

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year \$5 to 12 pages... \$4.00
Daily, by mail, for three months... \$1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 10 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum, \$1.00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—H. BISMARCK.

London, Saturday, August 26.

—Ontario's crops are turning out pretty well.

—Toronto votes to-day on the question of Sunday street cars.

—"Sir John Thompson is an iceberg." Our authority is the Ottawa Free Press.

—Times may be hard in the United States—for some people; but all the same the attendance at the World's Fair grows continually.

A series of Liberal mass meetings is being held throughout the Lower Provinces, at which the principal speakers are Hon. L. H. Davies, of P. E. Island; Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia; and Premier Blair, of New Brunswick. The Liberal party is fortunate in having in the eastern end of the Dominion alone three leaders of such high character, ability and influence.

Congress votes to-day on the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act. The Senate will then wrestle with it. There will be some filibustering, but repeated it will be. Confidence, already returning, will be confirmed. Crops in the United States this season are good, and, though individuals have suffered, the resources of our neighbors are boundless. Everything will be all right when things have a little time to settle.

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, president of the World's Fair, in a recent address paid a glowing tribute to the Board of Lady Managers. Nothing of the present century, he said, compares with the work they have done at Chicago. "Don't believe," said he, "the reports you hear that there is continual strife and dissatisfaction among them. They behave better than the men; yes, and the House of Representatives also." We are glad that President Palmer has thus authoritatively contradicted the sensational exaggerations of differences of opinion in the Board of Lady Managers. Ability, urbanity and good sense have characterized its usual proceedings, and occasional controversies have seldom exceeded the limits of parliamentary debate.

The official report of the Dominion Liberal Convention at Ottawa will be issued at once. It will include a verbatim report of the resolutions and speeches, and a complete list of the delegates in attendance. The book will be issued in pamphlet form at a low figure for general circulation. There will also be a bound edition, with portraits of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the leader, and Sir Oliver Mowat, president, the vice-presidents and other officers of the convention. Those desiring to get copies, or to assist in the distribution of the book, should communicate with Mr. James Sutherland, M.P., of Woodstock, chairman of the committee, or with the Budget Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto, publishers of the official report.

THE ONLY SAFE METHOD.

The practice of holding secret meetings for the transaction of public business seldom turns out well. The public resent it, on the ground of the invidious distinction under which they, with equal right to be present, are barred out. When dark-lantern methods go, the length of excluding representatives of the press, the only result is to arouse public suspicion, without, after all, securing the end ostensibly desired. For example, in the L. and P. S. R. business, the dark-lanterners assert the necessity of keeping the principal railways in the dark as to what the wise conspirators in the city's interests are after. But suppose the interests affected have representatives of their own, or at least keen sympathizers, alike in the City Council, on Committees, and in the Board of Trade, who know, either in person or otherwise, everything that transpires? In such case, what do your childish attempts at secrecy really amount to?

A New York weekly recently had an excellent article pointing out that half the difficulties in conducting public business, as in managing men, grow out of lack of courage and frankness. If a group of men

are to be controlled, it ought to be done by force of ideas and vigor of presentation, rather than by avoidance of open discussion and by those private agreements which degenerate into intrigues. We are constantly tempted to distrust our fellows and to seek to accomplish the things we have at heart by placating individuals and trying to bring them to support our views privately, instead of courageously trusting the good sense of others, frankly stating the thing we want done, and relying upon the validity of the ideas and the force of the presentation to carry our ends. It is a great blunder to manage a body of men by any method which lacks frankness and candor. In the long run, such a method is certain to undermine the position of the man who uses it, and to bring down upon his head the structure which he so carefully put together. The man who lacks frankness in dealing with other men is always at a grave disadvantage when any misunderstanding of his method or attitude arises. The most innocent things he has done in the best possible spirit are construed against him. To face things squarely, to state them frankly, and to insist always on complete publicity and entire freedom of discussion, is the only sound method of dealing.

CANADA THROUGH ENGLISH SPECTACLES.

Mr. W. F. Stockley has an article on "The Humors of a Canadian Election," in Macmillan's Magazine. The writer is English in sympathy and standpoint, and with a pretty acute observer. For instance, he points out, what some overlook, that the Canadian people are of this continent—American. "Its churches, colleges, schools and philanthropic societies are managed after a fashion which Europeans roughly understand as American; these institutions have ready intercourse or mutual understanding between one side of the border and the other." The speech, too, of Canadians, according to Mr. Stockley, bewrayeth them; hardly an "Americanism," but is as familiar to Nova Scotia as to New England; the spirit of the tongue is the same in every hotel from Ontario to California. It could not be otherwise, seeing that the number of Canadians north and the number of Canadians south of the Great Lakes is not greatly disproportionate. The people of the United States and the people of Canada are virtually one in manners, customs, democratic ideas and amusements.

Mr. Stockley describes corruption in Canada as "gross, open and palpable." This characterization is not without truth, though it might be asked whether the other English-speaking countries are exempt from electoral corruption. Public men in Canada have stooped lower than the public men of any other country in deliberately attempting to demoralize and buy up provinces, constituencies and individuals. But after all it is not true of the mass of English-speaking electors, whether they live on this side of the Atlantic or on the other, that they are purchasable in the "gross, open and palpable" manner described. It is the considerable handful of loose fish of undecided or corruptible leanings upon whom bribery money is lavished. The mass of the electorate is much the same alike in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. In each country will be found a vast number of persons who would scorn any pecuniary offer to vote contrary to conviction. In each country, too, an acute observer would find a good deal of human nature.

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, has issued a new book entitled "The New Era." His previous book, "Our Country," has already reached a circulation of 160,000 copies. "The New Era" is an attempt to show why this is a period of transition; to point out the relation between the period in which we are now living, and the past and the future, and to interpret its meaning. The task which Dr. Strong has set before himself is not easy, and it is not surprising that he has not absolutely succeeded, although in it he has made a valuable contribution to the study of social science. The outline of his work is substantially as follows: The nineteenth century is one of preparation. The great changes of the past are prophetic of the changes to come. The physical changes, political changes, social changes, changes wrought by science, all point toward conditions which are as yet dimly realized. The progress is toward a perfect society, in which the liberty of the individual shall be realized at the same time that society is more perfectly organized. The three great races of antiquity—the Hebrew, the Greek and the Roman—have contributed something toward preparing the world for the kingdom of God. The spiritual preparation has come from the Hebrews, the intellectual from the Greeks, the physical from the Romans; and the qualities which made the Greeks, the Hebrews and the Romans supreme in their respective spheres all unite in the Anglo-Saxon race. The three essential elements of a perfect civilization, each in an eminent degree, are found in the Anglo-Saxon civilization. The bringing together in moral, if not organic, union of the English-speaking peoples of the world, would mean much for mankind.

DOGS AS DRAFT ANIMALS.

In a report to the State Department, dated June 3, 1892, Nicholas Smith, American consul at Liege, treats of the dog as a draft animal in Belgium. The consul presumes that 30 years ago a dog in harness would have excited as much remark in Liege as he would now in an American city. But today the dog is no longer an aristocratic leader. Liege is a city of great industrial activity, "possessing the largest manufactory of machinery and machinery in the world, and employing as many horses as any other town of its size in Europe, and yet for every horse at least two dogs are to be seen in harness on the streets."

Of course they are used only for the lighter kinds of traffic, and yet their employment is greatly diversified. Mr. Smith assures us that not only the market gardener, "but also the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the porter, the expressman—common carriers of all kinds, indeed—engage his services." And it is no trifling service, either, that he renders. The usual draft of an ordinary dog is stated at 300 pounds, though a mastiff often draws 1,200 pounds. We may infer that a good double dog team can haul a ton, especially if his master puts a shoulder to the vehicle in emergencies.

Various things are said in favor of making dogs earn their living in this way. For one thing, the expense of feeding is small—5 or 6 cents a day where the animals are boarded, while the maintenance of one or two is a family cost practically nothing. For another thing, they have no hoofs to clutter on the pavements to the annoyance of sick or nervous people, or to wear the pavements out. And again they do not litter the streets like horses, and their use reduces the cost of cleaning as well as repairs to a minimum. And further, they will cover a greater distance in a given time when stops are made from house to house, and haul a heavier load in proportion to size. Of course, there is no outlay for shoes. And finally, to omit items of minor importance, their industrial training subdues their belligerent instincts and completely eradicates their sheep-killing propensity. In fact, it not only makes them useful, but also quiet, civil and innocuous.

Consul Smith thinks it time for Americans to take a hint from the Belgians and turn their backs to the dog and make it a good account. And just here he makes a little computation to show us how much power we have running to waste and aching to be employed. Estimating the canine population at 7,000,000 and their average strength at 500 pounds, which he regards as low, we have an available force of 3,500,000,000 pounds now unemployed.

It will take considerable time to bring the mass of our dog population into harness, for various reasons. Perhaps half the animals are merely ornamental and unfitted for service of this kind. Many that are fit are household pets and their owners will never set them at work, and many are too old to be put to use readily. But a much greater obstacle to the employment of dogs as draft animals in this country is to be found in the fact that most Americans would look upon the handling of dog loads as a small trifling business, quite beneath their dignity and out of accord with their notions of an economical use of their time.

Possibly, however, if a beginning could be made the use of the dog as a beast of burden would be gradually extended. For some time it will be well adapted, and might come to be pretty freely employed as experience should open up for him new fields of activity. But we may not expect the gardener who has to haul his "truck" six or eight miles to Chicago market to employ dogs. He wants an animal able to draw not only the truck but himself, and get over the ground fast enough to be in good season in the market.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Where They Are Mined and Their Relative Amounts.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The production of gold for the whole world is, of course, not accurately known, but the director of the United States mint is accustomed to estimate it each year from the best statistics and information possible. So, also, with silver. The total products of gold and silver for ten years back from 1891 inclusive, are given in round numbers:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1881.....	\$100,000,000	\$122,000,000
1882.....	100,000,000	115,000,000
1883.....	100,000,000	100,000,000
1884.....	100,000,000	118,000,000
1885.....	100,000,000	120,000,000
1886.....	100,000,000	124,000,000
1887.....	110,000,000	141,000,000
1888.....	120,000,000	162,000,000
1889.....	140,000,000	174,000,000
1890.....	120,000,000	168,000,000
1891.....	120,000,000	168,000,000

Thus it will be seen that in the past ten years the production of gold has increased steadily, but slowly, while the silver supply has been very rapidly depleted.

It is interesting to know the countries which are the chief contributors of metallic wealth. In 1891, at the head of the gold producers stood the United States, with \$29,000,000. Second came Australia, with \$31,000,000. Third came Russia, whose mines in the Ural Mountains have always furnished a considerable tribute, with \$24,000,000. Fourth is Africa, with \$14,000,000. Fifth is Cuba, with \$5,000,000. Sixth is the South American republic of Colombia, with \$3,400,000. British India comes next, with \$2,400,000. All the other countries are small contributors.

Of silver countries the United States stand at the head with \$75,000,000. Second is Mexico, with \$33,000,000. Bolivia is third, with \$15,000,000. Australia is fourth, with \$13,000,000. There are no other large producers. Germany mines silver in the Harz Mountains, celebrated in European literary demography, and stands fifth, with \$8,000,000. Chili produces \$3,000,000. Austria-Hungary, Spain and France each take out something more than \$2,000,000 annually, as do the combined Central American States. Russia, which is rich in gold and platinum, is credited with a pitance of \$500,000 of silver; while Mexico, which is one of the great silver producers, turns out only about \$1,000,000 in gold. All the Central American States in 1891 produced only \$150,000 in gold. The Argentine Republic, in South America, would, from its name, be taken for a rich silver State, but it is only credited with \$600,000 of silver and little or no gold.

The gold and silver States of our Union are given as follows:
Gold—California \$12,600,000, Colorado \$4,000,000, South Dakota \$2,000,000, Nevada \$2,000,000, Idaho \$1,600,000, Arizona \$950,000, New Mexico \$905,000, Alaska \$900,000, Utah \$850,000. Some gold is mined in the South Atlantic States. South Carolina heads them all, with \$125,000, North Carolina had \$95,000, and Georgia \$80,000.

