

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 13.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

No. 16



Hardware

We have on hand a complete stock of :::

Builders' Hardware

Spades and Shovels, Churns,
Wire and Fire Fencing
Milk Cans and Pails
Washers and Wringers
Curtain Poles & Window Shades
Sherwin-Williams Paints, Varnishes
and Wall Colors.

...SEEDS...

Also a large supply of nice clean Clover and Timothy.

Call and examine our goods.

C. Liesemer, Sole Agent

Great Bargains

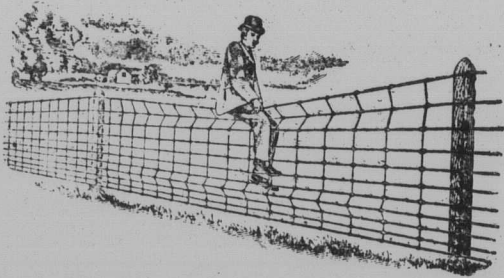
IN

In Men's and Children's Underwear and Overcoats.

Every line of Underwear is going to be sold at actual cost price in order to make room for spring stock—the same applies to Overcoats and Ready made suits.

J. J. Steigler

The Dillon Wire Fence,



Is the Fence for the Farmer.

The Dillon Wire Fence is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most serviceable and durable fence on the market. Miles of it in Carrick is giving the very best satisfaction. It is the best all round fence made in this country.

The local agent, takes contracts and puts up the fence as well as done well and on short notice. Large and

Mildmay.

Toronto Swept by Fire.

Toronto was visited on Tuesday night by one of the most damaging fires in the history of the Dominion. At 7.45 the fire broke out in the premises of E. and S. Currie, neckwear manufacturers, 60 Wellington Street West, and from there it spread southward toward the bay, sweeping everything in its pathway.

The wholesale district of the city was almost wiped out, the number of buildings destroyed being about 150. The business portion of Bay and Front Sts. were almost completely laid waste, and the total loss caused by the dreadful conflagration is estimated at about ten million dollars.

The fire departments were utterly unable to battle with the flames, which were fanned by a high wind. Only one man is missing, but chief Thompson of the Fire Brigade had his leg fractured in jumping from a burning building.

The insurance companies will be hit hard, and it is feared that some of the smaller companies will be forced to suspend payment.

Obituary.

An old and respected resident of the community of Huntingfield passed away to her eternal home at 11 o'clock Sunday evening, April 18, 1904, in the person of Mrs. John Haskins, who resided on the 9th lot, of the 18th concession of Howick. Although in advanced years, up to the time of her death, she had enjoyed comparative immunity from sickness of any kind.

Her maiden name was Orinda Birdsell, she was born in Leeds Co., Canada in the year 1831, was joined in the holy bands of wedlock April 20th, 1857, and came to the township of Howick Nov. 5th, 1861, one of the first settlers of the 18th concession.

She was ardently esteemed by all who knew her, and was a woman of many exceptionally fine intellectual and natural qualities. The family were regular attendants at the McIntosh Presbyterian church, and her memory will be cherished by many of the congregation on account of her many kind acts of Christian character.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, April 18th, at 2 o'clock. Deep respect was shown the deceased by the large attendance at the funeral. Her form and face will be greatly missed in the community, and her death we lose one in whom deep sorrow and sympathy will be felt. The deceased leaves a bereaved husband and family of seven children, three daughters and four sons to mourn her loss.

Much appreciation has been felt by the bereaved family, owing to the utmost kindness and sympathy shown by some of the neighbors during their bereavement, which will never be forgotten.—Com.

Mr. James Lamb, a Brant farmer, has shipped eggs to Toronto, on and off all winter, receiving for them as high as 38c. a dozen.

At a meeting of shareholders last week it was decided to further exploit the Hepworth gas field, more capital being subscribed for the purpose.

The Minister of Education has expressed his opinion that it would be better to have three inspectors for Bruce County. Of course it would be better for the other two inspectors Cleudening or Christholm complain they were overworked. There is no likelihood of the present council appointing another inspector.—Chesley Enterprise.

Last winter Mr. Bailey, of Brant, lost a horse through the ice on the Saugeen, while driving across the river. Mr. Bailey has a chance of recovering of recovering the harness if he likes to get after it. The Southampton Beacon says: Another consignment of ice, etc., came down the Saugeen last week from some point far inland. It is said that the corpses of five horses, six cows, a number of pigs and other animals came down the river. One of the horses is credited with having a double of harness attached to it, neckyoke and all, and one of our citizens is now a set of harness to the good.

BELMORE

Mr. Wm McKee, who has been sick with pneumonia for the last two weeks is improving very slowly.

Mr. Samuel Chittick, who came home for Easter, has gone back to the Soo.

Mr. Andrew Gowdy spent Sunday in our burg renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Henry Lawrence started to plow last week. Harry is a hustler.

We had quite an exciting time here one day last week, when the people on the leading street witnessed one of the most interesting races seen here for some time. The pacers were almost neck and neck, and there was intense excitement on all sides. The betting ran very high, but on the home stretch the winner turned out to be a Tarter.

BORN

HOGATE—In Troy, Ohio, on Saturday, April 16, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hogate, a daughter.

VOOR—In Carrick, on April 18, to Mr. and Mrs. William Vogt, a son.

HUFNER—In Lethbridge, Alberta, on Tuesday April 12, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hufner a daughter.

SCHETER—In Mildmay, on Tuesday, April 18, to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Scheter, a son.

KINZIE—In Berlin on April 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Kinzie a son.

SCHNURR—In Formosa, on April 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schnurr, a son.

DONNELLY—In Greenock, on April 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Donnelly a son.

SCHMIDT—In Carrick, on April 14, to Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt, Elora Road, a daughter.

Sixty years ago the United Kingdom was practically self-feeding; to-day more than half its meats and more than two thirds of its grains are of foreign origin.

Mr. Andrew McLean, Sr. and other residents of Greenock and Culross have been endeavoring for years to have the Teeswater river dredged so as to prevent the damage sustained each year by spring freshets. It is beginning to look as if their efforts were finally going to be successful. The Ontario Government has granted seven thousand dollars for the work, providing the townships of Culross and Greenock, and the County Council supplement the grant. It is to be hoped that the necessary funds will be obtained from the sources mentioned as the dredging is badly needed and the increased value of the land will considerably more than cover the outlay.

There is great excitement in the oil district in the Western portion is extreme, and to an outsider almost ridiculous. In that section there are between ten and 15,000 wells in operation owned by 600 or 800 people. The trouble has arisen over a proposal to reduce the duty on crude oil from 5c. per gallon as it is at present, to 2c. Nearly 400 well owners have petitioned the government not to meddle with the tariff but to leave the duty where it is while another petition signed by a few over 100 well owners asks the government to reduce the tariff to 2c. per gallon. Although one petition is much more largely signed than the other, yet curiously each represents about one-half of the wells in the district. Each side declares solemnly that if the government does not act according to their petition the oil industry will be ruined.

Two bales of yarn consigned to the Walkerton Hoisery Co. from England reached Montreal some time in September last. As goods did not put in an appearance within reasonable time the company sued the Grand Trunk for the amount. A defence was put in, and so the thing remained. On Saturday of last week both bales arrived at Walkerton. One was found at Wingham and the other at Galt. They were on the way for a full six months.

Clifford.

The nomination to fill vacancy for the balance of the year 1904, on account of the resignation of Mr. C. Ersmann as councillor was held on Monday last. Mr. H. Tuck was elected as councillor for the balance of 1904 by acclamation.

Mr. Andrew Hood left from Harrison on Wednesday last week with a carload of effects, to make his home near Basswood, Manitoba.

Mr. K. M. Walton, a former resident of Clifford, died at Bracebridge last week. Mr. Walton was well known in the village and neighborhood, having been postmaster here for some years.

Mr. James Kidd shipped his horses from here to Brandon, Manitoba on Friday last. George Gibson went along with him. There were two carloads, which included 30 horses and other farm effects. Word has reached here that Mr. Kidd was in a railway wreck with this consignment near Guelph on Saturday morning at about 2 o'clock. A freight from the east going west in a fog, and a head-on collision occurred. Three railway employees were instantly killed on the fast going train. They are no doubt thankful for a miraculous escape.

WALKERTON.

Roderick McCrae, a tailor, who worked for McEwan and Woolman for the past few months was arrested here last Friday on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from Philip Sharpe of Orangeville. He was taken to Toronto.

The suit brought by Levi Good against Richard Harrison for slander was brought up at the assizes this week. Good was awarded \$10, and defendant paid the costs.

Joseph Lamb, father of James A. Lamb, Secretary of South Bruce Farmers' Institute, died last Friday at the age of 80 years.

The entertainment in the town hall on Tuesday evening in aid of the hospital was well attended. Proceeds amounted to \$115.

The turf club met last Friday and decided to hold the annual races on Thursday, July 14. The races last year were a success.

A Clinton coal dealer received a car of coal with a dead horse in it last week.

The Listowel Council have accepted a \$10,000 offer, from Andrew Carnegie for a Public Library.

Messrs. H. and W. H. Bunker, of Lisle, are the inventors of a unique machine for converting straw into wood or fuel. The machine rolls the straw so tightly that it is as tough as a stick of timber. The product, used as fuel, is much cheaper than either wood or coal and gives an intense heat, at the same time holding the fire much longer than wood. Mess. Bunker have entered into a contract with Mr. T. M. Brown for the manufacture of a number of machines, and will begin the manufacture of fuel in the near future.

The Ontario Legislature will likely conclude its sessions next week. The Assessment Bill has passed the committee stage and the chief items left are the passing of the guarantees for the Algoma Central and James Bay Railways. There will be no temperance legislation this session. The County Councils Act will be amended leaving it to a vote of the ratepayers whether the present system of county councils divisions shall be continued or a return made to the old system of Reeves constituting that body.

The Ontario Legislature has passed an act providing for an increase in Magistrates' fees. Hitherto magistrates were not paid anything for trying criminal charges, after this they will be paid \$2 for each case which does not last more than two hours, and fifty cents an hour for all the time spent over the two hours.

JAPANESE WERE FOILED

Appeared Within Range of Search-Lights at Port Arthur.

JAPS WITHDRAW.

A despatch received at London from Chefoo says that 17 battleships and cruisers, 20 steamers and 12 torpedo boat destroyers have passed Chefoo apparently bound for Port Arthur. A despatch from St. Petersburg says Admiral Makaroff telegraphs that an attempt to surprise Port Arthur was foiled Saturday night. A number of Japanese vessels suddenly appeared within range of the search-lights, but they withdrew after reconnoitring.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the members of the naval general staff believe that Admiral Makaroff, perceiving the Japanese squadron, returned to Port Arthur, his idea being to try to induce Admiral Togo to follow him under the guns of the forts.

FEARS NEXT BLOW.

There can be little doubt that the period of suspense over the Far East is almost at an end, and that the next few days will bring news of important war operations, says a London correspondent. It is significant that the aggressive talk from Russian sources in the past few weeks has been followed by pessimistic forebodings in military circles in St. Petersburg. The writer learns that grave fears are entertained at Russian headquarters that the fall of Port Arthur is imminent.

