Bev. Dr. Talmage Says He Hates War, But Admires the Proper Spirit-A Glowing and Pletaresque Sermon on

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached on Sunday from the text: Psam xx. 5, "In the name of God we will set up our banners." He said:

URE

that it

wrapper.

VER

cost.

Lindsay

y line as

KEL.

00

ER

n the

rs.

tly

with

have read the biography of Alexander or of some Revolutionary hero until our young heart beat high and we wish we had been born over 100 years ago, just for the glory of striking down a Hes-sian. For rusty swords hung upon the rafters and bullets cut out of log houses rafters and bullets cut out of log houses in which they were lodged during the great strife we had unbounded admiration, or on some public day, clothed in our grandfather's soldierly accourrements, we felt as brave as Garibaldi or Miltiader. We are wiser now, for we make a vast distinction between the poetry and the prose of war. The roll poetry and the prose of war. The roll of drums and the call of bugies and the champing of steeds foaming and pawing you that you thought never would be for the battle, 100,000 muskets glittering among the dancing plumes, "God have not yet enlisted. Your being here for the battle, 100,000 muskets glittering among the dancing plumes, "God save the King" waving up from clarinets and trumpets and rung back from deep defiles or the arches of a prostrate city, distant capitals of kingdoms illuminated at the tidings, generals returning home under flaming arches and showering amaranths and the shout of empires-

Chilled and half blanketed, lying on he wet earth; feet sore with the march and bleeding at the slightest touch; hunter to Christ. I am too awkward to learn to Christ. I am too awkward to learn tempting on every fibre of flesh or attempting to satisfy itself with a scanty and spoiled ration; thirst licking up the dew or drinking out of filthy and trampled pool; thoughts of home and kindred far away while just on the control of the shock of battle?" To you I make the reply, Try it. One hour under Christ's drill, and you would so well understand His rules that the first star of the control of the shock of battle? kindred far away while just on the eve a deadly strife, where death may leap on him from any one of a hundred bayo. nets; the closing in of two armies, now changed to 100,000 maniacs; the ground slippery with blood and shattered flesh; falling ones writhing under the hoofs of mbridled chargers maddened with pain: the dreadfulness of night that comes down when the strife is over; the strugger of the wounded ones crawling out the core where we do not care what—if ony of the crowded barrack and hospital, from whose mattresses the fragments of men send up their groans, the y music of carnage and butchery; olate homes, from which fathers and before unbroken family circles rejoiced,

But there is now on the earth a kingdom which has set itself up for conflicts without number. In its march it

earts of such numbers as were in the hearts of such numbers as were in the field when Abijah fought against Jehoram, and there were 1,200,000 soldiers, and more than 500,000 were left dead on the field. These ensigns gave heromatically and the field of the such as t the owl, which was their emblem of the side of the flags of modern nations are familiar to you all, and many of them so inappropriate for the character of the nations they represent it would be appointed to enumerate them. These enumerate them, there exists a construction of the men say that three great leaders of the Helvetic nation, though seemingly dead, are only lying down under the ground in their old time dress, refreshing them.

of the nations they represent it would be appointed to enumerate them. These ensigns are streamers borne on the point of a lance and on the top of wooden shatis. They are carried in the front and rear of armies. They unroll from the main top gallant masthead of an admiral's flagship to distinguish it among other ships of the same sauddron. They other ships of the same squadron. are the objects of national pride. The loss of them on the field is ignominious.

The three banners of the Lord's host are the banner of proclamation, the ban-

ner of recruit and the banner of victory. When a nation feels its rights infringed or its honor insulted, when its citizens have in foreign climes been oppressed, and no indemnity has been offered to the inhabitant of the republic or kingdom, a proclamation of war is uttered. On the top of batteries and ar-senals and custom houses and revenue offices flags are immediately swung out. All who look upon them realize the fact that uncompromising war is declared. Thus it is that the Church of Jesus Christ, jealous for the honor of its Sovereign and determined to get back those who have been carried off captive into the bondage of satan and intent upon the destruction of those mighty wrongs which have so long cursed the earth and bent upon the extension of the Saviour's reign of mercy, in the name of God sets up its banner of proclamation.

