THE ACCEPTED TIME. FOR WORK AND DUTY IS THE DAYS OF THIS LIFE.

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THE PSALMIST AS AN EXAMPLE.

de serre Maubind, to Our Own Day and Generation, to a Duty Every Man ores to His Haco-How This Can Best De Done Rev. Dr. Talmage Elequentis and Practically Points Out.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Rev. Dr. Talmage this morning preached from the
mage Aots 111. 30. "David, after he had
saved his own generation by the will of
god, tell on sleep." He said:
That is a text which has for a long time been running through my mind. at a time to die a cradie as well as a gave. David, cowboy and stone slinger and lighter and dramatist and blank verse weller and prophet, did his best for the sople of his time, and then went and hid down on the southern hill of Jerumion in that sound slumber which nothtog but an archangelle blast can startle, opavid, after he had served his own genprotion by the will of God, fell on sleep. I was his own generation that he had gervel that is, the people living at the time he live! And have you ever thought that our responsibilities are chiefly with the people new walking abreast of us? There are about four generations to a contrary now, but in olden time life was longer, and there was perhaps only one generation to a contary. Taking these facts into the calculation, I make a rough guess and say that there have been at su generations of the human fam-With reference to them we have no togenerately We cannot teach them, we counst correct their inistakes, we cannot soothe their sorrows, we cannot heal their. wounds their sepulchers are deaf and don't to anything we might say to them. The last regiment of that great army has

of sight. We might halloo as and not one of them would at to see what we wanted. I I am in sympathy with the to ovening prayer wanted to pray for her father, alat gone into heaven, and no i ber prayers, and, looking up. short face, wild "Oh mother, we him all out! Lot me say t that I had a good father once, own him in my prayers." 150 generations have passed pseed up. Passed down. Gone forthen there are generations to come or our earthly existence has ceased. any of their votees: We will take no part

We shall not see them, we shall not hear in those convocations, their elections, their revolutions, their estastrophes, their tromphs We will in nowise affect the so generations gone or the 180 generatons to come, except as from the gallerhe of heaven the former generations look di was and rejoice at our victories or as we may, by our bohavior, start influences, ed or bad, that shall roll on through the advancing ages. But our business is. tike David, to serve our own generation, the people new living, these whose lungs now breathe and whose hearts now beat. And, mark you, it is not a slient procedaton, but moving. It is a "forced march" mile Going with that colority, it has got to be a quick service on our part, or no service at all. We not only cannot teach the 180 generations past and will not see the 180 generations to come, but this generation now on the stage will soon be If, and we ourselves will be off with those. The fact is that you and I will hive to start very soon for our work, or to will be ironical and sarcastic for any one after our exit to say of ne, as it was used of David, "After he had served his own generation by the will of God he fell

Well, now let us look around earnestly, prayorfully, in a common sense way and see what we can do for our own generation Pirest of all, lot us see to it that, as for as we can, they have enough to eat, The homan body is so constituted that three times a day the body needs food as that has a lamp needs oil, as much as a broam tive needs fuel. To meet this want that has girdled the earth with apple probatis, crange groves, wheatfields and prosins full of fish, and prairies full of cattle. And notwishstanding this, I will undertake to my that the vast majority of the human family are now suffering nither for lack of food or the right kind of fent. One civilization is all askew, and tiet only can set it right. Many of the gientest estates of to-day have been built one of the blood and bones of unrequited but In olden times for the building of orts and towers the inhabitants of Ispahan Sad to contribute 70,000 skulls, and Backet 90,000 human skulle, and that minutes of people were compelled to furntel the skulle. But these two contributime ichled together made only 160,000 skills, while into the tower of the world's wouth and pomp have been wrought the skelatons of uncounted numbers of the

of skulle Don't sit down at your table with five or six courses of abundant supply and think nothing of that family in the next street who would take any one of those five courses between soup and almond nuts and fool they were in heaven. The tack of the right kind of food is the cause of much of the drunkenness. After drink. ing what many of our grocers call coffee, ewestened with what many call sugar and outing what many of our butchers eall meat, and chowing what many of one bakers call broad, many of the labortng class feel so miserable they are tempt ed to put into their many pipes what the tobacconist calls tobacco or go tato the drinking saloons for what the rumsellers call beer. Good coffee would do much in

