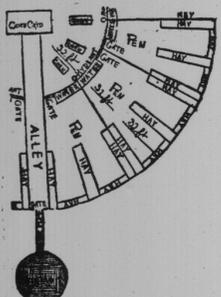


FARM & GARDEN

SHEEP PENS.

A Circular Corral Which Minimizes Time and Labor in Feeding.

Sheep men are divided somewhat in opinion as to the best manner of handling sheep when preparing them for market. Some prefer square or oblong pens, but a number of Colorado feeders build their pens on the general plan of a circular inclosure.



QUARTER SECTION OF CIRCULAR CORRAL. Most successful sheep men of the Rocky Ford region, who buy south-western lambs and prepares them for market. It is stated that of the farm of 320 acres 250 are seeded to alfalfa and the remainder is used for pens, barns and residence.

The corral is circular in shape and has a smaller pen in the center. Radiating from this center pen to the outside are fences, as shown in the cut, which divide the outer portion of the corral into 12 different pens.

Feed is given twice a day, and it usually takes three hours each time to handle the 12 pens. Two pens are fed at the same time, one on each side of the dividing fence, thus minimizing both labor and time.

Improvement of Tobacco. Little is known of the chemical proportions of the tobacco leaf, particularly those which contribute to the flavor and aroma. It is certain that the excellence of the leaf and its adaptation to market demands are not dependent except in a very general way, upon the amount of nicotine.

Waste Lime From Sugar Factories. The value of refuse lime from beet sugar factories varies widely, depending chiefly upon the amount of water which it contains, says Professor H. J. Wheeler, who also tells in Rural New Yorker how to use this material as fertilizer.

Timely Notes From Vicks. Thousands of spring planted cut leaved birches die every year because these trees are poorly adapted to spring planting. Set them in the fall, and 90 per cent of them would live.

Prune blackberries closely. You will notice that the best fruiting is on the young, not the old, branches. One advantage of autumn tree planting is that there is more time at this season.

High feeding for parrots. Repair the walls.

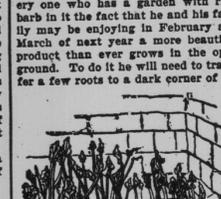
LARGE LOADS.

One of the Details That Mean Good Business to the Farmer. Much time is lost by drawing small loads. Many times have I seen farmers going to town with a load of wheat of only 30 or 40 bushels. I can remember when a boy we had to draw our wheat and oats to market a distance of 16 miles.

A great many loads of logs and bolts are drawn past our house every day in the winter time. It is interesting to notice the difference in the size of the loads. Some, with a good team and a long distance to haul, will have on a couple of small logs, while others with no better team will pile on 10 or 12 logs as large.

One of the handiest things we have on our farm is a large fat rack, 7 1/2 feet wide and 16 feet long, with a tight, smooth floor laid over it. We use this on our low wheel, wide tire wagon. It stays on all the time, and we use it for nearly everything.

Forcing Rhubarb in the Cellar. Horticulturist Fred W. Card of the Rhode Island station, in summing up his experience in forcing rhubarb, expresses a desire to impress upon everyone who has a garden with rhubarb in it the fact that he and his family may be enjoying in February and March of next year a more beautiful product than ever grown in the open ground.



A CORNER IN RHUBARB. The cellar after they have frozen in the fall, packing a little fine mellow earth about them, and then simply see that the plants are kept moist. Whoever owns a garden with no rhubarb in it should see that some is planted there forthwith.

Protecting Young Fruit Trees. Much protection against mice and borers can be given young fruit trees by wrapping the lower part of the trunk with tarred paper, if this is done in the following fashion, suggested by New England Homestead: Dig away the earth about the tree so the paper can be put down below the surface.

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FRUIT AND FLOWERS

JAPANESE MAPLES.

All Are Very Popular, the Blood Leaved the Favorite. The Japanese maples are becoming exceedingly popular lawn trees. The habit of growth of the Japanese blood leaved maple and its adaptability to small city yards and gardens are indicated by the illustration from Meehan's Monthly.



BLOOD LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. One of all with its blood red foliage. Meehan says it remains pretty all through the season, but is particularly so when the foliage becomes fully expanded in the spring. It can be used to obtain a mass of crimson color or equally well as a single specimen.

Indoor Culture of Lilacs. There has always been a demand for lilacs at unseasonable times, and the florists have made this an important branch of their business and reaped the dollars accordingly.

Flowers at American Institute Fair. A curious and rare plant exhibited at the recent show of the American Institute in New York was the anacochilus, or jewel plant, so called from the extraordinary markings of its leaves, in which lies its beauty.

The Wheat Crop of 1899. The total wheat crop of 1899 is estimated at 565,350,000 bushels grown on 45,251,000 acres as compared with a production last year which, in the light of the season's movement, cannot have been less than 715,000,000 bushels.

Money Makers in the Hills. Sheep—this is my hobby. Sheep are the farmers' friends. They will make the most money from the smallest investment of any stock a farmer can raise on these hills.

Texas Cattle Estimates. As against 250,000 head of cattle fed for the market in Texas last year, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, not more than 85,000 will be fed this season.

A Claim Farm. An acre of good "claim ground" should yield annually 500 bushels of marketable bitrites. A claim farm should consist of several divisions.

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WINTER PREPARATIONS.

