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will kets saparilla, conclusively cine "makes the weak strong," J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says:
"About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my Stomach, grad-

ually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsapathat I was troubled with Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working.

Hood's Sarsaparilla always gives me relief and great comfort. It HOOD'S PILES cure Habitual Constipation by

The Annual Match Between Canada and the United States.

he Pick of the Continent Meet in Toronto.

anada Makes a Foor Showing in the anada mases a Foor Showing in the First Inning, but Improves Hor Chances in the Second—Western Fair Bloyels Mast—The Prizes —London Oarsmen at Hamilton.

store against obsertiousts environment		
(BASEBAI/L.		
NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—MONDA At Cleveland— R. New York. 6 Cleveland 8 Batteries—German and Wilson, Youn C'Connor. Umpiro—Emslie.	H. 9 11	1
At Baltimore— Patismore— 12 Pittsburg 5 Batteries—Hawkeand Robinson; Ehre Fugden, Umpire—Gaffney,	**	nd
At Cincinnsti-(ten innings)- Cincinnati 5 Pailadelphia 6 Batterios-Parrott and Vaughn; Case	17	1

At St. Louis— 2 11 0 rooklyn 1 7 0

Batteries—Daube and Kinslow: Breitenstein and Twineham. Umpire—Hornung. An exciting game of ball was played on the military grounds yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock between the Junior Blues and the Silver Stars which resulted in favor of the former. The score was: Blues, 24; Eliver Stars, 9.

An exciting game of ball was played on the military grounds yeaterday attention at 4 o'clock between the Junior Bines and the Silver Stars which reculted in favor of the former. The score was: Blues, 24: Silver Stars, 9.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

TONONTO, Sept. 11.—The Dukes defeated the Cohoung baseball team by 5 to 4 in the contest for the Canadian championship series. They play again and the winners will play the champions of the Interior for the Canadian championship.

CRICKET.

CRECKET.

CREADA VS. UNITED STATES.

CRICKET.

CRICKET.

CANADA VS. UNITED STATES.
TORONTO, Sept. II. —At the opening of the twentieth annual international cricket match between teams representing Canada and the United Statest-oday atthe Rosedale lacrosse ground a scattered assemblego of openitors was present. The Canadians won the toss and went to bat first and when time was called for lunch every man but one—Lyon—had been disposed of for a total of S7 runs. The individual scores were stillows:

P. C. Goldingham. Teronto.

P. C. Goldingham. Teronto.

S. T. K. Martin, Hamilton.

S. T. H. Martin, Hamilton.

S. T. H. Martin, Hamilton.

S. T. T. S. J. On. N. B.

The entry for for the latter is \$10, while for the remainder it is 50 cents. The prizes are to be placed on exhibition.

as follows:
P. C. Goldingham. Toronto.
A. F. R. Martin, Hamilton.
T. W. Terry, Toronto.
H. Hansard, St. John, N. B.
M. Laing, Toronto.
W. Saunders, Toronto.
S. C. Saunders, Toronto.
Gillespie, Hamilton.
Bristowe, Ottawa.
S. J. Yon, Toronto, not out.
S. Toronto, not out.

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sime in the same order. This time they met with more success. Goldingham and Martin opened to the bowling of Patterson and Muir. Twelve runs were scored and then Martin was clean bowled by Patterson. Terry joined Goldingham, and in spite of constant changes of bowling remained at the bat until the afternoon closed, when Terry had 32 to his credit and Goldingham 35, both not out. As the game stands the Canadians are 26 runs to the lead with nine wickets on hand in the second inning. With so good a beginning it is possible their score may be a long one, and that the visitore will have stiff work to beat it. Score:

runs. 1854-Toronto, Canada by 10 runs. 1856-Hoboken, N. J., United States by 9 wickets. 1857—Toronte, Canada by 4 wickets. 1858—Hoboken, N. J., United States by

1859-Toronto, United States by 4 wickts. 1860-Hoboken, N. J., United States by

wickets.
Second Series—
1879—Ottawa, United States by 5 wick-

1880—Philadelphia, drawn. 1881—Hamilton, United States by 10 vickets. 1882—Philadelphia, United States by 8

ickets. 1883-Toronto, United States by an inning and 46 runs. 1884—Philadelphia, Canada by 100 runs. 1885—Torouto, Canada by 35 runs. 1886—Scabright, N. J., Canada by 97

1888-Toronto, United States by an

1890—Philadelphia, United States by 36 1891-Toronto, United States by 36 nns. 1892—Philadelphia, United States by an

ning and 182 runs. THE WREEK. THE WREEE.

SPRINGFELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—The bicyclist, Zimmerman, gave an exhibition of his skill in Hampden Park yesterday by making an unofficial mile in 2:02 1.5 with a flying start, equal to Windle's world record, made here Oct. 7 last year. In the alternoon he made a balf mile in 57‡, equal to Windle's world record for that distance.

western rates moved the bright maker.

The prizes to be offered at the bicycle races, which will inaugurate the Western Fair next Saturday, have been chosen. They are all either handsome or useful, and

rizes are to be placed on exhibition.

prizes are to be placed on exhibition.

ACUATIC.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Prince of Wales'
yacht Britannia again won the third race
for the international gold cup off the Isle of
Wight to-day. Distance, 50 miles; time,
1 hour, 22 minutes.

The End of the Land. 3

The Final Distribution of the Domain of the United States.

The Significance of the Opening of the Cherokee Outlet.

Whither Shall the Farmer of the Future Turn His Face?

Camped for many months along the northern border of the Indian Territory, scattered among the farms of Southern Kansas, and traveling from all parts of the continent in wagon, or cart, or ambulance, and by rail, are thousands of home-seckers, any touch, weating a signal from Washing-

and by rail, are thousands of home-seekers, auxiously awaiting a signal from Washington to invade the last considerable remnant of the arable portion of the public domain and settle there.

So keen is the desire for farms and homes, so scarce the available lands, so numerous the land-hungry, so sharp the competition for this remnant of a wast arable area, and so common the belief that the Cherokee Outlet affords the "last chance," that thousands of these people have been upon the Outlet affords the "fast chance," that thousands of these people have been upon the border many weary months. Their slender means having become exhausted, and labor in the vicinity of the border being so abundant as to render employment unobtainable, rather than retreat, the more sorely pressed and least scrupulous have taken to looting the farms and poultry houses in Kansas.

When the Cherokee Outlet shall have been divided among a fraction of this horde of

livided among a fraction of this horde of

divided among a fraction of this horde of home-seekers there will come an end to the greatest and most peaceful movement of agricultural population the world has ever witnessed, and the future of the United States development will be hedged about by many of the limitations so long prevalent in other lands.

Heretofore when a rural district in the United States became overcrowded the redundant population could choose between the neighboring town and the vacant Western lands. Whenever the difficulties attending the earning of a livelihood in the towns were increased to an unpleasant degree by reason of the adoption of some labor-saving device, the discontented or displaced artisan and laborer could, and often did, resort to the public domain. This recourse has had the effect of main-

This recourse has had the effect of main-taining and, at times, of advancing wages; but when the Cherokee Outlet shall have heen occupied, such a chance for the home-less will have forever disappeared, and the territorial extension of United States agri-

territorial extension of United States agriculture will have come to an abrupt end.

From and after the occupation of the
land about to be shrown open to settlement
-amounting but to some 6,000,000 acros,
only two-thirds of which is in the area of
fairly distributed rainfall—agricultural
production can, in effect, increase only in
the limited way and tardy manner which
will follow from the adoption of better
methods, and by bringing under the plow
such portions of the older farms as are now
lying waste or but partially utilized. such portions of the older farms as are now lying waste or but partially utilized. Additions to the cultivated portions of existing farms will necessarily be slow as well as limited, for the rapid increase of the urban population necessitates great annual additions to the number of dairy and draught animals, and this necessitates proportionate additions to meadew and pasture. So great have been the added requirements in this direction that the rich grain-bearing lands of Illinois and of other central States are converted into other central States are converted inte

pastures.
It is true that the public domain will be far from exhausted when the Cherokee Outlet shall have been occupied; but, for Outlet shall have been occupied; but, for other than pasturing purposes, the vacant lands are mostly valueless except as hore and there may be found some small fraction of the arid area reclaimable by irrigation, or some swamp that may be drained. Involving much of time, labor and money, either process implies a scarcity of good lands capable of being reduced to cultivation at low cost. The land susceptible of irrigation at reasonable cost is so limited in quantity as to warrant the assertion that the area which can be added, within the span of an average life, to the productive expanse by this process is not likely to double the 3,631,000 acres under irrigation in 1889.

