound as a carriage maker. This town has been my home for 28 years and anyone enclosing a reply three cent stamp can receive personal indorsement of the foregoing. This much to satisfy those who cannot be blamed for doubting after taking so many other preparations without being benefited. You may do just as you like with this letter. I am satisfied that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not be able to attend to my business to-day. Perhaps I would not have been alive.

Yours very sincerely,

Frederick Glover

RIGHTS OF A PEERESS.

There are 10 women in Great Britain who are peeresses in their own right, not by marriage. While they are deprived of some of the rights held by the men who are peers, notably that of a seat in the House of Lords, they share others, such as the right to demand audience with the sovereign, to represent views on public welfare, to be tried by one's peers if convicted of felony. A peeress in her own right retains her title after marriage, no matter how humble her husband may be; but a peeress by marriage, if she becomes a widow, loses her title on re-marrying below her title. Sometimes the husband of a peeress takes his wife's name. For instance, Margaret of Newburgh, the celebrated Countess of Warwick, married John Marshall, and he became Earl of Warwick. Similar instances of the present day are the husbands of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who took the title of Baron. The state robes of peeresses are very gorgeous, consisting of crimson velvet trimmed with ermine in bars, the number of bars indicating the rank. A Duchess has four rows, a Marchioness three and a half and a Baroness two. The trains are two yards long. The coronet of a Duchess is a circle of gold surmounted by eight gold strawberry leaves, mounted on a crimson velvet cap with a gold tassel. In the coronet of a Marchioness four of the gold strawberry leaves are replaced by silver balls, called pearls. A Countess wears a lovely coronet of eight silver balls, mounted on golden rays, mingled with gold strawberry leaves; a Viscountess a coronet of fourteen silver balls, while a Baroness has six silver balls in hers. These coronets are not worn except at coronation ceremonies of a new sovereign.

IMAGINE HER FEELINGS.

Nobody but a careful housekeeper could imagine them, but others may enjoy the store in their measure. It is related by the Washington Post, and the lady of the story has not long been married.

Of course, among her wedding presents, there were bits of dainty china and cut glass of every description. She is exceedingly proud of her treasures, and has a perfect jewel of a maid, who hasn't broken a single piece, not to speak of chipping it, by far the worse offence.

One afternoon not so very long ago the mistress came home and found the maid out. An hour or so later the domestic returned. Her arms were full of bundles, and she carried a basket. Her face was radiant.

"Oh," she said, "the table was perfectly lovely! It was just exactly the way you fix yours when you have company—candles and everything. It was just too sweet! Everybody thought so."

What are you talking about?" asked the mistress.

"Why," answered the maid, "the luncheon my sister gave to-day. I didn't have time to ask you, but I knew you wouldn't mind. Nothing's broken. And unwrapping her bundles, she disclosed to her mistress's astonished eyes the very pick of all the cherished wedding china and glass, not to mention sundry pieces of silver. They had adorned the luncheon, and the table was perfectly lovely."

The Sisters of Charity, "Grey Nuns," Gay street, Montreal, write:—"Having made use of your 'Quickcure' in our establishment, we are happy to add our testimony, also in its favor."

FAMILIAR SAYINGS.

AN INVESTIGATOR TELLS HOW THEY ORIGINATED.

Of Repeated Phrases and Words Have Interesting Stories Connected with Their Origin—Where and How They Started.

"Do you know who Mother Carey is?" asked the man who delights in investigating all sorts of odd things and who is never so happy as when following up some unusual line of thought.

"She's a chicken fancier, I imagine," replied the man who takes things as they come without question. "At any rate she's seldom mentioned except in connection with her chickens."

"Mother Carey," said the investigator, and he took another look at the book he held in his hand as if to guard against the possibility of mistake. "Is the Virgin Mary. The name comes from the Latin 'Mater cara,' meaning 'Mother dear,' and her chickens are the stormy petrels which the sailors formerly believed were sent to warn them of approaching storms. I tell you, my boy, there's a great deal that's interesting in these odd expressions and words if one takes the trouble to look it up. 'Now, there is the saying, 'Don't care a rap.' How would you interpret that? What does rap mean?"

"As an off-hand guess, I should say that it was a substitute for a word that begins with 'd' and which is not supposed to be used in polite society."

"You would be wrong," asserted the man with the book. "'Rap' is derived from 'R. A. P.' which in turn comes from India and stands for rupees, annas and pice, representing the money of that country. The expression is almost an exact equivalent to that other, equally common, 'I don't care a cent.' Now, I suppose if some one should ask you about 'Jack and Gill,' who 'went up a hill,' you would say they were simply nursery characters."

"I certainly should."

"And you would be wrong again. 'Jack' was the name of a pitcher made of waxed leather, and 'Gill' was and is a measure of small capacity. That is how they happened to go after water. Somebody was doubtless carrying them and carelessly dropped them."

MIND YOUR THOUGHTLESS WORDS

"When you say 'By Jingo' I suppose you don't mean anything except that you are excited or angry."

"That's all."

"Nevertheless, you are literally swearing by the evil one, for the word is from 'Jenco,' which means 'devil' in the Basque language. I suppose, also, that you regard 'carpet knight' as a term of reproach."

"Naturally."

"Yet Henry Irving is a carpet knight; so was Tennyson, and so are and were, many others of whom England is proud. A carpet knight is one who wins his title by his achievements in the world of science or the arts, or, in fact, anywhere except in battle. He may be really more deserving of the title than any of those who won it by the sword."

"You must put in most of your time with dictionaries and encyclopedias," suggested the man who takes things as they come.

"Not at all. I am simply sufficiently interested to look up these odd expressions when I run across them to see what they really mean, and whether we use them properly. Do you know why the patrons of the top gallery of a theatre are called the gods?"

"Never even gave the subject a thought."

"Well, they are so described at the Drury Lane Theatre, in London, first, because the ceiling was painted in imitation of a blue sky, with cupids and angels flying about. I imagine the term 'battle royal' conveys an idea of grandeur to you in the fighting line."

"I should think it ought to be rather thrilling."

"Nevertheless, it was originally nothing but a cock-fighting term, and was used to describe a fight in which three, five or seven birds were put into the pit and left until all but one had been defeated. How do you suppose we got the expression, 'cock and bull story'?"

"Give it up."

"You ought to investigate these things if you are going to make use of them. A man ought to know something about what he is saying. This comes to us from the time of the Reformation. The Papal bulls had a cock on the seal, and of course there were a great many people of that day who were inclined to discredit anything in the cock and bull line. But the expression that doubtless will interest you most is, 'I don't care a dam.'"

"You what?"

"I don't care a dam!—the dam without the 'n' of course."

"What difference does that make?"

"All the difference in the world. Dam is a coin in India equivalent to an English twopenny. If you are caught making that remark in a loud tone some time it may be worth something to you to know that there is such a coin. It will help you to explain matters. Now, where do you suppose the word 'peeler' and 'bobby,' meaning policeman, come from?"

"Again I give it up."

"From the name of Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the London police force. SHOULD LOOK THEM UP."

"Do you do anything except look up

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

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these things?" asked the man who takes things as they come.

"Oh, yes," replied the man of an investigating turn of mind. "When you get into the habit of looking into the origin of the expressions you run across, you do it as an amusement at odd times. Now, yesterday it suddenly occurred to me that I didn't know why it is that we 'rob Peter to pay Paul.'"

"Did you find out?"

"Certainly. In 1550 several estates belonging to Westminster Abbey were granted to St. Paul's Cathedral for repairs and maintenance, and Westminster Abbey happens to be dedicated to St. Peter. There is an interesting story connected with 'buying a pig in a poke,' too."

"Let's have it."

"A countryman once put a cat in a poke or sack and sold it in the market-place as a sucking pig. The customer didn't investigate his purchase then, and when he did he very naturally 'let the cat out of his bag.' There you have two explained at once."

"It is rather interesting, isn't it?" said the man who takes things as they come. "I believe I'll look up the next odd expression I come across myself."

"Do," returned the investigator. "I'm sure you will find it quite as interesting as the genealogical fad and a lot more instructive."

BRITISH SHIPPING.

More Than 67,000 Tons Decline in Tonnage Last Year.

For the first time in fifty years, or since the repeal of the British navigation laws, the tonnage of the British mercantile marine shows a decline. A Board of Trade return has just been published dealing with British and foreign shipping, which shows that at the end of last year the United Kingdom owned steam and sailing vessels with a capacity of 8,953,171 tons, compared with the 7,978,538 tons of 1890, but as compared with the 9,020,288 tons of 1896, it shows a falling off of more than 67,000 tons. Including the tonnage owned in the British colonies, the United Kingdom floats over 10,416,442 tons of shipping, which compares with about 4,768,000 tons for the United States, 1,666,558 for Norway, 1,487,577 for Germany, 894,071 for France, 765,281 for Italy, and 756,905 for Spain. According to the report British shipping enjoys sixty percent of America's foreign trade, fifty-eight percent of Portugal's, fifty-seven percent of Russia's, fifty-four and a half percent of Holland's, forty-three percent of Italy's, and thirty-eight percent of Germany's. British ships last year carried seventy-six per cent of the inward and outward trade of the United Kingdom as against seventy-eight per cent in 1895, seventy-nine and a half per cent in 1890, and eighty-three per cent in 1880. Although the tonnage of British ships fell behind last year, the proportion built for foreigners in British yards was much above the average. The decline is ascribed to three causes: An unusually large transfer of British shipping to foreign flags, native builders filling foreign orders at the expense of domestic, and the great engineer's strike.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

TRUE AND FALSE CULTURE

Anything that draws the home-keeper from a healthful, loving, faithful interest in her home affairs must be unworthy of her pursuit. Let a woman join a study club if she finds that it will be helpful to her; but if she finds that this will force her to neglect things that would tell upon the home comfort, there are books that will furnish what she needs for the purpose of mental cultivation, and perhaps her husband could, after he has rested of an evening, join in the study, and so the two would have the pleasure of a joint interest in a subject. But let the woman who chooses the reading-course beware of taking up a work because it has become the fashion. Her own intellectual need should be consulted. She must learn to select for herself; to see with her own eyes, and to decide through her own judgment. Her home must be an expression of her own taste, and must prove the fact of her economy of time and strength and money. She must not feel herself superior to the most trifling means towards accomplishing success in home management, indeed, she should be proud of an ability to make a nickel go as far as possible, and so oil the machinery of service that it seems to run itself.