The generally anticipated attack did not occur on Saturday night, although a telegram received from Grand Duke Cyril reports that the enemy's ships were sighted on the horizon. It is presumed that the Japanese were warned of the extra precautions which had been taken to guard against a surprise. Vice-Admiral Makaroff's torpedo flotilla patrolled the open sea, while the warships, with full steam up, remained outside of Port Arthur.

It is admitted in St. Petersburg naval circles that the situation is so bad that Admiral Togo's next and supreme attempt to block the harbor may be successful. The Russian dilemma in that event would be the gravest, and the practical value of the position both in a naval and military sense would be reduced almost to nil.

The only chance of saving the Russian fleet, if the possibility of sealing Port Arthur be admitted, is to send it to Vladivostok while Admiral Togo is busy conveying transports to the Yalu. It is known that the vicinity of Port Arthur was free of Japanese ships for the past week, and opportunity for this move by the Russian admiral has not been lacking.

It is suspected, however, that if it had been acted upon it would have required extraordinary good luck to enable the Russian fleet to get far on its way without discovery. But if it reached the vicinity of Vladivostok the arrival, would, in conjunction with Admiral Makaroff's ships, be much superior in strength to the Japanese fleet in those waters.

NEW-CHWANG IS SAFE.

The best informed military circles at St. Petersburg no longer anticipate a Japanese landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf. They believe the Japanese have missed their opportunity, the Russians being now too strong.

The opinion now is that the Japanese will try flanking movements from Takushan, west of Antung, at the head of the Gulf of Corea, in connection with their advance on the Yalu River, but the authorities at St. Petersburg make no display of nervousness, manifesting the utmost confidence in the plan of campaign marked out by Gen. Kourapatkin.

A correspondent with the Russian outpost, writing from Antung, on the Yalu River, under date of March 19, describes the fearful state of the roads and the journey from Feng-Huan-Cheng to Antung, which, he says, is impossible for vehicles.

The correspondent depicts Antung as a miserable collection of hovels, the inhabitants of which on account of the scarcity, cannot afford timber for fires and use straw instead. The country between Feng-Huan-Cheng and Antung is sparsely settled. The Chinese avoided the high roads, preferring the mountain fastnesses. Milk, butter, and eggs are almost unknown.

Gen. Kourapatkin's visit to New-Chwang has inspired boundless confidence. The Commander-in-Chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position, in view of the expected Japanese attack, while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice if necessary.

RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

A despatch to the London Express from Tien-Tsin says it is reported from Mukden that two trains, containing a large number of Russians, who were wounded in an engagement on the Yalu River, have passed through Mukden en route to Harbin.

IN SUPREME CONTROL.

The Japanese now control the whole Korean bank of the Yalu River, and are in especially strong force at Wiju. On Sunday forty foreign correspondents arrived at Chinampo from Tokio. It is expected that they will go north with the headquarters staff.

NEW ARMY CORPS.

Reports reached London on Sunday that there is renewed activity in Corea, a second army, recently mobilized, being landed at the present time. The point of disembarkation is not given, but the troops undoubtedly are to reinforce the army which has taken peaceable possession of the Yalu and is preparing for an aggressive advance into Manchuria.

A STRONG POSITION.

While the first line of defence against the Japanese advance from Corea is a strong position, selected by Gen. Kourapatkin near Feng-Huan-Cheng, it is believed the Russians intend to hold out so long as possible at Antung, which commands the road. The place has many natural advantages for defence.

Gen. Kuroki's army, according to Russian advices, is strong out along the road between Anju and Wiju, its advance being severely impeded by bad roads, which made it difficult to push forward the supplies, which are dragged by coolies, requiring eight days' march from Chong-Ju to the Yalu. For seventy miles the river is 500 fathoms wide, and at Yong-ampho it is ice-laden and barred by islands, whence the Russian sharpshooters can harass the Japanese advance.

The Russians have entrenched themselves heavily near Hai-Cheng, to block the progress of the Japanese in case they succeed in landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PLAN.

The Russian naval plan for retrieving the reverses at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has been communicated to one of the Embassies through official channels having access to the highest naval authorities at St. Petersburg. The plan is explained as follows:

Russia recognizes that Japan now has preponderating naval strength in the Far East, and will attempt to reverse it by two distinct moves. First, naval concentration at Port Arthur, the Baltic, Red Sea and Vladivostok fleets joining Vice-Admiral Makaroff's command if possible, and thus giving the combined fleets preponderance over Vice-Admiral Togo.

Second, it is foreseen that it will be difficult and probably impossible to effect this concentration, as Admiral Togo may intercept the Baltic fleet before its arrival at Port Arthur. In that event the Baltic fleet, which is comparatively small, will attempt the perilous task of engaging the large Japanese fleet in the hope of disabling some of the Japanese ships, and thus reducing the Japanese effective. According to the Russian calculations, the Baltic fleet may suffer annihilation in such an unequal combat, but it will have served a valuable end if it is able to cripple a sufficient number of Japanese ships to reduce Admiral Togo's naval strength below that of Admiral Makaroff.

The foregoing information is not part of current speculative report, but comes from creditable official sources as being the determined Russian plan.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

The London Times correspondent in a despatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, says that the results of a week's cruise in the Times' despatch boat leads him to believe that the Japanese fleet is engaged in covering arrangements for a new landing of the troops recently mobilized. A close blockade of Port Arthur is not maintained, presumably owing to information regarding the condition of the channel. Moreover, sudden fogs are apt to occur at this time of the year, and they might give the Russian torpedoes boats, which still have free egress, certain advantages. It is certain that no Japanese transports have yet entered the Gulf of Pechili, though it must be allowed that the persistent endeavors to close Port Arthur suggest that the fleet is required for operations at a greater distance from the present fleet base, which is, of course, within easy striking distance of all points in the present theatre of hostilities except Vladivostok.

WHY RUSSIANS RETREATED.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says that reports suggest that a scarcity of provisions and forage was probably the chief reason for the Russian retreat from Corea. The Russians have apparently stripped the country of everything edible.

A DESPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL FROM SEOUL TENDS TO SHOW THAT THE JAPANESE WILL NOT SUFFER FROM THE LEANNESS OF THE COUNTRY. IT SAYS

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MORE JAPANESE SAIL.

A despatch to the Paris Petit Journal from Tokio states that 11 Japanese transports have left Nagasaki and Sasebo for Corea with 10,000 infantry of the Guards, bridge material and provisions, and conveyed by a warship.

SIX TRAINS DAILY.

The Berlin Tagblatt's war correspondent, Major Gaedke, writing on a train, while nearing Harbin, Manchuria, March 19, said:—"Only six trains daily pass east on the railroad to Manchuria, and only four thence to Harbin, but these consist of as many as thirty-eight cars. The railroad apparently is able to meet the military demands."

The correspondent added that the Russians will be ready to take the offensive about the middle of this month.

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES.

Official returns of the Japanese casualties in the various attacks on Port Arthur show the losses were 23 killed and 91 wounded, 40 of whom recovered. It is expected that Vladivostok will be free of ice on the 24th inst.

JAPS ADVANCE TO THE YALU.

Information has been received at Tokio that Japanese transports with stores have entered the estuary of the Yalu, and that troops are landing at various points on the Korean shore. Presumably gunboats are covering the movement. If this be true, the Russian forts erected on the other side of the river must be ineffective.

The Seoul correspondent of the Kokumin telegraphs, on what he says is reliable authority, that the Japanese lines have advanced to the Yalu, thus proving that there is no considerable Russian force on the left bank of the river.

TO SIEGE THE FISHERIES.

The proprietor of the principal fisheries on Saghalien Island has been informed that the Japanese are preparing to make a descent on the island so soon as the ice shall permit. The inhabitants have petitioned that the Vladivostok squadron come to their defence.

THE MELANCHOLY CZAR.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Geneva says that the Czar on Wednesday received two officers who are going to the front to represent Switzerland. His Majesty seemed very nervous and melancholy. He discussed the repulse of the Cossacks at Chong-Ju, and said: "Do not be too severe in your criticisms. Remember everything becomes difficult so far from a base."

MUST STAMP ALL ARMS.

Newspapers state that the Russians have ordered that the arms of the Chinese troops at Liao-Yang and in that neighborhood be stamped with the Russian mark. The bearers of unmarked arms will be treated as brigands.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Government Issues Regulations Governing Importation.

An Ottawa despatch says:—"The Canada Gazette contains the new regulations governing the importation of live stock which have been adopted by the Government. All animals subject to quarantine must be entered at quarantine stations, those in Ontario being Windsor, Sarnia, and Niagara Falls. Animals subject to inspection only may enter in Ontario at the ports of Prescott, Brockville, Toronto, Cornwall, Bridgeburg, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur. Persons contemplating the importation of animals from any country except the United States must first obtain a permit.

The periods of quarantine are as follows:—On all cattle imported from Great Britain, Ireland, or the Channel Islands, sixty days. The cattle from all other countries, except the United States and Mexico, sixty days. On all sheep and goats from countries other than the United States, fifteen days. On all swine imported, except from the United States, for immediate slaughter, fifteen days.

WIDE TIRES COMPULSORY.

New Brunswick Passes a Good Roads Measure.

A Fredericton, N. B., despatch says:—"The New Brunswick Legislature on Friday night adopted the part of the Highways Act requiring vehicles to be equipped with wide tires. It requires that wagons have tires all the inches wide, according to the size and style of axles. It will go into operation in 1914, the intervening time being allowed so that owners of wagons which can wear them out, or replace them by the present sale of narrow-tired wagons.

Meanwhile the Act provides that after one year from the date of proclamation of the Act no manufacturer can recover the price of a wagon he sells unless it is within the law regarding width of tires.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 12.—Wheat—The demand for Ontario grades is slow, and prices are irregular. No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 92 to 93c low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 87c east, and goose at 82 to 83c east. Manitoba wheat steady, with No. 1 Northern selling at \$1 at Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 97c, and No. 3 Northern at 93 to 94c. No. 1 hard is nominal at \$1.02. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is steady, with fair offerings and little demand. No. 2 white quoted at 31c north and west, and 31c low freights. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east, and No. 2 at 31c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with the demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 44c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west and 66c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices easier. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 54c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 53c. Canadian corn is nominal at 38c west for yellow, and 38c for mixed.

Rye—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east and west.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 50 to 51c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged; buyers' at \$3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.50 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.30; No. 2 patents, \$5; and strong bakers', \$4.90 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts at \$18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$16.50 and shorts at \$17.50; Manitoba bran in sacks, \$20, and shorts at \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 5½ to 6c per lb.

Beans.—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$2 for comb.

Hay—No. 1 timothy quoted at \$9.50 a ton here.

Straw—The market is dull, without offerings, and prices nominal around \$5.50 on track here.

Maple Syrup—There are some offerings of new, which sell at \$1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—Choice cars are quoted at 75c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 70c per bag.

