Old Horses Have Their Teeth Filed, Their Hair Dyed a Glossy Brown, and the Stiff Soints Limbered So That They Can Be Palmed Off Upon the Unsuspecting.

Yes, the swindler is abroad in the land. Tricks in all trades except ours," laughingly spoke a horseman recently to a Post reporter who happened to witness a transaction too commendable to the spokesman. An investigation as to the manner in which these traders on a small scale were accustomed to do business is not flattering in its result to the men following this calling for a livelihood.
While every occupation is supposed to have
some degree of respectability attached to it, and there are, no doubt, many honest me engaged in the livery and sale business, hiring and boarding of horses, it has become a ing and boarding of horses, it has become a notorious fact that there are a class of men who follow it in small dealings, most of whom in their operations border on the line of rascality, and, to say the least, show what knavery and trickery can accomplish, and keep those who resort to it beyond the reach of criminal prosecution. Now and then they become over confident, emboldened by their successes and deliberately rob some poor become over confident, emboldened by their successes, and deliberately reb some poor victim, and then frighten him beyond daring to make any attempt to recover his confis-

cated property.

In THE CAPITAL.

In this city can be found a number of men who call themselves horse traders. Some of them have neither horses nor table, while the stock of the others will range between one and half a dozen horses. Many of these men locate near the Center market and bazaar, where they find countrymen who can be locate near the Center market and bazaar, where they find countrymen who can be cheated and robbed with their eyes wide open; also where opportunities are constantly being presented for deals and trades. The man with a few horses and the stable, small or large, will work in with the one without either, and they will quickly form a combination when a chance presents itself of their bettering themselves. Some of the old hulks that are on hand, and to be operated with, have been obtained for little or no money consideration, and it is astonishing how rapidly they change ownership, fitting the circumstance and necessities of the case.

suit-esale oney cring e of

tis known that one horse was handled and claimed by five different men as its owner in two days. It figured during that period in five trades, only one of which was successful, and then the farmer, having let the sharpers get hold of his horse, they disappeared, leaving the worthless animal in his hands. The stock used in this cheating is doctored for the purposes of deception. It is known that to mislead as to the age of some of these veteran horses, whose services should entitle them to a place on the retired list in the pasture field, have had to submit to a filing down of teeth, that the year marks might be destroyed. In another instance the fetlocks were neatly cut and trimmed, the frogs cleaned and polished, and toes set up to hide all appearance of weakness in those points and give the impression that the horse

four, or half a dozen men participate in the effort to effect a trade, and the innocence they pretend to show regarding horses is refreshing to witness. Schemes of all kinds are devised, combinations effected and jobs put up to cheat the unsuspecting, if not to actually rob men willing to make trades of their horses, or give them in exchange a worthless, patched up animal under the falsehood told and description placed upon them.

The neighborhood of Fifteenth street and the patched and the patch

The neighborhood of Friedman Louisiana avenue and B street, thence up to C street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, has been the scene of a number of these rascally transactions. Countrymen, more par-ticularly the younger ones, are selected to ticularly the younger ones, are selected to operate upon by the traders, who start on a very plausible plan. A stranger happens near, and stops to look at the countryman's horse, admires the animal and wants to know if he is for sale. In this manner the ice is broken for a conversation, and the stranger suggests that he has a horse and will make a trade. He has not, but a lie like that amounts

trade. He has not, but a lie like that amounts to nothing in a horse trade.

He goes away representing that he will bring the horse, consults his confederate, who loans him a plug that has had a different owner for every trade attempted to have been made for a week. It has been worked upon until presentable, and is shown to the countryman in its best light. About this time a stranger appears on the ground, apparently unacquainted with either party. He is soon followed by one or two more. They learn the terms proposed by the professional trader, and to their mind it looks like a good offer. Both horses are represented as entirely sound, and a satisfactory trial is to be made before the bargain is considered complete. ng in a horse trade.

omplete.

If the countryman hesitates and appears disinclined to agree, one of the strangers will say, so that he can hear: "I'll try and get this horse myself if this man don't get him. He is worth more money than that." That proves a helper for the trader, and it is decided to try the horse. During this performance the countryman's horse disappears and he is left with the plug as a substitute. If he objects he is met with an oath and informed that it is a square trade. The strangers chime in for the horse sham, and the greeny gets worsted on all sides.

OLD TIME ECLIPSES.

Afarm They Caused Among People Ignorant of Their Causes.

Alarm They Caused Among People Ignorant of Their Causes.

