Aikans Reporter

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

--- BY---B. LOVERIN

EDITOR AND PROPRIE

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THE FARMERS' COLLEGE.

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A Short But Comprehensive View of the Ontario Model Farm.

Who has not heard of the Agricultural C. Hege at Guelph? Certainly no one who has frequently attended the seesions of the Ontario Legislative Assembly. It is favorite subject in that arena. Probably because, like editing a newspaper, nearly every one thinks he knows how to run an agricultural college and farm. The other morning, in company with Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, and several other Toronto friends, we left for the city of Guelph, to attend the closing exercises of the Ontario Agricultural College. At this Guelph station, our company was joined by Hon. Solicitor-General Curran, President Mills and Professor Dean courtenously conducted us through the stables, the dairy department, and round the farm, explaining the different operations of the institution. After being hospitably entertained at luncheon, we proceeded to the convocation hall, where, at the request of President Mills and Roberts of the convocation hall, where, at the request of President Mills the dislowane ware distributed by the ution. After being hospitably entertained at luncheon, we proceeded to the convocation hall, where, at the request of President Mills, the diplomas were distributed by the Minister of Education. Several local gentlemen also took part in presenting the prizes to the successful students. The hall was crowded by a deeply interested audience. The chief interest of the cocasion culminated in a valadictory easay on "Weeds," by Mr. J. J. Ferguson, of Smith's Falls, and an eminently practical and eloquent address by the Minister of Education.

We were very much pleased, interested

oloquent address by the Minister of Education.

We were very much pleased, interested and instructed by all that we saw and heard. The college and farm buildings are very picturesquely situated. The farm consists of about five hundred acres. It is not, as some people seem to think, simply a model farm, which might with care be made remunerative. There are the college and an experimental farm, in which a variety of experiments are carried on, in the growing of grain and other farm products, to obtain practical results adapted to guide farmers in their farming operations. Though important service is rendered in supplying specimens of desirable kinds of grain and seeds to the farmers, yet the chief result is not found in the value of what is produced, but in the use kinds of grain and seeds to the farmers, yet the chief result is not found in the value-of, what is produced, but in the useful information diffused among the agricultural community, by which they are enabled to correct past mistakes and conduct the cultivation of their farms and dairies more intelligently and successfully. The students in the college are not only instructed in practical farming and cattle-raising, but also in those cognate branches of knowledge that have an intimate relation to the work of the practical agriculturist. As the raising of the products of the farm, including horses, cows and sheep, as well as making butter and choese, is the most important of all our Canadian industries, it is impossible to overestimate the value important of all our Canadian industries, it is impossible to overestimate the value of the influence of this college and farm in diffusing much-needed knowledge of better agricultural methods among our farmers in all parts of the country.—Christian Guardian

Count Lee Tolstoi has received a cow a visit from an aspiring young Russian poet, who had previously sent a copy of his poet, who had previously sent a copy of his productions to the great romanoist and philosopher. At this interview the count said.—'I have read your book, or at least the greater part of it. But I must tell you at once and frankly that I entertain a general dislike to all poetry, and for this reason—that it prevents one from giving a clear, intelligent and comprehensive expression to one's thoughts and ideas. Why should we laboriously strain to conform our expression to the rhythmical and metrical rules of versification, when we can the better and more clearly convex our thoughts cal rules of versification, when we can the better and more clearly convey our thoughts in simple and lucid prose? It is as if, instead of permitting me the free use of my limbs, you tether my legs, and make me hobble around the object of observation. In order to be succinct, concise, and comprehensively expressive. I always strive so as to construct my language that every reader even he of the scantiest intelligence can without the slightest trouble or reflection, at once grasp my meaning. If I wrote in verse my primary and distracting labor would be to conform to the laws and rules of versification, and my readers would be left to sift out for themselves the thoughts and ideas I wished to convey. If I may be perfectly frank with you, "ald the count, with a particularly bitter expression on his face, "I would say that verses are generaly the production of literary wantonness, literary frivolity, and literary insolence."