Poultry—Chickens, 11 to 13c per lb.; turkeys are quoted at 15 to 16c per lb. for fresh killed; ducks, 13c; and geese at 10 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Rolls are more plentiful, and prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest, 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; choice large rolls and selected dairy tubs, 15 to 16c; medium and low grades, 12½ to 14c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c, solids, 18½ to 19c.

Eggs—The market is weak on heavy receipts, with case lots quoted at 16 to 17c per dozen.

Cheese—Market quiet at steady prices. We quote:—Finest September's, 11c; late Fall and seconds, 9½ to 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings moderate. Car lots at \$6.25 delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 8¾c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, \$16.50 to \$17; do., short cut, \$18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do, heavy, 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 8½c; tubs, 8¾c; pails, 8¾c; compound, 7½ to 8c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 12.—There was some demand for oats for milling purposes, and a sale of 50,000 bushels of No. 2 white was reported at 32c per bush. High freights; there were also some enquiry for peas, 72c per bush. was bid afloat for a round lot, and sales of car lots were made at a figure equal to the above. The spot market for oats was unchanged; No. 3 white being quoted at 38c per bush, ex store. Flour—Market steady, business reported rather quiet. quote Manitoba Spring wheat, \$5.40; Manitoba, \$5.10; Winter wheat, \$5.25; straight rolls, \$5; straight rollers, \$2.35. Rolled oats, lots were made per bag; a fair

cornmeal at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag. Feed—We quote Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19.50 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21; and mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton as to quality. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$19.50; compound lard, 7½ to 8c; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9c; hams, 11 to 13c; toir hogs, \$7 to \$7.50; country dress-bacon, 13½ to 14c; fresh killed abated hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.50. Eggs—New laid, 18c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19½ to 20c; new made, 20½ to 21c; full grass Fall makes, 18½ to 21c; Western dairy, 15 to 15½c; rolls, 16 to 17c; creamery, 18 to 18½c. Cheese—Ontario, 9½ to 10c; Townships, 9½ to 10c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, April 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1; No. 2 Northern, 98 to 99c; old July, 87c bid. Rye—No. 1, 72 to 73c. Barley—No. 2, 62 to 63c; sample, 40 to 59c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 51c; July, 52c.

Buffalo, April 12.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.09. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 54 to 54½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; No. 2 white, 46c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 1 quoted at 54c.

Minneapolis, April 12.—Wheat—May, 95c; July, 95c; September, 81c; on track, No. 1 hard, 96c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 93c. Flour—First patents, \$5.05 to \$5.15; second patents, \$4.95 to \$5.05; first clears, \$3.60 to \$3.65; second clears, \$2.50 to \$2.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 12.—Business was active in butchers' cattle to-day, and prices were firmly maintained.

A limited number of exporters' were sold. The quality of these was good, but the market was quiet and prices were weak. The enquiry was light.

Stockers and feeders kept in brisk demand, but the small receipts prevented buyers securing sufficient supplies. Stock calves and short keep feeders are particularly wanted.

Sheep were in fair demand, while lambs sold freely at firm prices for grain-fed stock. The run made buying active, prices were unchanged.

Drovers shipping cattle from up-country stations, said that a great delay took place in the forwarding of their cattle. Loads that were shipped on Tuesday and Wednesday morning did not reach the market till this afternoon.

Exporters' cattle were quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

An active tone dominated the market for butchers' cattle to-day, and values held strong. We quote:—Picked lots equal in quality to exporters', \$4.45 to \$4.60; good loads, \$4.20 to \$4.35; fair to good, \$3.80 to \$4.10; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.60; rough cows, \$2.50 to \$3.20 per cwt.

Butchers' and exporters' bulls were unchanged. We quote:—\$3.40 to \$3.75 for export bulls, \$3 to \$3.40 for feeders, and \$2.50 up for lights.

Trade in feeders was light on limited deliveries. A number of stock calves were sold. Quotations follow:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.45; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, 400 to 600 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.65 per cwt.

Trade in sheep continued active. We quote:—Heavy ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; light sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.25; bucks, \$3.25 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; barn-yard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$6.50 each.

Calves sold at 4 to 6c per lb. or \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch cows were steady at \$30 to \$55 each.

The prices of hogs were unchanged. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, \$4.75; fats, \$4.50; hams, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

TREACHEROUS THIBETANS.

Fired at British Officers During a Parley.

A despatch to The London Times from Kalatzo, Thibet, dated Thursday, reports that 200 Thibetans at the village of Samonda, in treacherously firing a volley at a party of British officers whom they invited to parley with them aimed badly. No one was injured, but the action is supposed to indicate the tactics which the Thibetans intend to employ at Guru. The correspondent adds that reinforcements are arriving at Gyantse to oppose the British advance.

VALUABLE REPTILES.

Raid on

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XV.

Happy is the playwright who can achieve his moment of Achilles-heel dullness, his inevitable mauvais quart d'heure of yawn before he opens the fifth act of the drama; happy the creaker after romance in daily life who does not compress all his thrills into one week, thereafter to fall off into the doldrums of domesticity or the fatuousness of folded hands on a punch; happy he, I say, to whom comes the quiet hour early, fortifying him for the run to the big scene just before the curtain falls!

Whether such notions as these ever drifted lazily through the brain of Hector Grant is matter of little moment. They might well have done so; yet it is more than likely that they did not, for in the times of greatest stress begin without blare of trumpets or roll of drums and the chief actor, though he can not but take his cue, knows next to nothing of how his part is to expand, or with what supreme consummation it is to end.

Thus, when Don Miguel asked for an interview, Hector did not foresee that what the old general had to say was the first speech of the last act in the drama—the drama that began so like a fragment from Faerie in the palace in Bloomsbury yon rainy night in August; did not foresee that this last act would set the whole world agog with a nine days' wonder, and bring sorrow to be sister of Maddalena for ever.

Don Miguel stood heavy and bowed with the weight of his years. His mild eyes were lack-lustre, and below them were swart puffs of weariness. His hands drooped nerveless, and about his whole figure hung an air of depression that was subtly pervading. The sight of him thus altered Hector's heart: he rose, and with his free hand—the wounded limb was still in a sling—grasped the old man's with impulsive sympathy. The simple act of reconciliation made tears in the voice when Don Miguel spoke.

"Senior Grant, you forgive me, then?"

"Yes, yes, if my forgiveness is needed. Her Majesty forgave you. That cleared all accounts, and we began afresh."

"But I must offer you all the apologies and make all the reparations a man can. You must let me, too, offer such justification for my conduct as is possible. It was useless to attempt to make any excuse to her Majesty; but you will understand— you, who know something of my daughter."

Hector was keen to avoid any discussion of Asunta; but the old man was all the more insistent because, while his dignity was in arms against disclosing the slur on his honor, his sense of justice stimulated him to make complete avowal of all the sad business. The resolve once made, he could not be swayed to abandon it.

"Senior Grant, once I thought I was blessed in my daughter, now I know that I have been cursed in her. A father's love must be grievously wounded ere he can say such a hard thing as that. When I remember all the tender care that surrounded her, and the watchfulness with which she was guarded from every air from heaven, I cannot conceive how, from a woman of gentle heart and warm soul, she should have changed into a devil. But a devil she now is. I am her father, and I say it."

"She deluded me, sir; she played upon me, she led me into disgracing the name that has come down unsullied for three hundred years. But that pales before the insult she offered, and made me offer to the Queen."

"I know the despicable light in which I must have appeared to the Queen, to you, to my comrades; but however contemptuously you and all these may regard me—"

Hector made a gesture of deprecation. "It is as nothing to the loathing I have for myself. No, no, Don Miguel, you must not allow yourself to be so carried away. We see that you were the victim of circumstances. You took the word of a daughter you loved, and—with not unnatural precipitation—sprang to the conclusion that seemed most plausible. You were fast in speaking. As her Majesty said, you should have gone to her first. Beyond that fault, beyond that mistake, you have not been culpable. Let us shake hands again, and agree to forget that this ever happened."

"I cannot forget it, senior. It is burnt into my life, and the old take their fresh scars to the grave—there is no time for them to be smoothed away. When youth goes, the youth of the heart, the thorns, stick, and only God's hand keeping death-wards can draw them out."

"Let us speak no more of this, Don Miguel; let us not keep the sore open."

"As regards the aspersions I cast on your character—"

"Not another word. I will not hear another word."

"Ah! senior, if I had only trusted

to my first impressions of you, my first impressions of the Queen. I came to them now only to find them heightened by your wonderful generosity, by her unparalleled clemency." And then he added with that touch of charming exaggeration so common in the Southerner, "What return can I make to you both? My life—what is left of it—is already the Queen's. If I had it free to offer, it would be yours."

"All the return I ask for, Don Miguel, is confidence and friendship until the work here is done, and after that a memory of me not ungracious. Now, let us talk of other things."

"But one thing more, senior. You have not inquired what dispositions I have made regarding my daughter. You ought to know. Let me tell you. I took her back to Friganeta, and placed her under the charge of my brother's widow, Dona Concepcion. Again and again I strove with her to make submission to her Majesty, but I found her hard in hate and evil spirit. I was compelled at last to signify my will to the effect that as soon as Palm City was in our hands she should enter the Convent of the Pierced Hands. My object was to remove all possibility of her injuring the Queen or you. She agreed to this, not without some demur, yet readily enough to satisfy me. But I had reckoned without the devils that possessed her, that still possess her. She had fled from Friganeta, and at the same time, Major di Borja, one of the Hispaniolan prisoners quartered at Friganeta, has achieved his freedom. Circumstances show that they went together. I have made all possible inquiries, for while she is at liberty I fear for your safety, senior—I fear for the Queen's. God! That I should have to acknowledge such a fiend as my daughter! I fear, senior—O! how I fear! how I fear!"

"You had better report this to Don Augustin. He will see to it that her Majesty's safety is not endangered. And so, innocently enough, the last act was opened."

Whatever else he was, Major Don Pedro Santiago di Borja y Montanar was no dissembler of his sentiments and opinions. Of noble family, ancient lineage, and incorrigible arrogance, he held Hispaniola to be the only great country in the world (in this, curiously like the Englishman in his attitude towards the cradle of Empire-makers), and her every deed, if not perhaps worthy of poetic perpetuation, at least inevitable and justifiable. Her treatment of Aruba and her tigerish lust for blood as especially personified in Stampa, he applauded with both hands; and he added to her blazoned infamy deeds that paralleled the darkest of the papal branch of his house. As Aruba had been served, so should Palmetto. On this point he scorned to keep silence, and even when by Palmetto's clemency a favored prisoner, he tossed the head and curled the lip at the newest seekers after liberty.