The church makes no assault upon the world. I do not believe that God ever made a better world than this. It is magnificent in its ruins. Let us stop talking so much against the world. God pronounced it very good at the beginning. Though a wandering child of God, I see in it yet the great Father's lineaments. Though tossed and driven by the storms of 6000 years, she sails bravely yet, and as at her launching in the beginning the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, so at last, when coming into the calm harbor of God's mercy she shall be greeted by the huzzas of glorified kingdoms. It is not the world against which contend, but its transgressions. Whatever is obstinate in the will, de whatever is obstinate in the will, degrading in passion, harmful in custom, false in friendship, hypocritical in profession—against all this Christ makes onset. From false profession He would tear the mask. From oppression He would snatch the rod. From pride He would group off the plumes. From recommendations of the plumes. would rend off the plumes. From revenge. He would exorcise the devil.
While Christ loved the world so much He died to save it, He hates sin so well that to eradicate the last trace of its pollution He will utterly consume the continents and the oceans. At the gate of Eden the declaration of perpetual en-

of Eden the declaration of perpetual enmity was made against the serpent. The tumult roundabout Mount Sinai was only the roar and flash of God's artillery of wrath against sin. Sodom on ire was only one of God's flaming bulletins announcing hostility. Nineveh and Tyre and Jerusalem in awful ruin mark the track of Jehovah's advancement. They show that God was terribly in earnest when He announced Himself abhorrent of all iniquity. They make us believe that though nations beligerent and revengeful may sign articles of peace and come to an articles of

THE GLORIOUS FLAG.

feats, shrinking from no exposure—
every man to his position, while from
the top of our schools and churches and
seminaries and asylums "in the name of
God we will set up our banners."

Again, it was the custom in ancient
times for the purpose of gathering armies
to lift an ensign on the top of some high

hill, so that all who saw it would feel impelled to rally around it. In more modern times the same plan has been employed for the gathering of an army. Thus it is that the Church of Christ lifts its far for recruits. The cross of Jesus its flag for recruits. The cross of Jesus is our standard, planted on the hill of Calvary. Other armies demand that persons desiring to enter the lists of war shall be between such and such an age, lest the folly of extreme youth or the er than an advantage. But none is too young for Christ's regiment; none can be too old. The hand that is strong enough to bound a ball or trundle a hoop is skilled enough to tight for Christ, while many a hand trambling with all or hoo many a hand trembling with old age has

conflicts and can recount many a long march and tell of siege guns opened on implies that you are seriously thinking about it, and your attention makes me hope you are only looking for the standard to be hoisted. Will you not, 100 of you, with all the aroused enthusiasm of your nature, come bounding into the ranks, while "in the name of God we et up our banners?"

gle of the wounded ones crawling out hot care where, we do not care what—if over the corpses: the long, feverish ag-

won, it is customary to announce it by dags floating from public buildings, and husbands and brothers and sons went off; without giving any dying message or sending a kiss to the dear ones at home, tumbled into the soldiers' grave trench, and houses in which a few weeks tictory. There was a time when the renow plunged in the great sorrows of spectable. Men of learning and posi-widowhood and orphanage. That is no frowned upon it. Governments antion frowned upon it. Governments authematized its supporters. To be a Christian was to be an underling. But nark the difference. Religion has compelled the world's respect. Infidelity in the tremendous effort it has made to the tremendous effort it has made to crush, it becreaves no families. The tourage and victory of Solferino and Magenta without carnage. The kingdom of Christ against the kingdom of Satan. That is the strife now raging. We will offer no armistices. We will make no treaty. Until all the revolted nations of the carth shall submit to King Emmanuel "in the name of God we will set to the pious men whom the Christian in the strip of the carth shall submit to King Emmanuel" in the name of God we will set to the field were intoxicated and asked for the pious men whom the Christian in the strip of the carth shall submit to King Emmanuel "in the name of God we will set to the pious men whom the Christian in the strip of the carth shall submit to King Emmanuel" in the name of God we will set to the field were intoxicated and asked for the pious men whom the Christian in the strip of the carth shall submit to King Emmanuel" in the name of God we will set to the truth as complimented its power. And there is not now a single civilized nation but in its constitution or laws or proclamations pays homage to the religion of the cross. In the war in India, when the carth shall submit to King Emmanuel "in the name of God we will set to the remendous effort it has made to crush it has complimented its power. And there is not now a single civilized nation but in its constitution or laws or proclamations pays homage to the religion of the cross. In the war in India, when the carth shall carth the men he ordered to the crush the carth shall carth the men he ordered to the crush the strip of the carth shall carth the strip of the cross. In the war in India, when the carth shall carth the men he ordered to the crush the carth shall carth the men he carth shall be carthed the carthed the carth shall be carted to the carthed the carthed the carthed the carthed the carth shall be carthed the carthed the carthed the carthed the carthed manuel "in the name of God we will set Havelock had under his management, he manuel "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