An Englishman's View of the Fair.
What I saw when I gained the northern and eastern balconies of the Administration buildings surpassed and surprised my highest expectations. After all that pen and pencil had done to prepare me for the sight, I felt that not one-half had been told me. The great white city which rose before me silent and awful seemed to beand pench and tone to peaks the tot the sight, I felt that not one-half had been told me. The great white city which rose before me, silent and awful, seemed to belong to an order of things above our common world. It was a poem entablatured in fairy palaces, only to be done into human speech by the voice of some master singer. It was a dream of beauty which blended the memory of classic greatness with the sense of Alpine anows. It was an Apocalyptic setting to the scene. A swaying, drifting curtain of cloud shut in the horison, blurring lake and sky on the one side in an indistinguishable haze, and on the other shrouding the city in a gloom of smoke and rain. Ever and again the toward the other shrouding the city in a gloom of smoke and rain. Ever and again the towers of the Fair were draped with wreaths of trailing cloud, while the beating rain and chilling wind added to the elemental effect. The cluster of buildings hung together there a sort of city in the clouds, yet severe and unmistakable in outline. It-was a vision of the ideal, enhaloed with mystery. The dreams of Columbus, the aspirations of the Pilgrim Fathers, the boundless possibilities of the American continent itself, all seemed to have been crystallized in this mute world of hall and perityle, of column and capital. It stood there one colossal temple of temples, awaiting in silence the presence of the supernal glory.

The Languages They Speak. German zuthority estimates that almost a third of humanify speak the Chinese lunguage, that the Hindoo language is apoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by 89,000,000, while the German is spoken by 57,000,000 tongues, and the Spanish by 48,000,000.

The Mouth of Whales. Although whales grow to enormous size, sometimes eighty and even ninety feet long, the throat of the common whale is so small that it cannot swallow a bite as large as a tea biscuit. The spermaceti has a mouth large enough to swallow a man;

The Users of the Sucz Canal. Of the \$5.59 vessels using the Suez canal in 1892, 2,581 were British. France fell from second to third place in the list, with 174. Germany follows England, and only 292 ships of shat nation passed through the canal. Two American vessels med it. PRAISING CANADA A UNITED STATES PAPER ON OUR EX-

quite sure it would be a good thing to have her.

An examination of Canada's exhibite in many departments of the Fair grounds will bear out Mr. Oochtum's theory. In no department has the sister country failed to attract attention for general excellence. It would seem that the entire exhibit had been arranged with an eye single to the purpose of furnishing conlar proof that Canada excels in many lines and equals in all into which she appears as a competitor. First, as showing the great diversity of Janadian soil and climate, the horticultural exhibit of Canada is probably entitled to first consideration. Strange as it may appear in the light of the general belief that Canada is an exceedingly bleak, inhospitable country, her display of tropical plants and flowers is, if not the very linest, certainly equal to any in the Horticultural building. The plants are, of course, the product of public and private conservatories, still they bear out the character for general excellence borne by all of Canada's exhibit.

Canada's Fruit Display.

bear out the character for general excellence borne by all of Canada's exhibit.

Canada's Fruit Display.

Canada's fruit exhibit is also a source of wonder to those who are not well informed on the capabilities of our sister country in this line. In the line of small fruits particularly there is no exhibit in the building which can excel or even equal the exhibit of Canada. Here are currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cherries and strawberries of the finest grade, both in the matter of size and flavor. The fresh fruit is just beginning to come in now and this year's crop in all these lines appears to excel even the choice bottled exhibits of former years. In this line the province of Ontario has an unusually fine exhibit. The apple exhibit alone from this province would entitle it to a high rank as a fruit growing socition, even if there were no other fine specimens of fruit-growing ability on exhibition.

When it comes to Canada's cereals more is known in the United States of her wide expanse of territory, which seems to be the natural home of all the small grains. Here, too, Ontario seems to have carried off the first place in the matter of ageneral exhibit, for not only has this-province an unusually fine exhibit of cereals, but her dairy products also seem as if she has started to carry off all honors in this direction. Not satisfied with having the biggest three so ever made on exhibition, Canada stepped in for 126 of the 135 prizes to be awarded in this line.

The Butter Production.

cheese ever made on eshibition, Canada stepped in fw 126 of the 135 prizes to be awarded in this line.

The Butter Production.

In the matter of butter Ontario again bobs up into prominence. Her six shorthorn cows, now on a test of butter-making capacity, have so far taken the lead; two of them having on more than one occasion given over 50 pounds of milk in a day, which breaks the record in that line.

Around the big cheese individual exhibitors have splendid samples of nearly all the good things to eat and drink which earth can produce or the ingenuity of man preserve after it has come forth. All kinds of dried fruits and vegetables are on exhibition here, and the general character for excellence seems to be preserved in all the several exhibits.

Of course everybody has heard about the celebrated No. 1 hard Scotch Fyfe wheat which mearly all of Canada excels in the growth of, but not everybody knows that Canada also produces a splendid variety of white winter wheat which makes a flour remarkable for its whiteness and the amount of starch it contains. This winter wheat flour is sought for particularly by London pastry bakers, who think there is no flour on earth equal to this Canadian product for that purpose.