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PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

When idolized in her girlhood by her father's subjects, the terms of endearment by which Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, was known were "Our Little Moss Rose," and "Our Dear Princess." She was a winsome little lady, blue-eyed, fair-haired and inquisitive to a degree, her smile winning all hearts. Not that she was ever beautiful; yet none could honestly deny her prepossessing appearance. Her dissolute husband, the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, unquestionably used her ill, and when in his cups his brutality was such that the lords and ladies attached to their court cried "Shame!" and on occasions not a few of the very servants of their Imperial Highnesses hastened to rescue their exalted mistress from the blows and kicks of her spouse.

In her early days of wedlock Stephanie, who but too soon discovered her husband's faults, pried upon his actions in her jealousy, and upbraided him cuttingly, spitefully, tearfully. Exhibitions such as these only served to madden the Imperial reprobate, and their conjugal relations, with the tender passion at a discount from the very first, became more and more estranged. To breakfast on one bottle of Burgundy, and to lunch off another, with cognac and champagne in constant demand the morning through-out, unnerved the Prince, to put it mildly, for a walk or drive with the Princess in the afternoon, and it was under the influence of alcohol that he was wont to visit her, post-prandially, in her own apartments, and conduct her to entertainments public and private.

To what extent the crushed spirit of the Princess was affected by her tyrant's tragic death may never be publicly known. Stephanie is of no confiding spirit, and in her reticence her pride precludes the enquiring sympathy of condoling friends. In her patriarchal father-in-law, the Emperor, she found in her bereavement her staunchest ally, and the autocrat, who has ever figured as the first gallant gentleman on the continent of Europe, in his tribulation at the loss of his only son, resolved that that son's widow should retain her position, maintain her court, and be regarded by the nation as second to none, the Empress alone excepted. Simultaneously Francis Joseph made provision that his deceased son's only child, Princess Elizabeth, should figure as the third on the list of the ladies foremost in rank in the empire and constituted a court complete in all its multifarious appendages, and distinct from that of the widowed Crown Princess, for which, in her minority, "Lize," the apple of the Imperial eye should alone preside.

Stephanie, true to the Emperor's fatherly dictates, took under her special protectorate the artistic, scientific and humanitarian movements which had been fostered under the patronage of her husband. But the ambitious wife of the successor to the throne, Archduke Carl Ludwig, was jealous of her overwhelming precedence. This Portuguese Princess, Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of the de-throned King Dom Miguel of disreputable memory, had hoped on the death of Rudolph to precede Stephanie, but to her chagrin discovered that by imperial edict she figured as fourth in precedence. To escape the bickerings and backbitings of her enemies Stephanie early in her widowhood absent herself from Vienna during festive celebrations at the Hofburg, nothing being more alien to her breast and more derogatory to her pride than the squabbles in which some of the arch-duchesses are perpetually involved. On the death of the heir-apparent, Carl Ludwig, the Saxon spouse of Otto, the heir presumptive, Archduchess Maria Josepha, stepped into Maria Theresa's shoes, thus involuntarily throwing her Portuguese highness into comparative insignificance, seeing that Carl Ludwig had not been officially recognized as his brother's successor.

No sooner had Rudolph's widow come prominently to the fore under the official title of "Her Imperial and Royal Highness, the widowed Crown Princess, Archduchess Stephanie," than her popularity in the estimation of the public assumed dimensions far greater than in her former capacity of Crown Princess. In a word she eclipsed herself. Thus to the adage "pity begets love," the nation raised her to popular fame. They had idolized Rudolph as their future sovereign and he had won all hearts by his ingratiating qualities of affability and condescension. Notwithstanding the broadcast sowing of his wild oats they were fully resolved to extend their allegiance to his widow in their fealty to his memory.

The period of mourning prescribed by society decently over, Stephanie became the fashion. She developed a craze for pleasing social novelties and was lionized accordingly by all classes. In gay Vienna she set the fashion and the world of fashion bowed before her dictates, while in the philanthropic

The Very Odor Itself Is Refreshing.



kaiserstadt the exacting and the puritanical alike accepted her as the guardian angel of the afflicted and the poor. Her social regime has been a singularly happy one, and now that she is recovering in the atmosphere of the health resort of Gries bei Botzen, in the southern Tyrol, from her recent dangerous illness, the Viennese are impatient to have her among them once again.

Stephanie, who is 34 years old, is tall and graceful. She is a gifted woman, and besides excelling as an amateur photographer, her brush makes a brave show in water colours. Her literary achievements, too, demand attention. The exquisitely illustrated volume she produced on Lacroia, an island in the Adriatic, facing the ancient republic of Ragusa, testifies to her poetic fervor. Stephanie is the protectress of the Austrian Golden Cross Association, and the last social function she attended before her illness at Abbazia on the Adriatic was the opening of an asylum for incapacitated government employes. During her illness her hair was cut short, which gives her quite a boyish appearance. Short hair is now, consequently the rage, and so, too, is the stout brown cane with heavy silver incrustations, which the widowed crown princess has armed herself in her convalescence.

NO ENTHUSIASM WHATEVER.

Miriam—No, I have decided that I can never be his wife.

Gertrude—Why?

Miriam—He is too matter-of-fact, too unemotional, I could never stand it to go through life with a man who has such a cold, calculating nature as his, you know; and what makes you think he is so unemotional—so cold and calculating?

Miriam—When we were at the picnic yesterday he didn't suggest that we have our tintypes taken.

HOME DECORATION.

Mrs. Fatpurse—You paint pictures to order, don't you?

Great Artist—Yes, madam.

Mrs. Fatpurse—Well I want a landscape, with lots of deer, and ducks, and quail, and reed birds, and cattle, and sheep, and pigs, and so on, you know; and put a lake and an ocean in—fresh and salt water, you know; and be sure to have plenty of fish swimming around, because it's for the dining-room.

A Fine Fellow.

He may be, but if he tells you that any preparation in the world is as good as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, distrust the advice. Imitations only prove the value of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. See signature on each bottle of Polson & Co. Get "Putnam's."

A COSTLY CHAT.

The Nurse—Oh, Talk is cheap.

The Policeman—Oh, I don't know. I know a cop who was fined three days' pay for spending ten minutes talking to a girl here.

A plaster which relieves pain, heals cuts, burns, scalds, or wounds, is made by spreading "Quickcure" on cotton or linen. Cures most violent toothache without injuring the nerve. It should be in every house and travelling satchel.

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Isn't that new neighbor of yours rather eccentric? Inquired the commercial traveler.

No, answered one of the village's prominent citizens. He ain't rich enough to be called "eccentric." He's just a plain crank.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

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Is your daughter having a good time at the seashore?

No; she writes home that she is engaged to the same man she met last year.

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Rustic Bridge—No.

Higgins Hall—It's just as well you haven't there's nothing in it.

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Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local loss than 25 cents.
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Empress of Austria was assassinated at Geneva in Switzerland on Saturday last by an Italian Anarchist. Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the steamboat when the assassin stabbed her to the heart with a stiletto. She only lived two hours after the assault. The murderer was arrested and seemed to glory in his dastardly deed.

The Ontario Government have drawn the first blood in the election trials. The members for South Ontario has been unseated for bribery by agents. The evidence was sensational and clearly proved that votes were bought at an average of five dollars week kneed grits got large wages on election day to keep them away from the polls. The cross petition against Mr. Dryden was withdrawn, and he now has a chance to avail himself of the oft repeated invitation to take a seat.

Great Britain has good reasons to congratulate herself on the signal triumph of Soulan under General Kitchener. The power of the Kalifa is broken and the flower of his army is either slain or taken prisoners and Omdurman with Kharoum is in the hands of the British troops. There has not been a break of any kind in the plans of the British General except that he fought the decisive battle and gained the victory several hours in advance of the time predicted.

In China a great diplomatic victory has been achieved. Li Hung Chang has been deposed on account of his pro-Russian proclivities and an understanding has been reached between Great Britain and Russia whereby British interests will be recognized and respected. Britain and Germany have come to an agreement in regard to the claims of Britain in Africa, and everywhere the star of Lord Salisbury is in the ascendant.