While Maddalena's troops were investing Palm City closely, and aggressive operations were for the moment somewhat slackened, Don Miguel frequently visited his home at Friganeta on his mission of suasion. On these occasions di Borja, a prisoner but a guest, delighted in sparing his ready tortured host no whit of humiliation; he poured out streams of futile but corrosive prophecy, foretelling with acrid tongue failure direct and calamitous retribution. It stands to Don Miguel's honor that his courtly stood the strain, and that when he had a thousand opportunities for poisonous retort, he forebore to utter one word that might prick the Hispaniolan's susceptibilities. He listened to sneer and gibe, calumny and contempt, with unflinching politeness, although in his heart he cursed the unwelcome guest deeply and blackly.

Asunta listened, too—and took heart. When she found herself to all intents a prisoner at Friganeta, her evil courage drooped, her infernal hope dimmed. But this man—so contemptuously cruel, so venomously vindictive, such a thorough hater—surely, surely, she should be able to make him her helper. If she could not succeed in fashioning him into a weapon of destruction to Palmetto—but she laughed; she could do it, she was not Asunta for nothing, and she would do it. True, she loved Hispaniola and the Hispaniolans little; but now she loved Palmetto even less—and in revenge there is no country, no race, and revenge, revenge, revenge, was the only thing for which she desired to live.

Once, and once only, a glint of sanity pierced the thick clouds that overshadowed her reason, and she saw that all her humiliation and all her shame were of her own creation—she saw that even if she took Hector from Maddalena she could not have him to herself, and if she took Maddalena she had still less chance of bringing Hector to her feet. If she achieved revenge, the price would

be life. That was too much, she thought; and the next second the glint was gone, and she was wrapped in passion sweat up and down in the darkness the red light of revenge. Hector or Maddalena, or both—the death, the death!

None can be so blind or so easily blinded as a duenna. Our British maidens, with half the williness and half the willful blood of the Southerner, can fool the skillfullest British chaperon. Asunta, with the grimmest purposes for good, had but small difficulty in hoodwinking Dona Concepcion. Thus it came to pass that Asunta and di Borja lacked no opportunity for meeting. He found no fault with the chance that gave him a handsome young woman for companion; time hung heavy on his hands, and an Hispaniolan delights in the payment of subtle if somewhat wholesale homage to a mantilla. From trifling with compliments and drawing-room airiness, Asunta led him on by easy but swift stages to darker themes; and little by little they reached a common plane of ugly confidence, that had Don Miguel so much as suspected it, would have meant a silk sash about Asunta's neck, or a navaja in her breast.

Asunta stood in the dark before the door at which she had waited such a little while before, waited with tumultuous hopes and passions rioting in her blood. There was no unrest in her demeanor now; her breast rose and fell with the regularity of calm breathing and her hand, as she raised it to tap on the door, was steady as steel. Only in the flush of her cheeks and the glitter of her eyes did the turmoil of emotion make itself visible, and that only when, in answer to her summons, di Borja swung wide the door with almost painful caution.

"Enter, seniorita!"

"Better not—it is for to-night. The guard is well plied with wine, and Captain Cassavellino—"

"Ah! I hear his swine snore—in the dining-room, is it not?"

"Yes. He will not wake till day-break—"

"In heaven!"

"It was a poison you gave me?"

"Dear lady, we cannot allow trifles to interfere. One has to make sure. The little sleeping-draught was made from a prescription my reverend relative Alexander found useful in Italy!"

"You have made me do murder!"

"Tush! one can see you are lily-livered. You propose to do something big—in which I am to help you—and you bogie at such a tiny thing as a fat captain of rebels. If you are as weak as this, seniorita, all white lips and quaking hands, I really don't know that I shall trouble you to accompany me. I shall be more comfortable by myself."

"You would go back on your word?"

"Why not? You go back on your purpose."

"I? Never!"

"Captain Cassavellino was the first stone in the path. You forget your goal when you regret, having to remove him."

The cool half-cynical tone of di Borja acted on her excited nerves like a charm; her sudden resumption of quiet and a steady gaze showed him that he was her master. In that moment he discovered how to control her, guide her, make her the slave of his will. He had but to remind her of her purpose, to persuade her that the thing he desired done was for the furtherance of her revenge, and it was already done.

"You acknowledge that it was necessary?"

"Surely."

"You would do it again?"

"Without hesitation."

"Ah! well—you may come with me. Have you brought the pistols?"

"They are here."

"Good! Ah!—my own—better and better."

"In half an hour, then—"

"The horses?"

"I go to the stables now."

"Very well. When you are ready, I shall be ready."

Without a word she left him, gliding along the dark corridor and down the stair like a shadow, making a sound, scarcely breathing. She passed into the dining-room. On a couch lay a stout man in the Palmetto uniform, snoring stertorously. His face was purple and the veins of his temples were swollen and obtrusive. His glazed eyes bulged half-open, but they saw not, and his teeth shone white through the tangle of brown moustache and beard. The arm hung down, the hand on the floor.

Moved by some swift prompting to make certain that he was really beyond awakening, Asunta kicked the inert hand with the point of her Parisian shoe. It swung in the air at the impact, and then fell back to the floor as if lead. Asunta smiled, and passed through the great open window into the grounds on her way to the stables.

At the end of the prearranged half-hour Asunta was riding through the night with di Borja. Almost at the moment of their setting out from Friganeta, one of Mr. Thomas Smith's steamers was completing the discharge of her cargo of ammunition and stores at Espoleto; and Mr. Thomas Smith himself was helping from a launch a nervous, shivering, very perturbed little woman with strangely resolute eyes—Judith Frere.

(To be Continued.)

Talk is cheap—unless you are using a long-distance telephone.

CROSSING LAKE BAIKAL

RUSSIA'S GREAT INLAND SEA IN WAR TIME.

The Soldiers Suffered Intensely From the Cold While Making the Journey.

Lake Baikal, the frozen barrier that cuts the great Siberian line in two, is indeed a remarkable body of water, says the London Express. In length it would stretch from London to Edinburgh, yet its breadth is only from twenty to fifty-three miles. From where I stood to the town of Baikal, on the other side, was a little over forty miles; but it is this distance, over the frozen floor of which stores and men have to be transported to the front, that will cause the Russian Government more trouble and anxiety than the entire route from the Ural Mountains to Port Arthur.

The track has not yet been completed around the end of the lake. As an engineer explained to me the southern end of the lake, which is the only possible route for the line, is imbedded in mountains. Sheer granite cliffs rise from the surface of the water to a height of 1,500 feet. Through these cliffs tunnels to the number of twenty-seven are being laboriously cut, but in my engineer friend's opinion it will be long before this strip of rails will be opened.

During the summer two great steamers cross the lake with the trains on board but in the winter the ice is far too thick for the Baikal or her consort, which I saw firmly ANCHORED IN THE ICE.

There was a great rush for the sledges which awaited us. With some difficulty I secured a place in one of the sleds, and with all the wraps I possessed about me started on my ride. Once out on the lake, however, there came upon us a steady, piercing blast that seemed to penetrate my furs as if they were so much paper.

I had never suffered so intensely from cold in my life before, indeed, for five minutes I was almost insensible. And yet the cruel gale was at my back, and the long lines of troops packed in their sledges met its face to face.

It was a curious spectacle, this endless advance of the Russian reinforcements across this arctic sea. The route was staked out by telegraph posts placed about two hundred yards apart. As we swung along at a good eight miles an hour, our driver crooning to the horses an odd chant, the advancing sleighs seemed to mount into hundreds and even thousands.

In those carrying troops, six men were crowded into a sleigh built for three. How they were able to endure that terrible weather passed my deuce that terrible weather passed my understanding. They wore their greatcoats, it is true, but other wraps were few among them.

Sometimes I met an empty sleigh with its soldier passengers tramping along by its side striving to warm their frozen limbs. Blue with cold and utterly miserable they seemed, and when a Russian with whom I traveled assured me that many of them must be badly frost-bitten or even die from exposure before they reached the other side I could not but believe him.

ON THE OUTSIDE TRACKS

moved the provision and store sledges, the majority with five horses apiece, dragging slowly forward in long lines. I saw several sledges with rails sticking out behind them, but at that time (Feb. 15) there was no sign of any railway track being laid across the ice. If such a feat had been accomplished, it must have been at a later date than was announced by the Russian press.

The surface of the ice was very irregular and uneven. In places there were foot wide crevasses and fissures while here and there the ice had risen into hummocks, which nearly jarred me out of my sleigh. Despite the wind, there was around us a curious driving mist that hid the distances.

After two and a half hours we sighted the great rest-house, of wood and felt and brick, that is built yearly in the middle of the lake. A very palace it seemed to us weary travellers. Not until after two plates of soup and some steaming coffee could I find my legs and feet again. Yet the poor soldiers passed it by, making no break in their journey from shore to shore.

It was with lingering regret that I left the hospitable rest-house and again disappeared beneath my wraps. But even the crossing of Lake Baikal comes to an end some time, and about six hours after I had started I arrived at the little town where my journey was to recommence.

More troop trains and ever more met us as we passed westward. After my second day the soldiers that they carried changed in type. They were no longer young recruits, but the reserves—well-built, middle-aged men, who behaved themselves.

AS VETERANS SHOULD.

For the first time I noticed cannon, each train having two trucks containing one gun apiece fastened behind it.

In the whole course of my journey I saw no horses being hurried forward, though I understood that there were several thousand expected.

War prices were beginning to be felt at the buffets where we halted for our meals. The peasants had

long ceased to bring in fresh supplies, and the cost of necessities steadily rose. Bread doubled, sugar and coffee trebled. At the same time I noticed in sidings the ordinary trains of commerce lying half hidden in snowdrifts.

Several Russians on the train who came from the east of Baikal were talking very gravely about the situation. The native tribes grind their own corn, but the Europeans in the towns send their grain to Moscow, from which it returns as flour.

If these flour trains are stopped prices will soon be rising famine high in eastern Siberia. Speculation and the bribery of officials will give the civilians supplies taken from the war stores; but I can well understand why Russia has sent her convicts into the army. She wants no spare mouths to feed.

BESTS.

The best law—the golden rule.

The best education—self knowledge.

The best philosophy—a contented mind.

The best war—to war against one's weakness.

The best theology—a pure and beneficent life.

The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance.

The best music—the laughter of an innocent child.

The best science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.

The best telegraphy—flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.

The best biography—the life that writes charity in the largest letters.

The best engineering—building a bridge of faith over the river of death.

The best navigation—steering clear of the lacerating rocks of personal contention.

The best mathematics—that which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.

PICK A PUG-NOSED PUSS.

A good cat—the kind you want is the house, if any—will have a round, stubby pug-nose, full, flat cheeks and an upper lip, and a well-developed bump on the top of the head, between the ears, betokening good nature. A sleepy cat that purrs a good deal is good-natured. It all means to be avoided is a cat with thin, sharp nose and twitching ears. It must be remembered, also, that a good mouser is not necessarily a gentle or desirable pet. Although any good cat will catch mice if she is not overfed, quick, full, expressive eyes generally betoken a good mouser. The greatest mistake, and probably the most common one, in the care of domestic cats is over-feeding, particularly with too much meat. In wild life the cat has exercises which enable her to digest her food. In the lazy house-life the same full feeding leads to stomach troubles and to fits.