Making Everything snug and Comfortable Against Cold Weather. Beds of asparagus, rhubarb and the small fruits should have manure put on them this fall. They are all unwilling to yield good crops unless they are liberally fed, and the manure applied now will cause them to be more prolific next year.

The fall rains have improved the pasturage in many sections, and while the new grass is growing there will be plenty of feed for the winter. The frost bitten grass has but little nutrition in it, and the cows will do better upon hay and corn stover than upon the greenings of the pastures after a heavy frost.

During the summer it often happens that windows get broken, doors and gates off the hinges and other things generally a little out of repair, and it seems scarcely worth while to fix them up at once, but November winds do greater damage, and the winter's snow must be kept out of the buildings, and this is not to be early to begin to make every thing snug.

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ZEBROIDS.

Hybrids Which May Supplement Mules—Cross Between Zebras and Horses. The Brazilian minister at Washington has furnished to the bureau of animal industry some interesting facts about what he calls "zebroids"—i. e., crosses between the zebra and the horse—which are being bred by Baron de Parana on his plantation in the state of Rio Janeiro.

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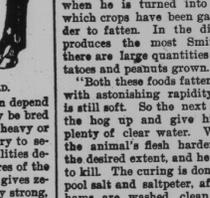
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"RAZORBACK" HAMS.

A Great American Product and How It Was Named. "One of the best and apparently not the least appreciated of the many important food products which America sends to England and France is the celebrated 'Smithfield' or 'razorback' ham, for about 35,000 of such hams are annually shipped to those two countries from this city," said a leading exporter of provisions in New York to a writer for the Washington Star.

The baron imported his zebras from Africa expressly for this purpose, and he says of the hybrids produced that they are very sprightly, though at the same time gentle and docile, and have extraordinary muscular strength. Their size, shape, pace and disposition depend upon the dam, and so they may be bred at will for the saddle or for heavy or light draft. It is only necessary to select mares possessing the qualities desired. Thus crossing with mares of the heavy Percheron or Suffolk gives zebroids that are large and very strong, while mating with Arab and Normans produces small and slender zebroids, tractable and suitable for work that requires quickness.



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Argentine Live Stock. A very elaborate series of statistics with regard to the number of live stock in the Argentine Republic has just been issued, says the London Live Stock Journal, which it may be of interest to recapitulate. As regards cattle, the latest returns gave the total at 22,702,045, as against 21,961,657 in 1888 (the date of the last census), so that there would appear to have been a decrease in numbers, though the number has to be set against the fact that the average weight of the cattle is nearly double what it was ten years ago.

Thoroughbreds and Gemmes. It is often a mistake of young breeders to suppose that the fine appearing grade stock which they have secured, by crossing pure bred animals with inferior stock will prove as good as it looks when put to the test of breeding. This in the nature of things cannot be the case, says the Boston Cultivator.

Waste in Hog Feeding. A vast amount of hog feeding is done at a loss every year. Swine have an immense power for the consumption of food and can use up grain remarkably fast without making any commensurate return if the feeding is not done with judgment.

High Prices For Rambouillet. Rambouillet rams continue to go at big prices. \$100, \$200 and \$300 being frequently paid for good specimens.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Doves and mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Poultry.

It may be added that the total head of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, mules, donkeys and goats is put at 104,412,943 and their value at \$78,000,000.

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SEASONABLE HINTS. Guard Your Health in Fall and Early Winter. A change from warm to cold is always attended with more danger than from a cold to a warm temperature, hence the greater mortality from lung and throat diseases at this season of the year...

Wreck of a Weymouth Schooner. HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—John Ellis, cooper of Halifax, received a letter today from Sergt. J. E. Waters, of the United States Infantry stationed at Ganica, stating that the wreck of a large three-masted wooden schooner had drifted ashore there, bottom up, and that a number of barrels, heads bearing the name "John Ellis," of Halifax, and also some packages with the name "J. J." inside a diamond (supposed to be those of A. G. Jones & Co.) had come ashore...

Drowning at Woodstock. WOODSTOCK, Nov. 22.—A most lamentable and fatal accident occurred this morning at Lockhart's mill, when Charles, aged 21 years, eldest son of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned. The young man, it appears, was fixing the flume in his father's mill, of which he had charge, when the gates swung to, catching his foot, the water rushing in at the same time. His father, who was near by, and saw his son's danger, caught the boy by the hand, but could not extricate him from the terrible position in time to save his life. The parents are completely prostrated with grief over the sad affair.

Lady Smith Still Safe. LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Pietermaritzburg:—"An official communication from Lady Smith, dated Nov. 18, says the garrison is maintaining its position. A Boer force is reported to the rear of Boston, about a day's ride from here."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a 2-page paper and is published every Wednesday...

ADVERTISING RATES: Ordinary commercial advertisements are charged at the rate of 10 cents per line per week...

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Owing to the considerable amount of correspondence received, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents...