driving out bad fum. How can we serve our generation with enough to out? Hy sitting down in om broidered slippors and lounging back to an armchair, our month puckered up around a Havana of the best brand, and through clouds of luxuriant smoke roading about political economy and the philosophy of strikes? No, not by finding out who in this city has been living on grietle and sending them a tenderloin beststeak. Seek out some family who through sickness or conjunction of misfortunes have not enough to eat and do for them what Christ did for the hungry multibudes of Asia Minor, multiplying surfeiting of ourselves until we cannot choke down another orumb of cake and begin the supply of others' necessities, Ho far from helping appears the world's hunger are those whom Isalah describes as grinding the faces of the poor. You have men a farmer or a mechanic put a soythe or an ax on a grindstone while some one was turning it round and round and the man holding the ax bore on it harder and harder, while the water dropped from the grindstone, and the edge of the ax from being round and dult

get keener and keener. So I have seen men who were put against the grindhione of herdship, and while one turned the crank, another would press the unfortunate harder down and harder down until he was ground away thinner and thinner—his comforts thinner, his prospects thinner and his face thinner. And Isaiah chricks out, "What mean ye that ye grind the faces of the poor?"

It is an awful thing to be hungry. It is an easy thing for us to be in good humor with all the world when we have no lack. But let hunger take full possession of us, and we would all turn into harbarians and cannibals and fiends. Suppose that some of the energy we are expending in useless and unavailing talk about the bread question should be expended in mereiful alleviations. I have read that the batilefield on which more troops met tihn on any other in the world's history was the battlefield of Leipsi6—150,000 men under Napoleon, 350,000 men under Schwartzenberg. No, not The greatest and most terrile battle is new being fought all the world over. It is the battle for bread. The ground tone of the finest passage in one of the great musical masterpieces, the artist says, was suggested to him by the cry of the hungry populace of Vienna as the king rode through and they shouted: "firead! Give us bread!" And all through the great harmonies of musical academy and cathedral I hear the pathos, the ground tone, the tragedy, of uncounted multitudes, whe with streaming eyes and wan checks and broken hearts in behalf of themselves and their families are pleading for bread.

Let us take another look around to see

Let us take another look around to see how we may serve our generation. Let us see, as far as possible, that they have enough to wear. God looks upon the human race and knows just how many in-habitants the world has. The statistics of the world's population are carefully taken in civilized lands, and every few years officers of government go through the land and count how mony people there are in the United States or Eng. land, and great accuracy is reached. But when people tell us how many inhabitunts there are in Asia or Africa at best it roust be a wild guess. Yet God knows the exact number of people on our planet, and he has made enough apparel for each, and if there be fifteen hundred million, fitteen thousand, fifteen hundred and fif teen people, then there is enough apparel for fifteen hundred million, fifteen thousand, fifteen hundred and fifteen, Not slouchy appare,, not ragged apparel, not insufficient apparel, but appropriate apparel. At least two suits for every being on earth, a summer suit and a winter suit. A good pair of shoes for every living mortal. A good coat, a good hat or a good bonnet and a good shawl and a complete masculine or feminine outfit of apparel. A wardrobe for all nations. adapted to all climes, and not a string or a button or a pin or a hook or an eye

But, alas! where are the good clothes for three fourths of the human rate? The other one fourth have appropriated them. The fact is there needs to be and while be redistribution. Not by anarchistic vio lonce. If outlawry had its way, it would rend and tear and diminish, until instead of three-fourths of the world not properly attired, four fourths would be in rags. I will let you know how the redistribution will take place. By generosity on the part of those who have a surplus, and increased industry on the part of those suffering from deficit. Not all, but the large majority of cases of poverty in this country are a result of idleness or drunkanness, either on the part of the present sufferers or their ancestors. In most cases the rum jug is the maelstrom of those who are in rags. But things will change, and by generosity on the part of the orgwided wardrobes, and industry and sobriety on the part of the empty ward-robes, there will be enough for all to

God has done his part toward the dress ing of the human race. He grows a surplus of wool on the sheep's back and flocks roam the mountains and valleys with a burden of warmth intended for transference to human comfort when the shuttles of the factories, reaching all the way from Chattahoochee to the Merrimae, shall have spun and woven it. In white letters of snowy fleece God has been writing for 1,000 years his wish that there might be warmth for all nations. While others are discussing the effect of high or low tariff or no tariff at all on wool you and I had better see if in our wardrobes we have nothing that we can spare for the suffering or pick out seme to a clothing store and fit him out for the season. Gospel of shoes! Gespel of hats! Gospel of clothes for the naked! Prescott, the blind historian, tells us

how Pizarro saved his army for the right when they were about deserting him. the ground. He said: "My men, on the porth side are desertion and death; of the south side is victory; on the north side l'anama and poverty; on the south side l'anama and poverty; on the south side Peri with all its riches. Choase for yourselves. For my part, I go to the south." Stepping access the line one by one his troops followed, and finally his whole army.