A terrible disaster occurred on the 6th inst. when one of the piers of the bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall gave way and the two spans resting on the pier were precipitated into the River. There were about 100 workmen engaged on the bridge at the time and many of them went down with the bridge into the river which at that place is 40 feet deep. Fourteen men were killed and sixteen were badly injured. The bridge was on the line of the Ottawa and New York line and was almost completed when the accident happened. The cause of the collapse of the pier has not yet been made known.

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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,

School Opening

Our stock of School Books for both . . .

PUBLIC and SEPARATE SCHOOLS is Complete.

We have also on hand full lines in

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

While we have added the above lines we do not neglect our stock of . . . DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.

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

MILDMAY Drug and Book Store

R. E. CLAPP, Proprietor.



Value For Your Money

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

Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel Spectacles at Lowest Prices

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

C. WENDT,

MILDMAY and WROXETER for Repairing.

A level-headed Ayton girl says she wishes all men were like Admiral Dewey because he believes in short engagements.



MR. MONTAGUE, DUNVILLE, ONT.,

Has an Interesting Chat About Dr. Chase's Ointment HIS SUFFERING FROM ULCERATING PILES CURED.

He says:—I was troubled with itching piles for five years, and was badly ulcerated. They were very painful, so much so that I could not sleep. I tried almost every remedy heard of, and was recommended to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box, and from the first application got such relief that I was satisfied a cure would be made. I used in all two boxes, and am now completely cured.

Every remedy given by Dr. Chase cost years of study and research, and with an eye single to its adaptation for the ailments for which it was intended. Dr. Chase detested cure-alls, and it has been proven ten thousand times that not one of his formulas leave a bad after-effect. Dr. Chase's Ointment is based on lanoline, and the best physicians prescribe it.

Mr. M. T. Wigle, of Kingsville, Essex Co.

Cured of Itching Piles of 23 Years' Standing. Physicians Fail to Make a Cure When Dr. Chase's Ointment Gave Immediate Relief.

M. T. Wigle, better known to every one in the vicinity as "Uncle Mike," was troubled for over 23 years with itching piles. At times he was so bad he would have to quit work. The irritation became so intense with constant rubbing that they became ulcerated and would bleed. He had been treated by many physicians, but found nothing that gave him relief. Reading in the paper the cure of a friend who had suffered in a like manner, and being cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment, he procured a box. After the third application he got such relief that he had the first comfortable night's sleep he enjoyed in years. The one box made a complete cure, and he says he would not be without it for \$50 a box if it could not be replaced. Mr. Wigle is a wealthy farmer, well known in the community in which he resides. It is over two years since he was afflicted, and he has never been troubled since.

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.

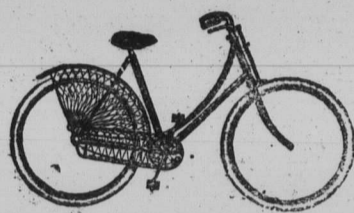
\$80.00 CLEVELAND BICYCLE \$80.00

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.



30 inch wheels.

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

Sole Representative, R. BERRY.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.

Factory, Toronto Junction.

OUR SILVER JUBILEE.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

September 8th to 17th, 1898.

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

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

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

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

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for Medicine

until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

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

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's



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

Read

Great Offer

The London Free Press.

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

One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book, "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$3.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Diseases and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medical and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00

The Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home for one year price \$1.00 and a copy of the Veterinary Science price \$2.00. Both will be mailed to you, addressed 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.

There was a heavy run of of stuff at the Western Cattle Yards to-day and before 12 o'clock the market was pretty well cleared of all kinds of stock. Good cattle were very scarce, and as a result the prices were firmer. The receipts were small, 49 loads, including 750 sheep and lambs and about 700 hogs.

Export Cattle—There were not enough cattle of this line for the demand and prices held firm at \$4.20 to \$4.60 per dwt.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a steady demand and everything was sold early in the day at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt for good butchers' cattle, which are wanted. Common cattle brought \$3.75 to \$3.85.

Bulls—The best export bulls brought \$3.85 to \$4 and light bulls \$3 to \$3.40. Good bulls are wanted.

Stockers and Feeders—Were very scarce, there not being any for sale in the market.

Sheep and lambs—Prices were higher in this line and the feeling was better. The demand for lambs was active. Spring lambs brought \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt and sheep for export and butchers use \$3.50 to \$3.75. Bucks were quiet at \$2.75.

Calves—There was a good demand and prices ruled firm at \$4 to \$4.50 per head. Good veals are wanted.

Hogs—The market was about the same as last Friday, there being no change in prices for choice bacon and the thick fat and light hogs. Sows were steady at \$3 to \$3.50. Other hogs rule as quoted.

Mr. Harris received the following letter from the Wm. Davies Company to-day:—"For several weeks fully 80 per cent of the hogs delivered have weighed between 150 and 160 lbs, which is altogether too light. The current marketings of hogs average so light in weight that it will be necessary to change the limit of best hogs from 150 to 220 lbs to 160 to 220 lbs. Probably 80 per cent of our arrivals last week were under 160 lbs. This means such an overwhelming quantity of small Wiltshire sides and such a shortage of sizable sides that no other course than the above can be followed. We send you timely warning of this, so that you may understand the way trade is shaping. We will not alter the grading this week, but we fully expect to put the new limits into force next week. Those hogs which are being marketed between 150 and 160 lbs ought to be kept by the farmers for two or three weeks longer. The remedy for this difficulty is in the hands of drovers who buy the stock."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Another of those Cheap
HARVEST
EXCURSIONS

To the West on Sept. 13th.
Good for two months. This may be the last.

Labor Day...
Single fare to all stations in Canada. Good going Sept. 3rd and 5th. Returning on 6th.

To Toronto Aug. 30
to September 9th **\$2**
All tickets good returning Sept. 12th.

L. A. Hinsperger.

Wholesale & Retail
Harness & Top Works
Leather fly nets 40c to \$1.00
Dusters 30c 40c 50c upwards
Best binder whips 40c
Axle grease 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 buffola robes
\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9
Cow hides \$10, \$11 to \$16
Come and get Prices. Every-
thing away down. Raw furs,
hides, sheepskins as cash.

ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE!

I have leased a store in Kincardine, to take possession on Oct. 1st, when I shall move the balance of my stock. Now is the time for Bargains. We have dropped the prices down, down, down. It will pay you to see our bargains. It will give your eyes a feast. We will positively clear all our Groceries, Crockery and Glassware. Prices never before heard of. Below we give you a few of our many Bargains:

Groceries..

- Baking Powder, 1 pound tins, 12c.
- Salmon, 3 boxes for 25c.
- All Extracts, vanilla, Lemon, Etc., 8c.
- 7 Bars Comfort Soap for 25c.
- 7 bars Eclipse for 25c.
- 13 lbs good Coffee for \$1.00.

- TWEEDS, regular 35c goods, on sale at 20c yard.
- " Regular 50c " 29c yard.
- " Regular 75c " 43c yard.
- " Regular 1.00 " 65c yard.
- Felt Hats, regular price 1.25, sale price, 85c
- " " 1.50, " 1.15
- 3 doz boys' hats " 50c " 25c

- 5 pc fancy Dress Goods, tweed patterns, regular 20c, sale price 13c.
- 5 pc plain colored Serges, all shades, good value at 25c, sale price 20c.
- 10 pc " Cashmere " " 40c, " 28c.
- Fancy dress goods, regular price 60 and 75c, sale price, 37c.
- All Black goods at great Reductions.
- Black Worsted, regular price 1.65, sale price 1.25
- " " 2.00, " 1.45
- " " 2.50, " 1.65
- " " 3.50 " 2.00.

This stock must be cleared and everything will be sacrificed.
This is no sham sale. Our store will be closed by Oct. 1st.
All accounts must be settled.

J. D. MILLER.

The Corner Store

MILDMAY

We have just placed on our shelves a large stock of
New and Fancy Dress Goods.

We have the largest and best assorted stock ever shown in Mildmay. We buy in the best market. We pay CASH therefore are in a position to give our many customers the benefit of our careful buying. Just to hand :-

- 1 Case striped Flannelette 30 inches wide.
- 1 " " 32 "
- 1 case Fancy Wsapperettes at 8c, 10c, 12½c.
- 1 case extra heavy Factory Cotton, at 5c yd.
- 10 pieces Fancy Gingham at 5c.
- 10 pieces Apron Gingham with border at 10 yd.
- 10 pieces Tweed, ranging from 20c up.

Come and see the Bargains before buying elsewhere.
Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Terms Cash or Produce...

A. Moyer, E. N. Butchart,

PROPRIETOR. MANAGER.

We will not be undersold.

The GAZETTE will be sent to new subscribers to Jan. 1st, 1898, for 25 cents.

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.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

CARE OF THE TEAM IN SUMMER.

