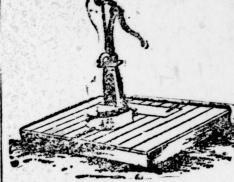
THE LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

PUMP PLATFORM.

While travelling among the farmers, writes I. L. Townshend, I have observed that those who take papers and magazines are always making something to lessen labor and make home more attractive. A wide-awake neighbor has just



in summer, and with the provision for

carrying off the drippings, it is always

Preserving Eggs.

Fanny Field, a noted poultry fancier

of great experience says that she has

"tried all the egg-preserving recipes

that I ever heard of, and some that I

'made up out of my own head.' I have

turned eggs, I have tried the sulphur

method, and the salicyclic acid method : I

have packed them in salt, bran, oats,

chaff, corn meal, coal ashes, earth, sand,

melted lard and sawdust; I have varnish-

ed them, coated them with vaseline,

melted wax, gum arabic and other things

to close the pores of the shells; I have

kept them in a cold room in an ice house,

and in cellars where the temperature was

various,' and I have turned the packages

over every day, every other day, twice a

week, and not at all. All this and more

have I done, and up to date I have not

found any better method than that of

simply packing in perfectly dry salt. I

pack in anything that is clean and handy

other or the sides of the packages; then

the layer is entirely covered with salt,

and another layer of eggs is put in, an

clean and healthful.

representing the clips as shown in Fig. 5. The chain is crossed on the bottom. The wagon shoe is made from a piece of iron about 2 ft long 3/ in. thick and 21/2 in. wide. One end is hammered down to a tapering point as in Fig. 2 so as to make it 28 or 30 in. long. It is then bent in the shape of Fig. 1 and a hole ent way, as seen in the engraving. A made in the small end and a ring put in galvanized iron pan fifteen inches across at 1. Two clips 2 2 the shape of Fig. 5 and eight inches deep, of a semi-circular are riveted on about 10 in. apart and the shape so as to fit snugly against the shoe is completed as shown in Fig. 1 the pump, with an inch pipe to convey the clips being made of 1/12 in. iron drilled water, is placed directly under the spout. and an ordinary spur is riveted in, project-Into this pan all the drippings and water ing about 1 in. for icy roads. This fails that slops over fall, and are conveyed by to hold much and soon wears off. A betthe pipe to a flower garden where the ground is irrigated, by filling a small ter plan is to take a piece of cable chain put it behind the clip at 4. cross it on trough into which the pipe empties to the bottom and put in front of clip 5 and save the supply for the ditches. Bereturn to the rear clip closing with a cold hind the pump a trap-door, fitted with shut link. On the bottom it will appear strap hinges and a hasp, staple and padas in Fig. 5. Last winter I used a short lock, opens into a convenient receptacle piece of chain simply put around the shoe in which butter, cream, vegetables to be between the clips as in Fig 4. This workwarmed over, and meats can be kept ed nicely, but would not hold back as quite as well as in a refrigerator, and much as the chain closed. Fig. 3 shows without the expense of ice. The platform the shoe in place under the wagon. It is is made of framework of two by six put under by putting the shoe in front of joists, with a floor of matched flooring the wheel and drawing the wagon into nailed on both sides, the intervening It. It is held in place by a chain runspace being filled with clean sawdust. 'ning to the front axle. The space be-This keeps out frost in winter and heat tween the uprights on the clips_should

AN EFFECTIVE, CHEAP BRAKE.

A writer in Farm and Home says: "I

took a short piece of cablechain just long

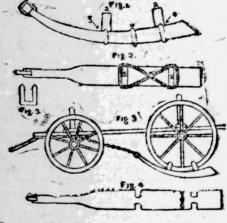
enough to go around an ordinary wagon

shoe twice as in Fig. 1 and put it around

the shoe once in front and once behind

the front clip at the points 4 and 5, 22

16



be 1/4 wider than the tire and the rim of the wheel on which it is to be used. At the foot of the hill back out of the shoe the same as in drawing into it. In the summer when hauling hay these shoes are used without a chain. Blacksmiths in this vicinity make these shoes and sell them at \$1 each, and everyone owning a wagon in a hilly country should have one for use in hauling wood, stone, hay, etc., "specially when roads are slippery."