Up in the east end of the Agricultural building, under charge of the Superintendent Allen Pringle, there is an exhibit which makes the heart of the small boy sigh for cold weather and buckwheat cakes. This is the Ontario honey exhibit, and here again excellence seems to have been the rule in selecting the exhibit. An experienced grower of honey himself, Mr. Pringle takes more than ordinary interest in the product of these industrious little workers. The various grades are all set apart and labeled. For instance, this dark honey down on the lower shelf of the cabinet Mr. Pringle takes more than ordinary interest in the product of these industrious little workers. The various grades are all set apart and labeled. For instance, this dark honey down on the lower shelf of the cabinet Mr. Pringle says is mad

Guelph Agriculture. Guelph Agricultures.

In the Agricultural building is the
Guelph Agricultural College exhibit which
is exceptionally fine, both in the exhibits
of the experimental work, which is illustrated by photographs, and the actual exhibit of grain and other products raised by

trated by photographs, and the actual exhibit of grain and other products raised by the young farmer.

Of course no description of Canada's agricultural exhibit would be complete without something on her incomparable root crop exhibits. This department is under the charge of Mr. James Barclay, a successful farmer of Ontario. For want of space in the Agricultural building Mr. Barclay has installed his exhibit in the north annex to the Horticultural building. Here, although it is nearly time for a new crop of all these roots to come around, the exhibit of last year's crop is still sound and healthy-looking. Here are potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, beets, onions, in fact almost every sort of vegetable which grows in the ground and of a size and quality which necessitates their being seen to be fully appreciated. Mr. Barclay can give-facts about the fattening qualities of these root crops which seem wonderful to the farmer who has always relied upon corn as the only material which would add flesh to animals during the winter.

Ores of the Canadian Mines.

In the Mines building Canada also has a fine axhibit of the over of the vescions.

In the Mines building Canada also has a fine exhibit of the ores of the precious metals, as well as the more generally useful baser metals. In some lines the exhibits are of ores peculiar to that section of country. As an instance, the nickel and platinum ores from the Sadbury mines of Ontario. There is one ingot of nickel in this exhibit weighing 4,500 pounds. Here, too, are fine specimens of asbestos and mica from the province of Quebec There is a very fine exhibit of plumbago or graphite, which comes from Buckingham county, near Ottawa. From these deposits comes nearly all the plumbago used by American manufacturers of lead pencils and other articles in which plumbago is paed. In the Mines building Canada also has a

American manufacturers of lead pencils and other articles in which plumbago is need.

British Columbia has a rich and valuable gold exhibit, and Commissioner Charles F Law, from this province, is enthusiastic in his praises of this great resource of the province he represents. Mr. Law believes that now that silver seems to have lost favor as a medium of circulation the attention of capitalists will again be attracted to gold mining.

A pyramid in the Canadian section of this building shows the amount of gold which has been taken from British Columbia as \$51,000 ounces, and, according to Mr. Law, nearly all of this has been taken from placer diggings, little or no attention ever having been paid to the subject of lode mining.

In this exhibit the North-west Territory comes in with a fine exhibit of lignite, bituminous and anthractic coals. Specimens of tar taken from the Athabasca river encourage the belief that this section of country also abounds in oil, and some attempts are being made to prospect for this useful article.

The Fisheries Exhibit, The Fisheries Enhibit.

In the fisheries building Canada again comes to the front with a fine display of both salt and fresh water fish. Of these the leading syscimens are of the salmon on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the cod fishery of the Pacific, which is an industry just beginning to receive attention in British Columbia. Of the fish of the inland waters there are some fine specimens from all parts of the Dominion.

In the Manufactures building, too, the Canadian women's exhibit is installed, they having falled to secure space in the Woman's building. This exhibit is also an exceedingly creditable one. The specimens of lace work, painting, fine needlework and the like are very tasteful in design and finely excented.

In the Liberal Arts department Canada has shown in how great esteem education is held in the Dominion by an unusually fine exhibit of the workings of her schools. The many photographs of school buildings and colleges give an idea of the support extended to education by the Government and the fine exhibitions of individual work on the part of the students show that the care of the Government has been appreciated by the pupil.

In the art departments, particularly of several of the schools, the exhibits possess more than usual merit.

In the Transportation building Canada has a very creditable exhibit in a locomotive and train of passenger cars from the Canadian Pacific railroad.