The sword of God's truth draws the dividing line to day. On one side of it are sin and ruin and death; on the other side of it are pardon and usefulness and happiness and heaven. You cross from wrong side to the right side, and your family will cross with you, and your friends and your associates. The way you go they will go. If we are not saved, we

will never save any one else.

How to get saved? Be willing to accept Christ and then accept him instantaneously and forever. (let on the rock first, and then you will be able to help others upon the same rock. Men and women have been saved quicker than I have been talking about it. What! Without a prayer? Yes. What! Without time to deliberately think it over? Yes. What! Without a tear? Yes. Believe; that is all. Believe what? That Jesus died to save you from sin and death and hell. Will you? Do sin and death and hell. Will you? Do you? You have. Something makes me think you have. New light has come into your countenances. Welcome! Welcome! Hail! Hail! Saved yourselves, how are you to save others? By testimony.

I confess to you that my one wish is to save a this generation, not to antegonize.

to serve this generation, not to antagonize it, not to damage it, not to rule it, but to serve it. I would like to do something to serve it. I would like to do something toward helping unstrap its load, to stop its tears, to balsam its wounds and to induce it to put foot on the upward road that has at its terminus acclamation rapturous and gates pearline and garlands aniaranthine and fountains rainbowed and dominions enthroned and coroneted for I cannot forget that lullaby in the closing words of my text, "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." What a lovely sleep it was! Unfilial Absalom did not trouble it. Ambitious Adoniah did not have trouble it. Ambitious Adonian did not worry it. Prosecuting Saul did not harrow it. Exile did not fill it with night-mare. Since a redheaded boy, amid his father's flocks at night, he had not had such a good sleep. At 70 years of age he laid down to it. He had had many a troubled sleep, as in the caverns of Adul-

lam or in the palace at the time his enemies were "attempting his capture, but this was a peaceful sleep, a calm sleep, a restful sleep, a glosious sleep. "After he had served his generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

Oh, what a good thing is sleep after a hard day's work! It takes all the aching out of the head and all the weariness out of the limbs and all the smarting out of the climbs and all the swariness of the climbs and the continuous fatigue of body., our last wordment of mind, our last sarrow of soul. To the Christian's body that was hot with raging fevers, so that the attendants must by sheer force keep on the blankets, it will be the coal sleep. To those who are thin blooded and shivering with agues it will be the warm sleep. To those who are thin blooded and shivering with agues it will be the warm sleep. To those who, because of physical disorders, were terrified with night visions, it will be the dreamless sleep. To nurses and doctors and mothers who were wakened almost every hour of the night by those to whom they ministered or over whom they watched it will be the undisturbed sleep.

To those who could not get to bed till late at night and must rise early in the morning and before getting rested, it will be the long sleep.

Away with all your gloomy talk about departing from this world! If we have served our generation, it will not be putting out into the breakers. It will not be

served our generation, it will not be put-ting out into the breakers. It will not be the fight with the king of terrors. It will the fight with the king of terrors. It will be going to sleep. A friend, writing me from Iilineis, says that Rev. Dr. Wingate, President of Wake Forest college, North Carolina, after a most useful life, found his last day on earth his happiest day, and that in his last moments be seemed to be personally talking with Christ, as friend with friend, saying: "Oh, how delicated it is it. I have you would be with lightful it is! I knew you would be with me when the time came, and I knew it would be sweet, but I did not know it would be as sweet as it is." The fact was he had served his generation in the gospel ministry, and by the will of God he fell When in Africa, Majwara, the asleep. servant, looked into the tent of David Livingston and found him on his knees. He stopped back, not wishing to disturb him in prayer, and some time after went in and found him in the same posture and stepped back again, but after awhile went in and touched him, and, lo, the great traveler had finished his last jour. noy, and he had died in the grandest and mightlest posture a man ever takes—on his knees! He had served his generation by unrolling the scroll of a continent, and by the will of God fell on sleep. In the museum of Greenwich, England, there is a fragment of a book that was found in the Arctic regions amid the relies of Sir John Franklin, who had periahed amid the snow and ice, and the eaf of that piece of a book was turned down at the words, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee." Having served his generation in the cause of science and discovery, by the