During the summer months farmers and teamsters are liable to have more or less difficulty in keeping the shoulders and necks of their teams from becoming galled and sore. The hotter the weather the more care is necessary. With proper care and vigilance, much of the difficulty can be prevented, and prevention is better than cure. Ill-fitting collars and harness are a fruitful cause of sore shoulders and necks. The collar should fit the neck snug and tight, like a glove fits the hand, with room enough at the bottom to allow the open hand to pass readily inside of it. To secure a perfect fit is of the utmost importance. Frequently collars are purchased during the winter or early spring when the horses are in good flesh. With regular work the team loses weight and as a consequence the collars are too large. Unless carefully watched, and the collar adjusted, the shoulders will become chafed and bruised. It is a good plan to wash the shoulders and neck with cold water every evening, when commencing work in the spring or during hot weather. The addition of salt or alum to the water will make it more effective in preventing any soreness. It removes the inflammation and toughness of the skin. I have found the use of a pad—either a hair-filled or a felt pad—advantageous in the case of a collar that is too large. The harness should fit the collar properly and be fastened tight against it. If the lames are not properly fitted the point of draft will not be at the proper place, and the point subject to extra pressure will soon become bruised. I prefer a canvas-faced, hair-filled collar without a neck-pad, to anything else I ever used. They are heavy at the bottom, but light at the top, and are made to unfasten at the top when putting on, which is a great improvement over the old way of slipping the collar over the head. The collar should be well cleaned every morning. All accumulations of sweat and dirt should be removed, leaving the surface perfectly smooth. Sore necks can usually be prevented by allowing no weight to rest upon them. Put springs under the wagon tongue to carry its weight, use no agricultural implement that is not balanced. Let a team pull it on their necks. Frequent backing without the use of breeching and choke straps will also cause sore necks. Either have the horses properly harnessed or do not force them to back with a load. The style of breeching called hip breeching is serviceable, light and inexpensive. Make the teams as comfortable as possible at all times, especially in hot weather. Use harness as light as consistent with the work required, and have them well fitted. Harness should be clean and oiled frequently, using less oil, however, than at other seasons, as liberal oiling has a tendency to make the harness hotter than they would otherwise be. Neat-foot oil is preferable to any other as it will not become gummy.

THE FARMER-BOY.

And in all things be careful that you keep up to the letter of your agreements with your boy. Do not think that because he is a boy you can violate a bargain made with him any more than you would violate one made with a man. Keep yourself and your boy out of neighborhood feuds. Life is too short to be spent in fruitless dissensions. Better suffer wrong than to bristle with indignation over every little fancied slight or injustice, like the porcupine. By and by your boy will fall in love. It is the inevitable fate, and you need not be surprised at it, and you certainly should not be indignant because of it. And when that time comes, let your boy choose for himself. You would not have wanted that boy's grandfather to do the courting for you. And when he marries the girl of his choice and brings her home to the farm, make her welcome, and treat her with the kindness and consideration you want shown to one of your own daughters when she goes out from the home nest to try her fortunes in the home of her husband's people. And lastly, but not least, see to it that the health of the women of your household is not ruined by work and cares all too many for them to carry. Never allow them to go to an outside well for water; to split kindlings; to milk cows; to feed hogs; to scrub unpainted floors; to toil long into the hot afternoons, when delicate and sensitive nerves need rest and relaxation. We know from bitter experience that the hired girl is not perfect, and that her presence in the kitchen of the thrifty housewife is often a vexation of spirit, but she is a necessary evil, and your wife needs her, and must get reconciled to her. Every mother of a family needs hours of quiet rest—hours for reading, for relaxation and for thought—that she may train up her boy to ways of truth and home, and be able to make home

so delightful to him that no outside attraction will be powerful enough to draw him away from it. And may God speed the day when some wise old way shall be again honored and respected, and it shall be the pride of the young men of the not far distant future to be able to say: "This farm has been in my family for more than two centuries, and God helping me, it shall never go out of the name while I live."

TREATMENT FOR PEAR BLIGHT.

This trouble is due to a bacterial disease, the germs of which enter the tree through the flower or breaks in the bark. The young inner bark and the cambium layer are most seriously affected. Situated beneath the bark, it is impossible to check the trouble by spraying. When any particular part becomes affected, as indicated by the blackened leaves, cut off some distance below the injury and burn. Thorough work should be done after the growing period. This is by no means a sure preventive, but it is about the only method of checking the disease. In a succulent, rapidly growing tree the blight bacteria find more favorable conditions of growth than one which develops more slowly and vigorously. A succulent growth induced by severe pruning should be avoided. Experiments have proven that withholding water from potted trees has checked the progress of the disease. In addition to pear trees, this blight attacks the apple, crab, quince, mountain ash, service berry and several species of hawthorn.

EXTREMES IN FEEDING STOCK.

Extremes are dangerous. One class of farmers do not feed enough for profit, especially after grass is gone, while the other class believes in the theory of "the more feed the more product." Both are wrong. An animal may consume more food than it can digest, making the product expensive. Feeding depends on variety. Too much corn or ground grain in the summer season will cause bowel difficulty, and an excess in winter without the addition of bulky material gives no corresponding benefit, as it is voided. Give the animals a sufficiency, but not exclusively of one kind of food.

IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The native women of the Philippine Islands are generally very pretty and engaging, with supple figures, beautiful eyes shadowed by long lashes and luxuriant black hair. Their hair may be said with truth to be their glory and they devote much time to its care anointing it with coconut oil and cleaning it with lemon juice. Some of the women wear it hanging down their backs, others build it up in a high knot on the top of the head, which is held in place by a gold comb and ornamented with fancy pins or a bunch of flowers. They scorn bonnets and hats, but carry parasols for protection. Most all of the women have fine eyes and feet of which they are very proud. They never wear stockings, but increase their feet in embroidered slippers without heels. They allow the thumb nail of the right hand to grow very large, which assists them in playing the guitar, their favorite instrument. The blouse of the Tagal woman consists of a little skirt made of pino cloth. It is worn loose, and reaches to the waist. The skirt consists of silk either striped or checked. In the street sometimes is worn a tapiz, or shawl, wrapped tightly around the loins. A profusion of jewelry of all kinds is an important part of the Tagal woman's toilet. Over a neatly folded neckchief is worn a crucifix, or a little bag containing relics, suspended by a chain. Philippine women of all ages smoke long cigars, chew the betel nut, dance, swim and ride, but the great ambition of every woman is to possess a dress, a scarf at least of the famous pino cloth, which it will be remembered is made from the fiber of the pineapple leaf and is quite expensive. The most important industry that the women of the Philippines are engaged in is tobacco. Women alone are employed to make charoots, and there are no less than 4,000 women busy in the Manila factories. Men make the cigarillos, or small cigars, which are smoked by the natives. Women make all of the cigars. It is estimated that 21,000 women find employment in this business, and only 1,500 men. Each room of the enormous factories contains from 800 to 1,000 women, all of whom are seated tailor-fashion on the floor. At intervals are placed little round tables, and at every one is seated a matron whose duty it is to watch over the dozen or so young women and girls. The noise is maddening, as stones are used for beating out the leaf. A cigar-maker earns from \$6 to \$10 a month, which is quite sufficient to provide her with necessary comforts and leaves a balance for dress. The married women, whose husbands earn their living for them in the field or factory, keep house in a primitive fashion. The patriarchal custom of making the lover serve in the house of his intended bride's father is universal in the Philippines. When marriages take place there is usually a feast of several days, and the bride of 15 years is taken to the small house which her husband has built with his own hands.

SPAIN AND THE STATES.

FIFTEEN WEEKS OF WAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

What Was Transpired Since the Battleship Maine Entered the Harbour of Havana—Interesting Diary.

January 24, 1898.—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

February 9.—The De Lome letter published.

February 10.—Senor De Lome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

February 15.—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 8.—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defence fund of \$50,000,000.

March 28.—United States Board of Inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by an external mine.

April 11.—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress.

April 20.—The Government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen Regent opens the Cortes with a warlike speech. The Spanish Minister at Washington asks for his passports.

April 21.—General Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid and leaves for Paris.

April 22.—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

April 23.—President's call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24.—Spain declares war.

April 25.—Congress declares that war began April 21 by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26.—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the House. Great Britain publishes her neutrality, dated April 23, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

April 27.—Matanzas earthquakes shell-ed and silenced by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Furuta made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs Bay to Manila and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000.

April 29.—House passes bill for popular bond issue of \$500,000,000. Naval bill passes the Senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde Islands.

May 1.—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 4.—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.

May 10.—The Spanish Cortes voted the war credits.

May 11.—Major-General Merritt was ordered to the Philippine Islands as Military Governor.

May 12.—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas Bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled.

May 13.—Rear-Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton Roads. The St. Louis broke the cable between San Juan, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was off Puerto Plata.

May 16.—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haytien.

May 18.—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long.

May 19.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba, Commodore Schley's fleet, which reached Key West Wednesday, was expected to leave for a secret destination.

May 22.—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu.

May 24.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25.—The President called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Pekin and City of Sydney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reported sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.

May 30.—Gen. Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31.—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago ports by Commodore Schley.

June 1.—Details were received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans.

June 2.—The House of Representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4.—Admiral Sampson reported Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had on June 3 sank the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men were made prisoners. The Senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.

June 6.—Further bombardment of Santiago reported. The House sent the war revenue bill to conference occurring in Senate amendments.

June 7.—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced, on June 6, the Santiago fortifications without injury to American ships. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 9.—The House agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill. June 10.—The Senate agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by vote of 43 to 22.

June 11.—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on June 10, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by the Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.

June 13.—The President signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition, of over 15,000 troops, left Key West, conveyed by warships.

June 14.—Continued fighting at Caimanera was reported, two Americans and seventeen Spaniards being killed.

June 15.—The second expedition to Manila, on four transports, sailed from San Francisco. The Vesuvius fired her dynamite guns at Santiago forts for the first time, with destructive results.