In Machinery hall Canada has also made a creditable display and her exhibit moderness the individual exhibitors from old European countries where it would naturally be supposed it would be next to impossible for a new country to find a market for manufactured goods.

Mounted Samples of Game.

Mounted Samples of Game.

Canada also has a full exhibit in the archesological and anthropological departments. Along with her agricultural exhibit Canada also has a fine collection of stuffed birds and mounted heads of all the wild animals peculiar to the country. The buffalo, the elk, the mountain sheep, the deer, the moce, are all represented by fine specimens of their kind. Probably the finest buffalo robe now in existence is among the exhibits from the North-west Territory. This robe is unusually large and of the finest grade of hair. It is valued at \$500.

All the provinces will have fine displays of live stock when that exhibit is formally opened to the public in August.

This sketch would be incomplete without some account of the Canadian pavilion on the east side of the grounds. Here the Dominion Government has erected a very coay home for visiting Canadians, and the representatives of the various provinces have fitted up rooms for special use. Here C. W. Young, official reporter for Ontario, and Mr. Smith, the Dominion press agent, have their offices and take pleasure in furnishing information respecting their several departments.

Altogether the Canadian exhibit is extentionally good in all the departments.

several departments.

Altogether the Canadian exhibit is exceptionally good in all the departments at the Fair, and will undoubtedly result in

Some Palmistry Pointers,

Square or spotulated fingers, in the science of palmistry, denote the philosophical and practical temperament. Taper fingers signify an artistic temperament, and very pointed digits are a sure sign of the dreamy, psychical nature. Much is learned by the general quality and configuration of the hand and palm as well as by the lines which cross the latter. The life line running around the base of the thund denotes long or short life, good or ill health, according as it is long or short, clear and unbroken or otherwise. The "heart line" running across the palm nearest the base of the fingers, signifies the quality of the possessor's emotional nature, also the kind of love she will give and receive. This will be enduring or temporary according to whether the line be long and clear, forked or crossed and chained. Below this is the head line, which indicates the mental and moral qualities and achievements and deficiencies. The line of fate runs, perpendicularly across the middle of the palm and is a very important factor in the happiness or unhappiness of its owner. It should be clear and narrow, unchained and uncrossed by the fine wrinkles which score so many palms, and it should never come to an end on the line of the heart, since this signifies disappointment in love. A cross on the "Mount of Mercury," which is just at the base of the fore or index finger, is an unfailing sign of a happy marriage. failing sign of a happy marriage, 5CARFPIN AND TIE.

James Irving Crabbe, the lecturer on Japan, China and Russia, is a Florida editor. Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape artist, was made an LL D. by Yale and Harvard on the same day. M. Marie of Paris is known as the "dog barber." He daily clips from 10 to 30 dogs. The price of a clip is 4 francs.

John J. Ingalls says he has never taken a dollar for an address either political or literary in Kansas and never expects to. Attorney General Hendrick of Kentucky a farm laborer to his present place of dignity and honor

Ephraim W. Bull, the originator of the Concord grape, is still living at Concord, Mass. He is 87 years old and one of the prominent men of the historic town. At Denison, Tex., recently three brothers named Early married three sisters named Parker, and the mother of the girls com-pleted the capture by marrying the father

Edwin N. Benson celebrated his 30 years of continuous membership in the Union league of Philadelphia recently by giving a banquet to 30 friends in the league banqueting hall.

Michael de Bernoff, who walked into fame by making the distance from St. Pe-tersburg to Paris afoot, is studying Engtersburg to Paris afoot, is studying and lish preparatory to a pedestrian tout through this country.

Jay Gould's family is to build a memorial church at Roxbury, N. Y., costing \$250,000 and bearing on its cornerstone this inscription: "To the Glory of God and In Memory of Jay Gould." The famous Chicago grain broker, "Old Hutch," visited the World's fair recently. He carried a sandwich lunch in his pocket and assured his friends that he is living comfortably on a dollar a day.

comfortably on a dollar a day,

Baron Alphonse Rothschild has had one
of his eyes removed as the result of an unfortunate accident which occurred last autumn when he was out hunting on his
French estate with a party of friends.

French estate with a party of triends.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Straft, a popular minister
in the Christian denomination in Indiana
two or three years ago and not much heard
of since, was recognized in Cincinnati recently acting as a hostler in a livery stable. Henry McCalmont, owner of Isinglass, the Derby winner, somewhat unexpectedly inherited a fortune of \$80,000,000 from his great uncle, but came into full possession of it only on his last birthday. He has just turned \$2.