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EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and endorsed since 1810 to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation. It is safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a Century. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as well as External Use To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly. ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has stood upon its intrinsic merits while generations after generations have used it. The best evidence of its virtue is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale has been steadily increasing. You can safely trust what time has endorsed. I. S. JOHNSON, Esq.—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, left me his Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I have used it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standing from the present time to the present. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1891. Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold at all Drugstores. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam Neglect a Trifling Cold and the most serious consequences will follow. It lives on your vitality. The stronger it becomes the weaker you are. Membranes become inflamed—causing a cough, there is no possibility of stopping the disorder. ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed. 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Intercolonial Railway. On and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax... 7:25 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou... 7:30 Express for Sussex... 12:05 Express for Quebec... 16:40 Express for Sackville and Montreal... 17:30 Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney... 22:10 A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 17:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22:10 o'clock for Halifax. Vestibule Dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Sussex... 8:30 Accommodation from Moncton... 11:45 Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal... 16:00 Accommodation from Moncton... 24:45 All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour station. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Manager. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12, 1899. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR BELLEISLE. Steamer Springfield having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indian Head every FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for BELLEISLE. The water of the Belleisle is recovered unexpended, calling at the intermediate points on alternate days at 1 p.m. Freight is low and a good accommodation. All orders attended to with promptness. Thanking our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same. J. Q. DOWNEY, Master. P.S.—Excursion through tickets are issued on Saturdays, good to return until Wednesday following.

Dr. J. H. Morrison Has Resumed His Practice, 163 Germaln Street. According to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association's returns, the casualties in October were: From weather damage, 54; from lightning and abandonment, 9; from windings (including 2 total losses), 8; collisions (including 3 total losses), 149; fires and explosions (including 1 total loss), 25; missing, 5; other casualties, 63; making for October 415 casualties (including 38 total losses), against 379 for September (including 30 total losses).

AGENTS WANTED. No experience necessary. Permanent position. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Stock complete with fast selling specialties, including Seed Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, etc. OUT-FIT FREE. Secure territory now. Write, BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries, P. O. 041.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Business Men, Drowsy and Pain in the Mouth, Constipated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE COMING SERMON.

FUTURE DISCOURSE WILL BE FULL OF A LIVING CHRIST.

NO DIDACTIC TECHNICALITIES.

This Living Christ Will Be One Who Means Pardon and Sympathy, Comfort and Brotherhood, Life and Heaven, For the Poor Man and Also For the Rich.

Washington, Nov. 19.—In this discourse Dr. Talnage addresses all Christian workers and describes what he thinks will be the modes of preaching the gospel in the future.

While I was seated on the piazza of a hotel at Lexington, Ky., one summer evening, a gentleman asked me, "What do you think of the coming sermon?" I supposed he was asking me in regard to some new discourse of Dr. Cumming of London, who sometimes preached startling sermons, and I replied, "I have not seen it."

But I found out afterward that he meant to ask what I thought would be the characteristics of the coming sermon of the world, the sermons of the future, the word "Cumming" as a noun pronounced the same as the word coming as an adjective.

Before the world is converted the style of religious discourse will have to be converted. You might as well go into the modern Sedan or Gettysburg with bows and arrows, instead of rifles and bombshells and parks of artillery, as to expect to conquer this world for God by the old styles of exhortation and sermonology.

Jonathan Edwards preached the sermons most adapted to the age in which he lived, but if these sermons were preached to-day they would divide an audience into two classes—those sound asleep, and those wanting to go home.

But there is a discourse of the future. Who will preach it? I have no idea. In what part of the earth it will be born I have no idea. In which denomination of Christians it will be delivered I cannot guess.

That discourse of exhortation may be born in the country meeting house on the banks of the St. Lawrence or the Oregon or the Ohio or the Tombigbee or the Alabama. The person who shall deliver it may this moment be in a cradle under the shadow of the Sierra Nevada or in a New England town, or amid the rice fields of southern savannas, or in some young man in one of our theological seminaries, or in a junior or middle or senior class, shaping that weapon of power, or there may be coming some new baptism of the Holy Ghost on the churches, so that some of who now stand in the watch towers of Zion, waking to a realization of our present inefficiency, may preach it ourselves.

That coming discourse may not be 50 years off. And let us pray God that its arrival may be hastened while I announce to you what I think will be the chief characteristics of that discourse or exhortation when it does arrive, and I want to make my remarks appropriate and suggestive to all classes of Christian workers.

First of all, I remark that that future religious discourse will be full of a living Christ in contradistinction to didactic technicalities. A discourse may be full of Christ, though hardly mentioning his name, and a sermon may be empty of Christ while every sentence is repetitions of his titles. The world wants a living Christ, not a Christ standing at the head of a formal system of theology, but a Christ who means pardon and sympathy and condolence and brotherhood and life and heaven, a poor man's Christ, a rich man's Christ, an invalid's Christ, a farmer's Christ, a merchant's Christ, an artisan's Christ, an every man's Christ.

That sermon or exhortation of the future will not deal with men in the drearybare illustrations of Jesus Christ. In that coming address there will be instances of vicarious suffering taken right out of everyday life, for there is not a day when somebody is not dying for others—as the physician saving his diphtheritic patient by sacrificing his own life; as the ship captain going down with his vessel while he is getting his passengers into the lifeboat; as the woman consuming in the burning building while he is taking a child out of the fourth story window; as in summer the strong swimmer at East Hampton or Long Branch or Cape May or Lake George himself perished while trying to save the drowning; as the newspaper boy, one summer, supporting his mother for some years, his invalid mother, when offered by a gentleman 50 cents to get some special paper, and he got it, and rushed up in his anxiety to deliver it and was crushed under the wheels of the train and lay on the grass with only strength enough to say, "Oh, what will become of my poor sick mother now?"