June 16.—News came of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Caimanera fort was reduced by the Texas, Suwanee and Marblehead.

June 17.—Admiral Dewey reported from Manila, under date of June 12, that the insurgents had practically surrounded Manila and had taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sailed, and the vessels were seen passing Gibraltar, bound east.

June 18.—News was received of further shelling of Spaniards at Caimanera on June 17.

June 21.—News came of the arrival of Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's transport, with 15,000 troops, on June 20. Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson landed at Acerraderos, Cuba, fifteen miles from Santiago, and conferred with Gen. Garcia.

June 22.—Official reports by cable from a station on the Cuban shore, near Caimanera, told of the landing of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Daiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, with little resistance.

June 23.—Landing shifted to Siboney and continued during the night by aid of St. Louis' searchlights. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet was reported off the island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers were killed and about forty wounded in driving back the Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed were Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

June 26.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and awaited orders. Successful conclusion of the landing of the army by the navy in a surf at Daiquiri and Siboney without loss or injury of a single man.

June 27.—It was officially announced that Commodore Watson with a strong fleet would attack Spain's coasts.

June 28.—The President proclaimed a blockade of southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Porto Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he was within three miles of Santiago. Capt. Sigbee, of the St. Paul, reported disabling the Terror at San Juan on June 22.

June 30.—Further advances toward Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were reported.

July 1.—Gen. Shafter reported the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. Gen. Lawton's division carried El Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt Rough Riders, with the First and Tenth Infantry, took San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting, with heavy losses.

July 2.—The Spaniards made unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continued doing good damage.

July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron made a dash for liberty from Santiago harbor, but being headed off by Sampson's ships ran ashore and all were destroyed. The first Manila expedition was reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him after stopping at the Ladrone Islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.

July 4.—Rear-Admiral Sampson reported the destruction of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Pluton and Furor, in an effort to leave Santiago harbor. Gen. Shafter reported that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago, which had been refused.

July 5.—Camera's fleet entered the Suez canal; his three torpedo boat destroyers, however, started from Port Said back to Spain.

July 6.—The Senate voted to annex Hawaii. The President issued a proclamation of thanksgiving for victories. Hobson and his men were exchanged. The Texas sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes in Santiago harbor. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. was sunk in attempting to escape from Havana harbor. Camara and his fleet were ordered back to Spain from Suez.

July 7.—The President signed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions and the Philadelphia was ordered to go to Honolulu to raise the flag of the United States over the island. Admiral Dewey reported that the American troops of the first Manila expedition had landed at Cavita, and that on July 3 Aguineldo had proclaimed himself President of the Philippine republic.

July 8.—The armistice between the United States and Spanish forces at

Santiago was extended until noon of July 9 in order to allow Gen. Canlas to communicate with Madrid. Admiral Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord to Grande Island, Subig Bay, on information that the German cruiser Irene on the previous day had prevented the insurgents from attacking the Spanish garrison. The Irene left and the Spaniards surrendered.

July 9.—Gen. Shafter reported that the armistice at Santiago had been extended until 4 p.m., July 10.

July 10.—Santiago refused to surrender. Thousands of refugees left the city and sought American protection. The St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H., with 692 Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Carvera and Capt. Eulate, of the Vizcaya.

July 11.—Artillery attack on Santiago was reported to have begun. Gen. Miles reached Cuba.

July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to surrender Santiago.

July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a truce had been arranged until noon July 14 at Santiago.

July 14.—Gen. Toral surrendered Santiago city and about one-third of Santiago province to the American army under Generals Miles and Shafter on condition that his troops should be sent back to Spain.

July 16.—Gen. Shafter cabled that Gen. Toral, under authority from Madrid, had finally surrendered, the condition being that the United States should send the soldiers back to Spain.

July 17.—The American flag was raised at noon over Santiago after the Spanish army had marched out and laid down its arms.

July 18.—The President issued a proclamation, which was sent to Gen. Shafter, ordering that the local regulations of the conquered territory should be disturbed as little as possible.

July 20.—Gen. Miles reported that he was ready to leave Guantanamo Bay with transports for Porto Rico, but that a naval convoy was lacking.

July 21.—Gen. Miles, with transports and a convoy left Guantanamo for Porto Rico. Gen. Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, near Santiago, formally resigned and withdrew his forces because of non-recognition by Gen. Shafter.

July 22.—Gen. Miles reported the progress of the Porto Rico expedition from Mole St. Nicholas. Hayti. Gen. Anderson at Manila reported that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and that the Philippine natives expected independence.

July 23.—Two thousand Cubans at Santiago drew up a petition to President McKinley asking that Spanish officials at Santiago should be removed.

July 24.—Gen. Shafter reported that 3,000 Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma Soriano, in the surrender district, had laid down their arms to Lieut. Miley.

July 25.—Gen. Miles, with the Porto Rico expedition, began landing near Ponce, south coast. Gen. Merritt arrived at Manila and assumed command.

WORDS.

If the merely idle word is one day to be accounted for and judged, what of the untrue, the impure, the profane, the malignant and cruel words with which this earthly air is continually charged? Only a movement of the lips, a moment's stirring of the air, and all is silent, as though the word had never been spoken; yet a fellow-creature's happiness has been blighted; a heavy burden has been made still heavier to bear; a heart has been robbed of its guilelessness and trust; the seed has been sown of a career that ends in ruin and death. Those words are not dead. Though they seem to be buried in everlasting oblivion, yet, when the judgment throne is set and earth's myriads are gathered together to be by their words justified or by their words condemned, they will return with solemn, reverberating echo out of the darkness of the past, and fall with dismay and shame on the ears of those who spoke them. And those words—faithful, pure, benign—passing to and fro among men like white-winged angels, carrying messages of love and hope and healing from heaven; words almost divine in their ennobling influence, helping us ever onward and upward along life's journey—those, too, will awake from their sacred slumber, and amid the grateful murmur of the multitudes whom they have gladdened, comforted and saved, their blessed sound will be heard on earth once more.

CHEERFUL WIDOWS.

Do you ever think, when you see a woman following meekly along in the wake of some braggart and self-asserting man, or when you see a wife start when her husband suddenly speaks to her, and a look of fear comes creeping up in her eyes, do you ever think what a story of bulldozing and intimidation is behind that, asks Dorothy Dix. Sometimes I hear a woman say that it doesn't matter what she wears because nobody ever notices it, or that her husband never praises her, or notices her housekeeping except to find fault, and then, no matter how fortunately she is situated, no matter how fine her gowns, or how fashionable the location of the house, I know I am looking on a bit of domestic tragedy that is just as deep and dark and bitter, as can be woven out of the woof and warp of a woman's disappointed hope and love. And when a well-to-do woman gets up in a public meeting and says she can't join so and so, or give her mite to such and such a charity until she asks her husband, we will know that we have a glimpse of a bitter oppression and slavery that is all the better because it masks in the guise of freedom, and that some day we are going to see a mighty reconciled and cheerful widow enjoying insurance money.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Capt. Hudgins of Deseronto dropped dead on Friday, while working at his yacht.

Quebec is crowded with tourists, the season being the most successful for several years past.

Driver Sweet, of "A" Battery, Kingston, has been sentenced to 45 days' imprisonment for desertion.

The Manitoba wheat crop is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels, and that of the Territories at 7,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Amy Blizard, of McDonald's Point, Queen's County, N.B., celebrated her 106th birthday on Tuesday.

The 5th Royal Scots, of Montreal, are applying to the Militia Department for power to add two companies to the regiment.

The Dominion Trades Congress meeting, to be held at Winnipeg next month will assemble on the 16th inst., instead of the 13th.

It is rumored that the R. & O. N. Company will build a large hotel at Kingston, to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The estimated yield of fall wheat for the Province of Ontario for 1898 is 25,305,890 bushels, as against 23,988,051 bushels last year.

A petition is in circulation in Woodstock praying the Government to institute an audit and inspection of the town books.

Director Saunders of experimental farms, reports from Agassiz, B. C., that crops throughout British Columbia are good.

Capt. Leslie, of "A" battery, will be temporary A. D. C. to Major-General Hutton, until the permanent officer arrives from Scotland.

The revenue of the Interior Department from the Yukon during the fiscal year just closed amounts altogether to \$442,200, exclusive of the royalties.

George and Alfred Nicholson have been committed for trial on the charge of setting fire to Bickle & Healey's brewery on the night of August 7th at Cobourg.

A company to be called the Canadian Meat Company is being formed by Toronto and Chicago capitalists, to operate a meat packing industry near Toronto.

Returns compiled by Mr. George Johnson show that there are in Canada 559 creameries, 2,556 cheese factories and 203 factories producing both butter and cheese.

Arrangements have been completed for the visit to Quebec, on October 3, 4 and 5, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 300 strong, with band and arms.

Mr. James Hutcheson, City Engineer of Quebec, fell a distance of 50 feet in the old rolling mills on Friday. He struck on his back, and it is hoped his injuries are not serious.

The alderman of Winnipeg have decided to take a trip to the coast in a body, in company with their wives. They will leave on September 1, going over the Canadian Pacific.

The Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is to consider the position of their missionaries in China in the event of war between Russia and Great Britain.

Canadian fire waste to the end of July this year was \$3,517,020, with an insurance loss of \$2,250,000, against \$4,267,520 fire waste and \$2,917,960 insurance loss during the same period last year.

