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prilliant Sermon of the Creed and penomination templishing Orderwould I nite All Good Men From the Atlantic to the Pacific-Continental gridentes of Divinity Man's Rocogollion Reported in Geographies,

Washington, Oct. 16 .- Hev. Dr. Tale maje this morning preached from two pits. Issiah xxxv. 6. "Streams in the " Palme clv. 82, "He toneheth the bills, and they smake." He saids My little toxt means trrigation. It ments the waters of the Himalayas or Premote or the Sterra Nevadas ... igh canals and aqueduets for girm of the valleys. It means on barronness will be made an or an orange grove, or a ar a poston plantation, or a streams in the desert." mouns a volcano like Vesuand or it means the geysers a Park or of California You en a hall calm and still and for ages but the light out of the hea is linger on the top of it, and hi k and impressive vapora the the hills, and they smoke! Although my journey across the con simmer was for the eighth and more am I impressed with the divine hand in its construction and with its greatures and gran lour.

tenpined in my boyhood, from its for yords seross, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he his he bent mainst the Sterra Nevada on one sile or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other. California, the thin tant, as I supposed it to be in borhood, I have found to be larger than of New England and all are and all Pennsylvania together and if you add them together their space miles fall far short of Cali-And then all those newborn be Union, North and South Dakore Wichington, Montana, Idaho ant Woming Bach state an empire in

erra come one, "in calculating the immers to of our continental acreage for much compander that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps dir sand, and the 'Bad Lands' of Mentana and the Great American Des I am glad you mentioned that, Within the years there will not be between the It into and l'acific coasts 100 miles of tand not replained either by farmers' play or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, s store of the rivers and the showers of honor, in what are called the rainy sent will be gathered into great reset soles and through aqueduets let down where and when the people want them. that territory which were so barren that a speer of grass could not have been raised there in 100 rears are now rich as Laurester county farms of Pennsylvania er Wastchester faring of New York or prest county farms of New Jorsey. of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as an agree from the downpour of raine as even in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in the so little which are to be scientifically be rected there will be neither freshets nor drumphes. As you take a pitcher and gor is full of water, and then set it on a tible and take a drink out of it when you are thirety and pever think of drinks log a propherful all at once, so Montana ard by ming and Idaho will catch the time of their rainy season and take up es of resprecire and refresh their

w mayor they will. the work has already been grandly bogins by the United States Government. tiges have already been officially per seion of by the nation for the morprise of terigation. Hivers that am colling ally through these reone nothing on their war to the to laccoul and correlled and ip notil such time as the farm from Under the same processes he Mississippi and all the will be taught to behave vis botter, and great basine will to eatch the surplus of waters of freshet and keep them for times of drought The triusting process by where all the arid lands between the Attended in the the oceans are to be it is no new experiment.

the on going on successfully hunvener in Spain, in China, in in-Brissia, in Egypt. About 800,000, good of popula of the earth to-day are kept ally y fact raised on treigated land. given to to rattlestake and bat and we, tands enough to support nations of in instrious populati The week begun will be consummated. "a seed shore exceptional lands may be and refuse to field any wheat from their hard Bets, but if the has falls to make an impression the miner s pickas will discover the reason for it and bring up from beneath these unproand copper and silver and gold, Godspeak the goologists and the surveyors, the engineers and the senatorial commissions and the capitalists, and the new sorties and the husbandmen, who put there be the and band and heart to this transiguration of the American contin-

out Sprentus in the desert!" this while I speak of the immensity of the continent I must remark it is not an lumensity of manotone or tameness. The larger some countries are the worse for the world. This continent is not more remarkable for the magnitude than for its wonders of construction. Yesemite and the adjoining California regions! Who that has seen them can think of them without having his blood tingle? Trees now standing there that were old when Chies lived! These monarchs of foliage teigned before Caesar or Alexander, and the next 1,000 years will not shatter their emitor. They are the maste of the continen their canvas spread on the winds, while the old ship bears on its way