Vicarious suffering—the world is full of it. An engineer said to me on a locomotive in Dakota: "We men seem to be coming to better appreciation than we used to. Did you see that accident the other day of the engineer who to save his passengers stuck to his place, and when he was found dead in the locomotive, which was upside down, he was found still smiling, his hand on the airbrake?" And as the engineer said it to me he put his hand on the airbrake to illustrate his meaning, and I looked at him and thought, "You would be just as much a hero in the same crisis."

A German sculptor made an image of Christ, and he asked his little child, 2 years old, what it was, and she said, "That must be some very great man." The sculptor was displeased with the criticism, so he got another block of marble and chiseled away on it two or three years, and then he brought in his little child, 4 or 5 years of age,

and said to her, "Who do you think that is?" She said, "That must be the one who took little children in his arms and blessed them." Then the sculptor was satisfied. Oh, my friends, what the world wants is not a cold intellectual Christ, not a severely magisterial Christ, but a loving Christ, spreading out his arms in sympathy to press the whole world to his loving heart!

The trouble is we preach audiences into a Christian frame, and we preach them out of it. We forget that every auditor has so much capacity of attention, and when that is exhausted he is restless. That incident on the Long Island railroad years ago came from the fact that the brakes were out of order, and when they wanted to stop the train they could not stop, and hence the casualty was terrific. In all religious discourse we want to become live power and propulsion. We want at the same time stout brakes to let down at the right instant. It is a dismal thing, after a hearing, to be comprehended the whole subject, to hear a man say, "Now to recapitulate," and "A few words by way of application," and "Once more," and "Finally," and "Now to conclude."

Paul preached until midnight, and Eutychus got sound asleep and fell out of a window and broke his neck. Some would say, "Good for him." I would rather be sympathetic, like Paul, and resuscitate him. That accident is often quoted now in religious circles as a warning against somnolence in church. It is just as much a warning to ministers against prolixity. Eutychus was wrong in his somnolence, but Paul made a mistake when he kept on until midnight. He ought to have stopped at 11 o'clock, and there would have been no accident.

If Paul might have come on the great length, let all those of us who are now preaching the gospel remember that there is a limit to religious discourse, or ought to be, and that in our time we have no apostolic power of miracles. Napoleon in an address of seven minutes thrilled his army and thrilled Europe. Christ's sermon on the mount, the model sermon, was less than 18 minutes long at ordinary mode of delivery. It is not electricity scattered all over the sky that strikes, but electricity gathered into a thunderbolt and hurled, and it is not religious truth scattered over and spread over a vast reach of time, but religious truth, projected in compact form that flashes light upon the soul and rives its indifference.

When the religious discourse of the future arrives in this land and the Christian church, the discourse which is to arouse the world and startle the nations and usher in the kingdom, it will be a brief discourse. Hear it, all theological students, all ye men and women who in Sabbath schools and other departments are toiling for Christ and the salvation of immortal souls—brevity, brevity.

But I remark also that the religious discourse of the future will be a popular discourse. There are those in these times that speak of a popular sermon as though there were such a thing wrong about it. As these critics are dull themselves, the world gets the impression that a sermon that is popular is stupid. Christ was the most popular preacher the world ever saw, and considering the small number of the world's population, had the largest audience ever gathered. He never preached anywhere without making a great sensation. People rushed out in the wilderness to hear him, reckless of their physical necessities. So great was their anxiety to hear him, that they would have fainted and starved had not Christ performed a miracle and fed them. Why did so many people take the truth at Christ's hands? Because they all understood it. He illustrated his subjects by a hen and her chickens, by a bushel measure, by a handful of salt, by a bird's flight, and by a lily's growth. All the people knew what he meant, and they flocked to him. And when the religious discourse of the future appears it will not be Princetonian, not Rochesterian, not Andoverian, not Middletonian, but Olivetian—plain, practical, unique, earnest, comprehensive of all the woes, wants, sins and sorrows of an auditory.

But when that exhortation or discourse does come there will be no charge on it. There are in so many theological seminaries professors telling you men how to preach, whom you never know how, and I am told that if a young man in some of our theological seminaries says anything quaint or thrilling or unique faculty and students fly at him and set him right and straighten him out and smooth him down and chop him off until he says everything just as everybody else says it. Oh, when the future religious discourse of the Christian church arrives all the Churches of Christ in our great cities will be thronged!

A mother with a dead babe in her arms came to the good Siva, and asked to have her child restored to life. The good Siva said to her, "You go and get a handful of mustard seed from a house in which there has been no sorrow and in which there has been no death and I will restore your child to life." So the mother went out, and she went from house to house and from home to home looking for a place where there had been no sorrow and where there had been no death, but she found none. She went back to the good Siva and said, "My mission is a failure. You see I have not brought the mustard seed. I can't find a place where there has been no sorrow and no death." "Oh," says the good Siva, "Understand, your sorrows are no worse than the sorrows of others. We all have our griefs, and all have our heartbreaks."

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone; For the sad old earth must borrow her mirth; But has trouble enough of its own.