In silver, Colorado is first, with \$27,000,000; Montana next, with \$21,000,000; Utah third, with \$11,000,000; Idaho fourth, with \$8,000,000; Nevada fifth, with \$4,500,000; Arizona sixth, with \$1,900,000; New Mexico seventh, with \$1,700,000; California is eighth, with \$1,000,000, and Texas ninth, with \$484,000. All the South Atlantic States furnish a little silver.



About six months ago my little son, aged three, was very much troubled with a breaking out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places affected were about as large as a silver dollar, the flesh seemed raw and covered with little blisters. The child suffered considerably, and was naturally very fretful. I tried several remedies without obtaining any beneficial results, in fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading and now places breaking out. I concluded to try the CUTICURA, and bought a box of CUTICURA, a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I washed the affected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP, taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied CUTICURA. A noticed a change for the better in the appearance of the eruptions in twenty-four hours. I continued the treatment morning and night, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the scalp clean, in fact a perfect cure, as I have not seen any indication of any eruption or breaking out since. I have the child only a few doses of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I consider your CUTICURA Remedies very valuable, and expect to keep a small supply constantly on hand. I believe CUTICURA would be excellent for applying to insect bites, which are very annoying in this country.

C. A. ALMSTRONG,
Swift Island, N. C.

CUTICURA Remedies cleanse the system by external and internal medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. POTTER DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Proprietors, Boston.

—How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free.

HURON & ERIE

LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

DIRECTORS:
J. W. LITTLE, President.
JOHN E. TITTE, Vice-President.
WM. SAUNDERS, P. MACKENZIE,
A. W. FORTE, F. E. LEONARD.

Capital Subscribed...\$2,500,000 00
Capital Paid Up..... 1,300,000 00
Reserve Fund..... 625,000 00
Working Capital..... 5,600,000 00

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

LIBERAL TERMS.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded twice a year.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

THE ONLY MEDICINE.

RADAM'S

MICROBE

KILLER.

A Specific for all Diseases of the Blood or Skin.

Has been sustained in the Supreme Court of New York before a Judge and Jury.

As the most wonderful remedy of this age scores of living witnesses of the merits of Microbe Killer appeared and testified under oath that after they had been given up to die they were cured by this remedy.

Do not lose precious time, but obtain full particulars from home office direct, and then purchase a jar from your nearest chemist.

FOR SALE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

For general information address—

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd.

120 King Street West,

Toronto, Ont.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

BLOOD POISON permanent cure. Tertiary Syphilis. You can be cured at once for the same price as the expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and all the other poisons, and have no relief, we will cure you. Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Eruptions on any part of the body, Itch or Eruptions falling out, it is this BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We select the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a cure we cannot cure. This medicine has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our medicinal cure. A bottle of proof sent on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., Room 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

LAWN ROSE,

LACE LEATHER,

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

CARPET SWEEPERS,

PRESERVING KETTLES,

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING,

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PRESSES,

—AT—

A. WESTMAN'S,

111 DUNDAS STREET.

Branch Store—614 Dundas St. London

PER THE SS. GEEMANICA.

Two cases of the SS. GEEMANICA for WM. PAYSON, London. One case to be forwarded to his customers in Victoria, B.C. Also one "Velocimeter" for an orphan cripple in Victoria. \$100 was raised by the colonist children to purchase the above machine.

71

Saturday's Bargains

There's usually a short way to clear out lines that are occupying too much room. It's but a step now to fall trade, and we're compelled to make small prices, the easiest way to quick sales. Out of a stock exhaustive in its completeness we select the following lines as of present interest to you.

Ladies' Vests, 5c, 8c and 10c.

Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, 6½c and 8½c.

White Embroidery, 40 inches wide, now 25c.

White Embroidery, 22 inches wide, to-day 25c.

1 Case Dark Colors Flannelette, 7½c yard.

1 case All-Wool Gray Flannel, 20c.

50 pieces French Sateen, very fine, worth 30c, now 15c.

Toilet Soap 10c. A great bargain in Teaspoons, warranted to retain the color, 6 for 25c.

Ladies' Windsor Scarfs, 75c quality for 35c. Beautiful colors.

The balance of Manufacturers' Stock of Lace Curtain ends, beautiful goods, your choice now 25c each.

Boys' Tweeds Suits \$1 95.

We are now showing a beautiful range of Children's Two-Piece Suits, imported from Germany, \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 50. Nobby and neat.

Young Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, square and round corners. Compare our prices.

Men's Tweed Suits, \$5, \$6, \$7 50, \$10 and \$12. Value unsurpassed.

Clothing to Order. Fine work, perfect fit, stylish goods, new Tweeds and Worsteds for fall wear now opened up. Suits to order in the best of style, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

New importations coming to hand daily. New Mantles and Wraps, for \$5, for \$7 50, for \$10. The best in style and quality the market produces for the money.

Terms Cash. Phone 791.

CHAPMAN'S,

126 and 128 Dundas Street,
LONDON.



I Had Colic

O' swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 62. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so disordered, aged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would soon be dead. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mr. J. H. Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., telling me of his experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent him a bottle. I have another letter from him thanking me very much for recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and stating that she also has been cured.
Miss ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.
HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They regulate digestion and cure headache.

Budding Batsmen.

The Asylum Juniors Defeat the London Colts.

No. 1 Company, R. C. I., Vanquish Their Visitors From Delaware.

Winfield Wins the Diamond Medal in Friday's Local Shooting Match—Various Outside Sporting Events.

CRICKET.

LONDON JUNIORS VS. ASYLUM JUNIORS.
A very enjoyable and interesting game of cricket was played on the Asylum grounds yesterday between the Asylum junior team and the city juniors, resulting in a victory for the Asylum boys by 5 runs. The London boys seemed to be very expert batsmen, but the Asylum team, consisting of Angus and Buckle saved the game for the Asylum juniors. Some of the Asylum team looked almost too small to carry a bat, but they rather surprised the Londoners. This was the second defeat of the London boys this season at the hands of the Asylum juniors. Score:

ASYLUM JUNIORS.	
First Inning—	
A. Angus, b. McLaren.....	0
B. Buckle, b. McLaren.....	0
C. Angus, b. McLaren.....	0
D. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
E. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
F. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
G. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
H. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
I. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
J. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
K. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
L. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
M. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
N. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
O. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
P. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
Q. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
R. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
S. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
T. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
U. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
V. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
W. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
X. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
Y. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
Z. McLaren, b. McLaren.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	0

LONDON JUNIORS.	
First Inning—	
A. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
B. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
C. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
D. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
E. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
F. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
G. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
H. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
I. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
J. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
K. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
L. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
M. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
N. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
O. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
P. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
Q. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
R. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
S. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
T. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
U. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
V. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
W. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
X. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
Y. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
Z. McLaren, b. Angus.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	0

CHATHAM VS. TORONTO.
Chatham cricket club played an interesting match here to-day. The principal feature was Saunders, for Toronto, first man in with a score of 118, not out.

CHATHAM.	
Kenny, b. Lang.....	0
Lang, b. Kenny.....	0
Horwood, b. Kenny.....	0
Nichols, b. Kenny.....	0
R. Atkinson, b. Kenny.....	0
W. Wells, b. Kenny.....	0
Reeve, b. Lang.....	0
A. W. Ireland, b. Wadsworth.....	0
G. Richards, b. Kenny.....	0
Taylor, b. Wadsworth.....	0
G. Popley, not out.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	0

TORONTO.	
Terry, b. Kenny.....	0
Saunders, not out.....	118
Walker, b. Kenny.....	0
Lang, b. Kenny.....	0
Swain, b. Horwood.....	0
Edwards, b. Kenny.....	0
Cambers, b. Atkinson.....	0
Proper, b. Ireland.....	0
Emmell, b. Kenny.....	0
Colbourne, b. Kenny.....	0
McKford, b. Kenny.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	118

COLLAPSE OF AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.
The greatest cricket match of the year in England between the All-England and Australian eleven was decided at Kennington Oval on Aug. 18. Over 12,000 spectators paid to see the opening stages of the match on Aug. 18, and 19,061 passed the turnstiles on the second day. The Englishmen, who were first at the wickets, kept possession until the second afternoon, when their score reached 483 for an innings, which occupied seven hours. F. S. Jackson's 103 was the best individual contribution. The Australians collapsed in an unexpected fashion before the bowling of Briggs and Lockwood, and were all out for 81. They played up grimly on going in the second time, and scored 349, but the effort

10 PER CENT OFF
To Cash Purchasers on every thing in stock during month of July.
HARRY LENOX
MERCHAND TAILOR,
Corner Richmond and Carling Street

was futile, and victory rested with England by an innings and 43 runs.

ROSEDALES LOSE AT DETROIT.
DETROIT, Aug. 25.—The Rosedale Club, of Toronto, visited here to-day and were defeated by a score of 152 to 68. The game was decided in the first inning. The Rosedales had four wickets down for 28 runs in the second.

MILITARY DEFEATS DELAWARE.
The cricket club of No. 1 Company, R. C. I., met the Delaware eleven on the former's grounds here yesterday, and conquered the visitors by an innings and 40 runs. Score: No. 1 Company, 168; Delaware, 63 and 65 in the first and second innings respectively.

FOOTBALL.
The Maple Leafs of Kinsardine were defeated by the Comets of Ripley on Friday by 5 to 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.
At Boston..... 3 3 3
At Cleveland..... 5 9 1
At Philadelphia..... 0 4 6
At St. Louis..... 0 4 6
At Washington..... 0 4 6
At Baltimore..... 2 3 2
At Cincinnati..... 4 9 1
At Chicago..... 4 8 3
At Brooklyn..... 8 11 2
At Pittsburgh..... 5 17 2
At New York..... 5 17 2
At St. Paul..... 5 17 2
At Minneapolis..... 5 17 2
At Milwaukee..... 5 17 2
At Kansas City..... 5 17 2
At St. Louis..... 5 17 2
At Cincinnati..... 5 17 2
At Chicago..... 5 17 2
At Brooklyn..... 5 17 2
At Pittsburgh..... 5 17 2
At New York..... 5 17 2
At St. Paul..... 5 17 2
At Minneapolis..... 5 17 2
At Milwaukee..... 5 17 2
At Kansas City..... 5 17 2
At St. Louis..... 5 17 2
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remotest idea what sort of a thing "sang-
sue" could be. "No, I have not tried it."
"I aimo assez la sange, moi. She is a
useful beast, sure."
Mark nearly groaned. Whatever had
"useful beasts to do with this lump of Caro-
line's? Useful beasts? Is it a camel you
are talking of?" he asked.
"A camel?" repeated the doctor, staring
at Mark. "Pardon me, I do not under-
stand."

Mark was sure he didn't. "You spoke of
useful beasts, messu?"
"Yes, they have much virtue, the sang-
sues. They do good to madams; they bite
her well."

Mark was never more at sea in his life.
Reaching away in search of camels, his home
perceptions were perhaps a little obscured
in that movement. Bite madam! What on
earth was camels? The bride's feet are
long when she full—pointing to his finger.

"You call them itch—itch!"
"Leeches," interrupted Mark with a
laugh. "I could not understand, moi je
penses, messu, que vous—speak of
wild beasts."

"You said the doctor complacently. "I
thought you understood, are?"
"Bon jour, madame, nous did, messu, the
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"Je pense que oui. Mais—but I no say
trop before the examen of madame. I would
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tomorrow at four of the clock after twelve,
if that will arrange you."

"So be it," returned Mark, when he had
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NOT A FASHIONABLE AFFAIR,

But "One of Those Pleasing
Events," Etc.

A Youthful New Jersey Couple Walk
Forty Miles to Get Married.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Elijah De-
graw and his bride Esie, who walked from
the mountains of Rockland county to the
Goffs farm and basket-making district,
three miles from this city, to get mar-
ried, have gone to housekeeping in a small
house on the roadside and propose to make a
living for themselves. The bride's feet are
still covered with blisters and the bride-
groom is footsore from their long tramp of
40 miles. The couple were so overcome
with fatigue at night that they were unable
to sleep.