Captain J. A. Mellen is not a resident of my particular locality, but lives Captain J. A. Mellen is not a resident or any particular locality, but lives on a steamboat which plies the water of the Colorado river. When he writes out his name on the hotel registers, he makes it read, "J. A. Mellen, Colorado river."

Mellen, Colorado river."

Professor Barnard of the Lick observatory is still young, though the discoverer of 16 comets. He is now busy photographing the milky way, on which task he has been engaged two years, and he will require three years more to complete it.

Count Camillo Pecci, the pope's nephew, is the black sheep of the family. He gambled and got heavily in debt, and his uncle, to save the family name, came to the rescue and satisfied his creditors, but banished him from the papale outs. He now resides

NO PLACE TO JOKE.

THE EDITOR OF THE KICKER TH A FUNNY MAN IS OUT OF PLACE.

man came alogs here who claimed to have been the funny man on a Colorado paper for two or three years, but had lost his job m account of the suspension of the paper. He was willing to work chasp in order to get a new start, and we took him on trial for a week at \$6. As we had always understood that a funny man couldn't be held down like other newspaper folks, we told this chap to slash around on his own hook and pick up his fun wherever he could find it. As he didn't look like a tenderfoot, we didn't think it necessary to post him on the secentricities of any of our leading citizens. Old Bill Jackson, who operates the ferry across the Little Colorado river, is invariably picked up by strangers as a comical cuss. His mouth always wears a grin, and there is a bland and jokeful look from the end of his nose to the roots of his hair. These things are deceptive, however. Ten years ago Old Bill brought his wife out here from Illinois at an expense of \$60, and she ran off with a half breed inside of a week. He's been mad ever since, and we who know him best would as soon think of tickling a grizzly under the fore leg as to joke with the ferryman.

Our funny man had got sight of old Bill and estimated that he would pan out about a thousand jokes. He went down to see him and found him salesp on the bank of the river. The funny man awoke him by tickling him with a straw and whispering "Rate!" in his ears. The cantankerous old critter got up and selzed our rising young humorist and fung him op and flung him down and pitched him around and walked on him till he couldn't have been worse off if a herd of a thousand mulea had passed over him. When we got possession of the body, it was supposed to be lifeless, but after four hours' hard work the doctors fanned up a little fange, and to day the young man lives, though he is not conscious. It will be six weeks as the least before he can get out of bed, and probably six more before we can ship him off to some other paper wanting a funny man. We shall be out of pocket at least \$10



HE SEIZED OUR RISING YOUNG HUMORIST. right here is a good place to give notice that THE KICKER has no use for a funny man. There are lots of funny things happening around here, and most of our people enjoy around here, and most of our people enjoy a joke, but at the same time we are set in our ways. We shall now and then write and publish something funny, but for three or four days after the paper comes out we shall have our two guns lying where they can be grabbed at a second's notice. The joke may be received all right and bring in several invitations to go out and take something, or it may be received all wrong, and result in haif a dozen calls from parties who shoot right and left handed.

ONE ON US.—We had a telephone mea.

ONE on Us.-We had a telephone mes ONE ON Us.—We had a telephone message from Clinch Valley last Tuesday to the effect that the people of that town were going to hold a public meeting on the subject of admitting Arizona to statehood, and that we were wanted as one of the speakers. We sherefore gayly saddled our cayuse, put our speech in our pocket and started out. Just as we were ready to go, the city clerk sent over to borrow our office dictionary to see how the word "eventuate" was spelled, and in fooling around we forgot to strap and in fooling around we forgot to strap on our guns. We were two miles out of town when we missed them, and then con-

town when we missed them, and then concluded to trust to the speed of our mule instead of going back. It turned out to be a very foolish conclusion on our part.

We reached the crossing of Spike creek without incident, but while ascending the bank on the north side a critter stepped out from behind a bush, leveled two guns at us and ordered us to get down. We held our arms above our head while he turned our pockets wrong side out. We had almost a dollar in cash, but the avaricious critter was disappointed and indignant and made some awful threats. We tried to put in a \$6 watch to him at \$30, but fired to put in a \$6 watch to him at \$30, but a cash, but a \$40 but and \$40 had almost a dollar in cash, but the avari-cious critter was disappointed and indig-nant and made some awful threats. We tried to put in a \$6 watch to him at \$50, but he wouldn't have it. He was about to let us off, when he came across that speech. He was one of the few men in this territor, He was one of the few men in this territory who are opposed to admission, and of course he wanted to make it as hot as possible for us. While he sat on a rock with a gun in either hand and one of our best cigars in his mouth, we were compelled to deliver the speech. He frequently interrupted us to call us a liar and a scoundrel, but never to appland.