Every army has its ensigns. Long before the time when David wrote the text they were in use. The hosts of Israel displayed them, the tribe of Benjamin carried a flag with the inscription of the wolf, the tribe of Dan a representation of cherubim. Judah 2 lion wrought into the groundwork of white, purple, crimson and blue. Such flags from their folds shook fire into the hearts of such numbers as were in the church's progress. We point to the men whom Christ has redeemed by His blood.

We are mighty in this cause, for we have the help of the pious dead. Messen nad more than 500,000 were left dead on the field. These ensigns gave herous is to such numbers as were assembled when Asa fought against Zerah, and there were 1,580,000 troops in the battle.

They were the help of the pious dead. Messen gers of salvation from high heaven, they visit the field. They stand behind us to keep us from ignominious retreat. They go before us to encourage us in the strife. The McCheynes, and the Paytrife. The Athenians carried an inscription of sons, and the Martyns, and the Brain-

selves with sleep, and that it at any time the liberties of their country are in danger they will immediately spring to their feet and drive back the enemy. May I not have the thought that if ever the church of the blessed Christ shall be threatened with destruction by foes which seem too great for the strength, the Lord Himself will not only come to the deliverance, but those great ancients who have seemed to be sleeping among the dead shall immediately hear the trumpet blast of the church militant and full armed spring back to their old positions in the ranks of God with the battle cry, "More than conquerors through Him that loved than conquerors through Him that loved us." Although we have already much to encourage us in the work of the world's evangelization, yet we must confess that much of our time has been confess that fitted of our batteries and get-sumed in planting our batteries and get-ting ready for the conflict. We have not yet begun to preach. We have not in incalculable numbers, devastating the ting ready for the conflict. We have not yet begun to preach. We have not yet begun to pray. We have not yet begun to work. On the coasts of heathendom are missionary stations. They shave scarcely yet begun to accomplish what they propose. It takes some time to dig the trenches and elevate the standard and direct the great guns. From what I hear I think they are about ready now. Let but the great captain wave the signal and the ringing of celestial weaponry shall quake in every dungeon of hell and sound up aniong the thrones of heaven. Pagodas

ong the thrones of heaven. Pagodas and temples shall tumble under the shock, and besotted nations flying from shock, and besotted nations hyng from
their idols and superstitions, shouting
like the confounded worshippers of Baal:
"The Lord, He is the God! The Lord,
He is the God!"

We go not alone to the field. We have
invincible allies in the dumb elements of nature. As Job said, we are in league with the very stones of the field. The sun by day, and the moon by night, directly or indirectly, shall favor Christianity. The stars in their courses are rectly or indirectly, shall favor Christianity. The stars in their courses are
narshaled for us, as they fought against
Sisera. The winds of heaven are now
as certainly acting in favor of Christ as
in reformation times the invincible armada in its pride approached the coast
of England. As that proud navy directed their guns against the friends of
Christ and religious liberty God said
unto His winds, "Seize hold of them,"
and to the sea, "Swallow them." The
Lord with the tempests dashed their
hulks together and splintered them on
the rocks until the flower of Spanish
pride and valor lay crushed among the
waves of the sea-beach. All are ours,
Aye, God the Father, God the Son, and
God the Holy Ghost are our allies!
The Mohammedans, in their struggles
to subjugate the world, had passages
from the Koran inscribed on the blades
of their scimiters, and we have nothing
to fear if, approaching the infidelity and
malice that oppose the kingdom of Christ
we shall have glittering on our swords

mark the track of Jehovah's advancement. They show that God was terribly in earnest when He announced Himself abhorrent of all iniquity. They make us believe that though nations beligerent and revengeful may sign articles of peace and come to an amicable adjustment, there shall be no cessation of hostilities between the forces of light and the forces of darkeness until the kingdoms of the Lord. Affrighted by no opposition, discouraged by no temporary design and on the very walls of heaven, "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