We hear a great deal of discussion now all over the land about why people do not go to church. Some say it is because Christianity is dying out, and because people do not believe in the truth of God's words, and all that. They are false reasons. The reason is because our sermons and exhortations are not interesting and practical and helpful. Some one might as well tell the whole truth on this subject, and so I will tell it. The religious discourse of the future, the gospel sermon to come forth and shake the nations and lift people out of darkness, will be a popular sermon, just for the simple reason that it will meet the woes and the wants and the anxieties of the people.

There are in our denominations ecclesiastical mummies sitting around to frown upon the fresh young pulpits of America to try to awe them down to cry out: "Tut, tut, tut! Sensational!" They stand to-day preaching in churches that hold a thousand people, and there are a hundred persons present, and if they cannot have the world saved in their way it seems as if they do not want it saved at all.

That religious discourse of the future will be an everyday sermon, going right down into every man's life, and it will teach him how to get out of a window and how to plow how to do any work he is called to do, how to wield trowel and pen and pencil and yardstick, and plane. And it will teach woman how to preside over her household and how to educate their children and how to imitate Miriam and Esther and Vashti and Eunice, the mother of Timothy, and Mary, the mother of Christ, and those women who on northern and southern battlefields were mistaken by the wounded for angels of mercy fresh from the throne of God.

Yes, I have to tell you, the religious discourse of the future will be reported sermon. If you have any idea that printing was invented simply to print secular books and stenography and shorthand were contrived merely to set forth secular ideas, you are mistaken. The printing press is to be the great agency of the future. It is at a high time that good men, instead of denouncing the press, employ it to scatter forth the gospel. Jesus Christ and his apostles were in our cities do not come to church, and nothing but the printed sermon can reach them. Let us pray for pardon and life and peace and heaven.

So I cannot understand the nervousness of some of my brethren in the ministry. When they see a newspaper man coming in, they say, "Alas, there is a reporter!" Every day there are 10,000, 20,000, 100,000 immortal souls added to the auditory. The time will come when all the village, town and city newspapers and other departments will be Jesus Christ, and sermons preached on the Sabbath will reverberate all around the world, and, one by one, and some by voice, all nations will be evangelized.

The practical bearing of this is upon those who are engaged in Christian work, and upon theological students and young ministers, but upon all who preach the gospel and all who exhort in meetings and all who are doing your duty. Do you exhort in prayer meetings? Be short and spirited. Do you teach in the Sunday school? You have to study every night, be interesting. Do you accost people on the subject of religion in their homes or in the street? Study address and common sense.

A dying Christian took out his watch and gave it to a friend and said: "Take that watch. I have no more use for it. Time is all that I have left, and eternity begins." Oh, my friends, when our watch has ticked for us the last moment, and our clock has struck for us the last hour, may it be found we did our work well, that we did it in the very best way, and whether we preached the gospel in public, or taught Sabbath classes, or administered to the sick, physicians, or bargained merchants, or pleaded the law as attorneys, or were busy as artisans or husbandmen, or as farmers, or were, like Mary, called to give a meal to a hungry Christ, or like Hannah, to make a coat for a prophet, or like Deborah, to rouse the courage of some timid Barak, or the Lord's conflict, we did our work in such a way that it will stand the test of time. And in the long procession of the redeemed that march around the throne may it be found that there are many that brought to God through our instrumentality, and in whose rescue we went. But let none of us who are still unconverted, that religious discourse of the future. It may come after our obsequies. It may come after the stonewacker has chiseled our name on the slab 50 years before. Do not wait for a great steamer of the Cunard or White Star line to take you off the wreck, but hail the first craft, with however low a mast, and however small a hull and however poor a rudder, and however weak a captain. Better disabled schooner that comes up in time than a full rigged brick that comes up after you have sunk.

Instead of waiting for that religious discourse of the future (it may be 40, 50 years off), take this plain invitation of a man who to have given you spiritual eyesight would be glad to be called the spittle by the hand of Christ put on the eyes of a blind man and who would consider the highest compliment of this service if at the close, 500 men should start from these doors saying: "Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not. This one thing I know—whereas I was blind, now I see."

Swifter than shadows over the plain, quicker than birds in their autumn flight, hastier than eagles to prey, he you to a sympathetic Christ. The orchestras of heaven have strung their instruments to celebrate your rescue.

And many were the voices around the throne, Rejoice for the Lord brings back his own.

FOOT WEAR.

The Prevailing Mode in Shoes and Slippers.

New shoes for house wear this winter have high heels and narrow toes. There is a large, pointed tongue which covers the instep, across which the shoe is fastened with a large bow of white or colored ribbon, fastened by a jeweled or gold buckle of medium size. Tan shoes with white ties are seen, black with blue, green or red.

The fashionable bedroom slipper, with or without a heel piece, is of soft, bright red morocco, very much embroidered or cut in openwork.

Slippers for evening wear are very pointed and have small buckles of rhinestones.

Bare hands, so long tabooed, are infrequently seen now—not that gloves are

FASHION NOTES.

Details of the Costume of the Period.

A stylish Jacket. A great deal of heavy embroidery and brilliant passementerie will be employed on winter bodices, but the general style of bodice will be light, the blouse effects being abandoned.

Plain flat belts are not the only variety worn. The other extreme promises to be equally well accepted this winter, long

soft scarlet belts being seen on some of the most elegant models of new gowns. These scarfs are of mousseline de soie or crepe de chine, with embroidered or fringed ends, and are adapted in a variety of ways to the decoration of the costume.