Effective Flood-Gate.

In sections where streams abound, the flood gate is quite as important as any other division fence or gate, and those

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Phosphoric acid is the second important fertilizer to be applied artificially to orchards. Of the plain superphosphates from 300 to 500 pounds may be applied to the

> The practice of inexperienced persons of repeatedly wetting the upper surface of the soil (especially of plants in peaty soil) has the disadvantage that the lower portion of the soil remains dry, while the surface and the base of the stem become covered with moss. The above rule is especially important in the case of tough-leaved plants, which do not require much moisture.

In olden times farmers used to ornament their hills of cucumbers and squashes with stalks of the wild indigo gathered in the pasture and stuck down in the hill to keep off the striped bug. Tansy was also used as a bug repellent for certain insects, mostly for the cabbage moth and the turnip fly, if we remember rightly. If they were efficacious in that way why would not a decoction of them steeped and sprinkled upon the plants drive away these pests?

Fortunately there are a few pears which, when gathered from the trees when about full grown, although they may be a month from their natural time of maturity, will still ripen well if gathered before their natural time. One of these is the Bartlett. The natural time is the beginning or middle of September, but if taken from the trees at the beginning or the middle of August, or the month before the natural ripening, and placed in a dark apartment or cellar, they will ripen in a few days and be very nearly of as good quality as if left on the tree for the full, natural term. There are probably other varieties of pears that would do this, and a list of them would be very useful to fruit-growers.

Shade is a great benefit to red raspberries in a warm climate. Goosbeerries are often blistered by the sun and fall to the ground before ripe. Mildew to a certain extent is checked by shade and a heavy mulch. The English varieties succeed best when slightly shaded. I know

this by exeptience. For a number of years the industry mildewed badiy, so that the fruit was worthless. I was about to dig them up. Last spring I mulched with coarse manure. The weather was almost continuously rainy and cloudy until the berries were half-grown. The result was no mildew and a fine crop of smooth fruit. We are apt to associate mildew with damp weather. It is the hot sun following, with little air, that produces bad results. If the bushes could be dried by the air before the hot sun shines on them, there would be less mildew.

Sweet Peas.

There are many old-time favorites among flowers which will never lose their popularity. The sweet peas blossomed in our grandmothers' gardens, and were ranked among the most beautiful of the annuals for cut flower purposes, even as they are to-day.

-boxes, jars, kegs, tubs, pails and bar-For buttonhole bouquets, for corsage rels. Only fresh, clean, whole-shelled eggs wear with lawn dresses, and for a loving are used. First the bottom of the packtoken to be laid beside a plate at the age is covered with about three inches of breakfast table, there is no more favorite salt on this the eggs are placed, on end, flower than the sweet pea. just far apart enough not to touch each

be placed before a window which com- | had been slandering God with the poison of | and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 11.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xxi, 4-9-Memory Verses, 8, 9-Golden Text, John iii, 14-Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

4. "And they journeyed from Mount Hor by the way of the Red sea, to compass the land of Edom, and the soul of the people was much discouraged because of the way." Edom was Esau, Jacob's brother. So the Edomites were near kinsmen of Israel, according to the flesh. Yet they refused to allow Israel to pass through their land, although Israel offered to pay for the water they might use while passing through (xx, 18-21). In the previous chapter we have also an account of the death of Miriam in the first month, and the death of Aaron in the fifth month of the fortieth year. See chapter xxxiii, 38. We find Israel in this lesson about where we saw them in the last lesson, but it is 38 years later