Photosh the ages. titles long and a half mile wide and a look deep. It seems as if it had been the meaning of Omnipotence to wit into as small a place as possible the world. Some of the cliffs you do not step to measure by feet, for they are like ally a mile high. Steep so that net-ther heat of man nor beast ever scaled from they shand in everlasting deflance. If Johnyah has a throne on earth these are the white pillars. Standing down in this great chasm of the valley, you look to and ronder is Cathedral rock, vast,

ship of the mountains. Yender is Sentinel rock, 5,270 feet high, bold, solitary, standing guard among the ages, its top seldom touched until a bride one Fourth of July mounted it and planted the national standards, and the people down in the valley looked up and saw the head of the mountain turbaned with stars and the mountain turbaned with stars and seripes. Yonder are the Three Brothers, 4,030 feet high; Cloud's rest, North and South Domes, and the heights never captured save by the flery bayonets of the

No pause for the eye, no stopping place or the mind. Mountains hurled on nountains. Mountains in the wake of nountains, Mountains flanked by mountains. Mountains solit. Mountains mountains. Mountains flanked by mountains: Mountains solit. Mountains ground. Mountains fallen. Mountains triumphant. As though Mount Blane and the Adirondacks and Mount Washington were here uttering themselves in one magnificent chorus of rock and precipice and waterfall. Sifting and dashing through the rocks the water comes down. The Bridal Veil falls so thin you can see the face of the mountain behind it. You der is Yosemite falls, dropping 2,634 feet, 16 times greater descent than that of 16 times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks so that the white spirit of these slain waters ascending in robe of mist seeks the heavens. Yonder is Nevada falls, plunging 700 feet, the water in arrows, the water in rocks, the water in corls, the water in amethysts, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever

But the most wenderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone park. My two visits there made upon moan impression that will last forever. Go in by the Moneida route as we did this summer and save 250 miles of railroading, your stagecoach taking you through a day of scenery as captivating and sublime as the Yellowstone park itself. After all poetry has exhausted itself concerning Yellowstone park and all the Motans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splender and ageny, to be recited. The Yellowstone park is the geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrine. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over 5,000 years growing. In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing. greaning, quaking with aqueous parox-ysm. At the expiration of every 65 minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and the descending into swinging rainbows. "He toucheth the hills and they smeke." Caverne of pictured walls large enough for the sepulcher of the human rate. Formation of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of sowslip, of sun flower and of gladiolus. Sulphur and arsente and exide of hon, with their delipate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg or a Vatican picture gallery. The so-called Thauatopsis geysor, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and Evangeline geyser, lovely as the Langfellow heroine it commemorates.

Wide reaches of stone of intermingled colors, blue as the sky, green as the foliage, crimson as the dahlla, white as the snew, spotted as the leopani, tawny as in angles, in stars, in coronets, in stalac fites, in stalagmites Here and there are petrified growths, or the dead trees and regetables of other ages, kept through a process of natural embalmment in some places waters as innucent and smiling as a child making a first attempt to walk from its mother's lap, and not far off as feaming and frenzied and ungovernable as a maniae in struggle with his keepers.

But after you have wandered along the geyscrite enchantment for days and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see you suddenly come upon the pereration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand canyon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence-Johovah seems to have surpassed himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the ctornities. Here, hung up and let down and spread abroad, are all the colors of land and sea and sky. Up-holsiering of the Lord God Almighty. Hest work of the Architect of worlds. Saulpturing by the Infinite. Masonry by an Omnipotent trowl. Yellow! You neve now rellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, sunrise and sunset married by the setting

of rainbow ring. Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifleations of granite constructed before was forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sevastopols that never can be taken. Albambras, where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly crown was empearled. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount o waters at which the hills are baptized, while the giant cliffs stand around as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight the elements were busy, and the gersere were hewing away with their hot chivel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and halistones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best in our century the curtain dropped, and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parch-ment ami this last Testament written on

the rocks. Hanging over one of the cliffs, I looked off until I could not get my breath; then, retreating to a less exposed place, I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of lar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are 50 feet of emerald on a base of 500 feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting on pedestale of beryl. Turrets of light trembling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow of crystal melting into fire of car-buncle. Flaming and cooling into reseat buncle. Flaming red cooling tuto russet. Cold blue warming red cooling into russet.
Cold blue warming into saffron. Duli gray kindling into solferino. Morning twilight flushing midnight shadows.
Auroras crouching among rocks.
Yonder is an eagle's nest on a shaft