At daybreak next morning Mr. Degraw
and his bride waded through a winding
brook which ripples near their hut to
soften the blisters on their feet.

Later this afternoon a New York Sun
reporter visited the hut where the couple
intend to spend the remainder of the
summer. The pedestrian bride was alone,
her husband being engaged making baskets
in a hatched shed some distance from his
rustic abode. Mr. Degraw is all that
justice Johnson, who married her, said.
She is a real mountain beauty. She is a
blonde with curly yellow hair. There
were no shoes or stockings on the feet
of the bride when she stepped nimbly
on the stoop to see what the visitor
wanted.

When asked if she and her husband had
really walked 40 miles over dusty roads to
get married she was surprised that the fact
should be doubted. She assured the re-
porter that it was not a case of elopement,
as she had told her parents of her intended marriage and
that they had sanctioned the union. When
asked what was the nearest town to the
place where she lived, the bride replied
that the farm on which she and her family
worked and lived was so far removed from
civilization that she couldn't name a town
within a day's walk. She re-
membered, however, going to Blairstown
for greenbackers and popcorn on a 4th of
July when she wore short frocks.

"Can you read or write," she was then
asked.

"I'm sorry to say I can't," replied the
bride, looking ashamed as well as sorry.

She added that she never belonged to any
church, but was convinced from her ser-
monizing, however she happened to be,
that there was a ruling power in the sky,
the same invisible power that brought her
safely through the 40-mile stretch of wilder-
ness from her betrothed.

Replying to a question as to why she did
not get married at her own home, Mrs.
Degraw said it was the wish of her
affiliated husband that his father should see
her and pass judgment on her looks and
disposition before he would consent to
marry her.

"Did I please the stern parent? Well, I
should say I did. He fairly idolized me as
soon as I entered the house, and insisted
that we get married before we shook the
dust from our feet."

Mrs. Degraw said she had a little diffi-
culty in securing the marriage certificate,
as the justice was not willing to part with
it until he was assured that he would be
paid for it.

Seeing the reporter talking to his young
bride, Degraw now hastened across the
field. The stalwart youth said he met his
wife about a year and a half ago, and that
he had been looking for her ever since. He
told his father that he could not be happy
without her.

Mr. Degraw said that, like his bride, he
could not get married at his home, but he
was sent to say that one of the family, an
uncle who lived at Camp Gaw, in Rockland
county, could read print, although writing
staggered him.

The young husband added that his great
aim in life was to make Esie a happy wife
and increase the capacity of his basket
business.

EMBEZZLER WESTWORTH CAUGHT.

Enticed to Jersey City From Saratoga
Springs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—William P. West-
worth, recently the confidential book-
keeper of the Wentworth Hotel, who
decamped in the early part of 1902, leav-
ing a deficiency in his accounts of \$28,000,
has been captured by Central Office de-
tectives and now lies in a cell in Jersey
City. He has refused to come to New York
without extradition.

Westworth was the representative of
the Standard interest in the hotel,
which belongs to Douglas M. Stand-
field, the young son of Mrs. Florence
Standfield, of No. 21 West Thirty-
third street, who is his guardian.

Westworth's penulations began some
months ago. He doctored his books in order
to cover them up, and they were not dis-
covered until after his flight. He was
traced by Detective Sergeant Vallely,
Evans and Sheridan to Pittsfield, Mass.;
thence to Hamilton, Ont.; and thence back
to Patheque, L. I., and thence to Clayton,
Ont.—in all of which places he passed as
Little John. Finally he was found at
No. 107 Philadelphia street, Saratoga
Springs. Under some pretext he was in-
duced on Tuesday to leave Saratoga for
Jersey City. Then he was arrested.

The embezzler is the son of a former
partner of Mark M. Standfield, the father of
the present owner of the Victoria.

Cigarettes Killed Him.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 25.—Thomas G.
O'Brien, aged 19, died yesterday after
suffering greatly. For ten years he had
smoked two packages of cigarettes daily.

The Woman Won.

HUNTINGTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—At the an-
nual election of school trustees here Mrs.
S. T. Carter, wife of the pastor of the
First Presbyterian Church, was elected
succeed Brewster C. Sammes. Mrs. Carter
is the first woman to receive recognition at
the polls in Huntington.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

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FYSE'S ICE CREAM

And Ices are the best. In bulk, bricks or shapes. Special prices for garden parties. Fancy Cakes and Candies in large variety. Fresh daily.

220 DUNDAS ST.
(Corner Park Avenue.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES required at Shuff's Drug Store, 660 Dundas street east. Residence Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL 9 p.m. at 61 Stanley street, W. H. WESTON.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. CONNELL'S Popular Music House, 159 Dundas street, and 489 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweller, 42 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.
*LEMING—In this city, at 120 Kent street, on Aug. 18, the wife of Mr. Atwell Fleming, of a son.

DIED.
*THOMAS—On Aug. 25, at the family residence, 27 Gun street, London West, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Thomas, in her 84th year.

Funeral on Saturday at 4 p.m. Friends will kindly accept invitation.

*TOWMEY—In this city, on Aug. 25, John Towmery, aged 65 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 125 William street, at 2:30 this morning for St. Peter's Cathedral.

*TUFFIN—At Elton Lodge, Oxford street, Aug. 25, Beatrice Mary, infant daughter of George and Kate Tuffin, aged 6 months and 11 days. Funeral private.

Doctors' Prescriptions

Skillfully prepared from Purest Drugs only, at Shuff's East End Pharmacy, 660 Dundas street. Note the name.

"SHUFF." SPRUDEL!

Has no equal as a table water, a curative and for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters. As a table water it is the most palatable of all carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY—J. W. SCANDRETT, Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH DILLOWAY, 141 Dundas Street. Telephone 587.

—TRY OUR—

Snow Flake & Vienna Breads

CAN'T BE BEAT.

Parnell & Brighton

—AND—

THIS BRAND OF FLOUR Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY 277 York Street. Telephone 118.

SAVE TIME.

If you live east of Maitland street you will save time (and that's money) by purchasing your Drugs and having your Dispensing done at BOYLE'S DRUG STORE, 652 Dundas Street.

No Purer Drugs and no better Dispensing in the city.

Drygoods Appraiser. Real Estate Bought & Sold.

A. B. POWELL, General Insurance Agent and District Manager of The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

Office—No. 427 Richmond street (ground floor), London, Ont. Telephone 735. P. M. Box 517.

ALSO AGENT FOR Fire Companies—Guards of England; London and Lancashire; Atlas of England; National of Ireland; Quebec.

Accident Insurance—The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company; Plate Glass Insurance; American Surety Company (Guarantee Bond).

SLATER BROS.

Summer Suitings,

Latest Shades.

299 Richmond street.

CASH DISCOUNT

—OF—

25 PER CENT.

—OFF ALL—

SILKS

ALL SHADES IN

China Silks

17 Cents Per Yard, at

Priddis Bros.

SNAPS IN TEAS

Three lbs 50c Japan Tea for... \$1.00

Three lbs 50c Ceylon Tea for... 1.00

Four lbs 40c Hyson Tea for... 1.00

Five lbs 25c Japan Tea for... 1.00

Twenty lb caddy of English Breakfast Tea, worth \$10, for... 5.00

Anderson & Barnard,

New York Store.

GURD'S BICYCLE DEPOT

155 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Just received another lot of fine English Pneumatic Tire Safety Bicycles. Second hand wheels bought, sold, exchanged and repaired.

BICYCLE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Fire Insurance Association.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

FINE—A LITTLE COOLER.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25—11 p.m.—To-night the pressure is nearly average over the lake region, somewhat below over the Maritime Provinces and very decidedly below over the Northwest Territories.

A few local showers have occurred to-day in Ontario and Quebec and the Northwest Territories. Elsewhere the weather has been fine. Much cooler weather has set in over Alberta and Assiniboia. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaut, 46°—72°; Calgary, 44°—60°; Edmonton, 42°—62°; Prince Albert, 48°—70°; Qu'Appelle, 58°—70°; Winnipeg, 50°—70°; Toronto, 63°—84°; Montreal, 62°—80°; Quebec, 64°—80°; Halifax, 66°—70°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Aug. 26—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Light to moderate winds; fine and a little cooler.

The London West Council met last evening to discuss Col. Clark's proposal to run an electric railway through certain streets in the village.

The session was a long one, lasting from 8 p.m. till 12:30. Col. Clark was represented by Mr. Johnson, and the final result was the passage of a bylaw granting the franchise to Col. Clark's clients.

The Military Tournament.

The announcement that the celebrated British military tournament will be given in London next Wednesday has created great interest in the west. Thousands who have heard of the wonderful performances given by the troops of the British army, and to see them, and consequently a single fare rate on the railways for the round trip on that date has been secured by the promoters.

The tournament has created a furore in Toronto, where the engagement had to be prolonged to meet the popular desire. The exhibition takes place on the Western Fair grounds.

The Johnston Robbery Case.

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His friends expect him back in a day or two, and declare his absence is owing to business, and has nothing to do with the charges hanging over him.

Strathroy Notes.

The Strathroy oatmeal mill is no more. For years it stood by the railway, a prominent object, and was lately renovated, refitted for roller meal purposes, and taken in charge by Mr. R. Pincombe, jun.

On Friday about 3:30 a.m. a fire that was probably smouldering inside burst forth.

When you are shingling your roof use British Columbia red cedar shingles. W. D. Willis & Co., corner York and Adelaide streets, have a large supply of them, perfect both in quality and manufacture. Don't be persuaded into purchasing before seeing theirs. They also carry a full line seasoned joists, boards and scantling. Phone 780.

Very Suitable.

If you have a nice etching and want to get it nicely framed, you can get a nice white and silver, white and gold, or ivory frame put on it at a very low price by taking it to E. N. Hunt, 190 Dundas street. To every cash purchaser of \$1 worth or more of goods he also presents a prize.

SEE OUR

New Felt Hats.

Straw Hats

AT COST.

BELTZ'S.

Look Cakes, 8 cents a dozen; jelly rolls, 8 cents, and the best home-made bread in town, 4 cents per loaf. D. J. Langdon, grocer and baker, corner of York and Thames streets.

I've Is on the Mend.

If your china gets broken by thunder, lightning, fire, water or any of the elements which are going round breaking things up in general, take it along to Ives', the old curiosity shop. You all know him; if you don't, you ought to. A. Ives, general repairer, 308 Dundas street.

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London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE

134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS

175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

August 26.

210—St. and Pope Zephyrinus was martyred.

1346—Battle of Crecy. France, and which cannon were first used; Edward III defeated the French.

1635—Lopez Felix de la Vega, noted called Lope, prolific Spanish poet and dramatist, died; born 1552.

1785—Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of Kingston, adventures and bigamist, died in France after a trial which excited all the nobility of England.

1818—Theodore Korner, the German martial lyricist, was killed; born 1791.

1819—Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Savoy-Corbiere-Isola, husband of Queen Victoria, born in the castle of Rothenau; died 1861.

1825—Adam Clarke, famous Methodist preacher and commentator, died in London; born 1762.

1830—Louis Philippe, ex-king of France, died at Claremont, England; born 1773.

1871—Charles Scribner died; born 1821.

1886—By an explosion of gas in a colliery near Bridgend, South Wales, 10 miners lost their lives.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"I'm going to bathing, sir," she said.

"Can I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"Yes, sir, if you like," she said.

—Miss Tennent, of Bradford, is the guest of Miss Marshall, William street.

—Mr. Peter Glen arrived home yesterday from Chicago after a week's visit at the fair.

—Mr. T. Edwards, of Jas. Wilson & Co., has returned from a two weeks' visit to Chicago.

—Earnest Howay of this city has just returned home after spending a month in East Nisour.

—The outlook for the horse exhibit at the Western Fair is great. Already half the stalls have been filled.

—Miss Agnes Barlow, one of Detroit's leading vocalists, is the guest of Mrs. Bert Glass, Wellington street, city.