An eclipse of the sun was formerly considered ominous. The Romans suppolitiwas owing to the influence of magical charms, to counteract which they had recourse to brazen instruments of all kinds. Indeed, eclipses, which to us are well known phenomena, witnessing the exactness of natural laws, were, in the earlier stages of civilization, regarded as the very embodiment of miraculous disaster. It was a popular belief that the moon was affected by the influence of witcheraft, and that witches had sufficient power to put down the moon by their enchantment. During an eclipse at the close of the sixteenth century, visible in Scotland, men and women thought that the day of judgment had come. Many women swooned, much crying was heard in the streets, and in fear some ran to the churches to pray. The alarm early in the century was very great, indoor work was suspended for the time, and prayers were in numerous instances offered for protection, believing that it portended some awful calamity.

In France, in 1634, at an eclipse of the sun, some people bought drugs which they supposed would counteract the effects of the eclipse. Others hid in caves and well closed chambers, and many believed that the last day had come and that the eclipse would shake the foundations of nature. The custom prevailed among tribes so widely apart as Peruvians, Creeks and Esquimaux to thrash curs most soundly during eclipses. The Creeks explain this by saying that the big dog was swallowing the sun and that by whipping the little ones they could make him dessit. Just what the big dog was they were

Creeks explain this by saying that the son dog was swallowing the sun and that by whipping the little ones they could make him desist. Just what the big dog was they were not prepared to say. The peculiar powers supposed to be contained in the dog are still believed in by some of our northern Indian tribes, who think no offering so likely to appease the angry water god who raises the tempest as a dog. Therefore in showery weather they hasten to tethe feet of one and throw him overboard.

throw him overboard.

The course of progressive science went far beyond this with the Aztecs, who, as part of their remarkable astronomical knowledge, seem to have had an idea of the cause of eclipses, but who kept up a relic of the old belief by continuing to speak in mythological phrase of the sun and moon being eaten. So in Africa there may be found both the rudest theory of an eclipse monster and the more phrase of the sun and moon being eaten. So in Africa there may be found both the rudest theory of an eclipse monster and the more advanced conception that a solar eclipse is the moon actching the sun. Among the Malays the moon is considered to be a woman, as is also the sun; the stars are the moon's children, and the sun in old times had as many as the moon. Fearing, however, that mankind could not bear so much brightness and heat, they agreed each to devour her children; but the moon, instead of eating up the stars, hid them from the sun's sight. The latter, believing them all devoured, ate up her own, whereupon the moon brought her family from the hiding place. When the sun saw them, filled with rage, she chased the moon to kill her. The chase has lasted ever since, and sometimes the sun even comes near enough to bite the moon, and that is represented by the eclipse. The sun, as men may still see, devours her stars at dawn, and the moon hides hers all day while the sun is near, and only brings them out at night when her pursuer is far away.—New York Times.

more any the production of the wrong channel has been selected for the material. These are generally the two principal reasons. There is a world of common sense in the remark made by a famous author to a young writer who was loudly complaining of editorial inappreciation: "Don't waste so much time blaming the editors; devote more to seeing if any rests upon you."—Ladies' Hares Lournal.

Devices of the Suspicious Author.

There are few characters in the literary word more amusing than the suspicious author. Her mind filled by hearsay and gossip, she has convinced herself that her manuscript will not be read by the editor to whom she has sent it. With an energy worthy of a better cause, she proceeds to find him out. Carefully she transposes the pages of her manuscript, so that page 52 will follow page 3, and 119 is carefully glued to page 24. Or, wavers are adopted, and folios are securely adhered. Sometimes that which Nature intended should beautify woman's head and not her manuscripts, is resorted to, and a rich golden or brown hair is innocently inserted between two pages. And thus is the unwary editor to be trapped. Every trick or device is resorted to. This is at one end. At the other is the editor who looks over the manuscript and wonders why so much energy has been misplaced. Fondly he wishes the manuscript itself had inherited some of the cleverness of the devices. For, as a rule, the manuscripts of the suspicious author have but little to commend them. The devices, which are always quickly detected, at once prejudice the editor against the manuscript, and brilliant Devices of the Suspicious Author. commend them. The devices, which are always quickly detected, at once prejudice the editor against the manuscript, and brilliant indeed must prove the production before the injury done at the outset is removed. Literary tricks, as tricks of any kind, only defeat their own object. And she is a wise author with her best interests at heart who learns this lesson early and well.—Ladies' Home Journal.

proves a helper for the trader, and it is decided to try the horse. During this performance the countryman's horse disappears and he is left with the plug as a substitute. If he objects he is met with an oath and informed that it is a square trade. The strangerschime in for the horse sham, and the greeny gets worsted on all sides.