Why will you keep us all so nervous talking about that which is only a dormitory and a pillowed slumber, causpied by angels' wings? Sleep! Transporting sleep! And what a glorious awakening You and I have sometimes been thoroughly bewildered after a long and fatiguing journey. We have stopped at a friend's house for the night, and after hours of complete unconsciousness we have opened our eyes, the high risen sun full in our faces, and before we could fully collect our faculties have said:
"Where am I? Whose house is this and whose are these gardens?" And then it has flashed upon us in glad reality.

will of God he fell on sleep.

And I should not wonder if, after we have served our generation and, by the will of God, have fallen on sleep, the deep sleep, the restful alcep, we should awaken in blissful bewilderment and for a little while say: "Where am 1? What palace is this? Why, this looks like hearen! It is, it is. Why, there is a building grat.der than all the castles of earth eaved into a mountain of splendor-that must be the palace of Jesus! And look there at those walks lined with foliage more beautiful than anything I ever saw before and see those who are walking down those aisles of verdure. From what I have heard of them those two arm and arm must be Moses and Joshua, him of Mount Sinai and him of the halting sun ever (libeon. And those two walking arm in arm must be John and Paul, the one so gentle and the other so mighty.

But I must not look any longer at those gardens of beauty but examine this building in which I have just awakened. look out of the window this way and that and up and down, and I find it is a mansion of immense size in which I am stopping. All its windows of agate and its colennades of porphyry and alabaster. Why, I wender if this is not the 'house of many mansions' of which I used to read? It is, it is. There must be many of my kindred and friends in this very mansion. Hark! Whose are those volces? Whose are those bounding feet' I open the door and see, and, lo, they are coming through all the corridors and up and down all the stairs, our long absent kindred. Why, there is father, there is mother, there are the children! All well again, all young again, all of us together again, and as we embrace each other with the cry: 'Never more to part! Never more to part!' the arches, the alcoves, the hallways, echo and re-echo the words Never more to part! Never more to part!' Then our glorifled friends say, 'Come out with us and see heaven.' And, some of them bounding ahead of us and some of them skipping beside us, we start down the ivery stairway. And we meet, coming up, one of the kings of ancient Israel, somewhat small of stature, but having a countenance radiant with a thousand victories. And as all are mak-ing obeisance to this great one of heaven I cry out, 'Who is he?' And the answer comes: 'This is the greatest of all the kings. It is David, who, after he had served his generation by the will of God, fell on sleep.' "

Napoleon's Physician. The present war has brought to light the fact that Dr. Antommarchi, who attended Napoleon during his last illness at St. Relena, is buried at Santiago de Cuba, where he gave his services free to the poor for many years.

Lessons in Etiquette. How to leave a room—Open a door, place your right foot over the sill, follow it with your left foot, and then close

How to accept an invitation for dinner-Eat a light breakfast and no lunch. How to decline an invitation to a reception-Say you're sorry, place letter in envelope, stamp and address, and forget

to post it.

How to accept an invitation to drink

—Affect a carcless air, say you "don't
care if I do," and watch the other side of the room while the liquor is being poured. This means quantity.

How to decline the same—There is no known method of doing this among society people.—Tit-Bits.

THE LAST 300 YEARS

HAS SEEN SOME GREAT INTERNA-TIONAL TREATIES AGREED UPON.

of Those Reached by the Nations in the Last Three Conturies-A Compendium That All Students of History Should Preserve for Reference.

Treaties have had much to do in mak-Treaties have had much to do in maxing important spechs in the history of religious and nations, and in developing international law. Some of the principal treaties made during the past 300 years were the following, as summarized by Herbert Welcott Bowen:

That of Augsburg, ratifled in 1555, legally recognizing the Lutheran religion.

That of Westphalia, in 1648, which granted and confirmed titles of much teritory to Sweden, Erance and some of the German states; acknowledging Switzer-land's independence; granting religious freedom to the Calvinists; settled important questions in regard to the rights of possession and transfer of church prop-erty; authorized children to be instructed abroad or in their own homes by those of their own faith; recognized the right of nations to form alliances, and prepared the way for Prussia to become a great rotestant power.

Peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659—ended

the 20-year war between France and Spain, settled territorial disputes, and provided for the marriage of Maria Theresa to Louis XIV., and for that renunciation of all right to the crown of That of Breda, in 1667, gave Nova

Scotla to France, New York to England, and Surinam to Holland; permitted goods from the Rhine to be imported into Europe in Durch ships.

That of Lisbon, in 1668, between Spain and Portugal, acknowledging the inde-

dence of the latter. That of Nymengen, in 1678, which provided for the cession of lands to Spain, France, Sweden and to some German princes.

That of Ryswick, in 1897, gave Alsace and Strasburg to France, and made France restore lands she had seized.

Utrecht, in 1713, and Rastadt, in 1714, gave Hudson Bay, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to England, provided that the crowns of France and Spain should never be united, recognized Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., as King of Spain; recognized the principle that ships are free to carry goods not contraband and persons who are not in the military service of the enemy; ceded Gibraltar to England, and granted lands to various princes. Nystadt, in 1721, which transferred the

res of the Baltic to Russia and Finland to Sweden; recognized the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs other nations: provided for the exchange of prisoners, and extradition of eriminals and for assistance of stranded ships and shipwrecked persons; stipulated that ambassadors and their suites should pay their own bills and not be entertained by the nation to which they are accredited; and recognized the principle of arbitration.

Peace of Paris, 1763, gave to England many of the colonial possessions of France in America, including Canada, Cape Breton, and the islands and coast of the St. Lawrence; left New Orleans to France and also the islands in the We that had been taken from her. Cuba, which had been partly conquered by England, was restored to Spain. The fishing interests of France, which the Treaty of Utrecht pretected, this treaty confirmed.

Peace of Hurbertsburg, in 1763, ended
the war of Austria and her allies against Prussia, and gave to Prussia the whole

of Silesia. First partition of Poland, in 1772, ivided one-third of Poland and 5,000,000 of her inhabitants amongst Russia, Aus-

tria and Prussia. Versailles, in 1783, defined the territory of the United States of America, which, with France and England, were to share the right of fishing off Newfoundland; gave the Floridas back to Spain, and retored to France her possessions in the East and West Indies.

Second partition of Poland, in 1793, and the third partition, in 1795, divided the remainder of Poland among Russia, Austria and Prussia. Paris, in 1803, ceded Louisiana to the

United States.

Peace of Paris, in 1814, gave to France
the limits she had in 1799, before Napoleon's career of reckless annexation, and provided for a congress to meet at Vienna

to reconstruct Europe.

Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, provided for a settlement of boundaries, and for an effort to suppress the slave trade.

effort to suppress the slave trade.

Congress of Vienna, in 1815, reconstructed Europe, leaving Norway to Sweden, giving Swedish Pomerania to Prussia, and uniting Belgium and Holland. Prussia got part of Saxony and other German lands. Warsaw was handed over to Prussia. By this set and he ed over to Russia. By this act and by that of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, the precedence of diplomatic agents was settled. The African slave trade was condemned by the Congress of Vienna, but slavery was not abolished in the United States until 1865, nor serfdom in Russia until 1867, nor slavery in Brazil until 1871.

The Rivers Rhine, Rhone, Main, Moselle,
Meuse, Scheldt, Vistula and Po were
opened to free navigation and commerce by the Congress of Vienna.
Attrianople, in 1839, opened the Black

London, 1831, separated Belgium from

Holland.
Convention of London, in 1832, gave erown to Greece, which had won its independence, to Frederick Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria.

Guadalupe Lidalgo, in 1848, gave
Texas, New Mexico and Upper California
to the United States, which paid \$15,-

O00,000 to Mexico.

Paris, in 1856, neutralized the Black
Sea, opened the Danube to commerce,
regulated position and affairs of Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia, made many 000,000 to Mexico.

maritime rules.

Chinese treaties, in 1858, brought China into intercourse with the nations

of the world.

Preliminary peace at Villafranca, July
11, 1859, and definite peace at Zurich,
Nov. 10, 1859, ceded Lombardy to Sardinia. France and Austria agreed to
favor an Italian confederation under the

Pepe.
Turin, in 1860, Savoy and Nice ceded
to France. In 1861 Italy became a king-New dynasty treaty, in 1868, gave the brone of Greece to Prince George of

the right of the King of Denmark to Lauenburg, Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia and Austria.