The favor of buttons continues and is becoming accentuated. All varieties are worn, those of fine goldsmith and jeweled work, those of pearl, those which are painted, and, in addition, tiny buttons of steel or ivory or covered with cloth, velvet or goods like the gowns. These are used by the hundred for trimming purposes.

Rings are now worn on all the fingers, but they must be brilliant rings of great price to be effective. The overwrought hand is fashionable at present.

The directoire jacket illustrated is of mastic cloth and has a half length rounded basque. In front it opens over a tight vest of the same goods, fastened with small gold buttons. There are double revers, the first of cloth, the second faced with brown velvet. The yoke collar is also faced with velvet. The close sleeves have velvet cuffs. The hat of brown felt is trimmed with choux of brown velvet, a steel motif and brown ostrich plumes.

TRAVELING COSTUMES. They Are Very Simple, but of the Best Quality and Cut.

The traveling gown, although simple, should always be of the greatest elegance, but the elegance should be that of perfect suitability. A perfect cut and finish are the essentials of the costume. Gowns should be entirely devoid of fur-trim and fragile trimmings. Cheviots in iron gray or dark blue are appropriate goods, and touch is also employed. The skirt may touch the ground, but should

never omitted for the street or out of doors, but at the theater and for the less ceremonious class of social functions the gloves are removed. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the present elongated sleeves cover the hands as far as the fingers and that it is fashionable to wear a large number of rings.

The picture shows a girl's dress of red poplin. The skirt is laid in box plaits, which increase in size toward the foot. From the waist to about half way down the skirt bands of black satin ending in a loop are applied over the divisions of the plaits. The blouse bodice is made and decorated in the same manner. The close sleeves have three tucks at the top. The collar and belt are of black satin, the hat of black velvet faced with red plaited velvet. A band of red velvet encircles the crown, and in front are a row of red ribbon and a cluster of black ostrich tips.

EARLY WINTER. What is to Be Worn by Well-Dressed Women.

The polonaises of lace which were worn during the summer are still holding their own, but with some changes. They are now lined with thin cloth and have come from houses the edge a little circular ruffle or a bias band of white or yellowish cloth matching the tint of the lace.

The straight sack, which has been accepted to a degree in their plain and serviceable form, are now being pushed by modistes and appear in rich and fanciful materials. Their inherent aspect of dishabille, which cannot be done away with by any amount of decoration, will probably prevent them from obtaining

much success. An example of the new designs is of heavy black guipure embroidered with black chenille and made over red cloth. The points are rounded, and a circular ruffle of plain red cloth follows the edges. The large collar, which is almost a pelerine, is of guipure over cloth. This sack accompanies a skirt of red cloth embroidered with black and having a circular bonnet.

The cape illustrated is of black drap de soie and is entirely covered with a delicate embroidery with jet spangles. Around the edge is a circular ruffle trimmed with serpentine gimp and headed by a ruche of black mousseline de soie. The revers and the yoke collar are faced with puffed mousseline de soie and edged with ruche. The lining of the cape is of white satin. The hat of black tulle and black tulle and bunches of violets.

TAILOR-MADE GOWN. The most convenient bodice is a jacket or bolero lined with silk, which may be worn over a tailor made vest or a flannel silk or pique shirt waist. As extra wear a cape or a loose sack of gold cloth, plain or plaid, will be found convenient.

A pretty novelty is the toque composed of draped white tulle, over which is drawn black tulle embroidered with jet beads. Lace or ostrich tips form the additional trimming.

Although colors are so much used, black costumes are fashionably worn, especially with white trimmings.

The tailor made gown shown in the cut is of beige amazon cloth. The skirt is plain, with three stitched straps of all green silk around the foot. The fitted jacket bodice has a round basque, and the front forms a scallop. There are a coat collar and yoke, and the bodice closes with buttons and a spheroid button. Stitched straps of all green silk follow all the contours of the jacket and are arranged on the front, back and sleeves. The hat of silk green velvet is trimmed with white feathers.

OUT OF DOOR STYLES.

New Ideas For Hats, Skirts and Capses.

The fashion of boas still continues. The boas now worn are short and come half way down the front of the bodice or to the belt. These of plumes are as much liked as ever, and there are also many varieties composed of ribbon, chiffon, net, etc. The newest method of wearing the boa is to let it hang a little loose at the back, instead of bringing it up to the nape of the neck. The ends are then carried over the shoulders and fastened to the bodice at each side, the tips hanging loose. The pins used for fastening the boa to the bodice are a sort of long, ornamental safety pin, often jeweled, and a boa thus secured never slips out of position.

So many women wear a short skirt on wet days that it no longer attracts any attention. The conspicuous superiority of

the short skirted woman in a pouring rain is striking as she trips along, with neat garments and free hands and observes the dripping petticoats, caught up absurdly high at one side and dragging in the puddles at the other, which mark the intensely conservative school of femininity.

The best method of keeping a long skirt from getting wet is to pick it up with a large safety pin, placed just below the waist at the left side, so that only the right side need be held up by the hand. The little marquis cape illustrated is a new design. It is of black satin with bias ends and has a seam in the middle of the back which is shaped to the figure. The yoke and rippled collar are heavily embroidered, and the latter is lined with white mousseline de soie. A double jabot of black lace falls down the front, and a double bounce of black lace surrounds the cape. Choux of black satin are fastened in front and at the back with steel ornaments.