in the story. Hundreds of thousands have died in the wilderness, and a new generation has grown up, yet of those 38 years of wanderings because of their unbelief we know scarcely anything. They were out of fellowship, and it was lost time. We are reminded of the 13 years of Abram's life of which we know nothing (Gen. xvi, 16; xvii, 1), and of the lost time of the Nazarite (Num. vi, 12). When we are out of fellowship with God through unbelief or worldliness, the time is lost. We are reminded that the journey of life is often a weary one to the flesh, but if we are in Christ, who is "the way" (John xiv, 6), and will continually "consider Him" and "look unto Him" (Heb. xii, 9, 3), we will be greatly helped and strengthened and

will not be discouraged, even though our own relations turn against us. Think of the brother of Abel, the brethren of Joseph and of David, and even the brethren of Jesus did not at one time believe in Him (John vii, 5).

5. "And the people spake against God and against Moses, Wherefore have ye brought us up out of Egypt to die in the wilderness? for there is no bread, neither is there any water, and our soul loatheth this light bread." Ps. lxxviii tells the story of their sin from beginning to end. In Deut. ix, 24, Moses says, "Ye have been rebellious against the Lord from the day that I knew you." In Num. xi, 1, it is written that "when the people complained, it displeased the Lord." And in Ps. xcv, 10, the Lord Himself says "Forty years long was I grieved with this generation." What a relief to turn to Him of whom it is

said by the Father, "This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased," and to hear the Son Himself say, "I do always those things that please Him (Math. xvii, 5; John viii, 29). The Word for us is, "Do all things without murmurings or disput-"Be content with such things as ings." ye have" (Phil. ii, 1-4; Heb. xiii, 5; see also I Cor. x, 6-13).

6. "And the Lord sent flery serpents among the people, and they bit the people and much people of Israel died." In James iii, 8, it is said that the tongue is an unruly evil full of deadly poison, and of sintheir tongues and now they are reaping as

and Ananias and Sapphira, but it is al-

Noah. "He that being often reproved,

hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be de-

stroyed and that without remedy" (Prov.

then a great ransom cannot deliver thee'

7. "Therefore the people came to Moses

the people." In Ps. cvil we read again

and again that they cried unto the Lord

in their trouble, and He heard and deliv-

ered them. He is full of compassion and

forgiveness, and for us it is written that

just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse

us from all unrighteousness" (I John i, 9).

There is a better way to live, however,

than that of constant sinning and repent-

cleansing blood, but we may have wonder-

ful victory over sin and fellowship with

8. "And the Lord said unto Moses, Make

thee a fiery serpent and set it upon a pole,

and it shall come to pass that every one

that is bitten when he looketh upon it shall

live." How strange the remedy, a like-

ness of that which slew them! How sug-

gestive of the Lord Jesus, who took upon

Him our likeness, the likeness of sinful

9. "And Moses made a serpent of brass

and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass

that if a serpent had bitten any man, when

he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived."

In John iii, 14, 15, see the Saviour's ap-

plication of this to Himself. Write your

own name in full in John iii, 16, instead

of the words "the world" and "whose-

now resting from his labors, passed from

death to life by a look, in obedience to Isa.

xly, 22, you can do the same if you will.

The atonement has been made; the work

of providing redemption has been finished.

brazen serpent there was life.

'if we confess our sins, He is faithful and

(Job. xxxvi, 18).

God

MICROSCOPIC WRITING.

Marvelous Specimen in Medical Museum at Washington.