The Yukon will have no say in the approaching plebiscite. There is no recognized municipal organization anywhere in that country, and no voters' lists, and the population of aliens is overwhelming.

Mr. D.M. Rennie, Canadian commercial agent in the Argentine Republic, reports that during the months of June and July 48 cargoes of lumber arrived there from Canada, of which 11 were white pine.

A communication has been received from the British Government asking if the Canadian Government are prepared to carry out the arrangement made some time ago for an exchange of military units.

The Attorney-General of Quebec has decided that as a surveyor is not paid his salary at so much per day, but so much for the work he performs, his salary cannot be seized. The only salaries which are liable to seizure, according to the Attorney-General, are the salaries of permanent and supernumerary employees.

The British flag ship Renown, with Admiral Sir John Fisher on board, will sail from Halifax on September 6 for Quebec. During the visit of the big battleship to that city a number of her officers and crew will give several public performances of a nautical opera entitled "H.M.S. Olbacore," which was given a successful production in Halifax last week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It has been arranged that the new imperial penny postage shall apply to mail via New York.

The Registrar-General's return at London, Eng., shows that the population of the United Kingdom is 40,183,927.

According to a report from Glasgow, the past half-year has been the most prosperous in the history of Scotch railways.

The Lord Mayor of London, the Hon. Horatio David Davies has postponed his projected American tour indefinitely on account of his wife's illness.

Severe storms are reported in England, the low-lying districts are flooded and crops are extensively damaged. The Carmarthenshire district of Wales was swept by a tornado.

The Kynoch Company, of Birmingham, Eng., is reported to have received an order for ten million military cartridges, to be promptly delivered to the United States Government.

M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, according to a special despatch from St. Petersburg, will soon retire from London, and be succeeded by the Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Rosenthal, the pianist, has been commanded by the Queen to play at a state concert at Buckingham Palace early in October. He will appear in the Crystal Palace opening concert, and immediately after will leave for the United States to resume his tour, which was interrupted two years ago by sudden illness.

High officials at the British Foreign Office declare that the story based upon a despatch from Aden, Arabia, to the St. Petersburg Viadomost to the effect that Great Britain has recently assumed a protectorate over the whole of South Arabia, is nonsensical, as Great Britain has for many years exercised a protectorate over the tribes around Aden, and there has been no change in the situation for the last two decades.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Mary Conrad, an aged lady, residing at Reading, Pa., died from the bite of a mosquito.

United States Ambassador Hay has accepted the office of Secretary of State in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

The father of James Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at San Francisco on Monday, and then took his own life with the same weapon.

Rev. Samuel Breakwell, a leader in business and religious circles in Highwood, near Chicago, was stabbed to death by Carl Pethke, a tailor, on Monday.

Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins County, Tennessee, last Friday, are that thirty-two persons became victims of this downpour from the skies.

On a wager, Miles McDonnell, a teamster of St. Louis, Mo., dived from the top rail of Fads bridge into the Mississippi River, and came out uninjured. The distance from the rail to the water is 115 feet, and the water is about 25 feet deep.

Five negroes were killed by a sheriff's posse, who raided a gambling den at Bay Boro Ga., on Saturday night. There were one hundred negroes in the place, and when the sheriff entered the firing commenced. The sheriff was badly wounded.

A di-astrous fire occurred at Fresno, Cal., on Saturday night. It swept the Southern Pacific reservation from Mariposa street to Mono street, a distance of three blocks, and in a little more than an hour \$500,000 worth of property went up in smoke.

A tornado struck twelve miles north-west of Canby, Minn., Monday night, and killed seven people, destroyed many buildings and did great damage to the crops. The entire family of Joseph Hutchinson, including his wife and four children, were killed, also Peter Juglin. The storm also swept through North Dakota and at Mertz Siding eight people were killed.

The west-bound train on the Santa-Fe Pacific was held up by four masked robbers at Grants, fifty miles west of Albuquerque, N.M., on Monday morning. The express car was cut off and run about two miles down the road, but an armed guard in the car prevented the robbers from entering, and after holding the train for two hours they took to the woods without having secured any booty.

GENERAL.

1,800 persons were rendered homeless by great fires in Galicia, Austria.

The gold yield of New South Wales during the past seven months amounted to 181,821 ounces.

Estival's great manufactory of military equipments at Lyons, France, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported at Athara that the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition against Khartoum has practically begun.

The bubonic plague is again in evidence in Bombay. There were 103 deaths officially reported last week.

Persistent rumours are current that a meeting will take place between Emperor William and the Czar in the first week in September, Emperor William desiring to remove suspicion with which his eastern tour is regarded in Russia and France.

BURNING OF THE DEAD.

Task an Awful One and Impossible to Get Men to Undertake It.

A despatch from Santiago says:—The bodies of the dead Spaniards continue to be cremated. Over 700 have been burned so far. Tuesday afternoon 70 were to have been burned. Over two rails a dozen bodies were stretched across them another dozen, and then about thirty corpses are stacked in an immense funeral pile, ten feet high. The pile is then saturated with kerosene, and the torch applied. A fall of rain put out the fire, causing the bodies to be only half burned. Around the pile lay 22 coffins, containing corpses in a state of decomposition. Several haked bodies were strewn upon the ground in a state of putrefaction. Altogether about seventy unburied and unconsumed bodies lay around. The stench was terrible. This happened at a cemetery within the city limits. The authorities and the cemetery officials say it is impossible to get men to work at the cremation. These 70 corpses represent two days' dead from the Spanish camp.

LATEST CROP BULLETIN.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Increases in Spring and Fall Wheat, Though a Smaller Average Per Acre—Live Stock Through the Province.

The following are the crop estimates of the present year, as compiled by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The acreage is final, but the yields of grain will be revised in November from actual threshing results.

Fall wheat—1,048,182 acres, yield 25,305,890 bushels, an average of 24.1 bushels per acre. In 1897 950,222 acres gave 23,988,051 bushels, an average of 25.2 bushels per acre. The average for the sixteen years, 1882-97, was 891,144 acres, giving 18,022,748 bushels, being an average of 20.2 bushels per acre. The acreage this year is the largest since 1883, when 1,097,210 acres yielded only 10.6 bushels per acre. The largest crops of the past sixteen years were in 1884, 20,717,631 bushels; in 1891, 21,872,488; in 1892, 20,492,497 bushels, and in 1897, 23,088,052 bushels. The yield of 1898, therefore, promises to be the largest recorded by the department since 1883. The big increase this year is partly due to the fact that only 25,159 acres were plowed up this spring, as against 56,477 in 1897. On the basis of acreage, yield and quality, the Ontario fall wheat crop of 1898 may be set down as the best since 1883, at least.

Spring wheat—Spring wheat has an area of 889,205 acres, yielding 6,714,516 bushels, an average of 17.3 bushels per acre. In 1897 823,305 acres gave 4,868,101 bushels, or 15.1 bushels per acre. The crop this year is the largest since 1891, in which year 510,634 acres gave 10,711,538 bushels, or 21 bushels per acre.

Barley—438,731 acres give 12,048,245 bushels, or 27.5 bushels per acre. In 1897 451,515 acres gave 12,021,779 bushels, or 26.6 bushels per acre. The acreage has fallen steadily since 1890, when 601,326 acres were sown, but the yield of the past four years has been about stationary.

Oats—2,376,360 acres promise a yield of 83,132,026 bushels, being 34.5 bushels per acre. In 1897 2,432,491 acres gave 86,318,128 bushels, or 35.5 bushels per acre. In 1896 the yield was about 83,000,000 bushels, and in 1895 84,700,000 bushels. The great increase in recent years may be seen from the following statement of the sixteen years: 1,875,240 acres, giving 64,476,051 bushels, or 34.4 bushels per acre.

Rye—165,089 acres give 2,683,828 bushels, being 16.3 bushels per acre. In 1897 187,785 acres gave 3,382,005 bushels, or 18 bushels per acre. The average of the sixteen years was 16.2 bushels.

Peas—865,961 acres give 15,681,782 bushels, or 18.1 bushels per acre. In 1897 890,785 acres gave 18,867,093 bushels, or 15.5 bushels per acre. The average for the sixteen years' period was 19.9 bushels per acre. The total crop of 1891 was 18,800,000 bushels, that of 1896 17,500,000 bushels.

Beans—45,220 acres give 831,698 bushels being 18.4 bushels per acre. In 1897 50,591 acres gave 981,340 bushels, being 19.4 bushels per acre. The largest yield was in 1895, when 72,747 acres gave 1,414,988 bushels, being 20.5 bushels per acre.

Hay and clover—2,453,503 acres yield 4,399,083 tons, being 1.79 tons per acre. This is an increase over 1897 of 587,545 tons, and over 1,000,000 tons above the average of 1882-97. The largest previous yields were as follows: 4,305,915 tons in 1890, 4,384,838 in 1892, 4,963,557 in 1893. The yield per acre has been equalled only once in the past ten years—in 1893. This report on hay and clover is final.