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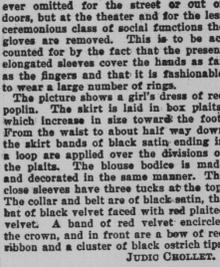
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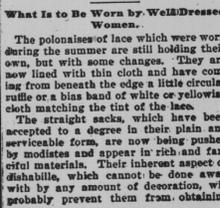
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GIRL'S COSTUME.



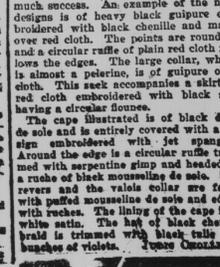
EARLY WINTER.



EARLY WINTER.



EARLY WINTER.



EARLY WINTER.



JACKET.

soft scarlet belts being seen on some of the most elegant models of new gowns. These scarfs are of mousseline de soie or crepe de chine, with embroidered or fringed ends, and are adapted in a variety of ways to the decoration of the costume.

The favor of buttons continues and is becoming accentuated. All varieties are worn, those of fine goldsmith and jeweled work, those of pearl, those which are painted, and, in addition, tiny buttons of steel or ivory or covered with cloth, velvet or goods like the gowns. These are used by the hundred for trimming purposes.

Rings are now worn on all the fingers, but they must be brilliant rings of great price to be effective. The overwrought hand is fashionable at present.

The directoire jacket illustrated is of mastic cloth and has a half length rounded basque. In front it opens over a tight vest of the same goods, fastened with small gold buttons. There are double revers, the first of cloth, the second faced with brown velvet. The yoke collar is also faced with velvet. The close sleeves have velvet cuffs. The hat of brown felt is trimmed with choux of brown velvet, a steel motif and brown ostrich plumes.

TRAVELING COSTUMES.

They Are Very Simple, but of the Best Quality and Cut.

The traveling gown, although simple, should always be of the greatest elegance, but the elegance should be that of perfect suitability. A perfect cut and finish are the essentials of the costume. Gowns should be entirely devoid of fur-trim and fragile trimmings. Cheviots in iron gray or dark blue are appropriate goods, and touch is also employed. The skirt may touch the ground, but should

never omitted for the street or out of doors, but at the theater and for the less ceremonious class of social functions the gloves are removed. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the present elongated sleeves cover the hands as far as the fingers and that it is fashionable to wear a large number of rings.

The picture shows a girl's dress of red poplin. The skirt is laid in box plaits, which increase in size toward the foot. From the waist to about half way down the skirt bands of black satin ending in a loop are applied over the divisions of the plaits. The blouse bodice is made and decorated in the same manner. The close sleeves have three tucks at the top. The collar and belt are of black satin, the hat of black velvet faced with red plaited velvet. A band of red velvet encircles the crown, and in front are a row of red ribbon and a cluster of black ostrich tips.

EARLY WINTER.

What is to Be Worn by Well-Dressed Women.

The polonaises of lace which were worn during the summer are still holding their own, but with some changes. They are now lined with thin cloth and have come from houses the edge a little circular ruffle or a bias band of white or yellowish cloth matching the tint of the lace.

The straight sack, which has been accepted to a degree in their plain and serviceable form, are now being pushed by modistes and appear in rich and fanciful materials. Their inherent aspect of dishabille, which cannot be done away with by any amount of decoration, will probably prevent them from obtaining

much success. An example of the new designs is of heavy black guipure embroidered with black chenille and made over red cloth. The points are rounded, and a circular ruffle of plain red cloth follows the edges. The large collar, which is almost a pelerine, is of guipure over cloth. This sack accompanies a skirt of red cloth embroidered with black and having a circular bonnet.



JACKET.

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RESTIGOUCHE WANTS BLAIR. The Nomination Tendered At a Splendid County Convention A Brilliant Speech by Mr. Blair at Campbellton.

Dalhousie, Nov. 21.—A convention of the Liberals of Restigouche this afternoon, unanimously and warmly tendered the Hon. A. G. Blair the nomination as candidate for the representation of this county in the federal parliament. This was done at a splendid convention of delegates from all parishes who met at the Dalhousie court house at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Blair arrived this morning from Montreal, and was met at Campbellton by a delegation consisting of Mayor Murray, Mr. Kilgour Shivers, Mr. H. F. McLehner, Mr. J. B. McKinnon, Mr. G. F. Acker, Mr. B. LeBlanc, Mr. James Harwood, Mr. John Barberie and F. W. O'Rourke. A party to meet him here, he was accompanied by Mr. Radolph Lemieux, member for Gaspe county, Quebec, and Secretary Payne.

Mr. Blair spoke chiefly of the I. C. R., to which the address had referred. Former ministers of rail ways, he said, had not shown in the interest of the country what it now is that required work and effort. A feeling of displeasure with the I. C. R. had been entertained by people of other parts of Canada, who had been taught to believe the I. C. R. would be always a sinking hole for the money of the country, without adequate returns.

Dr. D. Murray, mayor of Campbellton, read an address of welcome to the county, as follows:— "To the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals— "Mr. The members of the Restigouche County Liberal Association, now in convention assembled, are pleased to take advantage of this, their first opportunity, to welcome you, in your official capacity

speech, first in English then French. He was heard with great pleasure. After a few remarks made by Mr. Milligan in a very successful convention adjourned.