basult. Through an eyeglass we see among it the young eagles, but the stootest arm of our group cannot hurl a stone near enough to disturb the feathered domesticity. Youder are heights that would be hilled with horror but for the warm robe of forest foliage with which they are enwrapped. Altars of worship at which nations might kneel. Domes of chalcedony on templas of pornhyrr. chalcedony on temples of perphyry. See all this carnage of color up and down the eliffs. It must have been the battlefield of the war of the elements. Kere are all the colors of the wall of heaven, neither the sapphire, nor the chrysolite; nor the

topaz, nor the jacinth, nor the amethyst, nor the jasper, nor the 12 gates of 13 pearls wanting. If spirits bound from earth to heaven could pass up by way of this canyon, the dash of heavenly beauty

ld not be so overpowering. Oh, the sweep of the American continent! Sailing up Puget Sound, its shores so bold that for 1,500 miles a ship's prow would touch the shore before its keel touched the bottom! On one of my visits I said, "This is the Mediterranean of America." Visiting Portland and Ta-coma and Scattle and Victoria and Port Townshend and Vancouver and other cities of the northwest regions I thought to myself, "These are the Bostons, New Yorks, Charlesions and Savannahs of the Pacific coast." But after all this summer's journeying and by my other journeys westward in other summers, I found that I had seen only a part of the American continent, for Alaska is as far west of San Francisco as the coast of Maine is east of it, so that the central city of the American continent is San

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent and given you a few specimens of some of its won-ders to let you know the comprehensiveness of Christ's dominion when he takes possession of this continent. Besides that, salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only 36 miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring straits separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge. The 36 miles of water between se two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also als which will allow piers for bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about 20 fathoms deep.

The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span these straits will make America. Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So, you see, America evangelized, Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Your children will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what subtraction from the pangs of seasickness and the prophecies in Revelation will be ful-filled, "there shall be no more soa." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from the Santa Maria, and his second brother. Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocketbook. To hear him talk on the roof of the temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground of this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the west and northwest.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone park or California you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide." "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's l'ulpit," "The Devil's Mushpot," 'The Devil's Teakettle," "The Devil's Sawmill," "The Devil's Machine Shop," is very much needed that geological surveyor or congressional committee or group of distinguished tourists go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord and to a Christian nation, and away with such Plutonic nomenclature. But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plow. Not by the power of col i, formalistic theology, not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them, and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins, and heal all our wounds, and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology, and you will see how quick the

people will jump after them. On the Columbia river we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men we could only have the right kind of bait they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian associations of America will also do part of the work. They are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These stitutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awakening to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made the Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated it will cost about \$100,000,000 to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contri-bution and effort as that would irrigate with gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket, and you a cup, and even a thimbieful would help. And after awhile God will send the floods of mercy so gathered pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of heaven will sing with Isaiah, "In the wilderness waters have broken out and streams in the desert," and David, There is a river the atreams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." all up the reservoirs. America for God!

How Music Affects Scorptons.

Tarantulas do not dance to the sound of the violin, but let people they bite do the dancing: scorpious, however, enjoy fidding, and lizards go crazy for music of any kind. As for serpents, the boa of any kind. As for serpents, the boa constrictor and python are sonseless to melody, but the cobra is fascinated by the flute and still more by the fiddle. Polar bears enjoy the violin; so do ostriches: wolves will stop in the chase to listen to a cornet; elephants are fond of the flute, especially the upper notes; tigers, while appreciating violin and flute, cannot stand the harmonium, while the musical seal shows no emotion on hearing any instrument, not even the on hearing any instrument, not even the base drum.

SAWLOG EXPORTING.