MACS WITH MANY TARTANS.

Many Scotch clans have several tartans, such as a common tartan, a hunting tartan, and a full-dress tartan. Early in the day a Highlander of position dons a kilt of plain tartan, and in the evening for dinner he puts on his full-dress tartan, with sporran and richly jewelled dirk. For example, the Macpherson dress tartan is black and white, with a narrow red line, and the hunting Macpherson is a small blue and black and red check. The Stuarts have three tartans, and the design of their hunting tartan is dark blue and green is particularly fine. Each clan has its own badge. The Duff men wear holly, the Gordons an ivy-leaf, the Stuarts an oak leaf, and so on.

REMARKABLE SALVAGE FEAT.

One of the sights of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Burma is a gigantic bell of bronze weighing forty-two and a quarter tons, and said to be the third largest bell in the world, the largest being in Moscow and the next largest in Mingin, also in Burma. After conquering Burma the British undertook to carry the great Rangoon bell to Calcutta as a trophy, but dropped it overhead in the Rangoon river, where it defied all the efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later the Burmese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petition was granted, and by attaching to it an incredible number of bamboo floats, the unwieldy mass of metal was finally lifted from its muddy bed and triumphantly restored to its place.

BACK TO THE DUTCH.

A leading citizen of the city of Toledo is exhibiting a most peculiar condition of things. He is an old man of ninety and was born in Amsterdam, but went to America when he was a child, and through disuse soon forgot his native tongue. Since he has become insane he has forgotten every word of English, which he habitually spoke, and speaks nothing but Dutch, which he now remembers as perfectly as when he first left Holland.

HONEYMOON CARS.

The Kursk-Zarkoff Railroad, of Russia, advertises a special car for the newly married, designed and furnished with the latest comfort. The decorations are in the best Parisian style, and polite female attendants look after the comfort of the happy couple. None but couples on a honeymoon are allowed to use this magnificent car. The partitions are removable, and the car can be used as a series of small compartments or as a couple of roomy saloons.

THE MILD MAY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
One column	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50
Half column	1.50	1.00	.75
Quarter column	.75	.50	.375
Eighth column	.375	.25	.1875

Legal notices, 50c per line for first and 40c per line for each subsequent insertion.
Local business notices 25c per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.
Contract advertising payable quarterly.
John A. Johnston, Proprietor

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

Experts expect that four million acres will be seeded in Manitoba this year, and that following past experience, the "hard winter" will be followed by a good growing summer.

The meanest man on record has been found. He sold his son-in-law one half of a cow and then refused to share the milk, maintaining that he sold the front half. He also required that the son-in-law provide all feed consumed and carry water to the cow at least three times a day. Recently the cow hooked the old man and he is suing his son-in-law for damages.

A new enterprise in Statford is to be located on McPherson Heights. The Canada Poultry & Produce Company Limited, with a capital of \$40,000 has purchased thirty-one acres of land, and let contracts for buildings which will be modelled after those at the Government Experimental Station. Thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks will comprise the stock. The buildings are to have a capacity of 800 laying hens in breeding pens and for 6,000 in fattening crates. About 200 will be killed daily for shipping.

In Tokio, Admiral Uriu is regarded as a kind of Haroun al Raschi. They declare there that he investigates personally—some times even in disguise—every detail of the working of the Japanese navy. Hence many odd adventures befall him. Once he got wind of certain complaints that had been made against the soup served on a torpedo boat in his squadron. He shot from his flagship in a launch one day at mealtime and boarded this boat just as the sailors were carrying in a huge and steaming cauldron. "Halt!" the admiral shouted. "Set that cauldron down." The sailors were astonished but obeyed. "Now," he said, "bring me a spoon." An officer hurried forward. "But admiral—" he began. "Never mind, sir! There's a complaint from this boat, and I'm going to settle it now." He lifted the lid from the cauldron, ladled up a spoonful of its contents, and, after blowing on the liquid, he swallowed it. Then he made a wry face. "You call that soup!" he exclaimed. "Why, it's nothing but dirty water." "Yes, sir," said one of the sailors, "we have just been scrubbing the galley floors."

A caution to young Canadian women is as necessary as that which is finding place in many American religious papers to the effect that an organized attempt is being made to entice young women to St. Louis for infamous purposes, under the guise of attractive and profitable employment. The great Exposition to be held there will call for domestic help of every class, and many favorable positions will open for industrious and competent girls, but there is a fearful risk in any young woman going to such a city to find employment in answer to an ordinary advertisement, and without certainty as to the responsible and respectable character of the advertiser. A women's society in Western cities is sending out circulars and publishing papers showing that there are gangs of vile wretches scouring the country towns and places to lure girls to cities where it is promised they will be met and cared for by kind friends and provided with a home and employment. To their dismay they are taken to dens of infamy, and only escape by a miracle if they escape at all. And the scoundrel who sent them forward is paid a large commission for everyone he thus sends to the snare of the fowler. This seems too diabolical to be true but the facts are verified, and the operators of the shameless game have been traced and convicted and imprisoned, though much oftener they escape. Knowing this, the young women of Canada should not only keep far away from all such treacherous schemes and schemers but they should put all their young acquaintances in possession of the facts referred to, and unite with them in a crusade for purity and happiness within the range of their acquaintance.

Wendt's Jewelry Store.



Buy your Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles and Smallware, from C. Wendt, and save money.

Big Values in Purses, Pipes, Chatelaine Bags, Beads and Back combs.

A Watch

That stops, is worse than no watch. It means broken engagements and constant provocation.



We give the most careful attention to all Watch Repairing entrusted to us.

Charles Wendt's
MILDMAY & WROXETER

WANTED.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Room 610 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

There was a decrease of 1,600,000 gallons in the whiskey consumed in England last year.

The population of Japan was estimated at 43,152,998 according to the last census, taken six years ago. The population is twelve times as dense as that of the United States.

The law of supply and demand regulates price. The supply of wood was limited by the deep snow and drifted roads. The demand was keen on account of the difficulty in getting in coal by rail, and by the extreme cold weather. Hence consumers of wood had to pay an increased price. Some vendors have sold at no more than would pay for the extra labor and expense. Others have put up the price to an unreasonable degree. Let each settle the matter with his own conscience.

Four thousand farmers in the United States' Northwestern grain belt have combined in a way that is an object lesson to farmers everywhere. Dissatisfied with the speculations and undue profits of the middlemen, these producers decided to sell on their own account. They handled more than two million bushels of grain the past year on a capital of \$200,000, and made about thirty per cent to be divided among the members. They own nineteen elevators and take the grain directly from the growers.

To Prove what Anti-Pill, the Great System Treatment will do for you every Reader of this paper may have a sample Bottle sent free by mail. Derangement of the stomach is responsible for much sickness and suffering. Every organ of the body depends upon the stomach for its nutriment and strength. If the stomach is not working right the blood carries to the liver, heart, nerves and kidney tissue, imperfect nutrition. They become weak and unable to perform their work—become clogged, diseased, and throw out their distress symptoms. Now you may get stimulative, temporary relief by the taking of a kidney, liver, nerve or heart specific, but the cause remains. The stomach is at fault, and so long as it keeps loading the blood with impurities—waste so long will the blood transport and deposit disease breeding elements in the weak places—when you feel sick help the stomach first. A well stomach means a well body. Anti-Pill the great system treatment, is a new discovery that has a marvellous influence in correcting system ailments. Address, Wilson-Fyle Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for free sample. Regular size, a month's treatment, 50 cents at Druggist.

Lipton's Teas are Unexcelled 25c lb.

The Corner Store

MILDMAY.

See Our Dollar Shoes for Women.

This store offers advantages and inducements to the buying public that are hardly equalled by any other store in the neighborhood.

We carry the largest stock, our prices are the lowest. You are always welcome whether you want to buy or not. We take your Produce same as Cash. Let us prove it to you, if you are not already a customer.

White Blouses.

We are showing new Blouses this week in Lawn, Pique and Mercerized Vestings made up in the newest styles. Lace and Insertion trimmed.

From 75c to \$2.00

Boys' Suits.

Boys' and Youths' Suits, new patterns, in Serges and Scotch Tweeds, well lined and perfectly made. See them before you buy.

Bottom Prices.

"Crumms" Prints.

Another shipment of Crumms' Indigo Prints, plain and figured, at old prices,

12 1/2c Yd.

Silk Belts.

Silk Belts in Black and White—the newest novelties, also new Elastic Belts.

35 to 75c.

Silk Collars.

New stock Collars in White and Fancy Colors, All new designs.

25 to 50c.

Lace Curtains.

With our large range of Lace Curtains we feel confident, we have exactly what you want, no matter what price. We have them from

25c to \$3.50 pair.

Ladies' Vests.

Ladies' Cotton Vests, in Sleeveless, half sleeves and long sleeves, all well finished,

From 5 to 25c.

Up-to-date Millinery at Easy Prices.

A. MOYER, General Merchant.
J. O. HYMMEN, Manager.

Store closes at 7 p. m. excepting Saturdays.

Farm to Sell or Rent.

100 acre farm, Lot 27, Con. 12, Carriek. There is a good brick house on the farm, and a good bank barn and large orchard. Well watered. If not sold will be rented at reasonable terms. Apply to James Johnston, Mildmay.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Lot 26, Simpson Street, Mildmay. Large commodious Frame House on Lot, and Frame Stable and Hardwater. For terms apply to James Johnston.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL ON retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory straight salary \$90 paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendent-Travelers, 605 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

A loving wife, on the decease of her husband sent the following thrilling telegram to a dear friend. "Dear John is dead; loss fully covered by insurance."

The Exeter Advocate says:—Chas. Box, of the township of Stephen, has a cow that gave birth to four calves within eleven months—two pairs of twins. He also had another cow that gave birth to twin calves in eleven months. This is a record breaker and it may reasonably be expected that there will shortly be a slump in the cattle trade.

Notwithstanding the great amount of snow on the ground this spring it has gone off very gradually and no damage resulted in the neighborhood. At London, Thamesville, Wallaceburg, Brantford, Chatham and other places the rivers overflowed their banks and the inmates had to be taken out on boats while bridges were swept away and property destroyed.

Frost Wire Fence
Has no equal as General Purpose Farm Fence
It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.
FOR SALE BY
C. LEISEMER, Mildmay.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

Property For Sale.

Conrad Sieling wishes to dispose of his property on Adam Street, Mildmay. The property contains six acres of land on which are erected a good bank barn, brick house, kitchen and woodshed. Hard and soft water inside, and good orchard. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. Sieling, Mildmay.

AT LIFE'S EVENING.

To those well along in years there comes, according to the condition of the system, their measure of ills and suffering. Some are young at 70, while others are old at 40.

Elderly people who once use Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill find that it has marvellous power to relieve them of the troubles that nothing

else will shake off, especially backache, constipation, bladder trouble, failing appetite, and indigestion. If ANTI-PILL is used upon taking cold, the aches and pains that usually follow will be avoided. To prove this, send to WILSON-FYLE Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for a free sample. ANTI-PILL is sold by druggists at 50 cents a box.