The earth sends up its long, deep groan of pain and clanks the great chains of its bondege and cries by the voice of sea and land and sky, "How long, O Lord, how long?" There was a tradition on the other side of the water that the daughter of Lir was transformed into, a bird of the air, and that she wandered for hundreds of years over river and lake until the arrival of Christianity, and that at the stroke of the first cathedral bell her spirit was freed. Uncounted millions of our race, by the first cathedral bell her spirit was freed. Uncounted millions of our race, by the power of sin and satan, have been transformed into a state of wretchedness, and they wander like the poor daughter of Lir, but they shall after awhile be released. When the great church of Christ shall in those darkened lands from its tower ring out the glad tidings of the gospel, then millions of wandering souls shall find rest in a Saviour's pity and a Saviour's love, transported from the kingdom of satan into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

God's dear Son.

My subject has taught you that in this contest we are not without ensigns and colors. All we want now is men to carry them. Before I sit down I must propose to each of you this great honor. Becoming a Christian is Becoming a Christian is not so ignoble a thing as many have thought it. "It makes a man stoop," you say. I know it, but it is only the stoop of an heir of royalty, who on his knees is to receive a crown of dominion. We want standard bearers in all pulpits, in all places of business—everywhere. I do not ask you how old you are, nor how young, how weak or how strong, how dull or how sharp, nor what your home, nor who your ancestors. Without any condition, without any reserve, in the name of the God of Israel, I offer you the honor of correlation the characteristics. the honor of carrying the church's ensigns. Do not be afraid of the assaults world whose ranks you desert, nor of devils who will oppose you with infernal might. It were more blessed to fall here than stand anywhere else. were more of an honor, engaged with Christ, to be trampled underfoot with this army of banners, than, opposing Christ, to be buried, like Edward I., in

Egyptian porphyry.
You know in ancient times elephants were trained to fight and that on one occasion, instead of attacking the enemy. they turned upon their owners, and thousands were crushed under the stroke of their trunks and the mountain weight of their step. These mighty opportunities of work for Christ may according to the stroke of their step. complish great things in overthrowing the sin of the world and heating to pieces its errors, but if we do not wield them aright these very advantages will in unguarded moments turn terribiy upon us and under their heels of vengeance grind us to powder. Rejected blessings are sevenfold curses. We cannot compromise this matter. aside and look on. Christ has declared it, "All who are not with me are against the control of the control

me." Lord Jesus, we surrender.

The prophecies intimate that there shall before the destruction of the world be one great battle between truth and uprighteousness. We shall not probably see it on earth. God grant that we may see it be before from the battlements of see it, leaning from the battlements of heaven. On the side of sin shall be arheaven. On the side of sin shall be arrayed all forms of oppression and cruelty, led on by infamous kings and generals; the votaries of paganism, led on by their priests; the subjects of Mohamme danism, following the command of their shieks. And gluttony and intemperance and iniquity of every, phase shall be largely represented on the field. All the wealth and splendor and power and glory of wickedness shall be concentrated on that one decisive spot, and, maddened 10,000 previous defeats, shall gather selves up for one last terrible as-With hatred to God for their cause and blasphemy for the battle-cry. they spread out over the earth in square behind square and legion beyond legion, while in some overhanging cloud of blackness foul spirits of hell watch this ast struggle of sin and darkness for do-