—Willie Sammons, of Port Stanley, who had the misfortune to run a lead pencil into his side last night, is able to appear again.

—An exchange says: Mrs. Gifford, of Centralia, has moved to London, where she will reside with her son-in-law, Mr. W. J. Clarke.

—Rev. W. J. Clark, who has returned from an extended visit to Chicago, will preach morning and evening to-morrow in Victoria Hall.

—The trustees of the Protestant Orphan's Home very gratefully acknowledge the sum of \$3 donation from Hackett L. O. L., No. 808, Tilbury Center.

—Mr. Vining leaves for the Southern States and has decided to sell his London property by auction on 7th Sept., at 4 o'clock at W. Jones' auction room. This is a good opportunity to get the best real estate offered by auction in years.

—The Seventh Band concert in Victoria Park are as popular as ever, as could be seen from the crowd which attended last night. While the warm weather lasts the public should patronize them, not only with their presence but also with their contributions.

—The Windsor City Council fire, water and gas committee has appointed Ald. Weir and Giles to visit the Imperial Oil Company at London and ascertain the cost of the building the company proposes to erect on the Grand Trunk property in Windsor; also the nature of the industry to be carried on, the number of hands employed, etc.

—Mr. W. W. Downing is in the city looking after the interests of the British Military Tournament. Mr. Downing is already made for the exhibition, which he says are perfect in every detail, including music, electric lighting for the evening performance and seating accommodation.

—The City Council, the School Board, the Board of Trade and some specially invited citizens will make a tour of inspection over the L. and P. S. R. line at 10 o'clock on Monday. One of the objects will be to ascertain the amount of repairing done by the M. C. T. R. before the city before the amount will be deducted from the rent. Refreshments will be had at Port Stanley, Electric Railway for the Village.

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Look Cakes, 8 cents a dozen; jelly rolls, 8 cents, and the best home-made bread in town, 4 cents per loaf. D. J. Langdon, grocer and baker, corner of York and Thames streets.

I've Is on the Mend.

If your china gets broken by thunder, lightning, fire, water or any of the elements which are going round breaking things up in general, take it along to Ives', the old curiosity shop. You all know him; if you don't, you ought to. A. Ives, general repairer, 308 Dundas street.

When you have a nice etching and want to get it nicely framed, you can get a nice white and silver, white and gold, or ivory frame put on it at a very low price by taking it to E. N. Hunt, 190 Dundas street. To every cash purchaser of \$1 worth or more of goods he also presents a prize.

Very Suitable.

If you have a nice etching and want to get it nicely framed, you can get a nice white and silver, white and gold, or ivory frame put on it at a very low price by taking it to E. N. Hunt, 190 Dundas street. To every cash purchaser of \$1 worth or more of goods he also presents a prize.

with a roar that awakened the neighboring sleepers, and in spite of all that the fire company could do the building was totally burned. A stove factory and a yard full of barrel headings was located within a few feet of the mill. This was but slightly damaged owing to the stillness of the night and the arduous labors of the firemen. The loss is quoted at \$10,000; insurance \$6,000. Cause of fire unknown.

The account of the drowning of Mr. Pierce's daughter published exclusively in yesterday's ADVERTISER contained a misstatement. It was Mr. Pierce's son Harry and not himself who was with the girl at the time of the accident. Mr. Pierce was on duty at the G. T. R. depot, and could not have gone to the pond. The error was due to the father and son having the same name.

Extensive preparations are being made for the banquet to Sheriff Cameron on Wednesday evening next. Several county officials are to be invited, and no pains will be spared to make the affair a success.

Col. Clark's Proposition Considered by No. 1 Committee—He Demands Exclusive Right to Use Electricity—The Matter Again Laid Over.

The finance committee of the City Council held a special meeting last evening to consider Col. Clark's proposition for an electric street railway franchise. Ald. Moule (chairman), Welford, Parnell and Mr. Frank Johnson (representing Col. Clark) were present.

It was understood that the council now desired a percentage of the receipts.

Ald. Parnell asked if Col. Clark would consent to giving a percentage and also to the paving.

Mr. Johnson replied that he was not prepared to give a decided answer without having first consulted Col. Clark.

This matter was therefore laid over.

Mr. Johnson offered 3 per cent. of the gross receipts during the first five years, 4 per cent. during the next five years and 5 per cent. during the last ten years. He would also agree to do all the work of paving between the tracks and for a space of eighteen inches on each side of the tracks, provided the city furnished the material.

Clause 11 referred to the right of the city to purchase the road at the expiration of the franchise. It specified the price to be paid by the city. The average net receipts during the last three years was to be 8 per cent. of the price to be paid. Placing the net yearly receipts at \$50,000 a year, the value of the system would be \$625,000. Mr. Johnson offered the city the option of determining the value either in this way or by arbitration on the same basis as specified in the London Street Railway Company's proposition.

Ald. Parnell—Do you still demand exclusive right?

Mr. Johnson—Certainly; we could not compete with any other company if they were allowed to use electricity.

It was agreed that Col. Clark should submit a final offer at the next meeting and the committee adjourned.

The pill of the day for Indigestion, Biliousness and Headache; Deacon's Dark Pills. No. 2.

Gold, gold filled, silver and other watches very cheap at J. E. ADKINS', on the corner, East London.

New Establishment.—Mr. Jos. Dambra, who has been cutter for Mr. J. M. Denton for a number of years, has opened out at 262½ Dundas street a first-class tailoring establishment, with a fine new line of fall and winter goods. "Joe," who is well and favorably known in the city, will not doubt have his share of the trade.

One dollar and twenty-five cents will buy a pair of men's all-wool pants at Gillespie's Star Hall for the next week. Twenty-five cents will buy a light felt hat worth a great deal more money. You only have to take these goods in order to appreciate their value. Gillespie's Star Hall, Dundas street, opposite Market Lane.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairer. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street. Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired.

The finest railroad watches are to be had at Ward's jewelry store, 700 Dundas street east. Fine repairing.

PUBLIC NOTICE I

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO BUY

COAL and WOOD

I am selling the best BEECH and MAPLE Wood at \$5 50 per cord; best Stove and Chestnut Coal at \$6 50. Examine my stock before ordering your winter's supply elsewhere.

Geo. McNeil,

C. P. R. COAL YARD.

TELEPHONE 353.

WINDOW GLASS.

"Polished Plate, single and double thick sheet." All styles of Fancy Glass in sheets. Plain and Ornamental Stained Glass, for churches and private houses. Quality the best; prices the lowest. Save money by getting

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 27.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xvii, 19-32.—Memory Verses, 22, 23.—Golden Text, 1 Cor. i, 24.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

19. "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not dissatisfied unto the heavenly vision." Some two years after the last lesson Felix was succeeded by Festus, and Paul was still a prisoner. The high priest and the Jews soon made mention of Paul, the prisoner, and asked that he might be brought to Jerusalem for trial, hoping to kill him on the way (xxv, 2, 3). They were compelled, however, to appear against him at Caesarea, and it was then that Paul appealed to Caesar, which necessitated his being sent to Rome. Meantime King Agrippa and Bernice visit Festus, and he tells them of Paul and of his appeal to Caesar, but that he has no definite accusation against him, upon which Agrippa desires to hear him. Paul is now before Agrippa and Festus and the chief captains and principal men of the city, and has gotten as far in his story as his conversion on the way to Damascus and his consequent readiness to obey his new Master's orders. See II Sam. xv, 15; Isa. i, 19, and take heed.

20. "That they should repent and turn to God and do works meet for repentance." He began at Damascus, then at Jerusalem and so on in all the world, preaching these things. Compare I Thess. i, 9, 10; Titus ii, 11-13, and see how he insisted on these things. We are all by nature against God. 21. "For these causes the Jews accused me in the temple and went about to kill me." It does not seem possible that people would hate a man and even try to kill him just for being good, but the hatred of Joseph by his brethren, and of Daniel by his fellows, and of Paul by the Jews simply prove the enmity of man against God, and it was fully shown out in the persecution and crucifixion of the Lord Jesus.

22. "Saying none other things than those which the prophets said." Moses did say should come. By the help of God he continued witnessing to small and great, reasoning out of the Old Testament, as we call it, concerning Jesus (chapters xvii, 2, 3; xxviii, 23). Jesus himself taught that all Scripture referred to Him (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). Philip preached Jesus to the Ethiopian from Isa. liii.

23. "That Christ should suffer, and that He should be the first that should rise from the dead and shed light upon the people and to the Gentiles." The suffering and death of Christ are seen in Gen. iii, 15; xxii, 2, with Gal. iii, 16; Ps. xlii, 1, 6; Isa. liii, 5, 6, and elsewhere. His resurrection is referred to in Ps. xvi, 10, with Acts ii, 15; Isa. liii, 10; He is the light of the world, a light to the nations, as seen in Isa. xlii, 6; xlix, 6, etc. Although all was so plainly foretold, the Jews shut their eyes to the true significance of these things and would not hear of a suffering Messiah (John xii, 23-24).

24. "And as he thus spake for himself Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad." He that departed from evil is accounted mad (Isa. lix, 15, margin). The prophet is a fool; the spiritual man is mad (Hos. ix, 7). Jesus himself was repeatedly told that He had a devil (John vii, 30; viii, 48). If we make Christ our center, we must of necessity be eccentric in the eyes of others and seem to them to be beside ourselves.

25. "But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness." Paul knew whereof he affirmed and realized that he was speaking in the hearing of a greater than Festus or Agrippa. He had no ambition to please men (Gal. i, 10; I Thess. ii, 4), but he did desire to please Him who had called him (II Cor. v, 9, and I Tim. ii, 15). And he had a great ambition to win men to Christ (I Cor. ix, 23) and to magnify Christ in his body whether by life or death (Phil. i, 20).

26. "For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely, for this thing was not done in a corner." When the high priest asked Jesus of His doctrine, He said, "I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort, and in secret have I said nothing" (John xviii, 20). The story of Jesus of Nazareth was known far and wide, but it was to the great majority simply a story of "one Jesus, who was dead, whom some affirmed to be alive" (Acts xxv, 19). It is not much more to most people even now.

27. "King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest." One of Paul's motives was, "Believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets" (xxiv, 14). Jesus' rebuke to the two disciples was, "O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke xxiv, 25). Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants the prophets (Amos iii, 7), therefore if we care anything about the secret of the Lord we will surely study prophecy.

28. "Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Al-most thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The R. V. makes Agrippa say, "With but little persuasion thou wouldstst have made me a Christian." He had heard John the Baptist gladly and did many things; Felix trembled under the Spirit's words through Paul, and now Agrippa is moved, but nothing lasting ever came of it in either case as far as we know. The word preached does not profit unless mixed with faith in those who hear it (Heb. iv, 2). We have great need to take heed of the evil heart of unbelief, and to take heed how we hear (Heb. iii, 12; Luke viii, 15).

29. "And Paul said, I would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds." It was not liberty that Paul sought, nor personal comfort, except as he could use these for the glory of God, but he did always and everywhere seek to win men to Christ. Whether they were rulers like Agrippa, Festus or Felix, or public servants like the jailer at Philippi, or slaves like Onesimus, he regarded not their circumstances, sought not their favor, despised not their poverty, but most earnestly coveted their eternal welfare.

30-32. "This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of bonds." This man might have been set at liberty if he had not appealed unto Caesar." These three verses of our lesson tell of the private conference of the king, the governor, Bernice and they that sat with them when they had retired from the public assembly after Paul had finished his testimony. The two sentences I have quoted give their decision, and as we read them we feel like wishing that Paul had not appealed unto Caesar. But when we read chapter xxiii, 11, "The night following the Lord stood by him and said, Be of good cheer, Paul, for as thou hast testified of Me in Jerusalem so must thou bear witness also at Rome," we are compelled to be still and see God working out His own purposes in His own way.

"The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it."

WITH THE FAIR SEX.

HER HUSBAND'S GUARDIAN.