HOW THE QUESTION AFFECTS THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

United States Lumbermen, Having Destroyed Their Own Ferests, Want to Exploit Ours-A Fatal Blow to Forest Preservation - Industries Dependent Upon Lumbering - How Canadian Communities Would Suffer if the Saw Mills Were Closed. The question now before the Quebec

conference which most vitally concerns the people of the Province of Ontario is that of the retention or abrogation of the existing provincial statute requiring all sawlogs cut on the Crown domain to be sawn into lumber before exportation. The passage of this enactment, with the ractical approval of the whole country irrespective of party lines, has been bit-terly resented by the large and influential class of American lumbermen and mill owners to whose influence the imposition of a duty of \$2 per thousand on Canadian lumber exported to the United States was due. The re-opening of international questions by the Quebec conference offers them a wished for opportunity to bring to bear the resources of diplom acy with a view to the abolition of the unwelcome restriction in return for some dequate concession or simply as a make weight to carry through some in-ternational agreement of far less import-ance to the Canadian people than the principle involved in its maintenance.

Forest Preservation. The subject of preserving the forests so as to provide for the timber supply of the future and at the same time retain those conditions of climate and moisture essential to agricultural prosperity has for some years occupied the attention of the Government. Some important advances have been made in the direction of forest preservation by the establishment of a system of fire ranging which has greatly diminished the frequency and destructiveness of bush fires, and reserves have been set apart—notably that of Algonquin Park—where land which will grow profitably nothing else than trees may be permanently devoted to that pur-pose. The recently constituted Forestry

Commission may be expected to make further recommendation for the extension of the policy of regarding our woodlands as a perpetual source of supply and precenting the premature exhaustion of the timber by reckless cutting and lack of ine precautions to secure a future crop.

The American people, like ourselves, had

a magnificent natural heritage in their pine forests, which, if judiclously pre-terred, would have yielded an ample supply for many generations to come, if not for all time. These have been destroyed by wasteful methods of cutting and the neglect to take the most obvious methods of providing for their reproduc tion. The principal sources of the supply of white pine remaining to them are the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the former State very little remains and the timber of Wisconsin and Minnesota is so rapidly approaching the point of exhaustion that, if the present

rate of cutting continues, a very few years will witness its total disappearance. As the supply in Michigan falled the lumbermen of that State have been in increasing degree supplementing the deficiency by securing Ontario timber limits and rafting the logs across to their own mills. They have largely furnished the supply of pine lumber required in increasing quantities by New York State and New England, while the other Northwestern States find their principal market in the West. To secure the Eastern market for themselves the Michigan lumberers succeeded in having a duly of \$3 per thousand feet imposed upon Canadian lumber-at the same time that they were becoming more completely deper upon us for their raw material. Under the circumstances, to permit them to continue to strip our forests, giving the very least possible return in the way of investment of capital or employment for labor here, would be simply to give them every inducement and incentive to keep up their tariff on our lumber.

Pioneers of Settlement.

Our saw mill industry has done much to build up the back country. The lumberman has done the pioneer work, and where mills and factories have been built labor has found permanent employment, merchants have established themselves and farmers have found a home market for their produce. Many prosperous com-munities acknowledge the lumber trade as the main factor upon which their welfare depends. Let conditions be changed. Let the mills be closed down or removed across the line, and no money be spent in the manufacturing branch of the industry, and many towns and villages will be ruined. The American limitholder whose interests are all in Michigan will simply aim to exploit the timber on his holding as quickly as possible, and it will not take him long to do it. Then in place of busy, thriving communities there will merely remain a wilderness of stumps and scrubby timber or a firestated waste. The labor will have followed the logs over the line. The numerous other branches of industry and commerce which are dependent upon lumbering and in their turn furnish employment for labor and investment for capital will also have taken their depar-

Our Wood-Working Industries Affected A wise and judicious policy of encouraging home industries demands that our forest products should be given to the world in as complete and finis world in as complete and finished a state of manufacture as possible. We shall not be predigal of our raw material if we have prefited by the warning conveyed by the experience of our neighbors—for we now know that our forests are by no means "inexhaustible," but can be very easily used up unless carefully husbanded. What we should aim at it to devote the complete of the complete the complete of the complete the complete of the complete the co What we should aim at is to develop not merely the lumbering industry but the further and finer processes of manu-facture for which lumber or wood in some form furnishes the principal raw material. The presence of a permanent lumber manufacture encourages and stimulates these allied industries, such as carriage and wagen building, furniture manufacturing, paper mills, the making of pails, barrels and woodenware generally, sash, door and blind factories. Then there are industries in which the coarse lumber and the refuse of the lumber mill can be worked up to advantage which ought to have been more generally pursued than has been the case. Now, if our province is to become merely a field of exploitation for those who, having sly used up their own raw mater-ne here to supply themselves, all

these other subsidiary industries will be pursued at a disadvantage and develop-ment in this direction will be checked.