Peace of Prague, in 1866, united the Lombardy-Venetian kingdom to Italy, and transferred Austria's rights over Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia.

Versailles, in 1871, ended the France.

Prussian war. Prussia received five mil-lion france and Alsene and part of Lot-

raine.

Washington, in 1871, referred "Alabama claim" to a tribuntal of arbitration, and other claims to three commissioners: and contained provisions in regard to fisheries and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, Yuken, Porcupine and Stikine Bivers and of Lake Michigan and to the transit and carriage of goods, and referred the Northwest boundary dispute to the Emperor for decision. This treaty holds that a neutral government is bound (1) to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been

war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use; (2) not to permit or suffer either belligatent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the re-newal or augmentation of military sup-plies or arms, or to the recruitment of men: (3) to exercise due diligence in its own ports or waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Berlin, in 1878, constituted Bulgaria rinc pality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and regulated its position and affairs; formed the Province of Eastern Roumelia under the Sultan; allowed Austria to occupy and administer Bosni and Herzegovina; independence of Monte negro, Servia and Roumania recognized Principle of religious liberty recognized by Turkey, and the right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign nations in Tur-

key also recognized. Conference of Berlin, in 1885, contains provisions regarding freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo; protection of missionaries and others; suppression of slave trade; navigation of the Congo and Niger Rivers; and notification to other powers of acquisition by any one of the signatory powers of possessions on African coasts. Within the past few years several other

mportant treaties have been entered into between different nations.

On Nov. 2, 1894, a commercial treaty between the U.S. and Japan was ratifled. Following the war between Japan i and China a treaty of peace was entered into between these two countries. China, having suffered defeat, had to submit to the demands of Japan, which obtained a neavy indemnity and the possession of some Chinese territory. This treaty was signed in May, 1895. In the latter part of 1897, after a short and decisive war, a treaty of peace was entered into between Turkey and Greece, in which the latter allowed the Sultan indemnity and certain

CANADA'S DAIRY.

The Number and Output of Our Creameries and Cheese Factories.

Returns compiled by Mr. George Johnson show that there are in Canada 559 creameries, 2,556 cheese factories and 203 factories producing both butter and cheese. The census of 1871 showed that there were in the Dominion then 353 cheese factories. The census of 1881 gave 709 cheese factories, that of 1891 gave 1.565, and the returns of 1897-98 show that, including the 203, there are 5,759 factories producing cheese. Comparing 1897 with 1871 the return of the number of factories does not show all the development there has been. The average output of 1891 was valued at \$6,250 per factory, and in 1871 it was \$4,570. The average value per factory for 1897-98 Mr. Johnson estimates at \$5,570, or about \$1,000 more than in 1871, but \$680 less than in 1891, giving an output in 1897 of about \$15,800,000, against an output in 1891 of \$9,780,000; in 1881, of \$5,460, 000, and in 1871 of \$1,602,000. In 1871 the Dominien had no creameries for the manufacture of butter. It was all homemade. By 1881 there were 46 creameries in the Dominion, all but one in Ontario and Quebec. By 1891 these had increased to 170, and by 1898 there were 559 creameries. In 1891 the output per factory was \$5,400. At the same rate the output in 1897.98 would be about \$3,018,600, an increase of over \$2,000,000. Since 1891 Nova Scotia has increased the number of its creameries and cheese factories from 10 to 56; Ontario from 638 to 1,317; Prince Edward Island, from 4 to \$5; Manitoba, from 31 to 66; the Northwest Territories, from 7 to 32, and British Columbia.

Remance and Pathos.

A curious story of a French Romeo and Juliet is reported from the plebeian quarter of Bondy, near Paris. Georges Navian and Marie Machine both of tender, adolescent years, loved each other passionately but their families, like the Montagues and Capulets, were at feud.

The young lovers therefore resolved to take their lives, the weapon chosen being the revolver. Georges was to shoot Marie, and then kill himself, but at the critical moment his courage failed. Marie was resolute, however.

brought her pusil'animous lover to a tavern, bought a bottle of cognac, returned with him to the trysting-place, and plied him plentifully with liquor, at each mouthful exhorting him to screw himself up to the firing point.

She succeeded at last, and Georges fired, but he was so intoxicated that he

only inflicted a trifling wound. Marie fell, however, and Georges ran off, acreaming for help. Both are doing well.

The English Bitters.

The English Bitters.