The Minneapolis Journal recently told how a dauntless woman, met by the perplexity of a reprobate husband who threatened misery, if not ruin, by his wayward course, found a way out of the difficulty by having herself appointed her husband's guardian, thus gaining for herself legal control of his wages and authority to restrain him forcibly, if necessary, from extremes of conduct. Is there not a hint here for wives of drinking men?

BEHIND THE BROOM.

One of our leading philanthropic women related the following, in an address in which she was enforcing the mistake of women who make their own personality so prominent as to interfere with the success of their work. "When I was a little girl," she said, "my mother explained to me how to sweep, and then set me to do it, and stood over me to see that I did it right. Pretty soon she said, 'You are standing right in front of your broom, so that you are all the time in your own way. Keep yourself behind your work, and stand out of the way of your broom.' Women must dismiss egotism, and learn not to get in their own way."—[Union Signal.]

WHEN THE LEAVES BEGIN TO FALL.

Get plump, be sweet-tempered and amiable; fat and sugar are preserving elements.

Make the toilet variegated, but have the tout ensemble pleasing. To be referred to as that woman in gray, or that black and blue girl, is disagreeable.

Beware of muslin dresses; they are a mockery "when the leaves begin to fall." Choose the lightest designs, the lightest weight fabrics and the simplest models. Let the material be the finest quality the income will allow.

Neatness is the link between beauty and reverence. There is a scrupulous nicety of dress and a fastidiousness of personal habits that make a girl radiant. Fashionable girls are not always fastidious, but fastidious girls are always fashionable. Cleanliness has a charm unsurpassed by beauty.

PENSIONS FOR ARMY MATRONS.

Award Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has made an important pension decision. The question recently arose, upon a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, as to whether women who had superintended the diet of sick and wounded soldiers were entitled to pensions under the provisions of the act commonly known as "The Nurse Act." Mr. Reynolds decided that they are and the Commissioner of Pensions has been instructed to place the names of such nurses upon the roll when they have furnished proof that they were employed directly by the surgeon-general of the army, or that the person who employed them had proper authority, and that his authority was recognized by the War Department. The beneficiaries of this decision are mainly the women who were sent by the United States Christian Commission to the hospitals for the purpose of superintending the special diet of the soldiers, upon the request of the surgeon-general.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

We do not agree with the Globe in its assertion that, if trade unionism prevailed everywhere, women would have a rough time of it, and be immediately denounced as "blacklegs"; but we do agree with that journal when, in reference to the increasing disposition on the part of the master weavers of Preston to employ women instead of men, it says: "We cannot say whether the accusation is true, but, assuming it to be so, where does the inquiry come in? So far as natural right goes, the sexes stand on a perfectly equal footing; the willing woman is as much entitled to seek employment as the willing man. All depends, therefore, on qualification, and on this head employers must of necessity be the best judges, inasmuch as their own interests are vitally concerned in securing the highest degree of competency."

But the real question to be considered here is one of wages. Are the masters paying the women a lower wage than is paid to the men? If so, it is an injustice to the women, seeing that they do the work as well as it is done by the men; and the latter, on their part, have good cause to complain.—[Woman's Herald.]

THE MOTHER.

"The mother," says a clever writer in the New York Recorder, "is practically an unknown character." Then further on she says: "A handsomely bound book, all in leather and gilt, containing selections from all the poets, lies here in close proximity to my ink bottle, and I have searched vainly for some sentiment about mothers. There are a quantity of quotations under the index letter 'M.' It starts out with 'Madness,' and all the writers whose names time has immortalized have written about 'madness'; then comes 'Man.' Pages and pages are devoted to 'man.' Afterward, with alphabetical correctness, follows the word 'Manners,' and finally, 'Marriage.' Then 'Melancholy,' and 'Memory,' and 'Mercy,' and 'Mind,' and 'Money,' and 'Morning,' and 'Mother.' 'Morning' will come 'Mother,' taking its turn like all the rest of the words. But believe me when I tell you the index skips to 'Mountains,' and the word 'Mother' isn't in it. Now it was precisely that I believed this writer that I brought out my little old stand-by for quotations. The blue binding is shabby and the leaves are brown on the edges; but the index does not 'skip to mountains,'—there are four quotations under the heading 'mother' to quote Coleridge:

A mother is a mother still
The holiest thing alive.

But "Familiar Quotations" was entered according to act of Congress in the year 1855, "to copy from the front leaf of my book. That accounts for it—mothers were not out of fashion when John Bartlett compiled the book that lies beside my ink bottle."—[SARA SRY, in Boston Traveler.]

A WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

Florence Wilson, in the Ladies' Home Journal, writes: She had been talking pleasantly to two or three women; she made her good-byes all cheerful and bright, and, after she had disappeared, one woman turned to another and said in a tone that was scoffing: "She is a thorough woman of the world." Now in this case the woman who had said none but pleasant words, who had stopped by a bright story the discussion of a petty scandal, was a woman who was as honest and as kind as any that ever lived and who bore not only her own but the burdens of a good many other people, yet she saw no reason why she should inflict her troubles on her friends, nor why, while she was in the world, she should not be in it as best: sense a woman of the world.

A woman of the world is one who feels that the story told to hurt your feelings is essentially bad form.

A woman of the world is the one who is

courteous to old people, who laughs with the young and who makes herself agreeable to women in all conditions of life.

A woman of the world is one who makes her good-morning a pleasant greeting, her visit a bright spot in the day and her good-bye a hope that she may come again.

A woman of the world is one who does not gauge people by their clothes, or their riches, but who condemns bad manners.

A woman of the world is one who does not let her right hand know what her left hand does. She does not discuss her charities at an afternoon tea, nor the faults of her family at a prayer meeting.

A veritable woman of the world is the best type of a Christian, for her very consideration makes other women long to imitate her. Remember that Christ came into the world to save sinners, and to be in the world and among it and the people who make it, and to do your work as a woman of the world means more than speaking from platform or assumed elevation.

A woman of the world is one who is courteous under all circumstances and in every condition in which she may be placed. She is the woman who can receive the unwelcome guest with a smile so bright, and a handshake so cordial that in trying to make the welcome seem real it becomes so.

A woman of the world is one whose love for humanity is second only to her life's devotion, and whose watchword is usefulness in thought and action. By making self last it finally becomes natural to have it so.

POINTERS.

Lizzie Francke, who years ago traveled with Barnum's Circus for many seasons as "Titania, the Fairy Queen," and always drew crowds because of her diminutive stature, is now an inmate of a Philadelphia almshouse, and has been since Aug. 28, 1887. She is very cheerful and industrious, and although 58 years of age still retains to a remarkable degree her beauty and demur ways.

In Georgia the women convicts are farmed out to do the same sort of work as men and the penitentiary, moreover, demands as much from the lessees for the women as the men. They hoe, plow, quarry rocks and dig canals. This is equal rights with a vengeance.

The custom of throwing a shoe after a bride comes from the Jewish custom of handing a shoe to a purchaser after the completion of a contract (Ruth iv, 7). Parents also gave a shoe to the husband on a daughter's marriage to signify the yielding up of their authority.

The railways in France employ 24,080 women, the majority of whom, however, receive a small sum merely for opening and shutting gates where roads cross the track.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

AN ENLIGHTENED INDIAN STATES-MAN.

Writing in Abkari (the organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association), Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., says: "When I was last in India I spent a few days at Junagadh, the premier State of Kathiawar, as the guest of its Dewan, Mr. Haridas Viharada, one of the most enlightened and distinguished Indian statesmen in the empire, and was greatly impressed with the important reforms that have characterized his term of office. We naturally had many discussions on the temperance question, as the Dewan is himself a staunch total abstainer, and greatly interested in the movement. The prince who was at that time on the throne has since died, and the present Nawab is a man who has mixed very freely with the people he is called upon to govern, and cares thoroughly for their welfare. He has recently appointed an excellent friend of ours, the Hon. Pherozshah Mohla, of Bombay, judicial counselor of the State, and I am glad to find that the combination of a cultured prince with two such able advisers has resulted in the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the State of Kathiawar. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas it is opposed to the tenets of the

S. Davis & Sons are the largest manufacturers of Cigars in

Canada and have won the enviable reputation of always main-

taining the high excellence of each of their Standard Brands.



CASTOR OIL in Car Lots,

CASTOR OIL in less than Car Lots,

CASTOR OIL in Cases,

CASTOR OIL in Tins.

ALL THE ABOVE AT LOW PRICES.

Hobbs Hardware Company

LONDON, ONTARIO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER.

Mohammedan religion to derive any revenue whatsoever by letting out contracts for liquor, it is hereby proclaimed by his Highness the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh that the practice of farming out contracts for spirits shall be no longer permitted in his Highness' territories from this day forward. It is further proclaimed that it is his Highness' wishes that all existing Abkari contracts should be forthwith brought to a speedy termination by an amicable settlement of their claims.

A PROHIBITION DISTRICT.

The founders of Tepeka and Lawrence forbade the sale of intoxicating beverages within their corporate limits, and the debate continued until 1881, when a constitutional amendment was adopted forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. This was enforced by appropriate legislation, and the validity of the amendment and of the statutes was sustained by the supreme courts of the State and of the nation. After futile and costly resistance, the dram-shop traffic has disappeared from the State. Surprising sales continue, club drinking and "jolts" are not unknown, but the saloon has vanished, and the law has been better enforced than similar legislation elsewhere.

In the larger towns prohibition is not so strictly observed as in the rural districts, where public opinion is more rigid, but in all localities the beneficent result is apparent in the diminution of crime, poverty and disorder. Banned by law, the occupation is stigmatized and becomes disreputable. If the offender avoids punishment, he does not escape contempt. Drinking being in secret, temptation is diminished, the weak are protected from their infirmities, and the young from their appetites and passions.

SENATOR INGALLS' TESTIMONY.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has given the following testimony from personal observation as to the operations of the prohibition law of Kansas: In the face of such testimony, which can be given from thousands of the best and most prominent citizens of Kansas, the liquor power, through a subsidized associated press and a friendly secular daily press, keeps the country flooded with the basest falsehoods as to the failure of prohibition in that State. Says Senator Ingalls: The crime and bane of frontier life is drunkenness. The literature of the mining camp, the cross roads and the cattle ranch reeks with whisky. In every new settlement the saloon precedes the schoolhouse and the church, is the rendezvous of ruffians, the harbor of criminals, the recruiting station of the murderer, the gambler, the harlot and the thief; a perpetual menace to social order, intelligence and morality, above whose portal should be inscribed the legend engraved on the lintel of the infernal gates: "Who enters here leaves hope behind." Agitation against the evils of intemperance was contemporary with the political organization of the territory (of Kansas).

THE PAUPER-MAKING TRADE.

A minister in Chicago recently said that Chicago has 8,000 saloons, 80 per cent. of which are owned or managed by brewers, and brewers have gone into politics. Upwards of 500,000 men in the United States alone are engaged in the industry of making paupers and beggars. The malt liquor consumed in the United States in 1892 averaged about half a barrel to a man. Carroll D. Wright, our greatest statistician, says that 72 per cent. of the crimes in Boston are liquor crimes. In the fifteen largest cities in the land, 73 per cent. of all arrests are for drunkenness or for drink offenses. Terrence V. Powderly says that one-fifth of the drink bill of the nation is paid by the workman.

The officers of the Illinois State Liquor Dealers' Association met recently and organized a national liquor dealers' association. Mayor Harrison told the association that "bad whisky" causes all the drunkenness. A leading purpose of the association is to pledge political candidates before election "to aid the liquor dealers in all possible ways."

NO BAIT.—In selecting a school in which to receive your Business Training, EXERCISE good JUDGMENT, NOT every institution dubbed Business College (it) is WORTHY of your patronage. The

F. C. B. C.
FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
OF LONDON.

Has EARNED A REPUTATION FOR PRACTICAL WORK. College premises, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FURNITURE SALE.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE GRASSES.