At the South, in Maine, in Michigan,

There is no use talking; there when people were content with almost anything, so long as they were respectably and comfortably clad. But those days seem to have gone by. Truly, times have changed, and ideas and fashions have changed with them. Not many years are it foods, made to sell at \$1 50, at such a reduction that we are fashions have changed with them. Not many years ago it was unthought of by merchants to visit the far-away European markets, there to personally segment the second of the lect their stocks of various kinds. lect their stocks of various kinds. Comparatively speaking, there are very few from this locality who think of doing that now. But we are of the few, going twice every year. We find that by doing so we can do better for ourselves, and that always means that we can do better for those who deal with us. At any those who deal with us. At any rate our trade has assumed such proportions and is so varied that

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.

their principal agricultural products as to geographical position:

DAREA CADEA CO	LTIVATION,	BY GROU	PS OF STA	TES, IN 18	65, 1869, 18	E AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, BY GROUPS OF STATES, IN 1893, 1880, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889 AND 1880.	31, 1889 A3	KD 1893.
roups of States.	Cultiv't'd acres, 1805.	Cultiv't'd acres, 1869.	Cultiv't'd acres, 1874,	Cultiv't'd acres, 1879.	Cultiv't'd acres, 1884.	Cultiv't'd	Cultiv't'd acres, 1893.	Ratio of increase.
Atlantic States	20,500,600	21,005,000	20,400,000	25,300,066	25,100,000	20,500,600 21,005,000 20,400,000 25,300,000 25,400,000 24,400,600 24,400,000	24,400,000	19.6
States	26,300,000	29,860,000	34,400,000	45,900,000	47,000,000	26,300,000 (9,860,000 34,400,000 45,900,000 47,000,000 48,500,000 47,500,000	47,500,000	1.08
ouri Valley States	6,300,000	12,900,000	21,200,000	41,100,000	58,800,000	6,360,000 12,900,000 21,200,000 41,100,000 38,800,000 65,800,000 67,500,600	67,500,600	971.1
hern States	26,100,000	31,800,000	23,300,000	48,500,000	55,100,000	26,100,000 31,800,000 23,300,000 48,500,000 55,100,000 56,000,000 56,000,000	56,600,660	116.9
ic States	1.700,000		3,700,090	4,400,000	7,400,000	2,100,000 3,700,000 4,400,000 7,400,000 7,300,000 7,800,600	7,800,600	358.1
itain areas	200,000	250,000	300,000		1,500,000	900,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,200,000	2,200,000	1,00.0
otals	81,100,000 97,850,000 113,300,000 166,100,000 195,200,000 204,600,000 206,000,000	97 850 000	113 300 000	000 001 001	000 000 201	202 022 130	900 000 228	151

A. SCREATON & CO.

is no use our telling it, for it is well known that times have changed wonderfully. Time was

75 CENTS

These are certainly the best value shown in London to-day at the price. See our East Window.

A. SCREATON & CO.,

134 Dundas Street

135 Carling Street.

the Dakotas) have been the theater of the most wonderful agricultural development of all time, the increase under staple cross having been unprecedentedly rapid from 1865 to 1889, during which 24 years the cultivated area of the group increased from 6. 300,000 acres to 67,500,000, an addition of nearly 60,000,000 acres.

Since 1889 the increase has been much less rapid, and with the aid of Arkansas, Texas, and the far western regions, it has been sufficient only to offset losses east of the Mississippi and to add 2,000,000 acres in four years to the nation's productive farm lands. Some additions to the area ander staples may be expected in this group, but it is very questionable if additions to the grain-bearing areas in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas will hereafter seceed the diversions of grain lands to other products in Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota.

The completeness with which the arable

Hat were it possible to make all these ears truitful as fast as the new population required the products, the remainder of this century could be gotten over without materially lowering the standard of living. Trobably not the half of these posaibly productive acres will be utilized during the coming ten years.

After that, where can any fraction of the added population to resort to the land, and the necessary crowding into the cities of more than 90 per cent, of the American functions to the grain bearing areas in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas will hereafter secent the diversions of grain lands to other products in Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota.

The completeness with which the arable

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and to such "minor products as the fruits and vegetables required by the immens populations here centering in the towns. Whatevor the cause of the decrease of the area under grain can be looked for in this section; the probabilities being that grain fields will continue to give place to meadows, paatures, orohards and gardens. This conclusion is in perfect harmony with the findings of the census, which show that the area under all cereals declined from 11.600,000 acros in 1879 to 10,400,000 in 1889, a net decrease of 1,200,000 acros. The unitivated area of the lake States (Ohio, Michigan, Indians, Illinois, and Wisconsin) increased rapidly and continuously from 1865 to 1879. From 1879 to 1889 would indicate so complete an occupancy of the arable lands as to necessitate the conversion of grain fields to other products for which the demand was more urgent, and that no increase of the area devoted to staples, other than hay, can be expected in this group.

The Missouri Valley States (Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesots, and the Dakotan) have been the theater of the most wonderful agricultural developement of all time, the increase under staple erross of the grain and the population as will be required to the products, the remainder of this century could be getten over without for the products, the remainder of this century could be getten over without for the products of the products, the remainder of this century could be getten over without for the products of the products, the remainder of this century could be getten over without for the products of the pro