The statement having been made that the bittern is one of the lost birds in England, a correspondent writes to the Daily News that so far from being exterminated, they are still so abundant in one locality that sleep is hard for strangers because of the loud noise they make, like a bull bellowing, and that in this region they are shot and eaten. region they are shot and eaten.

Orange Was Once a Berry. Scientists say that the orange was formerly a berry, and that it has been developing for over 7,000 years.

Like Moses in the Bullrushes. A policeman on duty in the harbor the other day, says the Hong-Kong Tele-

graph, noticed a parcel wrapped in mat-ting tied to one of the buoys. The officer found that a child's body was inside the wrapping, and after deliberating whether he should send for the dead-box or take it ashore himself he took the latter course. The parcel was stowed away in a course. The parcel was stowed away in a coal basket, and the policeman's surprise can well be imagined when on opening the matting a live six-months old girl, who howled most lustily, was found incide. The waif was taken to the hospital.

Martyr to Meart Trouble. Mrs Selfes E, Core, Amheret, N.S., says: "At times I suffered intensely from palpitation and fluttering of my heart. I was week and my nerves shattered. Milburn's Heart and Ferve Pills have regulated my heart, toned my nerves and built up my health."—65 8.

Worms carnot exist either in children or adults when Dr. Low's Worm Syrap is used. 251. All dealers.—63 5.

"My little boy, aged 7 years and as months, was a victim of Scrofula on the face, which all the doctors said was incurable. To tell the truth he was so bad that I could not bear to look at him. At last I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood At last I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before it was half used he was gaining, and by the time he had three bottles used he was completely cured. I cannot say too much in recommendation of B.B.B. to all who suffer as he did. JOSEPH P. LABELLE, Maniwake P.O., Que.

There can be no question about it. Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal for the cure of Sores and Ulcers of the most chronic and malignant nature. Through its powerful blood purifying properties, it gets at the source of disease and completely BURDOCK eradicates it from the system.

BLOOD BITTERS.

## **NEVER**

Close a bargain in the Jewelry Line until you have seen S. J. PETTY'S Stock. We profess to carry one of the Largest and Best Stocks in the County. At no time of the year do we carry a better assortment than at this season. Our stock of

WEDDING AND KEEPER RINGS

is the largest we have ever shown. We have the Newest Goods in BLOUSE SETS, BROOCHES, BELTS. STICK PINS,

In Watches we have everything that is usually found in a first class ewelry business. We have all the HIGH GRADE MOVEMENTS that are needed specially for K.K.

factured, if necessary, any article in our line.

The Largest Stock of Silverware suitable for Wedding Presents at the Closest Prices.

es-Next the Daily House, THE VICTORIA WARDER. LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL NOTICES. Ten cents per line for first insertion, nessure, and two cents for each insertion at PROFESSIONAL GARDS.

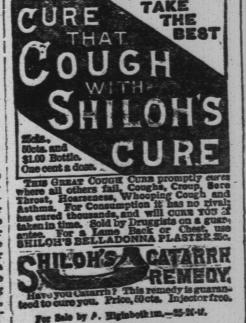
Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cen for each additional insertion.

Black line locals 50c. to \$1 per itne. He local to b less than \$1 to business firms who are not regula advertisers unless by special arrangement.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be delivered at the office the morning previous to publication.

Sam. Hughes.

TAKE



For internal or external use Hagyard' Yellow Oil cannot be excelled as a pain retisving and soothing remedy for all pain.—63 5.

Law Governing Newspapers

The following are points in the law governing newspapers that are frequently inquired about and that are worth remembering:—

1—Subscribers who do not give express orders to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2—If anhancibers order a discontinuance 2—If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

3—If subscribers neglect to take the periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered

them discontinued.

4—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address; they are held responsible.

5—The courts have decided that refus-

ing to take periodicals from the office or oving and leaving them uncalled for is evidence of intention to defraud.

6-If subscribers pay in advance they are beand to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to coalinge taking it, otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until a notice with payment of all arrearages is due to the



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## BICYCLE

Is an honest wheel at an honest price and there is no better wheel at any price.

Sold by We do the Largest Repairing Trade in Lindsay, and have manu-LINDSAY.



TOBACCO HEART.



unhinged, sensation of pins and needles through your going arm and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont ..

has to say about them: "I have trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity.

"This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and

debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help.

Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Lilburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial." Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for \$1,25, all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Price 25c.

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