A GREAT SPEECH Made by Hon. Mr. Blair at Campbellton Last Tuesday.

CAMPBELLTON, Nov. 21.—Fully a thousand ladies and gentlemen gathered in the curling rink this evening to welcome and hear Hon. Mr. Blair, who this afternoon, at Dalhousie, was tendered the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Restigouche. That had been a most enthusiastic meeting, but the splendid gathering this evening put it in shadow in every way.

Mr. Lemieux's Speech.

He said that since the fabric of confederation had been built no government did more for the best interests of the Dominion than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government. We now have peace and harmony. Three years ago Protestants and Catholics, Englishmen and Frenchmen, were at loggerheads, and we were on the eve of a religious war.

Parties Contrasted.

As to manufacturers Mr. Foster said the Liberals would ruin them. In 1890 the value of the woolen manufactures of the Dominion was \$10,439,327. Then for bank deposits they were \$230,000,000 in 1896 and \$277,000,000 in 1898. The Tories were only \$1,000,000 in two years later \$10,439,327.

Reply to the Address.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN MATTER.

We say we should help England and are loving sons of the widow of Windsor. The privilege of being an English subject is a great one because an English subject, wherever he may be, is protected. French Canadians are proud of the many stand taken by Premier Laurier in sending the contingent to South Africa. They were glad to have their sons go with him.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MATTER.

Mr. Blair said he understood Mr. Foster had said little about him in his speech, but he could do the same for another day. He would take up the same subjects that Mr. Foster had dealt with. He understood that they had had a long talk, and he would give a reference to that conversation. He would not say that the Liberals had not stumbled into failure, but he would say that they had not stumbled into failure.

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Money Well Spent.

Without going through all questions of finance this one proposition threw light on the whole. It was the proposition to increase the tariff on woolen manufactures. As to both the woolen and intercolonial expenditures the returns which were coming in were larger than the outlay, and these were good business transactions.

FROM MAXWELL'S HOME.

Dorchester interested in the Baisley Tragedy—Dorchester's Boarders Numerous. DORCHESTER, Nov. 21.—Much interest is manifested here in the Baisley murder case. Both the victim and culprit are Dorchester men, having each been born within a score of miles of the village. Maxwell when shore spent a large part of his time with relatives here and was generally regarded as a good natured sort of a chap.

A ST. JOHN SCHOONER WRECKED.

The Canary Collided With Another Schooner and sank at Once. VENEZUELA HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 21.—Schooner Canary (S.), Captain Wason, of St. John for New York with a cargo of laths, was in collision last night when about a quarter past midnight from Cape Lightship during a storm northerly wind with schooner David S. Siner, from an eastern port bound west with a cargo of stone. The Canary was struck at the port rigging and cut down below the water's edge, filling almost immediately. The captain and crew saved themselves by jumping on board the Siner. The Canary afterwards went ashore on Muskeget Island, near the life-saving station. The foremost is gone, with everything attached, and the deck load of laths was washed overboard. The rest was a total wreck.

Can be Procured from the most Reliable Dealers only. THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE. SHOREY'S Heavy black worsted cheviot ULSTERS PRICE \$8.75 WELL LINED, WELL MADE AND EXCEEDINGLY STYLISH. This Garment "Made to order" by a Tailor though perhaps "not to fit" would be \$17.00. SHOREY'S CLOTHING is not made to order, but made to fit, and every thread is guaranteed.

SCOT ACT CAMPAIGN. BOTH SIDES WORKING HARD IN WESTBORLAND COUNTY.

The Indications Now are That the Vote Will Be Close—Each Side, However, is Certain of a Majority on Election Day—Joint Debate in Petticoats. MONROE, Nov. 21.—The Scott act campaign goes merrily on, and as plying day approaches there is considerable speculation as to the result. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the vote will be close, though, of course, both sides are predicting victory in accordance with their leanings.

WOMEN RIOTERS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 21.—The wives and mothers of striking miners in the Nanticoke and Glen Iron districts created excitement amounting to a riot this forenoon in an endeavor to prevent non-striking men from going to work in the mines. The result was that Sheriff Harvey was asked for assistance and left here at 11 o'clock with 60 armed deputies.

Hardware Dealers Meet.

[SPECIAL TO TELEGRAPH.] TORONTO, Nov. 21.—Wholesale hardware merchants from all parts of Canada are holding a meeting here, with the object, it is stated, of arranging standard prices and discount terms. The members repudiate any idea that the association is in the nature of a combination.

Vice-President Hobart Dead.

New York, Nov. 21.—Garret A. Hobart, vice-president of the United States, died today at his home in Paterson, N. J. The end came at 8.30 in the morning, and at his bedside were Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, Jr., together with Dr. Wm. K. Newton and his wife and Private Secretary Egan.

Appointed a Judge.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Mr. A. B. McClellan, of Paisley, a leading barrister in Bruce county, has been appointed judge of the new district of Mifflin. Mr. McClellan will have his home in Paisley.

ROSE DENTINE TOOTH POWDER. Thoroughly refined on Perfectly Harmless. A unique combination of ingredients which are selected because of their purity and excellence in cleaning and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per tin. Send your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell for your friends. Money when all are sold. Free of charge. Write to National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 25, TORONTO.