Scattered by the blasts of Jehovah's aostrils, plunder and sin and satanic force shall quit the field. As the rear of the conflict sounds through the universe all worlds shall listen. The air shall be full of wings of heavenly co-horts. The work is done, and in the presence of a world reclaimed for the crown of Jesus, and amid the crumbling of tyrannies and the defeat of saturic of tyrannies and the defeat of saturate force, and amid the sound of heavenly acclamations, the church shall rise up in the image of our Lord, and with the grown of victory on her head and the scepter of dominion in her head and the scepter of dominion in her hand in the name of God shall set up her banners. Then Himalaya shall become Mount Zion, and the Pyrenees Moriah, and the preans the walking place of Him who trod the wave crests of Galilee, and the great heavens become a sounding board of exultation to the earth till it rebound again to the throne of the Almighty.
Angel of the Apocalypse, fly, fiy! For who will stand in the way of thy might or resist the sweep of thy wing?

An Extraordinary Migration. One of the greatest mysteries to scientists, one for which there seems to concerning the migration of the lemming, or Norway rat. Instead of taking place once a year, these migrations occur only ments, which virtually amount to a head-long flight. They swim the lakes and whole country through which they travel. Naturalists attribute the movement to some inherited memory of a flight to scape an expected cataclysm, but this seems somewhat far-fetched.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

One Chance of Affecting a Cure. A nervous young lady called a physician for a slight ailment, but one which she magnified, in her own estimation, into a serious one.

"Run," said the doctor to a servant.
giving him a prescription, "to the nearest
drug store and bring back the medicine as quickly as you can."
"Is there much danger?" replied the young lady, in alarm.
"Yes," said the doctor, " if your servant is not quick it will be useless."
"Oh, doctor, shall I die?" gasped the

patient. "There is no donger of that," said the doctor, "but you may get well before John returns."—Boston Traveler.

What Made him Dream so: Here is one of the last stories from Monte Carlo: While the solemn func-tion of displaying, mixing, and shuffling tion or displaying, mixing, and shuffling the cards which precede the beginning of the play was being gone through, a gentleman walked up to the tables, de liberately counted out a lot of bank notes, in value \$2500, and placed them on the black. This somewhat unusual occurrence of staking a maximum before the play for the day had begun naturally attracted attention and a bystander re-

"Rather bold play, sir?"

"Well," said the player, "I dreamed last night that I saw the table exactly as it is now, and on the first coup black The cards being duly dealt out the tallier proceeded, watched by the onlookers with unusual interest, to deal out the cards for the first coup, and black won. A suppressed "Oh!" from the bystanders greeted the announcement, and then from across the table came in tones of accordingly of the cardingly of the cards of the cardingly of the cards of the c agonized entreaty, a lady's voice:
"What did you have for supper last night? Do tell me!"—New York Tri-

Held at Epsom Downs - Some of the Pamous Price Winners Since Diemed journs and London Goes Racing Mad,

the success of his black and white colors would be more popular than that of any other owners. The Fist Winner.

The original conditions of the Derby were a sweepstake for 3-year-olds of \$250 each, half firfeit; \$500 to the second; the third to save his stake-to be entered when rearlings. As the initial race attracted but thirty-six enries, nine only of which went to the post, so the first winner, Diomed, netted his owner, Sir Charles Bunbury, only At the rise age of 19, according to the English records, Diomed was brought to the United States, where he lived till 1808, doing yeoman service, as from him through Sir Archy-Timoleon and Boston, Lexington was descended. The race grew somewhat slowly in favor at first, for it was not till 1831 that the entries reached the 100th mark. During the next twenty years, however, they rapidly increased in number, for the first time exceeding 200 in 1848, when Surplice proved better than sixteen other starters. The greatest number of entries ever yet reached was 278, in 1878. entries ever yet reached was 278, in 18.8. But quantity, not quality, was represented, for the best of the twenty-three that went to the post proved to be Mr. Rothschild's Sir Bevis, undoubtedly the worst horse that ever won the race, while the moderate Palmbearer was second, and Lord Rosebery's selling plater, Visconte,

The following year the conditions, which had remained the same for a century, were modernized, the management guaranteeing the race worth \$30,000, of which \$25,000 goes to the winner, \$2500 to his nominator, \$1500 to the second, and \$1000 to the third. Under the new ronditions, entrance, which must be made on the second Tuesday in July, when the animal entered is a vecting a half and twenty-nine yards.