Among the collection of microscopic Allong the United States Army Medical Museum at Washington is a specimen of microscopic writing on

glass, which contains the Lord's Prayer, written in characters so small that the entire 227 letters of that petition are engraved within an area measuring 1-294 by 1-441 of an inch. So far this statement does not trouble us, If, however, we go a little further, we easily find that the area having the above dimensions would be only the 1-129,654th of a square inch, and, consequently, that an inch square cov-ered with writing of the same size, or, counting 227 letters to each such frac-tions, would contain 29,431,458 letters. Let us put this figure into a concrete

form by seeing how much of a book this number of letters would represent. The Bible is a book of which we may safely assume that everyone has an approximate idea as regards its general size or extent. Someone has actually determined the number of letters contained in the entire Old and New Testaments, and finds this to be 3,566,480. Hence, the number of letters which a square inch of glass would accommodate, written out like the text of the Lord's Prayer on this strip of glass, is more than eight times this last number. or, in other words, a square inch of glass would accommodate the entire text of the Bible eight times over, writen out as is the Lord's Prayer on this

strip of glass. I am free to confess that though this fact has been known to me since 1873, and I have had in my possession photographs taken with the microscope of this writing, I cannot say that I fully apprehend or mentally grasp the fact just stated. I can form on mental picture of a square inch of glass with the entire text of eight Bibles engraved upon it, and yet, when I have verified the measurements and calculations leading up to this conclusion, I feel absolutely certain as to its truth, not as the result of intuition, but as a deduction from experience, which has not yet developed into an intuitive con-sciousness.—Dr. Henry Morton, in Cassier's Magazine for August.

A Minister of the Gospel Is Pleased to Tell of the Wonderful Curative Powers of South American Kidney Cure.

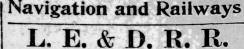
Rev. James Murdock, of St. John, N. "I have used South American Kidney Cure with marked success. It will do all the manufacturers claim for it. I felt much benefitted after taking the remedy but a couple of days. I have taken in all four bottles, and consider that I have received \$100 wonth of good

from each bottle.'

ALTHOUGH he has been singularly fortunate as a commander, Lord Wolseley has been wounded, sometimes very seriously, in almost every action in which he has fought.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY-South American Rheumatic Cure for Reumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disflower than the sweet pea. It makes a charming hedge or screen to of asps is under their lips." The poison appears. The first dose greatly bene-flower than the sweet pea.

ON THE 17th ult The Bank of



Semi-Weekly Excursions To Port Stanley, Wednesdays and Saturdays

Fare for Round Trip 30c.

Trains leave London 10:05 a.m., 2:30, 5:25 and 7:15 p.m : returning leave Port Stanley 4:05, 7:25 and 10:10 p.m.

Cleveland & Pl. Stanley Line Steamers

Steamer R. S. Stewart leaves Port Stanley 10:00 p.m., Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and on arrival of train leaving London 11:15 p.m., Saturdays of each week. Fare Saturday to re turn Monday, \$2 70. Get tickets at the 'Clock corner, or G. T. R. station.



CAN GIVE YOU A CHOICE -OF-



COOL TOURS

RAIL,

FOR AUGUST

*

LAKE. **RIVER** and

-BY----

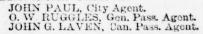
OCEAN. Call upon or write to any agent

of the company. T. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent; 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street. City office opens 7 a m.

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." Single Fare

All Canadian stations, Detroit and Suspensica Bridge, good going on afternoon trains. August hth and all trains on August 18th and 19th, good for return until August 20th

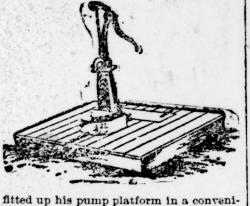
Full particulars at the City Ticket Office, 395 chmond street, or Depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Phone 205.



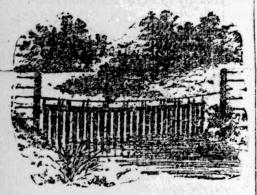




Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur,



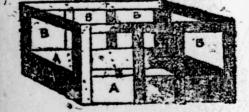
that have experienced more or less trouble with other forms of flood gates will find the one shown in the illustration to be



substantial and self-regulating, and not liable to be swept away by heavy freshets. The supporting part is two or three strands of No. 8 or 9 annealed wire twisted together and suspended from posts or trees about one foot above high water mark. Three two-inch strips of sufficient length to reach to within eight or ten inches of the bed of the stream, are nailed four inches apart to a strip of board and suspended by two wires to the overhanging wire. If desired four or five strips may be nailed to form one section, using enough sections to span the stream. It is plain that in low water the sections will stand perpendicular, while, as the water rises, the lower end conforms to the rise and fall of the stream. Floodwood or other obstructions are allowed to pass uninterrupted. Twist the upper end of all the short suspension wires firmly around the main wire, that the sections may not move endwise, or connect all the sections together at the top with short pieces of wire that will retain them in position yet allow the sections to move down stream during the high water of the rainy season.