Other crops—In regard to other crops acreage alone can be given at present. Corn for husking has fallen from 335,030 acres in 1897 to 330,748 in 1898; silo corn, from 209,005 in 1897 to 189,948 acres in 1898. Buckwheat is 150,394 acres, and potatoes 169,946—both practically the same as last year. Mangels increase from 41,175 in 1897 to 47,923 in 1898; carrots from 12,025 to 12,418, and turnips from 149,336 to 151,601. Rape shows 36,651 acres, as against 31,905 in 1897. Flax drops from 16,240 acres to 10,720 acres. Hops decline from 1,688 to 1,423 acres and sorghum from 1,175 to 904 acres. Tobacco was reported in 1897 as covering only 705 acres; this year 7,871 acres are reported of which 5,086 acres are in Essex, and 2,140 in Kent.

Live stock on hand—The numbers of live stock are for the 1st of July in each year. Horses were as follows:—611,241 in 1898, 618,670 in 1897, 624,749 in 1896. Cattle—2,215,943 in 1898, 2,102,326 in 1897, and 2,181,958 in 1896. Milch cows show an increase of 26,000 in the past year, and store cattle a decrease of 20,000. Oxen have dropped from 3,411 in 1896 to 1,780 in 1898. Sheep were 1,677,014 in 1898, 1,690,350 in 1897; and 1,849,318 in 1896. Swine made a remarkable increase from 1,263,631 in 1896, and 1,284,963 in 1897 to 1,612,787 in 1898. There is an increase of no less than 325,000 in young swine over last year. Poultry are 9,084,473 in 1898, 8,435,341 in 1897, and 7,734,16 in 1896. Every class shows an increase.

Live stock sold—The figures are for the twelve months preceding July 1 in each year. Horses are about the same as in the previous two years—44,404. Cattle are 552,485 in 1898, 503,007 in 1897, and 433,451 in 1896. Sheep show a decrease—766,876 in 1896, to 732,872 in 1897, and to 664,239 in 1898. Swine sold have increased from 1,304,359 in 1896, and 1,399,907 in 1897 to 1,592,697 in 1898. Poultry show a slight increase over the previous year—3,072,767 in 1898; 2,965,221 in 1897, and 2,711,771 in 1896. The wool clip was 5,104,086 pounds, as compared with 5,139,984 in 1897. There are 190,080 colonies of bees in Ontario.

RUSSIA MUST STOP.

Britain Will Stand No Further Aggression in Asia From the Bear.

The New York Post's London special says:—We may expect next week to hear that England and Russia have come to a decision as to their future relations, but the nature of the decision, peace or war, to-day hangs in the balance.

I hear on excellent authority that Lord Salisbury has at last decided that since China does not object to dismemberment, it is idle for England to attempt to save her from that fate. Lord Salisbury falls back therefore on spheres of influence, carefully delimited. If Russia refuses to bind herself to remain within the limits agreed upon, she must take the consequences.

BRITISH FLEET READY.

The British fleet is ready at this moment for all eventualities. Officers on leave have been warned to hold themselves ready to rejoin their ships on summons.

In the meantime Salisbury is awaiting Russia's decision, but Russia has not yet made up her mind.

Men who are in a position to know what is afoot are confident that Russia will climb down and accept Salisbury's terms, basing their confidence on their expert knowledge that Russia will not be ready for a conflict for three years at least.

UPSET RUSSIA'S PLANS.

A well-known Englishman, long a resident of St. Petersburg, says that the Spanish-American war, coming soon and unexpectedly after the Chinese-Japanese war, has upset Russia's plans in the far East entirely. The advent of a nascent great power at Manila on friendly terms with England has created consternation among the military advisers of the Czar, who hope that the disputes between Spanish and American delegates to the Paris Peace Conference will yet afford an opportunity for it. Men who know Sagasta well say that he reckons upon this, and that Austrian influence, against Count Goluchowski's urgent advice, is prompting him to this course.

RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

Khartoum Will Be Captured and Mahdism Smashed Within A Month.

A despatch from London says:—The Anglo-Egyptian re-conquest of the Soudan is steadily approaching its culmination. Khartoum will be captured and Mahdism smashed within a month, but Englishmen have not yet reached the stage of excitement over what is one of the most remarkable and uninterrupted successful military enterprises in British history.

Gen. Kitchener is the youngest man of his rank in the British army. He has made no mistakes, and now has a perfectly equipped army of 25,000 men of all arms, 1,700 miles from the starting point, and ready to deliver the last crushing blow upon the enemy. There has been no fuss, and this fact has lulled foreign suspicion as to the aims of British policy in the Soudan.

WILL REMAIN.

If the French think about the matter at all they assume that Gen. Kitchener will clear out of the Soudan as soon as the dervishes are finally defeated. The assumption is unfounded, whatever the British Government may have said a year or two ago. The intention now is to keep the Soudan and ability—nay, the probability—of war with Abyssinia, despite King Menelek's newly-found friends in Paris and St. Petersburg. The purely British regiments will be gradually withdrawn from the Soudan, but Gen. Kitchener's Egyptians, transformed by him from spiritless peasants into real fighting men, and the Soudanese warriors, who have learned to worship their British officers, will remain to extend and complete the scheme of conquest. General Kitchener's flag, nominally Egyptian, will be taken to the borders of Uganda, there to get the British flag now upheld by a handful of Englishmen thousands of miles from civilization. It is a scheme to stir the imagination, yet it was born in prosaic Downing street.

MAY BE LAME FOR LIFE.

A Paris Doctor's Opinion of the Injury to the Prince of Wales' Leg.

A despatch from Paris, says:—The Matin has interviewed Dr. Lucas Championniere as to whether or not the Prince of Wales, in his opinion, will remain lame. Dr. Lucas Championniere admits he has only a British medical journal's account to go by, but says he fears the phrase in it, "The Prince may be able to walk with assistance, though the member may remain somewhat weak," really means that his Royal Highness will be lame all his life. Dr. Lucas Championniere does not appear to think the treatment followed with regard to the Prince quite modern. He thinks that across the channel, as in a great measure, in America, the treatment of a fracture of the knee-cap is too much bound by tradition and routine.

In general the doctor thinks that the Prince ought to have been operated upon, unless there are organic reasons against it.

TESTING THEIR RANGE.

Ethel—These are wonderful glasses! You can just see everything with them!

Jack—See if you can see that \$20 I lost on yesterday's yacht race.

PLUNGED DOWN 120 FEET.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN WHICH SIX ARE KILLED.

The Colliery Coal Railway Bridge on the Upper Part of Vancouver Island Gives Way Under a Train.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—News of a terrible railway accident on the upper part of Vancouver Island was received here from Union on Wednesday afternoon. Details are meagre up to this time of writing, but it is definitely known that six people were killed outright and a number seriously injured. The accident occurred on the Union Colliery Coal Railway. A span of the Trent River bridge gave way when the first loaded train of twenty cars crossed at 8 a.m., plunging them and their human freight 120 feet into the river. Nine people were aboard at the time, five of these were killed, three seriously injured and one escaped without injury.

Following are the killed:—Alfred Walker, engineer. Alex. Maldo, brakeman. Wm. Work, train hand.

Two Japs, names unknown. Richard Nightingale of Nanaimo, who was working under the bridge at the time of the accident, was instantly killed, being pinned down in shallow water with a heavy car. Hugh Grant, wireman, had his leg broken and was otherwise badly injured. Three passengers from Victoria—T. Grant, Miss Horne and Miss Grieves—were seriously injured.

The accident is the most terrible of its kind ever experienced on the island. James Dunsmuir, President of the road, with a relief party left by special steamer for the scene of the disaster.

A CARLIST RISING.

Insurrection to be Postponed Until the Troops Return From Cuba.

The London Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent says:—"The troops sent in pursuit of the band of Carlists which appeared recently at Alcala de Chivers, in Valencia, failed to capture the members of the band owing to the complicity of the inhabitants, who are all Carlists, and feed and conceal the fugitives and give their pursuers false information. Many prominent Carlists have settled at Bayonne, Biarritz, and Saint Juan de Luz, close to the Spanish frontier, as many did previous to the last Carlist rising, their object being to establish easy contact with the petty local leaders in the Basque provinces and Navarre. Spanish detectives have been despatched by the Government to watch them. The fact that all letters from Don Carlos are now taken into Spain by couriers is regarded as proof that they contained orders to his followers, and therefore must not fall into the hands of the Government. Carlist recruiting agents in several parts of Spain are offering men two pesetas a day. A Carlist colonel has been arrested at Barcelona. Accounts sent to Spain by visitors to Don Carlos at Lucerne have occasioned the greatest alarm, and despite public declarations it is clear that everything is ready for a Carlist rising immediately upon the conclusion of the peace negotiations. It is believed that Don Carlos will wait until the army returns from Cuba before ordering an insurrection, as he hopes the Cuban army will return discontented and ripe for revolution. Carlist agents have been working in Cuba for months past.

A MIGHTY ARMAMENT.

Importance of the Increase of United States Navy as Regards the Far East.

A despatch from London says:—The morning papers comment upon the proposed immense increase in the American Navy.

The Standard says:—Such a fleet operating from Manila, as a base would be able to exercise considerable influence upon the progress of events in Chinese waters, and added to the English-China squadron and the Japanese navy would make a mighty armament indeed." The Standard suggests that this consideration may give Russia a pause.

The Daily Mail says:—"The new programme is startling in its immensity. The American navy jumps to fourth place among the world's fleets. It will not long remain, fourth, nor will it be long before the United States will have a policy in China."