It is not the money value of the Derby that makes it such a coveted prize, for there are over a score of more valuable races in England, while three at least are worth nearly double, but the historical associations that surround it. While the fact that the winner, owing to the muure of the course and the strength of the opposition, must prove himself an exceptionally good horse in every particular, makes every owner and breeder nore anxious to secure "the blue ribbu" than any of the more valuable turn prizes.

The Old Town of Epsom. During the eighteenth century, especially the early part of it, the old town of Epsom was a very fashionable watering place. The London quality flocked there in swarms to drink the waters, which were supposed to have wonderful medicinal qualities. While this prosperous season lasted racing on the near-by downs was carried on to a large extent. When improved roads and increased traveling facilities brought more desirable health resorts within reaching distance of the metropolis, Epsom was soon deserted by the beau monde, though its proximity to London prevented the race course being aban-The town stands in a hollow, the

grandstand being built on the summit of a steep hill, a mile and a half from it. On the far side of this stand lies the course, situated on a horseshoe ridge that encircles the head of a valley stretching away to the south. The downs consist of chalk, overlaid with a thin covering of gravelly soil, which produces a thick coating of turf, that will stand a good deal of drought, as the underlying chalk retains the moisture. In early summer, when the great race is the track becomes terribly hard, while in the wettest seasons considerable "bone" can always be found in it by a horse going at racing speed. The grounds are partly owned by the Grand Stand Company, and partly leased from the lord of the manor and the commoners of Epsom, the rates paid to the town for the benefit of the latter exceeding \$15,000 per annum, a pretty stiff rent alone, considering that but six days' racing a year are given.

The New and Old Courses.

For a hundred years the start took place in a hollow, which obliged the horses to run uphill for the first six furlongs. Now the starting point has been moved to a higher level, and the first four furlongs are nearly flat. At the mile post the new course rejoins the the mile post the new course rejoins the old one, so the next two furlongs are still up a comparatively steep hill. The crest of the down being then reached, the next quarter descends slightly around a gradual bend, which brings the field to "Tattenham corner," where it has to swing around an almost rectangular turn and descend a sharp decline of over turn and descend a sharp decline of over a furlong. The next two furlongs are almost flat, but the 200 yards remaining to be traversed before the winning post is reached are up a considerable incline. The course extends beyond the winning post for a quarter of a mile ending in The course extends beyond the winning post for a quarter of a mile, ending in a ten-acre paddock, into which the horses often gallop before they are pulled up.

Besides the grand stand, which is awkwardly situated, as the winning post is some distance beyond it, there are many cheaper ones on each side of the course, their prices varying with their desirability. Standing room in the main edifice calls for \$5 a head on big days, with an extra charge of \$2.50 for the freedom of the inner betting ring and the paddock, while the most desirable private boxes and reserved seats bring fabulous prices. On the great day itprivate boxes and reserved seats bring fabulous prices. On the great day itself 15,000 people are packed into this stand, many of whom get but a passing glimpse of the horses. The receipts from these on Derby Day exceed \$100,000, while half as much more is earned by the cheaper stands and the outside privileges, all the latter within the main building being reserved by the company itself. Outside the stands the downs are free to all pedestrians, though a

charge is made for vehicles, a space for thm being reserved on the side hill facing the stand. By the time the sad dling bell for the great race sounds a crowd usually estimated at 150,000 lines the rails up to Tattenham

STORY OF DERBYDAY

thousands more are clustered around every vantage point, especially at the starting point. It takes a large body of mounted police, aided by several divisions of the metropolitan constabulary, to keep this crowd in order and clear the course, onto which the people swarm as soon as the horses in a race are past them.

Stockwell, white Ormonde's dam, Int.

Agnes, a daughter of Macaron, a Dady, winner, was a great performer housett and would have gone close for the section would have gone close for the se

Race Fixed by Date of Easter. The date of the Epsom racing carni--When It Is gold Parliament Ad- of the church festival, Easter, the Derby Journs and London Goes Racing Mad.