Home-Made Feed Rack.

This rack is 10 feet long, 31/2 feet high, and 3 feet 4 inches wide. It is open at top and has no bottom in. It is boarded up 20 inches from the bottom on all four sides, marked A. All the other boards



are 6x1 fencing. All the spaces marked B are through which the cattle reach to eat, the feed being thrown inside. Hook it together with hooks and staples at each corner, above and below. Use wrought nails and clinch on the inside. Stock cannot run over and waste the feed such as hay, fodder, etc.

Comfortable Shelter.

Look over the barn and stables, if you bave not already done so, and make sure that everything is in shape to minister to the comfort of your animals for the winter. If you wait until the coldest weather comes, such work is quite likely to be poorly done. It is always a good plan to do all the work possible in advance of the season, when it can be done without hurry, and before the demand for it becomes pressing.

A sponge dampened and sown with Outs or some kind of grass seed, soon becomes an interesting object. Suspended from the ceiling of a room, the brightgreen moss is cheering in the winter sea-

so on until the package is full. The packages are kept in the coolest place at command, and are not turned, for we have found out by trying both ways that when the eggs are placed on end, as they should be, the turning the packages over every few days is not only useless work. but actually injurious.

"Eggs thus packed and kept in a dry cellar where the temperature ranged from 50 to 60 degrees kept good between six and seven months. Mind you, I don't say they were equal to fresh laid eggs. but they were good. The whites were not so firm as in fresh eggs, but the yolks were whole, had not stuck to the shell, and beat up light, though not so frothy as fresh eggs. Eggs that were coated with vaseline, wax, and other things kept no better (some of them not so well) than those that were packed without any previous preparation. I have kept eggs good for fourteen weeks-from the first of July to the second week in October-by just setting them on end in racks made for the purpose, and keeping the racks in a cellar where the temperature rarely went

above 55 degrees. "If you want to pack eggs for home use, or for market, you need not fear to pack all you can get in salt; provided you pack as I told you-use only fresh, clean, uncracked eggs; keep in a dry cellar where the temperature will not go much above 60 degrees, and do not shake the eggs up by turning the packages over 'every second day.' If your cellar is a little inclined to dampness at times, set your packages up from the cellar bottom. We use 'coarse fine' salt, and the same salt is used year after year. Don't hold preserved eggs too long. It is, generally speaking, better to sell in November and December than to wait longer. After the first of January the prices of preserved eggs go down, as fresh eggs come into market in greater number. If you pack eggs for market, don't delude yourself into the belief that you can get the price paid for 'strictly fresh' eggs. The best preserved eggs are not as good as fresh laid, and will not bring as good prices. If you want to get the very top price for eggs next winter, have pullets of a laying age, and then take care of them so that they will lay. Save for the experiment, we do not now preserve eggs on our ranch. We manage the hens so that they get in the heft of their work when

Hay Sling.

This illustration shows a very useful and convenient farm implement, and shows also how it works. You put the ropes on the bottom of the wagon and pitch hay on. Then put on another

eggs bring the highest price."



sling, then more hay and so on. When you drive to the barn you bring the ends of the sling together hitch to the pulleys start up the horses and up it goes to the hay mow.

It is better to be a has-been than a might-have-been.



mands some unsightly prospect. The seed should be sown so that the plants will stand about two inches apart, and they must be covered to a depth of half an inch. If deeper than this, they will be likely to rot.