The Best Time to Sow—Two Widely Distributed and Valuable Pasture Grasses. Timothy, red top, orchard grass, June grass and indeed most other of the grasses throw their seed in the fall, and if the grass is allowed to stand it will sow its seeds in July and August, and the seed will come up that fall and renew the grass in many cases by its self seeding. If we ought to sow at the same time that nature sows, it would therefore appear that fall is the season. But fall is not always the best time, everything considered, for each individual farmer. It may be that we have no land ready at that time. It may be the best way for us to sow the ground after other crops have been taken off, and we must adapt ourselves to such circumstances as best we can. The objection to sowing in the spring is that there is a strong growth of the annual weeds which come up at the same time as the grass. Pigweed, wormwood, redroot and many others are great deal stronger as annuals than the grass seed which has been sown. The grass holds back, and it is tender at first. Another objection to sowing grass in the spring is that August or fall is the natural time for grass to start. It makes a growth in the fall that is slightly woody, which makes the grass better able to stand the winter. If the seed is sown in the spring, there is no tendency to produce that woody growth, but the tendency is to run up and head out.



JUNE OR BLUE GRASS.

One of the most widely distributed and valuable of all our pasture grasses is that known as June or blue grass in the east and blue grass in the west and south (Poa pratensis), Fig. 1. This native American grass is the base of all our old seeded meadows and pastures, as well as of the velvet turf of our lawns and parks. It propagates itself everywhere, driving out the coarser kinds sown for hay and increasing from the roots as well as from the seed. So hardy is it that it appears to grow underneath the snow, through which its purple green, spearlike blades may be seen peering erect and vigorous, even in midwinter. Its dense sod, while affording the best of pasture and hay, is, as every farmer knows, the surest of fertilizers when turned under and planted to Indian corn. The blades of this grass are long, sharply keeled, of a full green color and very abundant. Its stalks vary in height from 1 to 3 feet, and its open, spreading heads flower, in New York and New England, from the 1st to the 15th of June; in the west and south from two to four weeks earlier. At the same time that June grass blossoms come orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata), Fig. 2, a fine, rapid growing species, the only one of its genus, and so unlike anything else belonging to the order that no one can mistake it. This grass was introduced from England, where it is often called "cock's foot grass," from the shape of its flower head. The blades are of a dull, bluish green color, very long, open and abundant, and for rapidity of growth equalled by none other. The stalks vary in height from 2 to 4 feet, and the flower head consists of from six to eight large, alternating clusters of spikelets, the lower one of which projects some distance beyond the others. The color of the flower varies from lilac to a straw tint. This grass, from its rapid growth, on fertile soils easily affords two crops of hay. It has been a favorite in the west rather than in the east, where, however, it has of late years become common. A. W. Cheever, authority in the east, says that about two bushels of orchard grass and one bushel of June grass are



ORCHARD GRASS.

sufficient per acre. He is also credited with saying: "I know of no grasses greater in value for the second crop than orchard grass and June grass, and a really strong point in favor of these two grasses is their value as a second crop. I have got three crops a year from these two grasses, and the third crop was larger than my neighbors could show from ordinary grass for their second crop. Of course the land was well manured."

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband. But if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they will make her feel like a different person. It won't so they all say, and click heads any so too.

BASIC SLAG.

Compared With Other Sources of Phosphoric Acid. It may be well to explain once more what basic slag is, since considerable is being said about it. Basic slag, otherwise known as "odorless phosphate," "iron phosphate," etc., is a product of steelmaking. All iron ores contain more or less phosphorus. It tends to make iron or steel brittle and is therefore objectionable, and one great problem of the iron maker is to remove it. The bessemer process of steelmaking is used chiefly on ores low in phosphorus, but about 15 years ago a new process was invented that upset all former methods. A quantity of lime is dropped into the molten iron. This instantly unites with the phosphorus and is held in the form of phosphate of lime while the liquid iron runs off. The lime and phosphorus, with the sand and other impurities in the ore, form the basic slag. It cools in the form of huge clumps, and must be ground to a fine powder before it is used as a fertilizer.

In this country opinions vary as to the real value of basic slag. Some insist that it is inferior to finely ground South Carolina rock, while others consider it but little inferior to a reverted phosphate. It has not yet come into a very extended use in America. The price is high as compared with other sources of phosphoric acid, and our expert stations have not given it the careful tests that it deserves, says The Rural New Yorker, from the columns of which the following is gleaned: In France basic slag is valued as a cheap source of phosphoric acid, the good grades averaging 16 to 18 per cent of it. It is especially valuable for meadows established in low, damp lands, owing to the 80 or 40 per cent of lime contained in it. Finely ground, it is scattered over the meadows before winter at the rate of 600 pounds per acre, with an addition of 200 pounds of kainit, or, preferably, 100 pounds of muriate of potash. In case of deficiency of nitrogen in the soil 200 pounds of nitrate of soda or of sulphate of ammonia should be added in the spring. Basic slag is principally used on meadows. However, some farmers employ it on grain crops such as wheat, barley, etc., and it is almost always used in combination with potash.

Basic slag is highly regarded by German farmers. The consumption today is about 300,000 tons a year in Germany, and the price on an average \$10 per ton, analyzing 15 per cent of phosphoric acid, which means that two pounds of phosphoric acid in the slag can be bought for the price of one pound in superphosphates. German farmers value slag out of the low price at which it furnishes phosphoric acid, on account of its faculty not to be consumed too rapidly, not to be washed beyond the reach of the roots in one season, but, on the contrary, to yield a most perceptible source of plant food for two and three years running, which makes its application invaluable in seeding down meadows, permanent pastures, clover and lucern, and for enriching the subsoil in the planting of orchards.

A Bag Holder. This bag holder was invented by a Vermont farmer, and Rural New Yorker originally illustrated it.



A HANDY CONTRIVANCE. No description is needed, as any farmer can see from the picture how it is made and used. It is very handy and can be folded up and put away when not in use.

The Hen In Perfect Health. A red comb and an active, restless disposition indicate a fowl that is in perfect health and that will give a good account of itself. The slow, fat, sleepy looking hens if not in poor health are at least not in good condition. A hen that lays a large number of eggs cannot afford to be sleepy or droopy. Nature prompts her to seek for a variety of food. Her needs are urgent, and she has no time to loaf away sitting on the roost or lazily lounging in a corner. The activity not only promotes her health, but keeps her in possession of a good appetite. She works off the surplus fat and converts the nitrogen and phosphorus into eggs, where she stores up all the elements necessary to bring forth chicks, says Southern Cultivator.

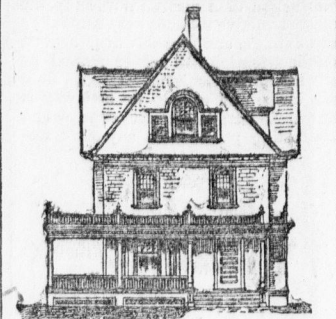
Observations on Tile Drainage. H. C. Marsh, Indiana, describes experiments in tile drainage made under the auspices of the farmers' institute of Muncie. Three tile drains were laid about 40 inches deep and at distances of 150 and 200 feet apart, on an area containing yellow clay, black soil and hardpan. The height of the ground water was observed in wells sunk in different parts of the drained area. The results are of interest as showing a wide difference in the effectiveness of the drains on different soils and under different conditions and indicate that the distance and depth of tile drains must be determined by observations on the soils in each case.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are extremely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

A PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE.

It Costs \$4,500 to Erect This Beautiful and Comfortable Home.

(Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.) This house was designed for a physician who resides in the suburbs of a large city, and it has some excellent features which will be appreciated by any one in comfortable circumstances who is about to erect a house for himself. People cannot afford to try experiments in building on account of the cost; hence it becomes necessary to de-



FRONT ELEVATION.

cide upon the actual dimensions of the rooms, height of stories, etc., as well as the location before building operations are commenced. Few people desire to copy outright the house plan of another, but much benefit can be derived from studying a number of plans, in each of which one rarely fails to find some idea of value.

A physician's residence should be in some convenient location, easy of access, and if possible in a central part of the town. The house in question is situated on a corner lot at the intersection of two principal thoroughfares. It has a frontage of 60 feet on the main avenue and a depth of 100 feet. The building is placed at a distance of 30 feet back from the curb line on the avenue and 15 feet from the curb on the side street, thus affording an opportunity for a neat lawn and landscape flower beds in front. As usual, there is a cellar under the building of good depth, with concrete floor. The foundation walls are of stone to the top of the ground and of hard brick from thence. The chimneys are of hard brick to the roof and are topped out in buff brick, all laid in cement mortar.

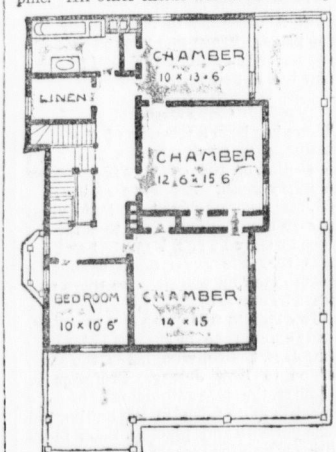
The exterior of the building is simple in design, but effective in appearance, of wood above the foundations, sheathed and clapboarded in the first story, with shingled side walls, gables and roofs. A wide veranda extends across the front and one side and affords shelter to the front entrance.



FIRST STORY. and side windows of the principal rooms in the first story. The main lines of the roof are pretty broken by gables and dormer windows.

In the first story is a vestibule, a large hall with an open fireplace on one side and a pretty octagon bay window on the other, with an upholstered seat beneath the stained glass window. The hall is further ornamented by a handsome staircase. At the left of the hall is the parlor, which has a corner fireplace and a large bay window in front. It is separated from the hall and dining room by sliding doors. Back of the parlor is the dining room, which directly communicates with the main hall and study and to the kitchen through the pantry. Out from the dining room is a small study which may be used as the doctor's office. Through the pantry you may reach a good sized and fully equipped kitchen with its accessories.

In the second story are two large chambers, two bedrooms, a bathroom, linen closet and wardrobe closets. In the attic are two bedrooms for servants and a large storeroom. The walls and ceilings inside are plastered three coats in the usual way. The inside woodwork of the attic is of white pine, painted two coats; the hall is finished in oak, floors throughout of yellow pine. All other inside woodwork is of cypress.



SECOND STORY. press, filled and varnished and rubbed smooth. The house is fitted up and furnished with suitable hardware—electric bells, speaking tubes, venetian blinds, plumbing fixtures, hot air furnace, etc., complete. This building can be erected for \$4,500. In some localities it would exceed this amount. D. W. KING.

Recent Architectural Styles. At present brownstone fronts, with towers and varied forms of bay windows, are the chief features of outside ornamentation, especially in small houses, while cabinet mantels, tiling and some electrical arrangements for the interior are agencies of style that are essential to the popularity of residences in cities. But the latest houses have improvements that are more than fads to recommend them to the seeker of a home.

The Rivals.—The blonde—wonder if I shall ever live to be 100? The brunette—Not if you remain 22 much longer.

Chicago in Camera

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.

I have visited the Board of Trade on several occasions and witnessed some pretty exciting scenes. Farmers do the work necessary to produce grain and are paid such meagre prices as these Boards of Trade howlers are good enough to allow them, and then the bedlamites fight for the plunder. The stakes are high and the gains and losses are heavy. Men sell their souls for preferment, and it is little wonder that one poor fellow a few days ago ended the race by blowing out his brains. He had entered the contest with what most farmers would regard as a snug fortune, and his last penny had been spent. A few days ago a dealer named Cully was the reputed owner of millions; now he is bankrupt. He tried to beat others, but in the game he was beaten himself in the Board of Trade. Another big failure is that of Merchant Mitchell, also a reputed millionaire. Everything is jostle, and the strong men trample over the weaker ones. My brother-in-law, with whom I am staying, is a salesman for a firm of New York engine makers, and a few weeks ago a sale was made to a firm that failed last week. "Can you collect the \$2,000 balance due on the engine?" I asked him, and he replied, "Oh, yes; it is only a case of a strong partner freeing out a weaker one." So was the world. Men in business try to cut each other's throats, and manufacturers and bankers get up little corners and trusts with a view to choke the workers in fields and factories just enough to make it uncomfortable to breathe and live.