The speech is timed for 30 minutes, and the unfeeling scoundrel issisted on our re-

o unfeeling scoundrel imisted on our re-ating it three times over. While he ought he knew us as editor of THE KICK-ER he wasn't quite sare, and it is needless to say we lied about it and claimed to run a to say we lied about it and claimed to run a poker room. We returned home instead of going to Clinch Valley. We have got our affairs in shape to leave the office for four or five days, and tomorrow we start out. If that wretched apology for a highway robber is in Arizona, we mean to find him. The dignity of journalism demands that his scalp ornament our office looking that his scalp ornament our office looking glass, and that his ears find their way inte the jar of alcohol wherein are preserved

NOT MR. DONKERS. He Thought He Knew Him, but He Was

in the seat in front of me was a short, kept his gaze on the other one and seemed to be greatly tickled about something. He to be greatly tickled about something. He finally rose up and stepped across to the portly man and said:

"Mebbe I'm mistaken, but I think not. Didn't you used to sell fannin mills in Darby county!"

"No, sir." briefly replied the other.

"Hain't your name Samuel Donkers!"

"No, sir."

dle?"
"Look here, sir, but what are you trying to get at?" demanded the big man as he laid aside his book.
"I thort I knowed you."
"But you are mistaken about it. I don't remember that I ever saw your face before."

"Say, you are either Sam Donkers or his twin brother!" chuckled the redheaded "I am neither one, sir!"
"Don't seem as if my eyes could d

me-same eyes, mouth, nose and gold fillin in your teeth. Pd swear you was Sam Don-kers."

"Who're you, sir, and what is your object in annoying me?" shouted the portly man as he stood up and looked very fierce.



of the window."

"Waal, a fannia mill peddler named Sam
Donkers run off with my wife, and I thort
you was the man. I guess I'm mistaken."

"I know you are. Now, sir, you sit down
and behave yourself, or I will not be responsible for results."

The redheaded man sat down and pinned
up the rips in his coat and smoothed down
his hair and got his breath back. Then he
turned to me with:

"Do you know him?"

"No."

"I' it wasn't right here, I'd lick him I The
idea of his being so mighty techy about
things! When a man's wife runs away,
hain's he got a perfect right to eak about
her? Has an ole rhinosecros like him any
right to choke me off? Even if he was Sam
Donkers, and I'll be gaul durned if I don't
believe he is, all I was going to do was to
ask if Eliza was well and wanted the pair
of calfskin shoes she left behind when she
dug out!"

SAVED FOR AN OBJECT.

He Was the Only Person Who Could Raise Any Cash.

He Was the Only Person Who Could Raise
Any Cash.

"Good mawnin, sah, good mawnin," he
saluted as he came up the hotel steps and
removed his hat and bowed very low. "I
war jest walkin round dis mawnin to see
who was on de Lawd's side."

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"Why, sah, our meetin house got blowed
away by a cyclone last month, an I'ze collectin up to build anodder. Yes, sah, cyclone dun took it right off de face of de
airth."

"Is this the first time?"

"Yes, sah. Dat meetin house dun escaped all de odder cyclones befoldis."

"Did you see the building go?"

"I did, sah. I was right dar at de time,
bress de Lawd' Dat was de moas powerful sight yo' eber did see in all yo' life. It
was long in de arternoon, sah. I went ober
to de meetin house to git my hymnbook.
I was in dar when the cyclone is up. She
cum mighty sudden, sah. I heard a sorter was u dar when the cyclone riz up. She cum mighty sudden, sah. I heard a sorter howl, like a dawg fast in defense. Den dar was a groaning, like somebody had fell down stars an busted hisself. Den dar was a whoop, like as if eberybody in town had got drunk an was prancin around."



time. I run around to de back cand of de buildin an braced up agin it wid all my might, but shoo!"
"It went, did it?"
"Jest didn't mind me nohow, sah. De cyclone picked dat meetin house right up same as yo' would lift a shingle, an de next minit it was cl'ar across de ribber an al. smashed to squash."
"And weren't you hurt?"

smashed to squash."
"And weren't you hurt?"
"No, sah. Nebber got a scratch."
"How do you account for that?"
"Providence, sah-jest Providence, sah. I was saved dat I might collect up money fur anodder meetin house."
"That's rather curious. If you had been killed, somebody else could have collected, couldn't ther?" "Dey could, sah, but I'ze de only pusson around yere who eber dun collected up a dollar fur de Lawd an turned in ober seb-enty-five cents of it!"