... up, hoe the When the plants are ground about them, drawing the earth towards the plants in order to protect their roots, as the sun, which is necessary for their growth, is apt to injure them if they are too near the surface, and thus shorten their blooming period. Support of some kind must then be given them, either with strings, wires, trellis or poles.

About the first of June it is well to apply a mulch of coarse stable dressing as far down as the roots are likely to extend, which will assist in keeping them moist.

Some of the new large-flowered varieties are magnificent in size and color. Much attention has been bestowed during the last few years on this plant, and there are many rich shades and variegations. The seeds of these are more expensive than those usually sold in the average mixture, but they are well worth the additional cost. The following are some of the most desirable varieties: Queen of England, Vesuvius, Grand Blue, Princess of Wales, Duchess of Edinburgh.

Gloire de Dijon Rose.

Travellers from the South and from Cali fornia talk of the wondrous beauty of the roses climbing about the dwellings there; and well we can imagine the lovely picture the blossoms must present when the plants are in bloom. It is the custom to speak as if the beautiful spectacle could not be produced here, and it is true that it cannot be to the same extent, but in these parts there is at least one good climbing rose, hardy. everblooming and fragrant, the Gloire de Dijon. It is a wondrously pretty rose, and it can be nothing but that: but few know of its hardy character, that makes it so seldom seen in cultivation and still more seldom used for climbing purposes. It belongs to the tea roses, known universally for their fragrance. In color it is a combination of salmon, yellow and white, and like all tea roses, it is rarely out of flower. Many constant blooming roses, such as Sombrieul, Archduke, Charles Malmaison and Homer can be grown to trellises as part climbers, but the Gloire de Dijon is a true climber and what is more is one of th hardlest of the class. When planted in places where the wood becomes well ripened in the fall, it passes through the winter well, though in this city no matter where set it thrives very well. Yet, it will bloom more constantly and profusely if given a sunny situation.

Seeds of walnuts and hickories can be kept in a damp cellar all winter, and sown in the spring, when they will do pecan nut can be successfully grown about Philadelphia.

they sowed. They sowed the wind and land attained its 200th anniversary, they are reaping the whirlwind (Gal. vi, and in honor of the event the Scottish Lion was hoisted on the principal office 7; Hos. vili, 7). Sometimes a swift reckin Edinburgh. oning overtakes the sinner, as in the case of Korah and his company, Achan also, Piles! Piles! Itching Piles:

SYMPTONS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse ways preceded by much long suffering and by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulpatient forbearance, as in the days of cerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's and bleed-Ointment stops the ite in most cases ing, heals ulceration, and xxix, 1). "Because there is wrath, beware removes the tumors. At druggists, or lest He take thee away with His stroke; by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son. Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

THE Rev. John McNeill is attracting crowds of people at Oban, Scotland, and the other day he stopped the and said, We have sinned, for we have spoken against the Lord and against thee. traise and talked forcibly to those who Pray unto the Lord that He take away the did not sing with heartiness. serpents from us. And Moses prayed for

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. - One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's.

ing. We may walk in the light as He is in the light, have fellowship with Him LORD HOUGHTON holds that Ireland during recent years has been freer from crime than she was during any and rejoice in the blood that cleanseth from all sin (I John i, 7). We shall never other period of her Majesty's reign. on this side of the glory cease to need that

Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anæmic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very

most happy one. Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical pro-

fession for 20 years. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!

Sole Agent for London,

"Clock" Corner.

ever," and believe that God means you, Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and \$1. and the believing look upon Him who died for you, in the light of John i, 12, will surely bring you life. If C. H. Spurgeon,

line.

MACKINAC And Georgian Bay Ports. EXCURSION

Tickets now on sale at E. De la Hooke's office, "Clock Corner," and G. T. R. depot. Tourist books and folders can be had on application.

Muskoka Lakes The Highlands of Ontario.