I spent about three hours one afternoon in the board room of the women directors of the fair. It was curious day with them. Mrs. Potter Palmer was in the chair, an ancient ruler she makes. She is very pretty and a pleasing speaker. Her position was a most trying one while I was present, for unfortunately a serious disagreement had taken place between the chairman and secretary of the committee on awards, two prominent ladies having a very strong following in the board of about 100 members. The ladies had been at cross purposes for months on the committee and had at last brought their grievances before the board. Bitter words were spoken on both sides and feeling ran high. A dozen ladies had the floor at one time and desired to speak, but Mrs. Palmer evolved order out of chaos and each lady was given an uninterrupted hearing. It was a scene very long to be remembered, when at last concessions were made by the contending parties and objectionable expressions were withdrawn. Every member was set at applying the women who uttered conciliatory words and made it possible to have harmony once more restored. There were noble women who held the floor on that memorable occasion and out of chaos and confusion every listener I have to-day seen editorial squibs befitting ladies and declaring their unfitness to conduct meetings peaceably and profitably. Let me say that while the differences amongst such an often seen assemblage, the world more likely have resulted in a riot than in tears; and moreover, that it is impossible to conceive of so happy a cessation of hostilities amongst women as the lady on the board meeting. I am thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of having women associated with men in all important discussions affecting the welfare of the people. The debating power of a Mrs. Eagle or Miss Dickson would electrify any audience and paralyze any refractory male speaker. Let ladies legislate as long as they live, and men may derive from them many a necessary lesson.

One of the clergymen whom I have heard preach in one of the pretty suburbs of this city is a well educated man and a popular clergyman. His sermon was an excellent one, but it lost half its effect when I was told by one of his parishioners, who is a former Canadian, that one day recently when asked what was the capital of Canada, the preacher said he was not quite sure, but it was either Montreal or Toronto. These are foreigners on the Midway Plaisance who know more about Canada than do many of the bugle blowers of this city. The people in the States are of two classes, natives and foreigners, and even the former in their schools are taught little about Canada other than that it is a country that was once licked like thunder by the Yankees. The United States geographies of North America pictures Canada as a wilderness, and it is questionable if the teachers know much more than some of the preachers about what the capital of the Dominion really is.

Here are some facts that will astonish some readers in Canada. The inspection of lodging houses used by Italians is now in progress. Inspector O'Connell, at No. 339 Canal street, found fifteen beds in a cellar, walls unplastered, floor rotten and unsafe, and reeking with filth. Bernard Rosa, saloon-keeper up stairs, a proprietor of a lodging-house at No. 1631 State street, had 60 cots in a cellar 6 feet 6 inches high, with no ventilation and defective plumbing. A cellar at No. 71 Ewing street was found filled with beds. Walls and ceilings are covered with filth. The same conditions were found at No. 15 Ewing street. At No. 525 State street 31 bunks were found in one cellar in rooms 4 feet by 7. The floor is wet and rotten. At No. 615 "double deckers" in a low car were found. Chief Tenant Inspector Young found a club of 40 Italian laborers in a cellar, which they rent for \$9 a month. One of the number is chosen cook, and they live for 6 cents a day each. Among the higher class lodging houses the one kept at No. 178 Madison street was discovered to have 60 rooms on second floor, a hall 2 feet 6 inches in width, and a stairway only a little over 4 feet wide. The Argyle House, No. 174 Madison street, has 355 rooms, with one stairway 4 feet 2 inches wide, and wood partitions 7 feet high. The hotel at No. 193 Madison street has exits from rooms 2 feet 6 inches in width with a stairway 3 feet 6 inches wide. The Chicago European Hotel, No. 100 Clark street, has 100 dark rooms with no windows except from those on fifth floor in front and rear. Commissioner Tolson

says he will enforce the State law requiring every habitable room to have a window. The seventh biennial report of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics has been published. It is a voluminous document, and is divided into three parts, one of which is devoted to showing the condition of working women of Chicago, another to the Chicago sweating system, and still another to the coal mining industry of the State. The first part, relating to Chicago working women, presents a table showing that out of 4,626 women, employed in 41 industries, 21 were working for less than \$2 per week and 17 were receiving \$20 or more per week.

Between the extremes the greater numbers are massed in the three classes earning from \$4 to \$7 per week, as follows: Six hundred and seventy-five received from \$4 to \$5, 882 from \$5 to \$6, 860 from \$6 to \$7. Below this central group are found 680 who earn less than \$4 per week, and above it are found 1,429 who earn from \$7 to \$25 per week. This, then, is the general statement concerning 4,626 women and girls employed in 41 establishments, in 41 industries, the same being all the employees of every grade in each establishment: That 15.2 per cent of the whole number earn less than \$4 per week; 34.1 from \$4 to \$7, and 50.6 per cent from \$7 upward. The average earnings of the whole number, both office force and operatives were \$6.22 a week. Those who earn more than this average were 42.30 per cent of the whole and they received an average of \$8.18 a week. Those who earn less than the average were 57.70 per cent of the whole and they received an average of \$4.91 a week.

Part 2 of the report is devoted to the sweating system in Chicago. A canvass made by the bureau disclosed 666 sweat shops and 10,933 persons connected with them, working either in the shops or at home. The inquiry was not made, however, in the busiest season and the judgment of the agents is that there were probably 800 such shops in the city and 13,000 people deriving work and wages from them. Many shops are located in basements and money is in alloys, and the direct result of the occupation of the sweaters is to impair the health of many of them. It is stated that during the busy season exceptionally strong and skillful pieceworkers can, by working long hours, earn as much as \$18 a week. Less skilled and less vigorous pieceworkers earn ordinarily from \$4 to \$10 per week during the busy season. In the best shops the ordinary hours of labor are ten each day. In the worst sixteen hours are frequently exacted.

In that part of the report devoted to the coal production of the State it is shown that during the year ended July 1, 1902, 17,802,375 tons were taken from 539 mines and openings of all kinds in 55 counties. The aggregate home value of the product was \$16,243,045. The number of employees of all kinds was 33,632 and the miners numbered 25,421. The average price paid for hand mining was 71.88 cents per ton. In taking out the coal 299,467 tons of powder were used and 57 persons were killed by accidents. Sixty-one new mines, principally of the better class, were opened during the year, and the estimated area worked out was 2,966 acres.

The vastness of Chicago may be well understood when it is stated that its post-office profit of \$3,500,000. The cost of the postal service of the United States is \$5,600,000 in excess of the postal revenue, so that three-fifths of the deficit is paid by this city alone, and it is expected that an appropriation will soon be secured for the erection of a new postoffice building at a cost of \$4,000,000. That the 2-cent letter rate largely stimulates business is everywhere conceded, and no one expects that the postage should be restricted by a return to the old 3-cent rate.

One of Chicago's streets is 27 miles long. Some Toronto people will to-day regard this as a reason why street cars should run on Sunday. But it does not necessarily follow that cars are a necessity to carry the people to parks, for handsome and commodious resorts are provided in every part of the city and are easily approached from every direction. Moreover it is true that not more than one in every twenty visit the parks on Sunday for rest or to breathe the pure air, but to have a congenial time with friends drinking, boasting and engaging in a thousand and one more objectionable practices.

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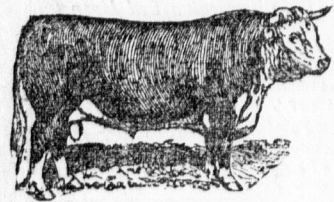
Reid's Hardware.



AN AUSTRALIAN HEREFORD.

A Specimen From Our Rival Meat Producing Continent.

The illustration exhibits a champion Australian Hereford bull at 3 years old. He is of the purest Hereford blood, but Hereford blood that has been acclimated to Australia. We cannot beat him much even in America, though he has not so



AUSTRALIAN HEREFORD.

much beef in his quarters as our best Herefords have. He is of compact beef form, with little waste about him. He was first exhibited at Melbourne as a yearling and took first prize. Two years later he took prize over all other Hereford bulls and was pronounced the champion Hereford of Australia.

Gestation of the Mare.

As a matter of fact, mares vary a great deal in this particular, but they are much more likely to go over than under 11 months, and 840 days may safely be taken as the average period. Eleven months and one week, in round numbers, would be easily computed and is very nearly correct. But there are many, very many cases where the period of gestation is well on to 12 months.

In view of this uncertainty, or rather irregularity, mares ought to be watched carefully as they approach the 11 months' period, so that the mare may have a reasonably good chance of saving the foal. The signs of approaching parturition are not easily mistaken by an experienced observer. The filling up of the udder cannot be depended upon, but the filling up of the teats clear to the very tips, and the dropping off of the little mass of wax or gum that usually forms on the ends of the teats a week or more before foaling is a good indication that parturition is near at hand. Another almost infallible indication is the falling or shrinking away of the muscles on the top of the buttocks at a point near the center of a line from the root of the tail to the point of the hip bone.

By all means don't permit the mare to be kept tied up by the head in her stall when you have reason to think her time is near at hand. If the weather is at all favorable, let her have a good, large lot. If this from any cause is not practicable, let her have a large box stall, from which everything must be removed that would be liable to entangle or injure the foal in its efforts to get up, and be careful to see that there are no holes under the manger or elsewhere into which the foal may force itself. It is decidedly better to allow the mare to occupy the stall or lot in which she is to foal a week or so beforehand, so that she may become accustomed to it. They are decidedly averse to new quarters, and also to close confinement at such times. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a little extra precaution at this time will often save the life of a valuable foal.—Cor. Breeder's Gazette.

Mixed Live Stock.

I have for the last eight or ten years raised from 50 to 80 hogs each year and some years as many as 100. I sell them in November when they are 7 months old. They should then weigh 250 pounds and upward, though there are some in a litter that will not fatten as well as their mates. There should be great care in not feeding the pigs too much dry corn when they are young. I generally turn them into a pasture of clover as soon as they will follow their mother, and by the first of September can feed them all they will eat. I always sell my hogs alive. I estimate the cost of fattening each hog at 8 months old as follows: Sixteen bushels of corn at 40 cents per bushel, \$6.40; ground feed, \$1, making \$7.40. I do not reckon the milk that I feed them or the time for taking care of them. My hogs when sold average 250 pounds. I sold them for \$6.50 per 100 pounds, making \$16.25; deduct cost, leaves \$8.85 profit per hog.

But I made one mistake. I ought to have fed more ground feed the first three months and less dry corn. The result then would have been a 300 pound hog on my farm, but I have a windmill and a large tank for my stock, which I keep full most of the time, and have it so arranged that water runs over for my hogs. It is very essential that hogs should have water that they can go to at any time during the day, also having a place to wallow in. But I would advise my brother farmers not to go into hogs alone. Have a mixed crop, such as wheat, oats, corn and cattle and a number of good cows, hogs, sheep and bees, and be sure and not forget the poultry.—C. C. Andrews in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chemical Dehorner.

Dr. Salmon, the head of the United States government bureau of animal industry, gives this as the "chemical dehorner" used in his experiments: A mixture is prepared by taking 50 parts of caustic soda, 25 parts of kerosene oil and 25 parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture is then placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. This cork is to rub the mixture in when a few drops are applied to the end of the coming horn of the calf, which should not be more than three weeks old. It is strong stuff and should be carefully confined to these points.

The next new breed of horses to be specially developed will be that of the saddle horse.

It is on humans or animals cured in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

HORSE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Information For Trainers—To Correct Faults in a Horse's Gait.

"I have a horse which has so much knee action that he hits his elbows. I use boots to stop bruising, but what shall I do to drive away the lost motion? He has plenty of speed, but tiresome action."

Try a 14 ounce toe weight shoe. Set it out full and let him have all the toe he will wear. Bevel the shoe slightly in front, a little on the roller motion order, and draw it out thin at the heels, rounding off the ends. If this does not suit his case exactly, then attach a four ounce toe weight. Use an easy check and light hand driving.

"My horse when going fast will put his hind foot down and slide them from three to four inches on the ground before he can lift them. State cause and how to remedy it. Have about 8 ounce shoes on him behind and 12 in front. Sometimes he will knuckle forward a little on his pasterns behind. Pasterns seem all right and sound when standing; not enlarged any."