Another way is to make the bargain and carry the man about a mile away to get the money promised to be paid in the trade. Of course the dummy man won't be there, and neither will the horse be where he left it when he gets back. Instead, however, will be found an old timer, whose usefulness has long since departed. He invokes the aid of the police, and the evidence against him will be overwhelming, witnesses springing up for the horse trader like mushrooms, to swear that it horse trader like mushrooms, to swear that the never got a dollar and his horse was virtually stolen to make the prize, each waiting patiently for its own the prize, each patient and the watches over and cares for her own mest. Gulls and Their Young

FACTS FOR CANDY EATERS.

RESULTS OF A PHYSICIAN'S CARE-FUL INVESTIGATION.

He Says Pure Candies Are Healthful When Consumed at the Proper Time and in Moderation-How Sweetmeats Are Adalterated-Eat It Just After Meals.

Owing to limited resources, savage man was content to assauge the crarings of his sweet tooth with licorio root and myrrh. But things have changed since them, and man, somewhat less savage, suchs the minted candy stick or melts in his mouth the creamy French confections.

The candles of today are made of five main ingredients—cane sugar, glucose, gum and

French confections.
The candles of today are made of five main ingredients—cane sugar, glucose, gum and coloring and flavoring matters. Other substances are often added, as starch, which, though often considered as an adulteration, should be looked upon as a legitimate ingredient. If all these substances are pure and good, the confection manufactured therefrom cannot be otherwise than wholesome and nutritious. The sugar, glucose and starch are fat forming, and heat producing principles are present in many of our dietary staples. This fact should not be lost sight of by consumers of candy. Being foods, the various candies should never be eaten between meals, as they are equivalent to a lunch, and everyone is aware of the deleterious effect of constant lunching. The proper time for all kinds of confectionery is as a dessert to the regular meals. Used in this way they are often decidedly beneficial in inducing one to stop partaking of the more bulky elements of the meals before the stomach becomes overloaded.

ETHER THAN MINCE FIE. BETTER THAN MINCE PIE.

They offer thus a nutritious, digestible dessert of little bulk, a dessert which, by all the laws of nature and humanity, ought to substitute for all time that indigestible American conglomeration—mince pie. Good, pure candy, eaten in moderate quantity as a dessert to a meal, even to every meal, never hurts any one; and such certainly is the logical, rational way to eat it. But children must have something to keep them quiet, and ladies with nothing to do must have something to amuse themselves; and further blunted tastes must have something exceedingly sweet to tickle jaded pulates—for these reasons it is likely that candy consumers will go on eating their dozen and one lunches a day, in spite of all their physician may say to the contrary. Yet it is an indisputable fact that no ordinary stomach can do its work quietly and well if it is required to digest more than three meals per day, or if it receives within it anything other than water between those three meals. True, there are people who are always eating and lunching, consuming candies and cakes by the pound, who yet seen healthy and well; but it is doubtful if these people

ways eating and lunching, consuming candies and cakes by the pound, who yet seem healthy and well; but it is doubtful if these people ever eat a meal with relish; and it is certain that sooner or later dyspepsia will overtake them and induce a dire repentance.

Practically, the best way to give confectionery to children is to allow them, after each meal, such a quantity of candy as they will be likely to eat within a half hour or less. Then they should have no more until after the next meal; and they will not usually want it if they get it thus regularly.

withstanding.

Persons inclined to adipose and who are opposed to it had better let candy alone, as for them nothing is so fattening. Persistently slender people, however, need not gorge themselves with candy in the hope of getting stout, for in them something more than fat forming food is necessary for an increase in weight.

Children under 2 years of age are better off without any candy whatever, because their without any candy whatever, because their without any candy whatever, because their nutrition apparatus is not yet equal to the task of properly assimilating cans sugar and glucose. If not digested both these substances the property of the property and it is the

task of properly assimilating cane sugar and glucose. If not digested both these substances are exceedingly apt to ferment, and it is the fermentation of ingesta that is the Nemesis of baby's second summer.

In order to ascertain the purity of the candy now manufactured, the writer examined fifty-one samples of the product, taken from the general market. In general, it may be stated that these examinations showed as clearly as anything could that it is folly to expect to get something for nothing. When the price of the candy was so low as to preclude the possibility of paying for the making and the sugar with a profit beside, there was added some cheap foreign substance, usually pipe clay, to bring the thing up to a paying basis. Especially was this the case with the very cheap imitations of fine goods. It was in this class of products, too, that the most injurious coloring matters were detected.