TO BUILD THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

Australia Will Contribute Four-Ninths of the Cost if Canada and Great Britain Will Contribute the Balance.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says:—Right Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, Premier of Queensland; Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales; and Right Hon. Sir George Turner, Premier of Victoria met in conference on Saturday, and discussed the plans for a Pacific cable. They decided to make the definite offer that if Great Britain and Canada collectively would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of laying the new cable they would recommend to their respective Legislatures to contribute one-ninth each, asking New Zealand to contribute the remaining one-ninth.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL.—Services 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 8 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.

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

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Pastor, P. Mueller, Ph. D. Services: every 2nd, 4th and 6th Sunday of each month 2:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 1:30 p.m. Every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

METHODIST.—Services 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m. G. Curle, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Rev. J. H. McLean, B. A., Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

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

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

C. O. C. F., No. 166—meets in the Forester's Hall the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m. J. W. WARD, C. R. Wm. JOHNSTON, Rec. Sec.

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Time Table.

Trains leave Mildmay station as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Mail..... 7:33	Mixed..... 1:55 p.m.
Mixed..... 10 a.m.	Express..... 10:15 p.m.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Miss Hart of Galt is spending a few week's holidays at her home here.

Alphonse Guittard who has been out west this summer has returned home.

—Miss Rose Boehmer of Hespeler spent Sunday at the home of her parents here.

—Joseph Herringer, who has been confined to the house with a sprained ankle for the past week, is able to hop around with the aid of a pair of crutches.

—Judge Barrett held Court of Revision here on Tuesday and disposed of the business in about an hour. Forty-four names were added to the Voters' List.

—J. J. Stiegler was in Toronto last week and purchased a stock of millinery for the fall trade. He has secured the services of a first-class milliner. See advt. this week.

—A play entitled "East Lynne" was presented in the town hall on Tuesday evening by Brownridge & Plumb's Co. The attendance was not as large as the entertainment deserved, but those who were present enjoyed the play very much.

The Mildmay Athletic Association held a meeting on Wednesday evening and straightened up the affairs of the celebration. The work of levelling the grounds will be commenced at once, and it is desired that as many as possible should lend a hand at the work.

—Last Friday evening as some small boys were playing ball on the street, Eddie Spahr had a very painful accident. Fred Weiler was repairing the sidewalk and while the boy was picking up the ball from under the sidewalk the axe in the hands of Mr. Weiler came in contact with the boy's forehead, inflicting a cut a few inches long. Dr. Macklin was called and applied two stitches to close the wound.

—The Merchants' Bank of Canada has opened a branch office in the premises where the late Carrick Financial Company carried on business. Office open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The establishment of a branch of a chartered bank is a great convenience to the business men of the village, and also the community in general and should be liberally patronized.

—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 4th, a great smoke arose in the north direction, and it was afterwards learned that a large swamp in Greenock had been on fire. The fire spread to Charles Dierbrunn's barn and shortly after his house caught fire, and soon both buildings were in ashes. This year's crops and some implements were burned and it was with difficulty that the family escaped from the house. The insurance amounts to \$500.

—Two weeks from to-day the vote for the Plebiscite will be taken.

—J. N. Jenkins shipped a carload of butter from this station to-day.

Isaiah Kinzie of Berlin is visiting with his parents on con. 6. at present.

—A. Kramer ships a carload of apples from this station on Saturday. Summer apples bring seventy-five cents a barrel.

—Mr. James Rennie and Mrs. Thos. Mitchell of New Hamburg spent a few days last week at the residence of John Boehmer.

—Fred. Boettger shipped two carloads of lumber from this station last week. One load went to Brantford, the other to Toronto.

—Rev. M. Halm, returned to Mildmay last Friday from Milwaukee where he has been spending a few weeks. He was accompanied by his father.

—Henry Eckel has been confined to his bed for the past two weeks with an attack of appendicitis. We are pleased to hear that he is recovering.

—We are to have a new store in town after October 1st. Mr. John Spahr has decided to go into business in J. D. Miller's stand. We wish Mr. Spahr every success.

—John Curle is attending the Model school at Wakerton. David and John Berry are attending High School, studying for seconds, and Charles Johnston is taking up first-class work.

—It is generally supposed that Thos. Bennett and his outfit got stranded in the station yard the other evening, as the G. T. R. agent informs us that he heard the loud braying of asses around the depot, and naturally concluded that it was the aforementioned gang.

—Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 14 and 15 are the days of the Northern Exhibition at Walkerton. A large number of our citizens are in attendance. L. A. Hinsperger is exhibiting some of his beautiful harness, and Schuett & Sons have on exhibition a number of carriages, etc.

A week from next Tuesday, Sept. 27, is the date of our fall show and the directors are expecting the crowd of spectators and the number of entries to surpass all former efforts. Mildmay has the reputation of holding good shows and that alone is enough to bring success this year.

—The following is a list of those from Mildmay and vicinity who took in the Toronto exhibition:—Messrs Geo. H. Liesemer, J. J. Stiegler, Chas. Wendt, John Hufner, Jno. Morrison, Geo. Curle and two sons, Henry Liesemer, Philip Reddon, J. A. Johnston, Anthony Kunkel, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Mrs. Butchart, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jasper.

—J. D. Miller has decided to leave town and has had bills posted up all over the township announcing this fact. He is having a bargain sale in crockery, groceries and other lines, and will have everything in shape to move away in two weeks. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Miller from Mildmay, as he is a splendid business man and a hustler. Kincardine affords a splendid opening for another dry goods store and we wish Jake even greater prosperity than he had attained here.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it's an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all Kidney disease.

Another point has been raised as to whether or not voters who voted on registration at the last provincial election would be entitled to vote on the coming plebiscite. They certainly are entitled, unless, of course, they have since moved into another electoral district. The same lists will be used as were used on the first of March last. Judges, sheriffs and other public officer and persons who under provincial law are disqualified from voting at provincial elections are nevertheless entitled to vote in the plebiscite if possessed of the usual qualifications of voters. If because of the usual disqualification mentioned, their names have been left off the provincial voters' list, they may still vote by making at the polls a declaration provided by the Dominion Franchise Act. With this exception no person is entitled to vote unless his name appears on the lists mentioned, that is, the provincial voters' list used on March 1st last.

LABOR DAY.

DESPITE the heavy rain on the morning of the 5th, the celebration of Labor Day was a good success. The grounds upon which so much work was spent, was not in the best of condition but when the sun came out the dampness soon disappeared. The attendance was good when the weather was taken into consideration, and the program was well received. The first feature on the program was a baseball game between the Cloverleaves and the Teeswater team. The Teeswater boys took a big lead in the first part of the game, but when Wesley got warmed up, only one more run was scored by their opponents. The Cloverleaves play a good steady game and won out easily by a score of 8 to 6. George Rome pitched for Teeswater. Harry Biehl acted as umpire. The game which was watched with the greatest interest was then brought off when Mildmay and Fordwich football teams lined up. Fordwich had a strong team on consisting of players from Wingham, Listowel and Fordwich, and our boys had to hustle to keep up their end. When the game started Fordwich scored the first two goals inside of ten minutes, after which the Stars went to work and made it a tie. Fordwich then scored another which was followed shortly after by a goal for Mildmay. The score then stood 3 to 2, when some dispute arose and the game was ended. Mr. H. Hamilton of Wingham refereed the game. Walkerton and Wingham baseball clubs then met on the diamond and in a game of five innings Walkerton came out victorious by a score of 13 to 2. The game was closely watched by everybody and a good exhibition of the game was seen. Geo. Paulin of Wroxeter umpired the game and his decisions were received with satisfaction. A few footraces were brought off in which Geo. Boehmer got first in the boys race, and W. Ashley came in first in the men's race.

NOTES.

Walkerton is too good for Wingham. The merry-go-round did a good business. Just wait till you see our grounds next year. They'll be spacious. The Nenspad Brass Band cannot be beaten anywhere. She's a daisy. The directors worked well, L. A. Hinsperger deserving special credit for the manner in which he stuck to the tent. The Fordwich Record has muddled up his write-up of the game, and gives us to understand that the Stars were defeated. The score was 3 to 3. Verandahs and other elevated spots which have never been used before, were brought into use and many a dime was saved. The forwards for the Stars all played well. Hartley and Moran played well together. Pete and centre forward are all right, while C. Johnston's shot from centre was the feature of the game.

BORN.

HINSPERGER—In Mildmay, on Tuesday Sept. 6th, the wife of L. A. Hinsperger, of a son.

BRAUN—In Mildmay on Thursday, Sept 8th, the wife of Michael Braun of a son.

SAUER—In Mildmay, on Thursday Sept 8th, the wife of Peter Sauer of a son.

A farmer named Foote, who lives in the 9th concession Whitechurch, was fined \$5 for tapping the pipes of the Stouffville waterworks. Foote tapped the pipes running through his farm without first obtaining permission from the Council. When the water was turned on too fast, the result being a burst in two of the large main pipes causing considerable damage. Notice of appeal has been given.

On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, the new brick residence of Mr. B. Johnston, on the outskirts of the village of Drayton, was found to be on fire. Being so far away from the centre of the village the services of the fire brigade were of little avail on account of the short water supply. The furniture was all got safely out, but the house was burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown. It started in the kitchen, where there had not been a fire for hours before. The building was insured for \$800. Loss about \$1,000.

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