Industrial Absenteelsm. The Canadian lumberman, whether of native or foreign birth, who establishes himself here permanently has an interest

in the general prosperity of the country. The outsider who merely comes here to take out logs not only has no such concern in Canada's welfare, but is interested in building up a rival country. It has been the object of the Government to get the lumbermen to co-operate with them in economizing the forests, and so to establish the ladustry on a lasting basis. A Canadian mill owner who at a citizen and a large investor of capital has the Lore future well-being of the country at heart will far more readily fall in with the idea of forest preservation and the careful management of his holding as a perman-ent investment than the American who cares nothing for our future and merely wants to get all he can out of the country as quickly and with as little outlay as possible. The absentee lumber lerd is as great an incubus to prosperity as the absentee landlord. Canada Controls the Situation.

No doubt the maintenance of the prohibition on the export of logs entails some temporary loss to the revenue-an argument which in view of all the facts ought not to weigh an instant. Supposing that under the pressure of a vastly increased American demand such as is sure to follow the final disappearance of the American white pine, the whole of our pine timber could be cut and shipped off in logs inside of ten years—or one year. The gain to the revenue while the process lasted would be enormous-but at its close we should be stripped of the natural wealth which, rightly husbanded and judiciously utilized, would have made us permanently prosperous and built up our industries upon an enduring basis. In a very few years the Americans must look to us both for lumber and wood pulp, and if they choose to continue their policy of imposing an import duty they will have to pay it themselves, as they will have no native product to keep down the price by competition. If we should permit them to import logs the continued supply of American sawn lumber which had paid no duty would be an argument in favor of their keeping up the duty on Canadian lumber. The growing American demand must be supplied by the Canadian forests in one form or other. It is to our interest to see that it should be 2.15 p.m. met in the way that will give Canadians the usmost possible advantage in the manufacturing of the article with all the expenditure of capital and employment of resident labor involved, and not sacrifice our future for the very trifling and temporary benefit of an increased revenue for a few years.

FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER.

Concerning the Man Who Invented This Measurer of Heat and Cold.

In September, 1736, Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit died in Holland, probably at Amsterdam, in which city he had settled many years previously, and where he found more suitable scope for his scientific researches than at Dantzig, the great seaport in northeast Germany, where he was born on May 14, 1686. Till just before the seventeenth century men could estimate the temperature by their personal feelings only, but several attempts were then made to measure the degree of heat or cold by tubes containing spirits of wine, oil and other substances. Instead of the first and all of these, Fahrenheit in 1714 substituted mercury, or quick silver, which is a metal naturally fluid. He selected for his scale as zero (a name derived from the same Arabic word as "cipher," and signifying "nothing") the lowest temperature observed by him at Dantzig during the winter of 1709, which he found was that produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and salammon iac, or common salt, and the space be tween this point and that to which the mercury rose when expanded by the heat equal to that of boiling water, or plunging the thermometer into boiling water. he divided about the year 1720 into 212 parts. Doubtless the selection of the freezing point of water as zero, which was made about 1730 by Rane Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur, who lived from Feb. 28, 1638, till Oct. 17, 1757, was simpler, readier, more familiar, and natural. The system was adopted also in 1742 by Anders Ceisius, the Swedish stronomer and physicist, who lived from 1701 till 1756, and whose thermometer is divided into 100 degrees between the freezing point and boiling point of water, as Reaumur's is divided into eighty. It is therefore generally distinguished as the "centrigrade" or of a "hundred steps," and is the one employed in other parts of the European continent, and for nternational purposes.

Weeds as Food.