Here is the list of impurities and adulterations found in nineteen of the fifty-one samples of candy examined:

Chalk in five samples.

Chalk in five samples.

Pipe clay (terra alba) in ten samples.

Bronze (copper and zinc alloy) in one sam-

Prussian blue in one sample.

Vermilion in one sample.

Fuchs (aniline red) in three samples.

Chrome yellow (chromate of lead) in one

It is proper to state here that these fifty-one at is proper to state here that these fifty-one specimens of candy were not fair average samples, but were such as seemed by their appearance and price to merit suspicion.—C. Q. Jackson, M. D., in Pittsburg Dispatch.

How He Told.

Many things which at first sight seem perfectly simple are found on more careful reflection to be full of mystery, and, on the other hand, things which to begin with look quite inexplicable sometimes turn out to be simple as a b c.

When a certain lawyer first opened an office in Portland, says an exchange, he astonished his friends by telling them that, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, when he heard footsteps on the stairs, he could tell whether or not the person was coming to his office.

On being questioned as to how he did it, he said that he always made up his mind that they were not coming to his office, and ninetyning to his office, and ni they were not coming to his office, and ninet nine times in a hundred he was right.

Young Clergyman (taking his fair parishiner by the hand)—My dear Miss Amanda, I feel that I can no longer conceal the emotions of my heart. I must speak to you now of the hopes I have long cherished, the deep days?"—

devo"—
Parrot (working its head out of muzzle in cage over piano)—Cut it short, pard! Cut 'er short! You make me tired!
Young Clergyman (Stiffly)—Resuming our conversation of some moments ago, Miss Jacobs, my opinion concerning D'Anbigne's "History of the Reformation" is, etc., etc.— Chicago Tribune.



Mr. Author-I shall always depend on my brains for a living.
Wife—Is that the reason that you can your life insured, dear?-Munsey's Weekly.

He Yielded the Palm. X—received a visit from an old school-fellow, who had come to see the exhibition. They had not met for the last fifteen years.

"Is that you?"

"My very own self!"
A hearty grip of the l "My very own self!"
A hearty grip of the hand and a long chat about old times.
"By the by," said the visitor, "do you remembe the day we last met I lent you ten france."

francs?"

X—looked at him in blank astonishment. Then, after due reflection, he asked him to wait. A few moments after he came back with a ten franc piece and a book, both of which he handed to his friend.

"But I didn't lend you the book!"

"I know; but it is a memory prize which I got at school, and you are more entitled to it than I am!"—Le Figaro.

An Embarrassing Tongue Slip.

World's Fair Boomer (in Washington)—Ah, World's Fair Boomer (in Washington)—Ah, my dear general! I am glad to see you. You remember meeting me when you were in St. Louis, I am sure?

Pan-American Delegate (slightly puzzled)—I remember your face very well, sir, but I—I have forgotten all about St. Louis. Where is it?—Chicago Tribune.

Did Not Spare the Rod.

Squire Sawbuck (of the school committee)

—I've been talkin' with the new schoolmas-

"Ye been takin with the low superior ter. Smart man!

Deacon Homespun—Yes; what branches does he seem t' kneow the most abeout?

"Wal, from his talk, I should say he knew most abeout birch branches."—Lawrence American. Altogether Too Personal

Altogether Too Personal.

Deacon (to elder)—I thought Brother Sharpley's remarks at the meeting last night were very pertinent, didn't you?

Elder (who took Brother Sharpley's criticisms directly to himself)—Pertinent? No, sir; I thought them very impertinent!—Lowell Citizen.

Sideboards. Lady (in furniture store, to new clerk)— Where are those handsome sideboards that Where are those he you had last week? nbarrassed) — Oh, I—er—shaved them off day afore yesterday, ma'am.—Life.

> What She Was Thinking About We sat in the parlor together, and I watched her beaming face, and I said to myself, can I see there Of love for myself a trace?

h! is she thinking about me, And wondering if I'll propose, Or are the thoughts of the maid to-night Of other and richer beaux?

I thought I could see by her glances,
The glances she cast at me,
That I was the one she thought of—
The husband that was to be.

And my heart went out to the maiden, And faster and faster it beat, And I said, now this is the moment To throw myself at her feet.

Yes, yes, I said, I will ask her, For now is the chance, I see, To give—the beautiful darling— Her hand and her heart to me. But she looked at the clock, and she asked

me:
"Pray, isn't it time to jog?