Daily steamers from Muskoka Wharf (Gravenhurst) to all points upon Lakes Mus-koka, Rosseau and Joseph and upon the Mag-n-tawan waters, from Burk's Falls station. Good hotels all along the routes at moderate rates.

rates. Neturn tickets, good for the summer season, to be had at all the principal railway stations. Agents at London: E. DE La HOOKE, "clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets; T. R. PARKER, 161 Dundas street. A. P. OOCKBURN, Man. and Sec'y, with Gravenburst Ont

ywt

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, calling at Moville.

From Montreal	From Quebec	
MongolianAug.3	Aug. 3	
rumidianAug. 10	Aug. 11	
SardinianAug.17	Aug. 18	
*Laurentian Aug. 24	Aug. 24	
ParisianAug. 31	Sept. 1	
PATES OF PASSAG	17	

RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, \$50 and up-wards single. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry. Belfast, Glasgow, \$80; return \$55. Steerage at

"The Laurentian carries first-class passenger only from this side. The Laurentian and Mongolian call at Quebec on the Saturday, 3 p.m., and proceed at once to Liverpool direct, not calling at Rimouski or Moville.

STATE LINE SERVICE.

New York to Glasgow. State of California..... State of Nebraska.....Aug. 17 State of California.....Aug. 31 Cabin passage, \$40 and upward; return, \$80 and upward. Second cabin, \$25. Steerage at

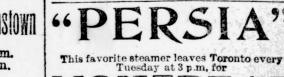
Invest rates. For tickets and every information apply to AGENTS-E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas strests, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street

NIAGARA FALLS & PARK RIVER RY.

The Finest Electric Railway in the World.

This railway skirts the Canadian bank of the Niagara River for fourteen miles in full view of all the scenery of Falls, Rapids and Gorge, and stops are made at all points of interest. Close connections are made with all steamers

at Queenston, and with all railroads centering at Niagara Falls, Ont. For special rates for excursions, maps, pamphlets, etc., address ROSS MACKENZIE, Manager. ywt Niagara Falls Ont.



MONTREAL KINGSTON, BROCKVILLE, CORNWALL. VALLEYFIELD

PRESCOTT. Passing through the Magnificent Scenery of the Rates as low as by any first-class

Thousand Islands by Daylight.

The "Persia" Femains two Days in Montreal. Cabin, Hamilton to Montreal \$8; return \$15. Toronto \$7 50; return \$14, including meals and berth. FRANK B. CLARKE, agent, 416 Richmond street, next door to ADVERTISEP, and G. M. GUNN & SON, 114. Richmond street, zxt

Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures; He was delivered for our of-New York to Liverpool via Queenstown fenses and raised again for our justification, and now the penitent sinner who honestly SS. TEUTONIC, Aug. 7, 8:30 a.m. SS. BRITANNIC, Aug. 14, noon. SS. MAJESTIC, Aug. 21, 6 a.m. SS. GERMANIC, Aug. 28, noon. SS. TEUTONIC, Sept. 4, 6 p.m. receives Him is instantly justified from all things and made accepted in the Beloved (I Cor. xv, 8; Rom. iv, 25; Eph. i, 6, 7; Acts xiii, 88, 39). Discriminating Wisdom. SS. BRITTANIC, Sept. 11, 10 a.m.

A correspondent thinks he has discovered a discrepancy in the Bible because one verse says, "Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own con-E. De La Hooke, ceit." while another verse says, "Answer better than when sown in fall. The not a fool according to his folly lest thou also be like unto him."-Albany Times-Union

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and

flesh, and was made sin for us (Rom. viii, 3; II Cor.v, 21). The serpent brought death, and the likeness of the serpent brought life. By Adam came sin and death and the curse. By the Son of God, in the likeness of Adam made a curse for us, come life and health and peace (Rom. v, 12, 17; Gal. iii, 13). How simple the way of life! Though all but dead from the serpent's rapidly. The combination is a bite, if but the glazing eye could see the