An American Fable above the ground. His serene countenance was instantly beautified by a grin of de-light, and he sat up and pulled his ear and whispered to himself: "Egad! old boy, but pine yesterday, but here is something with-out quills on it, and all you've got to do is to help yourself. I think we'll climb up there and fill up on honey for a change. There may be a softer snap than this in Sycamore county, but if so I don't know where it is!"

For convenience sake and to help along the Bear, this Fable is subdivided. He gave himself a shake to limber up his joints, sharpened his claws on a grindstone which some careless farmer had left lying around loose, and as he stated up the tree he chuckled to himself. "T've heard the word 'cinch' a good many times, but I've just got on to its meaning. Mighty sharp in me to lift my eyes just as Iddid. Ngody ever finds a good thing by looking down. Boost 'er up, old man, there's giorious times ahead!" CHAPTER IL

there's glorious times ahead?"

CHAPTER III.

You weren't there, of course, but you ought to have been. It was a circus and menagerie combined, with everybody passed in free. When Bruin reached the hole, he dropped a paw into it to feel around for the bill of fare. He found it. The Bees came out after it to see what was wanted in their line, and the business of the meeting was transacted with proprutess and

in their line, and the business of the meeting was transacted with promptness and dispatch. Bruin at first welcomed his assailants with a sarcastic grin, but it wasn't 10 seconds before he was asking who stabbed him with that pitchfork.

CHAPTER IV.

A period of half an hour is supposed to have elapsed. A Woodman who was passing through the forest came upon a Bear who was rolling over and over on the ground and uttering the most dismal complaints. Bruin had one eye closed, and was covered from head to heels with lumps and knobs and knots. and knobs and knots.

What cheer!" gayly cried the Woodman "What cheer!" gayly cried the Woodma as he drew nearer.
"Bees!" moaned the Bear.
"But Nature gave you a coat of far protect you from the stings of Bees."
"So she did," auswered the Bear. "She also made me fool enough to honey just the same when I was shedun my coat and every sting would lift me foot high!"

None of us are ever satisfied with half a oaf. She Wanted to Know She boarded the train at a flag station and took the seat ahead of me, and when

"Hardly ever, ha am," he replied as a winked at me.
"But it does sometimes?"
"Yes'm, sometimes."
"You don't know whether it will run off today or not?"
"No, ma'am. If we strike a cow, it probably will."
"A bout where might you strike a cow, if ably will."

"About where might you strike a cow, if you strike one today?" she persisted.

"Well, pretty soon after we pass Black River, ma'am," replied the official as he went sway with a broad grin on his face.
Black River was 20 miles down the road. The woman sat very prim and erect until we reached the town and left it. Then she turned to me with:

"Excuse me, but that was Black River, wasn't is!"

"Yes'm."

"And if we strike a cow it will be pretty

osside her
"I am sorry your are hurt, but you should
have asked the conductor where we were
going to strike a cow and so have been pre
pared for it."
M. QUAD. He Knew.
"There's one thing," said the new boarder emphatically, "that will have to be settled before I make up my mind to remain with you."
"And what is that?" inquired the lan lady anxiously. The new boardad high price and paid to promptly.
"The coffee," was his response.—Buffa Courier.

Polite Tramp—Madam, may I inquire what variety of fowl this is?

Lady of the House—That is a Plymouth Rock. Rock.

Polite Tramp—Er—I thought so. Have you any stone crushers on the premises!—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Well Qualified.

They sat the table, three men gay, With the girl who never had learned to play. And their easy smiles were a sight to see As she said: "This is dreadfully new to me "I know it is wicked to gamble, but then It is better than talk to amuse you men." And her look was blank as a virgin page As she said, "Now, what is it, edge or age? And her face was green as a vacant lot As she softly murmured: "What's a jack pot "What is a flush and a straight? Oh, dear, I'm stupid, I know, but it's not quite clear." And she drew one eard to a bobtail flush, With a merry laugh and a pretty blush.

And of course she filled, for that is the way Of girls who never have learned to play. And she raised them back with a char-Till every man in the game was out. And she kept it up till they all went broke, And laughed and said, "What a splendid joke Then with faces sad and with hearts of lead Quickly away to their homes they sped. And with one accord each player swore That never again, no more, no more, His hard earned wealth would he fritter away On a girl who never had learned to play. —T. M. in New York Sun.