ANTI-PILL.



The Gazette to '05, for 65c.

**LIVE STOCK MARKET
TORONTO.**

Receipts of live stock at the city market were the largest this season, 122 cars, consisting of 2082 cattle, 2050 hogs, 800 sheep, 165 calves and 855 hogs to Park Blackwall.

The quality of fat cattle was generally good, but there were many lots that were unfinished, and many of these were bought as short keep feeders and sent back to the country.

Considering the heavy deliveries of fat cattle, trade was better than might have been expected, altho prices in nearly all the classes declined from 15c to 25c per cwt., especially in the common to medium classes both butchers and exporters.

Many of the drovers complained of having lost money, some of them being unable to realize prices paid in the country.

Prices for best butchers cattle were not as much depressed as the lower grades.

There was a fair trade in short keep feeders.

Prices for stockers were fairly steady at quotations given below.

About 15 milch cows and springers, none of which were of choice quality, sold at \$30 to \$50 each.

On account of the heavy receipts of veal calves, prices are easier especially for those of poor quality, many of which should not have been marketed for weeks.

Prices for straight loads of hogs advanced 15c. per cwt.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of heavy shippers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85; medium exporters sold at from \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Choice heavy export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt, and light export bulls sold \$3.25 at \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers cattle equal in quality to the best of exporters weighing 1100 to 1175 are worth \$4.25 to \$4.40 loads of good sold at \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to good \$3.60 to \$3.85; common \$3.50 to \$3.75 rough to inferior \$2.50.

Feeders—Feeders, 1050 to 1150 lbs are worth \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Stockers, 400 to 700 lbs each, of good quality are worth \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt, off colors and those of poor quality but same weights at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Milch Cows—Milch and Springers sold at from \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 each, or at from \$3.00 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt for ewes, and bucks sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Hogs—Straight reads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs in weight are worth \$4.90 per cwt., fed and watered.

Japanese are short-legged it is claimed from sitting on the floor so much. They will now try sitting on the Russians for a while and note the result.

Brains without beauty may be better than beauty without brains, but any girl will tell you that beauty without brains is likely to get married first.

About this time every man wishes he owned a newspaper so that he could roast the Council for not looking after the county roads.

The Saugeen Indian Peninsula has a population of 386, 97 men, 124 women 165 children. There was a net increase of 14 during the past year. Area of the reserve is 9026 acres. According to the government returns the Indians last year sowed 3 acres of turnips and raised 700 bushels; sowed 12 acres of other roots and raised 1000 bushels; cut 184 tons wild hay, and 150 tons of other fodder; cleared 20 acres; broke 20 acres, cropped 20 acres for the first time and fenced twenty acres. John Scofield's salary as agent is \$500, and R. W. Williams, M. D. residing at Allensford receives \$300 as medical officer.

The provincial treasury will be swelled to the extent of about \$200,000 a year under the provisions of Premier Ross' bill to amend the supplementary revenue act, which he has introduced into the Legislature. The measure stipulates that railways running through the organized districts of the province, shall pay a tax to the provincial of \$30 per mile for single tracks and \$10 for each additional track. In the case of railways running through unorganized districts the tax is to be \$20 and \$5 respectively. Railways under one hundred miles in length are to be taxed \$15 per mile for single tracks, and \$5 per mile for additional tracks.

**B. Goldberg,
MILDMAY.**

**Buys
Scrap Iron, Steel,
Bones, Rags,
Rubbers, Etc., Etc.**

and pays the highest prices.

Gather up your old Rubbish and turn it into good money.

Wagons will make regular calls during the summer.

B. Goldberg.

Mr. James Reddon has severed his connection with the Bruce Agricultural Works with which he has been so long associated. He has opened an implement agency with office and warehouse on James St., opposite Johnson's blacksmith shop. With his long experience in the implement business Mr. Reddon should do well in that line. We wish him success in his new enterprise.—Teewater News.

One of the most remarkable stories which has been heard for some time came from Port Huron Mich. Some twenty-eight years ago a man named Barry died in Toronto, leaving a widow and three children. The children were placed in the orphanage, and the mother after providing for her own wants for a number of years, left under the necessity of securing refuge in the Poor House at Port Huron. Meantime one of her boys, Arthur A. Barry, went to the Klondyke and acquired there a comfortable fortune. After doing this he began a search for his mother, of whom he had not heard for twenty six years, and finally found her in the House of Refuge at Port Huron. She will spend the rest of her days in comfort in his Toronto home. The son who provided for his mother has also located a brother in Toronto, another in Florida, and a sister in Mount Clemens, Michigan.

FOR SALE.

Lot 37 on South, side of Absalom St. next to Keelan's bakery, on which there is a brick dwelling and brick veneered warehouse and frame stable. Also lot in rear of said Lot 37 fronting on First St. on which there is a brick veneered dwelling house. Will be sold on reasonable terms of payment. Apply to James Johnston, Mildmay.

J. H. SCHEFTER

Wishes to announce to the public that he has bought out the barbering business formerly owned by W. H. Huck, and will continue the business.

First-class workmanship
Guaranteed.
MILDMAY, - ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M. B.

Graduate of the Toronto Medical College. Special work on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office and Residence—Peter Street.

R. E. CLAPP, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and Residence—Opposite Skating Rink, MILDMAY.

Notice

**Our Object is to do
Business With You.**

Every department is now packed with new Goods, and we are ready for Spring Business. These Goods we all bought at very advantageous prices, and we are in a position to save you money in your Spring Buying.

The Very Latest in Millinery

ALSO

In Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Muslins, Gingham, Prints, Sateens, Table Linens, Shirtings, Tickings, Tweeds and Ready made Clothing.

Call and get prices and be convinced that this is the store to do your buying.

We can save you 20 per cent on Grey Cottons, being, we had a large stock on hand before the advance.

A First Class Dress Maker Over Our Store.

WOOD AND FARM PRODUCE TAKEN.

JOHN SPAHR.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Fallwheat per bu.....	90 to 90
Oats.....	80 to 81
Peas.....	56 to 56
Barley.....	40 to 40
Potatoes per bushel.....	20 to 25
Smoked meat per lb, sholders	9 to 9
" " " sholders	8 to 8
" " " hams	16 to 10
Eggs per doz.....	11 to 11
Butter per lb.....	14 to 14
Dried apples	4 cents per lb

The Gazette

MILDMAY, ONT.

The Gazette is a splendid advertising medium. If you have lost or found anything, or have anything for sale, insert it in the Gazette.

We do all kinds of Job, Work Neatly, Promptly and at Moderate Prices.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing. Now is the time to subscribe. We club with all the leading journals.

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**DR. L. DOERING,
DENTIST, MILDMAY.**

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened up Dental Parlors in Currie's Block, Mildmay, Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Aylton every first and third Saturday of each month.

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PROMPTLY SECURED**

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

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DOUBLE HARNESS

Call and see our Collars, Sweatpads, Trunks & Valises, Rubber Rugs, and Plough Harness.

Give us a Call.

HARNESS OIL FOR SALE.
REPAIRING
PROMPTLY
DON'T.

H. W. PLETSCH

About the ...House

CLAIMS OF THE KITCHEN.

In building a house the average individual is much more concerned about the parlors, the reception hall and the dining-room than with the kitchen, which some one has called "the heart of the house."

Some of us have recollections of the old-fashioned kitchen "at grand-father's," that are more or less tinged with sentiment, but few want that kind of a kitchen in their own houses. The old-fashioned kitchen was really the family living-room. It was dining-room except on state occasions, washroom, cookroom, and the caller who ran in for a few minutes' chat was familiarly made at home while the work went on uninterrupted. The woman who got the meals traveled many extra miles in the course of the year because of the wide area required for all these domestic processes. She generally had "sitters" whom she had to dodge, and was wont to occasionally express her sentiments about having somebody eternally "under her feet."

We don't live in the kitchen as much as we used to. Even on the farm, the last stronghold of the kitchen as a living room, there is a strong tendency to use the whole house and confine the kitchen to its legitimate purposes as a cook room. Women realize that a small, convenient kitchen is an economizer of time, travel and strength.

In a kitchen twelve feet square there is ample room for the necessary conveniences which the worker can reach with ease. The chief reason for a roomy kitchen—the necessity of getting away from a red-hot stove in summer, has been done away with by the almost universal use of the gasoline stove, which throws out little heat, and is out of commission within five minutes after it is put out.

The kitchen should be on a level with the dining-room, its location should be carefully chosen. Not so near the dining-room that its heat and odors enter that room, nor so near a bedroom that the building of fires or the pounding of steak are disturbing. One of the important study of prevailing winds will often enable the builder to place the windows that a current of air will carry the odors of cooking out of the house instead of diffusing them through it. A kitchen should have opposite windows so arranged as to be easily lowered from the top for just this purpose.

Plenty of light is indispensable in the kitchen. In addition to the windows, light is gained by making the walls light in color. Oil paint applied to the plaster on walls and ceiling is easily cleaned, and is better than kalsomined or papered walls. Paper is easily loosened by steam, and if used should be the oiled paper in tile pattern, which not only looks well, but which, if revarnished after the first washing, can be cleaned several times.

A wainscoting of Georgia pine on the side walls to a height of four or five feet is better than mop-boards and plaster, especially where there are children. For the floor, there is nothing better than pine covered with linoleum. The hardwood floor is trying to many women, because it is like walking on pavement, producing a jar on the spine which is tiring. The linoleum is elastic and does away with this jar. Though it is expensive it is durable, wears well, looks well, and is easily cleaned. The pattern of the genuine linoleum goes clear through the fabric, and therefore does not wear off.

The iron and zinc sink has been eliminated from the up-to-date kitchen, and in its place stands the white enameled one, with an exten-

sion at one end, on which to place the dishes when rinsed and wiped. With hot and cold water to be had at the turn of a faucet, or even from a reservoir on the stove within arm's length, dishwashing is made easy.

A zinc covered table or shelf is a convenience the housekeeper will appreciate, especially if it is provided with drawers for spices, utensils, towels, etc. A marble slab for use in pastry-making is something the cook seldom gets, but which she reckons as indispensable after she has once used it.

The height of the stove, the sink and the table should be adjusted to the height of the woman who is to work at them. Backaches are brought on by working over a table or stove that is too low. A high stool on which the worker may sit at her table or sink and be raised high enough above either to work with ease is a convenience worth more than the rocking-chair that newspaper writers insist upon as essential to the cook's comfort.

In cool weather a cooling-box outside a window will save many trips down cellar. This is only a box fitted into the lower sash on the outside of a window, with a shelf or two in it if needed. The lower sash is raised to put things in, then lowered. Holes in the back and covered with mosquito net serve for ventilation, or the whole back of the box may be made of wire netting.

Iron pots and kettles, copper teakettles, and other heavy and cumbersome utensils should be replaced by granite and agate ware. There is no sense in lifting pounds, daily, where ounces would suffice.

A drop shelf against the wall is handy. Hinged to the wall and furnished with a secure prop, it comes in play many times.