He is deficient in hook action. Shorten his hind toes and use a 12 ounce shoe, with half inch heel calks. Apply an 8 ounce shoe forward and try this plan for two or three weeks. If it does not bring improvement, add a four ounce weight.

"Can you tell me what effect toe weights have on a horse's stride? I know they give him higher action, but do they shorten or lengthen his stride? If they shorten the stride, how is it that they increase speed in a great many cases?"

As a rule, toe weights tend to lengthen a horse's stride and improve waste action. They keep a horse's gait balanced and bring regularity of motion, but as a general thing do not heighten the action. In most cases an increase of stride means additional speed.

"My colt is inclined to hop behind in speeding and in doing so makes the longest step with the right leg. How shall I shoe him to correct this? At a slower gait he is square all around, touches nowhere, trots wide behind, but steps short. How can I make him extend his stride? Does weight extend or shorten the stride, or are toe weights intended only to balance and give more knee action?"

Use a hook strap or elastic band on the right leg above the gambrel. Keep his forward toes moderately long and put on a four ounce weight. See answer to the third question. Do not press him forward before he is used to the changes advised.

"I have a difficult trotting case. He hitches when asked for his speed. I've tried all sorts of shoes and weights without benefit. I also have a 3-year-old pacer which carries 10 ounces in front and 7 behind. She changes feet and shuffles now and then. What shall I do?"

The trotter has been driven over his gait. He is perhaps checked too high and pulls more or less. Lower his cheek. Give him a free rein. Try shoeing five ounces behind and 10 ounces in front, with from four to six ounce toe weights. Finally use hoppers a few times and keep him back to a square gait. Your pacer will not find him a square gait. Reverse the shoes for a month, and if she does not settle into a smooth, even stride put on three ounce weights forward and try pacer hoppers.

"My horse strikes his quarter with right hind foot. How can I prevent it?"

Try hind shoes of say 12 ounces, with most of the weight in the outside web. Wear quarter boots until the horse gains confidence to reach and pass outside.—Horseman.

Hog Cholera.

Ever since this scourge has prevailed in one section or another persons have not been wanting who have claimed to possess a never failing remedy. There seems to be an almost insurmountable difficulty. A sick hog will not eat or drink, so that in order to give medicine you have got to turn him on his back. Then when he comes right side up you may see the unswallowable portion exude from his mouth. We are somewhat skeptical as to these "never failing" remedies, but we really wish that some one might in truth cry out "Eureka."

The facts are these: The vitality has been bred out of all the swine of so called improved breeds. Early parturition, a great quantity of lard, small bones, a little offal have been and are the aim and cry of every breeder. In proportion to his success just so far as the vitality of the breed has been impaired. The Irish reds are still showing more stamina than the small breeds.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Live Stock Points.

As food for milk cows pumpkins are a little more than one-tenth as valuable as bran. But they act as a tonic and stimulant and help to digest other foods.

In the keeping of all live stock, especially cattle, the man who makes it pay always has an abundant supply of green fodder in the late summer and fall. Millet and the fodder rape are among the most valuable forage plants for this purpose.

Don't you believe that nonsense somebody has been writing about breeding trotting blood into farm horses to make them faster. The man who tries it will spoil a horn and not make a spoon either.

Half a century ago nobody thought of green bee raising as a profitable branch of industry. Now both men and women add goodly sums to their annual incomes by rearing these alone and shipping them to points where they are called for.

Mr. Durbin, the Wyoming live stock inspector, declares that the present system of cattle inspection is a humbug and amounts to nothing in a sanitary way. This is a serious charge.

Keep ewes that are lamb in winter on the pasture as long as possible in the fall. Outdoor air and exercise, so long as the weather is not freezing, are essential to the health and strength of both ewe and lamb.

A feed of bran once a day, with free access to water and as much salt as they like, is good for lambs while they are being weaned.

Frank Cooper always leads in the way of artistic photographs. Have you seen his photo etchings? They are the best.



MILK IN HOT WEATHER.

Best Way For Farmer and Shipper to Take Care of It.

Give in a few simple rules the best way of handling milk in hot weather: 1. To keep it sweet for shipping to town. 2. To get the best results for butter making. Describe the plan to be followed where one has ice and modern conveniences and also where these are lacking. When milk is to be shipped for city consumption, it should be most carefully and thoroughly strained immediately after milking. It should next be aerated thoroughly by any process at command, but some method is essential if we are to have it in the best possible condition. As soon as it is aerated it should be cooled. Most milk shippers have a supply of ice and a large tank into which the milk is set. The milk is rapidly cooled, being stirred at frequent intervals to prevent the cream from rising. Where ice is not at hand, a spring of cold water, standing at 45 or 50 degrees, will answer, though it is not so reliable.

Many Orange county (N. Y.) milkmen rely on springs, especially where they can have a stream of the spring water running steadily into the tank, but even then in very hot weather their milk will, on occasion, spoil on route to the city. The thoughtless milkman will do much toward keeping milk sweet. When milk is to be made into butter, aeration is not desirable, unless in cases where vegetation imparting disagreeable odors to the milk has crept into the pastures.

In such a case, a slight aeration would improve the flavor of the butter with only a very small loss of cream. Where a creamery is at hand, the milk is at once put into it and thoroughly cooled. This brings the cream rapidly up. Ordinarily it will be ready for skimming, if desirable, in eight hours. No butter made today is in a situation to compete with the best made if he is obliged to do without ice, though there are many dairies where no ice is used that turn out excellent butter.

Springs can be used with deep cans as in the case of milk or it may be set in shallow pans on racks in the coolest cellar at command. In neither case will it succeed so complete as if ice had been used. The milk will coagulate before the cream is separated, and there is consequent loss. It is important when cream is raised in the old fashioned pans that the cellar be as well ventilated as is compatible with coolness. It should be used only for a milk cellar, nothing else.—Rural New Yorker.

Butter Yields at Haystack Farm.

Following are some of our best yields by the Babcock test:

Date	No. of months in milk.	Percent fat.
June 10, Teph.	15	7.0
Nov. 4, Anne.	2	7.4
Nov. 4, Felt.	11	7.2
Nov. 4, Imogene.	8	7.4
Dec. 6, Imogene.	9	8.6
Dec. 14, Imogene.	9	8.6
Nov. 4, Virginia.	10	8.3
Dec. 15, Virginia.	11	8.1

The cows are all thoroughbred Jerseys. I consider my work correct, as I have had ample experience in sampling and analyzing.

The following are the results of the fat determined on skim and butter: cream gathered March 2, 1900; Skim milk—cream gathered by DeLaval No. 2 separator; temperature 65 degrees; Jersey milk; fat, a bead about the size of a pinhead, too small for reading. Butter—milk—ripened cream, churned at 64 degrees; time of churning, 20 minutes; churned in Davis No. 2 churn. About six quarts of water were used for rinsing down the churn. Amount of butter, 23 pounds; fat, a bead about the size of a mustard seed, too small for reading.—E. Tarbell in Rural New Yorker.

The Colombian Cheese Test.

It is known that the Guernseys will have to meet the lightest charge of food consumed. The Jerseys are 214 pounds ahead of the Guernseys in yield of green cheese, which is a very comfortable margin to hold against the credit which the latter will have in the less cost of food eaten. After the cheese is cured, scored and valued, and account taken of increase or decrease in live weight, the relative standing of the breeds in the cheese test will be accurately determined.

Dairy Notes.

Great heavens! A been eyed visitor in a certain cheese factory reports that he counted no less than 100,000 weevils crawling all smoking cigars or vile pipes. Asbes from the manager's own cigar fell into the milk. This is the worst one we have heard in many a day. It is enough to curdle the blood as well as the milk that is made into cheese by those unspeakably dirty men!

There is one fact that seems established in regard to Guernsey butter. Its natural color is the deepest and richest of that of any of the dairy breeds, and it requires less butter color, usually none at all.

In the great dairy test at the World's fair butter, cheese, cream, skim milk, buttermilk, cost of butter color and increase or decrease in weight of the cows during the test will all be taken into consideration as well as the cost of food.

Red Ross, an English Dexter cow weighing only 700 pounds, gave in one year 14,000 pounds of milk, thus producing nearly 15 times her own weight of lactical fluid.

Bull power saves the cost of an engine for cream separating and feed cutting. Chinamen are being rapidly broken in to do the dairy work of California.

The New York dairymen pronounce the name of his favorite animal "kew."

If the World's fair judges can decide the question, we shall know by next fall which state in this Union makes the best butter or cheese. Each will come into competition with west in a most interesting way.

Worms cause liveriness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.



AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Striking Features of the Exhibits in the Horticultural Department.

On the opening day, according to a correspondent of American Gardening, the most attractive sections were Australia's and Japan's, and probably their hold on public attention will not be rivaled by any indoor horticultural exhibit. Both are large, and each in its own way is novel. Australia has more strange and interesting plants than any other sec-



LATANIA BORBONICA OR CHINESE FAN PALM.

tion, and they have been so well placed that their merits and peculiarities are marked at the first glance, while their variety and beauty are enhanced by their excellent arrangement. Among the larger plants a number of Macrocarpa spiralis divide attention with the great ferns. This plant strikes the layman as looking like a cross between a pineapple and a palm. The native name of burrawang sounds very much as the plant looks—somewhat peculiar, but not at all displeasing.

Across the way from the Australian section, with its jungle-like aspect, lies the space given over to Japan. It is occupied by an old fashioned Japanese garden and includes three sections. First is the garden with dwarfed trees, evergreens, maples and other, contorted, gnarled and a stone lantern, without which even a modern Japanese garden is incomplete. The second division includes decorative and picturesque features, while in the third is shown the Japanese habit of blending the useful with the ornamental.

A striking feature of the Trinidad exhibit is the giant bamboo. Two of these gigantic fishpoles are each about 65 feet high, and in shipping they had to be lashed to the mast of the vessel. They were cut close to the ground, and at that point are about 8 inches in diameter. In the picture reproduced from the journal quoted is shown a fine specimen of the fan palm of China. This same journal is, by the way, authority for the statement that one of the best groups of tropical plants comes from Canada.

The largest and most attractive fruit display is that made by California in citrus fruits, although nothing astonishes the visitors so much as the remarkable exhibits from Idaho, Oregon and Washington. One soon discovers, however, that the fruit displays, with the exception of Florida and New Mexico, are confined to the middle and northern states. The most astonishing displays of apples were those from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. New York made the largest display in green or stored apples, so far as number of varieties is concerned. The apples from the northwestern states were characterized by very large size, fine coloring and freedom from leaf.

The Strawberry Bed.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Gypsy Moth.

There has been a meeting of the state entomologists of different states upon the section of the country infested by the gypsy moth. Professor H. T. Fernald, state entomologist of Pennsylvania, says the methods used thus far are as good as any he could suggest and declares that the gypsy moth cannot be exterminated by parasites, as there will always be some to escape the parasites, and few insects will mean few parasites. In this opinion he is supported by Professor J. B. Smith, who holds the same position in New Jersey. Professor J. A. Lintner, the state entomologist of New York, has more faith in the cultivation of the parasite and placing them in localities where the insects most abound.

Canterbury Melts.

The seed of these old fashioned flowers may be sown in the early spring or late summer. If sown this autumn and you cannot winter in a cold frame, treat them exactly as you do hollyhocks or foxgloves—cover them with a few evergreen branches and some dry tree leaves or litter over winter. The white and rose colored varieties produce fine effects.

Roses For Winter Blooming.

Roses for winter blooming can have no better care in summer, says Vick, than to be planted in good soil and be kept free from weeds. After frosts come they can be lifted and be cut back, tops and roots, and be potted in strong, rich soil.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gentlemen,—For years I have been troubled with excruciating sores upon my face. I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to effect a cure without any result. I am happy to say one bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT entirely cured me and I can heartily recommend it to all as the best medicine in the world.
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BRISTOL, Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 p.m.

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Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender. First cabin passage to Southampton London or Havre, \$50 and upward, according to season. Second cabin, \$35 to \$50. Steerage at low rates.

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