FIN, FEATHER AND FUR. The crow flies at the rate of but 25 miles an hour. The sparrow hawk flies six times as far, or 150 miles, in the same length of

Sturgeons, for their size, are the weakest of all fish. They are found in some parts weighing over a ton, but are perfectly helpless when attacked by a swordfish the size of a herring. The crab when living near the ocean's

auface has well developed eyes. In deeper water only eyestalks are present—no eyes— while in specimens from still deeper water the eyestalks have joined, forming a point-ed beak. ed beak.

In Norway the horses always have a bucket of water placed beside each animal's allowance of hay. After each mouthful of hay they take a sip of water. It is said this mode of feeding is beneficial, and to it the fact is attributed that a broken winded horse is rarely seen in Norway.

The practice of the property seen in Norway. The paragon of fabulous creatures, the basilisk perhaps excepted, was the Arabian pheenix, a bird which, according to mythical lore, lived 500 years, then made a nest of spices and aromatic woods, fanned them into a blaze with its wing, burned itself to ashes and came forth to live another 500 years.

POWDER AND BALL

Ten war vessels of the British navy wer

and ordered soid.

The tallest man in the Prussian army is 6 feet 7½ inches high. The shortest one is the little son of the German emperor.

Some extensive experiments have recently been made in connection with the German army, the object of which has been to provide continuous electrical fillumination at night from balloon

at night from balloons.

In European warfare the lance is a familiar weapon. An American cavalryman has never yet set one in rest. The British government, however, proposes to arm the first ranks of all its heavy cavalry regiments with this weapon of debatable utility.

PULPIT AND PEW.

The Southern Presbyterian church, wit less than 200,000 members, has 130 mission aries in the field. John Kaufman, a middle aged Amish preacher residing near Elkhart, O., preach-es while asleep or in a trance. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Palmer of Boston has attended every commencement cel ton has attended every commencement cel ebration of Barstow college since he grad-uated from that institution in 1856.

atted from that institution in 1856.

Bishop Walker of the Episcopal dioces
of North Dakota is a giant in stature, an
many stories are told of his muscula
Christianity. He is one of the eloquen
speakers of the church. GASTRIC JUICE.

Thinnest and clearest of "clear soups" a now very much in order. The introduction of grated pineapple inte Lettuce as a cure for insomnia is and more favored by the doctors. A good appetizer for persons with hea appetites is a banana thinly sliced aprinkled with pepper and salt. Missing Links,

Missing Links.

Over 26 per cent. of the reading men in every country are short-sighted or otherwise of defective vision.

Large, long pearly teeth belong to sentimental, imaginative people; small, short yellow teeth to those of an unpoetical turn of mind.

A Florida paper reports a skunk, which bit a sleeping cowboy's nose, and died afterward of delirium tremens, but the story lacks authentication.

The orange was first planted in southern California by the Franciscan fathers soon after they established their first mission in the state at San Diego in 1769.

Tiberius made an edict forbidding men over 60 and women over 60 to marry, but so many petitions were presented against it by widows that it was soon repealed.

A Moist Climate,
The moisture in the climate of England
affects everything so greatly that the very
rocks grow softened and with ordinary pen
knives people can cut their initials in all
the old bridges and churches.

Lilacs by the Acre.
In some parts of France where the sis poor many acres are given up to lil bushes, and their blossoms are sent Paris by the cart load. Five acres of lan produces \$90 worth of blossoms every yes

Don't Forget

That we have one of the largest and best stocks, ar

at present means getting

\$5 worth here

for \$4.50, which is a division of profits. Come here

And Save

money for your other needs. Our object in giving

10 per cent Disc't

is to largely increase our trade and to make new friends and customers. By good treatment we wil make sure to keep them.

O'Donahoe OPPOSITE REVERE HOUSE, BROCKVILTE

Lyn Woollen Mills



Have a good stock of genuine all-wool Yarn and Cloth, will be prepared to sell the same at moderate prices, and will as all times be prepared to pay the highest market price for wool in cash or trade.

R. WALKER

Central Bazaar

BIGG'S BLOCK

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

We discontinued the Prize System on the 1st September, all Tickets dated prior to that will be honored on presentation up to the 1st of October. All accounts due the Bradford Warehouse will be placed for Collection on the 18th September, and our whole business will for the future be conducted on a Strictly Cash Basis. Positively no Credit unless by special arrangement. above alterations coupled with a reduction of Expenses will enable us to offer all goods at an average of 10 per cent less, thereby giving our customers the benefit of the change.

E. A. BIGG & CO.