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER:

resto the Nervous and Denmarch is that Decorate of Files have the Langest Sale of A MIENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Pull directions with each Box. Freezrod only by THOS. BRECHAM. St. Helens. Remarables. EVANS & SONS (LIMITED), MONTREAL Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.



THE GREAT TONIC OF THE WEST. THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

She was a proud lady, and a rich one, too, as indicated by the fact that she owned a pew in one of Chicago's most fashionable churches. She wore large diamond carrings and a costume most elaborate. In fact, she carried with her an atmosphere of ultra respectability which was almost oppressive, as she entered church last Sunday, a trifle late, and observed from a distance that her pew was already occupied, and by strangers. Walking down the aisle, with her nose in the air as if pointing the North star, she stopped at her pew and, turning haughtily to the usher, who had followed at a respectful distance, inquired in a tone of concentrated but suppressed contempt:

"Who are these persons occupewing my pief"
And the minister wondered what made the And the minister wondered what made the Poppler of the made the Chicago Tribune.

ORGANIZED 1871.

THE GREAT TOMO PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

THE GREAT TOMO OF URIFIER IN THE WORLD.

If you use TURNER'S TONIC EITTERS pure add no mixture, You will be used to be the made to a directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill bring at procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and twill



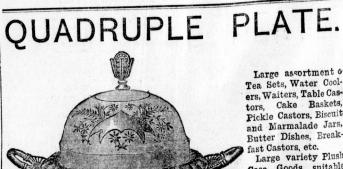
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Year's presents.

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THE SUNNY SII

LAUGHTER THAT M GET THE DAIL

The Different Standar Olden Times When I Pass Away and Are I

"Why we laugh" is a compared to the sources of laughte so far aparethat it would enumerate them. The jet for its own. A large and persons are unable to the sound of the sound such, unless they see it "funny column." But it man," the veriest trifle n You grin when you find described in the morning "houses," instead of "hor him; or when, in his so train of poesy" masquera train of palsy." Yet we there would be nothing no matter how robust you may be, it will scarcely to make you appreciate your own expense. If marches into church, a through the congress to through the congregatio because anything that br tinued train of thought course with those un the provocation, if you the jolliest quip falls fla easily compelled than crocodile tears, but nev ter, though the genus is You can, at a pinch, weep; but to co old stories would be a

DIFFERING S of polished wit, as School for Scandal" or lly staged and acted, is of McGinty. It can be imagined

conception of a jest same crude nature, an pain or the spectacle nto a ditch was need frequent guffaw. wth of the practice We can mark the traction tumble ideas of wit in old novels and come driven in with a blue and bleeding passes. groundlings than the bled it was irresistibl or three sprawled in came boisterous. Su quadrupling humore been a boon to the dr that time laughed be after the manner since we have stoppe we laugh, our laugh less loud and freque trates this change recent theory that (ious ecstasy. Regard as a pathetic than a hard to understand

Our ideas of what is age. "Verdant Green ures of Bouncer and Larkins and

Pretty Pata Fair and sw is side splitting at fif cheerful memory by thirty. "Midshipma tially young book. T eserved a childlike preserved a childlike be envied, not despir the quarrels, the lo poverty and queer in Rudolphe, Musette a Murger's "Scenes de seem pretty enough, question, "What of t Perhaps Murger re off" several of his ch flower of their days. chemical action upon wit, nothing so soon

date as humor.
IN THE PILE

Last year's humori

atterly as last year's Irolling of Mark T bsurdity of Bill N We pay the tribut times a bitter smile of French wit, so ut tured, dancing beat humor. Who can in roarious mirth by G great portrait galle ture, cuts almost t human life to be subtlety he manag wicked and siniste limples of his exc With what a profour human nature he human nature he human each face—the ing that his parents of him; the dandin, the fatponelar important her fatp the fatuously imp marriage with Pich interfered with "b forlorn, frowsy hes ragged broom over youth has led to the figure dans les ball arms akimbo; the sh indulging in an inte stall; the two hags di of husbands, and ex that the one might b other; the father wi

so proudly escorti pretty, trivial featu print of something t ity. No—we do n Orleans Times-Dem The Russian crotogether known as valued at the enor the crown itself bein the is adorned with worth all the way for the many thousands there are fifty-four there are fifty-four out a flaw set aroun extraordinary size crown was made jeweller, and was fi Great. The Orloff the scepter used on Louis Republic.