If a woodbox is necessary have it fitted into the wall between kitchen and woodshed, with hinged covers on each side so it can be filled from the outside. A lot of dirt and "tracking" is obviated.

Something often (almost universally) overlooked in the planning of a house is to locate the bedrooms and their windows so as to take advantage of the prevailing winds in summer and thus get air and coolness. Bedrooms on the east side of a house are nearly always hot in summer and cold in winter. Put the kitchen on the north or west side if you can; thus you have it cool in summer. Plan the porch so that it has a pretty outlook, gets the breeze, and is not overlooked by the street and the neighbors' windows.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Two Sauces—Custard sauce—A half pint milk; one egg; one-quarter cup sugar. Set over fire and stir till thick. Chocolate sauce—Small cup sugar, three tablespoonfuls butter and two of flour; one pint of boiling water and half a square of melted sweet chocolate. Cook till thick.

Boulettes of Liver.—Cut one-half pound of liver into thin slices and boil gently for twenty minutes; drain and chop fine. Put a gill of milk in a double boiler, rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; stir into the milk and when a thick paste is formed add the liver. Cook in double boiler for at least ten minutes. Add one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one teaspoonful salt; one-quarter teaspoonful pepper; one teaspoonful onion juice. When cold, form into balls, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

One Egg Cookies.—One cup, each, of sour milk and shortening; one and one-half cups sugar; one-half cup water; one egg; one level tablespoon saleratus; two heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, sifted in with some of the flour. Flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg and add a pinch of salt. Mix as soft as they can be rolled out.

Lovely Layer Cake.—An expert in cookery gives the following recipe, with careful directions as to mixing, which are as necessary to success as are the ingredients: Cream a quarter of a cup of butter, add gradual-

ly one cup of sugar, then two well beaten eggs, half a cup of milk, and one and two-thirds cups of flour sifted with two and a half teaspoons of baking powder. In cold weather soften the butter and warm the bowl before beginning to mix cake. Have the flour sifted and measured, butter the cake tins with a bristle brush, and sift over their greased surface a film of flour to keep the cake from sticking. Put the softened butter in the warm bowl and beat with the sifted spoon until it is creamy; this allows a perfect blending with the sugar, which should be added while you beat, which should be done constantly. When the butter and sugar is white and creamy, sift in a few spoonfuls of flour, then add the eggs and beat energetically. Pour in the milk, sift the flour and baking powder. Put the batter immediately into the oiled tins, scraping every particle from the bowl with a palette knife and before setting the cake in the oven level it slightly, making it somewhat higher at the sides than in the centre. This makes a cake level, as it is always sure to rise a little higher in the center. Never scrape batter from the knife on the edge of the pan; if you do, the cake will not rise on that side. In fifteen or twenty minutes the cake should be perfectly baked.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Nutmegs should be kept out of the reach of children. They are a deadly poison, as dangerous as carbolic acid or ammonia. Curiously, many children seem fond of them. A case is on record where an 8-year-old boy died in great agony after chewing two nutmegs.

Children often have curiously abnormal appetites, as witness the craving of the schoolgirl for chalk and slate pencils. Things that are deleterious should be carefully kept out of their way. A child old enough to know better once ate so much camphor gum ("because it felt so funny in her teeth," she explained) that she was made very ill and has ever since disliked the odor of camphor.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will take paint out of clothing no matter how dry and hard it may be. Saturate the spot several times and then wash out in soapsuds.

Improve the first fine days by giving the bedding a good airing on the line. The sun purifies blankets and quilts, raising the pile on the first and enlivening the cotton in the latter.

One of the "spring jobs" the house wife dreads is the frying and packing down of the sausage and hams for summer consumption. To avoid having to treat the hams in this manner make covers of heavy cotton, sewing the hams into them tightly, and then whitewash the outside. Hung in a cool cellar or a dry dark granary they are safe from flies.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL.

There ought not to be any sickly, fretful, sleepless children—there would not be any if mothers gave their little ones an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. The little ones are sickly and fretful and sleepless usually because of some stomachic bowel or teething trouble. These and the other minor ills of little ones are speedily relieved and promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets, and the little one thrives and grows plump, sleeps well at night and lets the mother get her much needed rest as well. Mrs. R. M. LaRue, Mountain, Ont., says:—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers who have cross or delicate children. I do not know how I could get along without them. Mother, isn't it worth your while to give this medicine just one trial? If your medicine dealer does not keep the Tablets send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the Tablets will be sent by mail post paid."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Selfishness is the heart of sin. The fussy are never effective. Obedience is better than oblation. Character is crystallized conduct. Revenge is sweetest when renounced.

Mercies multiply as we measure them.

Only manufactured doubts are advertised.

Nothing spoils the life like living for the spoils.

Our victories depend on how we take our defeats.

Giving happiness is the only secret of getting it.

There is no delight for those who turn back from duty.

An unbridled tongue goes with an unbridled brain.

Sins of the imagination are more than imaginary sins.

A man's love for God may be measured by his life for men.

You can hardly expect to get fire out of a cold storage religion.

A principle hung up on the wall may be worse than none at all.

The man who can smile at a small trouble will subdue a great one.

The man who is looking for a chance to be grateful is never without one.

With an uneducated heart there can never be more than a half educated head.

It is one thing to work up your sentiments, and another to work out your salvation.

FARM-FIELD GARDEN

PLAN OF COW STALL.

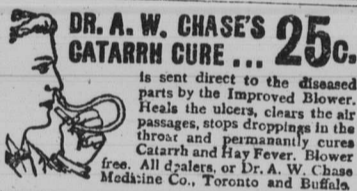
Two rows of cows in a barn 26ft. wide will confine them in rather close quarters but can be arranged so they can be comfortable and enough space left for alleys. The cows should face the centre for convenience in feeding. Have a 3 foot alley back of the cows, with a gutter from 12 to 15 inches wide and 6 inches deep. The floor upon which the cows stand should be level giving 4 1/2 feet for standing room, about 2 feet for manger, making 11 feet for each cow and 22 feet for the two, with a centre feeding alley about 4 feet wide. The stalls should be 3 1/2 feet wide from centre to centre, which will leave about 3 feet and 4 inches in the clear, and will provide ten stalls on each side.

The partitions between the cows should be about 4 feet high and may be made of boards or slats. The rear posts may be omitted, as it is not readily needed. The first post, which may be a 2 x 4 scantling, is 4 1/2 feet from the gutter, the front post is set forward 3 feet and slats nailed against it. The partition boards or slats should be fastened on to upright slats and then hung on the rear post with hinges. Place slats in front so the cows cannot step forward and fasten a rope onto the rear end of the partition with a staple. The rope or chain in the rear of the cows should be about 3 feet 6 inches long, with a hook on the end which can be hooked into a staple in the swinging partition on the other side. If the upper hinge on the partition is a little lower, so that the partition will sag a little, it will always swing into.

THE PROPER POSITION.

When it is desired to let the cows out unlock the rope or chain back of the cow, beginning at one end, let the first cow back out; give her time so she will be able to get out and not afraid to back in the gutter. The other cows will soon learn to push the swinging partition which will give them room to turn around.

Each cow has a separate box for a manger, about 2 feet 10 inches



The top of the manger in front of the cow is only from 3 to 10 inches high, so her head will be in a natural position when lying down. The manger should be adjustable so that when she is standing with her hind feet near the gutter her nose will just reach the slats in front, which will prevent her from stepping forward and soiling the rear of the stall. Any adjustment of a stall which will prevent cows from stepping forward will keep them clean, and by having the manger low, so that when lying down the head can be carried in a natural position, will afford comfort, which is an essential point in securing a large flow of milk. The slats in front of the cow will prevent her from getting the hay or other roughage under her feet. The stall is made narrow so that the cow cannot turn round, while the chain or rope is fastened from one partition to the other. Each cow should be taught to take her own stall and the teaching should be done with patience and great care. It requires gentleness and tact to teach cows properly, but in the end one is amply rewarded for exercising these virtues.

CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

In the housing and care of dairy cows no country shows as a role in general practice, any methods or conditions better than those of this country. The average conditions elsewhere are had enough, with opportunities for very great improvement, but such improvement is being made rapidly in this country as anywhere. Nowhere else is there a better appreciation of the importance and economy of abundant room, light, air, dryness, comfort, and cleanliness for cows. One hears much of the close relations between the dairy cows and the families of their owners in Holland and Switzerland, connecting apartments, under the same roof, etc.; but the stables which are seen in summer converted into conservatories and rooms for weaving and cheese curing are the exceptional and show places. Even the best of these when visited in midwinter, with the cattle in place, are often found dark, ill ventilated, close, crowded, and insanitary in many respects, although frequently kept clean. The construction of cow stables generally in the old world is of a substantial kind, but with little regard to light and ventilation, convenience of arrangement or ease of cleaning. The labor necessary to keep them in decent condition would be regarded as impossible in this country. The cow houses in Denmark average the best of all in Europe, but they are no better in any respect than the average of those of the distinctly dairy districts of this country, and there

is here far more regard for economy of labor management. Danish stables are generally kept clean, but at a cost of a vast amount of very cheap labor. In other countries, as well as Denmark, much attention is paid to cleaning the cow stables, but the conclusion has been forced upon us that this is done more from an appreciation of the value of all manurial matter and the fixed habit of saving it than from any knowledge or intention of cleanliness as of prime importance in dairying. This is especially shown by the fact that the cows are milked in just about as careless and uncleanly a manner in Great Britain and all over Europe as, it must unfortunately be confessed, is the common practice in this country. The very general use of women as milkers in all foreign dairy districts is a decided advantage; they are gentler and cleaner than men, and vastly better than the average farm laborer, who does all sorts of work during the day. Much attention is being given, especially in England, to perpetuate the custom of employing women instead of men for milkers, and to maintain the efficiency of milk-maids; the popular public milking contests at the dairy shows are useful and commendable. Many parts of Europe have the additional advantage of keeping the cows in the fields continuously the greater part of the year and milking them in the open air. This practice does much to insure clean milk and pure products.

DAIRYING ON A SMALL SCALE.

There are many farmers who practice general farming, keeping enough cows to pay the grocery bill, who do not feel that their business in this line is large enough to warrant using the best modern appliances and conducting the business along the lines laid down by the best dairying authorities. Each man must judge for himself as to whether it is advisable to put in a separator and to build a silo. It is probable that a separator will pay for itself in a comparatively short time, even where but a few cows are kept. If not, add a few more to the herd and arrange to save all the butter fat that is produced. If cows are kept, they should have the feed that will enable them to produce the most profit for the owner, and it is the general experience of practical dairying that the silo is an advantage in producing milk cheaply. But whether silo and separators are adopted or not, most farmers who keep cows could improve their methods of feeding and the general conduct of the business.

It would be wise for many to have their cows come fresh in the fall or early winter, rather than in spring as so many do. The price of butter is higher in the winter, and the farmer has less other work to demand his time and attention, than during the summer months. Many farmers allow their cows to go dry all winter, and while feeding them, receive no income from the herd.