What is even regarded as a vile weed an with a little stretch of investmention. can, with a little stretch of imagination, he tarned into an ornamental plant or lelicious vegetable. This is especially the case with the common burdock, Lappa Fall co najor. School boys all know it from gathering the burrs and compressing them together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know flast column, by the year about it. It is difficult to see anything more to be despised in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand

charities which seek to apply the help at the wrong end. No practical results ensue from such work; on the other hand, antagonism is aroused and positive injury is effected. A well-intentioned charity is useless except where it is intelligently directed and comprehensively applied. Mere organization counts for nothing. Conditions must first be studied. It is not to be wondered at that the needy often refuse the charities offered them. It is not that they are mappreciative. But they do resent, and instly so, the charity which is no charity at; all, the charity which is misapplied, which shows its ignorance of their true needs, and which, well intentioned hough it be, emphasizes their lot in life instead of alleviating it."

states Old Tin Boxes. In Paris the thousands of sardine and ther tin boxes that are thrown away every month are stamped by machinery into tin soldiers, and sold so cheaply that the poorest children can buy them. while the manufacturer makes a fair brofit.

An Insult in China. In China to salute any one by taking off one's hat is a deliberate insult.

THE PARTY CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Ontario and Quebec Division. COING WEST,

mireal. ... 8.25 a.m. tawn. ... 11.00 a.m. ricton jet. 11.55 a.m. arboro ... 4.43 p.m. mtypool. ... 5.25 p.m. routo ... 7.25 p.m. 9.06 p.m. 10.35 p.m. 11.86 p.m. 4.42 a.m. 10.10 a.m. GOING BAST, Sapress.

Horn.—Fontypool is only 17 miles due south from THOS. O. MATCHETT.

52 Kept Street Lindsay.

BRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. LINDSAY STATION,

6.15 a.m. Lindsay to Believitie, via Hastings; arrives is evidence of beautic to defreud.
6.15 a.m. Rived anext to Fort Hope via Sethany.
11.00 a.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Whitby, Port Perry and Toronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Coronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Coronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Coronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Coronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Coronto Coron

Peterbero.
For Toronto via Manilla Jet. and Whitby
Passengers for Port Perry and Whitby via
Manilla Je.; arrive 9.55 a.m. at Toronto. SOME MOREN-ARRE.

Mail for Pension Palls, Kinmount and

ATRIVALS HOS INDICATED ABOVE. \$40 a.m. Hall from Hallburton, Kinmornt, Penaton Falia, etc.
10 10 a.m. Local from Coboconk, Midland, Orilla, and
Lorneville.

2 05 p.m. Local direct to an Fort Hope, wis Bethan y 9.15 a m. Wayfreight to Orillia and Midland.
9.15 a.m. Wayfreight to Belleville IRONDALE, BANCROFT AND CTTAWA RAILWAY. Q.T.R. leaves Lindsay 11.20 a.m.; arrives LB. & O-

Junction 2 p.m., p.m.; arrive Lin'asy 5.10 p.m.;
Lesve Junction 2 26 p.m.; arrive Lin'asy 5.10 p.m.
L.B. & O. — Leave Bancroft 11 a.m.; arrive at Junction
1.45 p.m. 1.eave Junction 2.20 p.m.; arrive a
Bancroft 5.15.

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trangers, must be paid for in advance, or a sufficient oposit made to secure the office against less,

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Law Governing Newspapers

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

1-Subscribers who do not give express orders to the contrary are considered as wishing to con thue their subscription. 2-If subscribers order a discontinuance of their pert dicale from the office to which they are directed they are respon. eitle until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

3-If subscribers niglici to take the periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have set i d their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4-If subservers move to other places withous 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 removing and leaving them anealled for Hrs. of dep. 5.50 a.m. Lindsay to Belleville, via Hastings; arrives is evidence of an entry to defraud.

8.45 a.m. Express direct to Toronto, from Fort Hope via Peterboro.

12.15 p.m. Mixed to Toronto, from Lindsay, via Lorneville.

6.25 p.m. Express to Toronto from Port Hope via Peterboro.



THE

BICYCLE

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It loosens the phlegm, allays the. J. RIGGS LINDSAY.



A Dunnville Jeweller's Wife

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Mrs. D. E. Lasalle, Canal Street, Dunn ville, Ont., whose husband keeps a jewellery store, and is one of the best



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