Of course, a cow giving milk will require more feed and better care than one running dry, but she must be fed roughage anyway, and grain which would be required to make milk, would be paid for many times over by the butter she produced. To make a cow do her best in winter she should be warmly housed, and not be allowed to run out during cold, stormy weather. Silage is a great advantage, but if fed bright sweet clover hay and corn fodder, bran or ground corn, she will do well, especially if a few roots can be added to the ration to meet the craving for green feed. If the roughage is chiefly clover, a greater amount of fat-producing elements will be required in the grain, and a large amount of corn meal can be profitably used. If the roughage is largely corn stalks, timothy hay and oat straw, the grain ration should be composed largely of feeds rich in protein.

HEALTH IN SPRING.

Nature Requires Assistance in Making New, Health-Giving Blood.

Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it. Without new blood you will feel weary, weak and languid. With new, rich, red blood you will be sprightly, happy and healthy. The one sure way to get new blood and fresh energy is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood. They are the greatest spring tonic in the world. Mr. J. J. Mallette, a well known grocer in Montreal, says:—"I wish to thank you for the great good you have done me. My system was very much run down and your pills have made a new man of me. As I am in business, coming in contact with many people, I am often able to recommend the pills, and they have already relieved a dozen of my friends who suffered as I did."

Many people further weaken their system in spring through taking purgative medicines. What nature needs to help her is a tonic, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills supply this need as no other medicine can. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers, or post paid at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Indescribable Pains Stone in Bladder.

An Exceptionally Severe Case in Which a Helpless Sufferer Was Restored by
Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills

Gravel or stone in bladder is about the most painful ailment that ever afflicted mankind. It is the result of deranged kidneys, the uric acid forming into hard substances, which lodge in the kidneys and bladder. This horrible disease is prevented and cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Daniel Brown, English River, Ont., writes:—"For three years I suffered from urinary troubles, partaking of the nature of stone in the bladder or gravel, and the pain which I endured can scarcely be described. I was unable to do any work, and frequently discharged blood. Though I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills I received no relief, and at last decided that I would never be able to work again."

"While in this condition I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and though I had no faith in them or in anything else I

decided to give them a fair trial. After using one box I felt a decided change for the better, and after taking five boxes I feel like a new man. I am entirely out of pain, and have no more discharge of blood. I can honestly recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to any fellow sufferer, and will cheerfully verify this statement to anyone writing me."

Mr. W. Bowen, Postmaster and station agent at English River, Ont., writes:—"I have interviewed Mr. Daniel Brown of this place in regard to his long illness and cure, and hereby certify that the testimonials as given by him is correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every

THE INCURABLE CURED AGAIN

J. J. PERKINS OWES HIS LIFE
TO DODD'S KIDNEY
PILLS.

Manitoba Man Helpless from Kidney Disease Made Strong and Hearty by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tyndall, Man., April 18.—(Special)—Among the many in the great West who confidently state that they owe their lives to Dodd's Kidney Pills is Mr. J. J. Perkins, a well known resident of this place.

"For two years I was troubled with my kidneys," Mr. Perkins states, "and at last became so bad that the doctor gave me up and said I was incurable.

"I, at times, had such severe pains in my back and kidneys that I thought I would have to give up all hope and die. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute.

"While in this condition a friend persuaded me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had little faith in them, and it was more to please him than anything else I gave them a trial.

"To my surprise the first box did me so much good that I felt like a new man. Five boxes cured me completely.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life and I cannot praise them too much."

Thousands of cases similar to that of Mr. Perkins are the proof that any Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease yields readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

HUMAN COPYRIGHT.

Its Infringement Has Sometimes Led to War.

One special feature of many of the tribes inhabiting New Guinea is the unwritten law of copyright in the designs with which they tattoo their bodies. Each tribe has its own particular system of ornamenting the body, and should a member of any other tribe imitate the pattern, it is regarded as quite a sufficient reason for a declaration of war between the two tribes.

A traveller who has lately given to the world his impressions of this part of the globe, confirms this statement, and emphasises it by mentioning an instance in which war actually broke out owing to an infringement of this human copyright.

A young warrior fell in love with a girl of a neighboring tribe; the girl favored his suit, but there was a rival in her own tribe. This rival wished to know why the girl did not look upon him with equal favor, and why she went outside the tribe for a husband.

The girl hesitated, and then replied—either as a subterfuge or as a statement of actual fact, but probably the former—that the rival was not so well ornamented as was the suitor from the neighboring tribe. The home rival watched for the successful suitor, took note of the pattern, and copied it. The other tribe resented this infringement, and declared war, in the course of which both suitors were killed.

There's something radically wrong about a woman who isn't fond of dress parade.

ARMY TRIALS.

An Infantryman's Long Siege.

This soldier's tale of food is interesting.

During his term of service in the 17th Infantry in Cuba and Philippines, an Ohio soldier boy contracted a disease of the stomach and bowels which all army doctors who treated him pronounced incurable, but which Grape-Nuts food alone cured:

"In October, 1899, when my enlistment expired, I was discharged from the Army at Calulute, Philippines, and returned to the States on the first available steamer that left Manila. When I got home I was a total wreck physically and my doctor put me to bed saying he considered me the worst broken-down man of my age he ever saw and after treating me 6 months he considered my case beyond medical aid.

"During the fall and winter of 1900 and '01 I was admitted to the Barnes Hospital in Washington, D. C. for treatment for chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels, but after 5 months returned home as bad as ever.

"I continued taking medicine until February, 1902, when reading a newspaper one day I read about Grape-Nuts and was so impressed I sent out for a package right away.

"The result is quickly told for I have used Grape-Nuts continually ever since with the best results, my health is so I can do a fair day's hard work, stomach and bowels are in good condition, have gained 40 pounds in weight and I feel like a new man altogether.

"I owe my present good health to Grape-Nuts beyond all doubt for medical science was exhausted." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Had he consulted any one of several thousand physicians we know of they would have prescribed Grape-Nuts immediately.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE

Most Unique Among the Peoples of the World.

A Japanese house is one of the simplest things ever built, for it consists of little more than posts and a roof. But such permanence, which is also seen in other things, is a part of the strength of the nation, writes Douglas Sladen in "Queer Things About Japan," for no people in the world have so few wants.

The Japanese have no bread, beds, no fires, no boots or shoes, no trousers for the men, no coats for the women—for both sexes wear several dressing-gowns, one over the other. In their hot weather they have no windows, no doors, walls but paper shutters fixed in grooves, no ceilings, no chests, drawers, not even a washstand.

In the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour-bins, kitchen tables. But then they have no tables or chairs in the drawing-room, and in the real native home the drawing-room itself is only a room with the paper shutters taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and charcoal stove for warming your feet and making tea.

These and a cushion or two, and a quilt to sleep on, with an elaborate conventional politeness, constitute the furniture of a Japanese home except the guest-chamber. And articles in the guest-chamber consist of a screen, a kakemono and a flower-vase.

Along with his magnificent wants, so to speak, the Japanese combines a capacity to get his pleasure out of what we should regard as trifles, and after labors and sacrifices that we should think tolerable. This extraordinary patience and whole-hearted enjoyment under all the niggardliness of his lot marks the Japanese as unique among the peoples of the world.

He lives on next to nothing and thrives on it. He always has a smile. He works whenever he gets any work to do. They are week-days to him. Instead of a seventh day, Sunday, he has a festa, a national holiday or a temple festival. In either case he goes a-faring to some temple, and takes his children or a friend. He is never too poor to have money to treat them.

He only gives himself a holiday when he is out of work, and his holidays are inexpensive. He just walks a hundred miles to see his famous garden in its glory; he carries his luggage in a box, wrapped in oiled paper, and gets a bed at an inn for a halpenny. His food is almost as cheap; and when the turn of the road shows him a shrine of Horikari, or the house of cherry-trees of Yoshino, on the day of all the year, he would not change places with the King of England.

Heart-Sick People.—Dr. Agnew

Cure for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effect, goes closer to the "border land" than any other remedy for any family diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in minutes.—75

Few men can argue about religion and keep cool.

Levor's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

GAVE UP THE CASE.

An old lawyer tells a good story about a case he had, but which he didn't keep.

An Irishwoman sent for him in great haste one day. She wanted him to meet her in court, and hastened thither with all speed. The woman's son was about to be placed on trial for burglary. When the lawyer entered the court the woman rushed up to him, and in an excited voice said:—

"Mr. B.—, Oi want ye to git a remand for me b'y Jimmie."

"Very well, madam," replied the lawyer. "I will do so if I can, but it will necessary to present to the Court some grounds for a remand. What shall I say?"

"Shure, ye can jist tell the Court that Oi want a remand till Oi can git a better lawyer to spake for me b'y."

After telling the woman that she would have to get another lawyer to take up the case, he hurried back to his office a very angry man.

Sarcastic Father.—"Julia, the young man Smily has been here three nights in succession, and has been nearly midnight when he left. Hadn't you better invite him to bring his trunk and make his home with us?" Innocent Daughter.—"Oh, papa! may I? It is just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. He'll be delighted when I tell him this evening."

"How long has the minister been preaching?" whispered the stranger who had wandered into the church and sat down away back. "About thirty years, I believe," replied the other occupant of the pew. "That being the case," rejoicing the stranger, "I'll stay. He must be nearly done."

No true Kentuckian will take his morning rye in the form of breakfast food.

MOST OF THIS PAGE IS MISSING

The Leading Store

MILDMAY.

The right place to buy your
Spring and Summer Goods.

We have a large and well assorted
stock in all the leading lines.

We make a specialty of DRESS
GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WAIST LENGTHS, READY-TO-
WEAR WAISTS, Etc.

— WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF —

Tweeds, plain and colored, Worsteds
suitable for Men's and Boys' Suits,
Ready-made Clothing, Hats & Caps,
Prints at Old Prices.

MILLINERY

Our millinery department is second to none in
the village. We are grateful for the many orders
left by the ladies of the village and surrounding
country.

Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Motto:---We will not be undersold.

Butchart & Hunstein

When in need of

— ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF —

Sale Bills

Posters

Dodgers

Bill Heads

Note Heads

Letter Heads

Or any other Advertising Matter, or Office Stationery. Call on the

MILDMAY GAZETTE

From Sap

To Syrup

By Evaporation.

You haven't forgotten our last year's Maple
Syrup, have you?

You liked it so well you remember you remem-
ber you said: I'll get it at the Star Grocery again
next year. That's this year.

The Syrup's here. As good as it could pos-
sibly be. Made by the same people, from the sap
of the same trees, in the same way.

And the "way" is everything. Sap is about
alike, but "ways" are different.

Our Syrup is the product of evaporation. No
foreign substance can get near it. It is uniform in
consistency, has a delicious flavor, and we can say
of it in big letters,

IT IS POSITIVELY PURE.

\$1.20 per imperial gallon.

The Star Grocery.

Highest Price
allowed for
Farm Produce

J. N. Scheffer

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