On "Derby Day" Parliament adjourns, business both in Ladon and the country comes to standetill, and all England goes racing mad, so all-absorbing is the interest in the great English race. The Derby (pronounced Darby) is not run at the flourishing manufacturing town of that name in the Midlands, but at Expsom, fourteen niles southwest of London. It takes its name from the Earl of Derby. The holder of this title, at the time the race was instituted, in 1780, was an ardent supporter of the turf, but neither he nor any of his descendants ever succeeded in winning the great race named after him, though the great race named after him that the prince of the commencement of the coun always being run on the seventh Wedpay half a dollar for a hack ride to the stand or face a dusty and disagreeable walk of nearly a mile before it is reached. A return ticket by the early specials costs \$1.25, by the later ones nearly \$2. Both the London and Southwestern and the L., B and S. C. have stations in the town itself, but to land at either of them entails a dusty drive of over a mile and a half, up a steep hill. The most popular way of going to the Derby is by road, every highway leading out of the metropolis in the direction of the downs being erowded on the great day with conveyerowded on the great day with conveyerowded on the great day with convey-ances of every description, from the four-in-hand of the peer to the donkey barrow of the coster. Though the crush necessitates alow progress, this is really the best and cheapest way of going, es-pecially for strangers. A good hansom to accommodate two costs \$10 for the day, and enables its charterers to return as early or as late as they think fit, while the sights and bumors of the road will repay the extra time expended. But, once landed safely at the stand, the troubles of a visitor who is out to enjoy the races and inspect the horses, are

Visiting the Paddock. The paddock, where alone one can approach the horses, is over a quarter of a mile distant, and access to it can only be gained after elbowing one's way through a dense mob, Its shelter once gained, peace and quiet can be obtained, however, for it is ten acres in extent, and the high charge (\$2.50) for admission keeps out all but the enthuiasts and the swells. This paddock, with the exception of a narrow space where the track sweeps into it, is left open during the actual progress of a race, but closed at other times by a rope lined with policemen, is surrounded by a tight board fence on three sides, the southern boundary being the stone wall of Lord boundary being the stone wall of Lord Rosebery's beautiful suburban seat, the Durdans, at which most of the leisure of the former Premier was spent. There are only a few roughly constructed sheds for sadding in one corner of this in-closure, most of the competitors being when the animal entered is a yearling, costs \$25, the only liability, if struck out the 1st of January following. If this is not done, a forfeit of \$100 is incurred, and, if still left in after the next 1st of January, \$125 more must be paid. No farther payment is required to start. In event of doing so colts must carry 126 pounds, fillies five pounds less. The exact distance is a mile and a balf and twenty-nine yards. within a mile or two of the course, but most of their occupants are jumpers or In former days early betting on the

In former days early betting on the Derby was general, many yearling books, as they were termed, being opened on it as soon as the emtries appeared by both amateurs and professionals, who usually offered \$50,000 to \$500 and take your pick. When the possible competitors became 2-year-olds, and something definite was known of their merits, very heavy betting resulted, while, as soon as they entered on their 3-year-old career. they entered on their 3-year-old career, enormous sums were staked. Almost everyone in the land, whether parson or peasant, wagered from £1000 down to a bit of silver on his fancy. Yearling books are to-day things of the past. Speculation on the 2-year-olds is confined to the few who show high-class form in public, and it is not till the Two Thousand Guineas is decided, just a wonth before the race, that betting on the public public property is a second of the property of the public t, now becomes general. Then, however, no person in the kingdom with any pretentions to sporting tastes, neglects to have a bit on his favorite, according to

his means.

Betting a long time before the race has died out in England, not only on the Derby, but on all the other fixed events that used to provoke it. One reason is there are now so many valuable 2-year-old races that but few horses are kept dark (never run in public) for the 3-year-old stakes. Another, that the sporting press gives daily such publicity to all the private doing of the horses that the public are almost as well informed of their merits and conditions as the owners or trainers themselves, which naturally confines speculation to narrow

the contrary, the total volume has enormously increased, but now a hundred events instead of only about a dozen are selected as popular mediums for future event speculation.

The Race Is a Real Test.

the last 200 yards against the collar that must be paced after a journey of nearly a mile and a half at racing pace proves his stamina and courage. No wonder, therefore, that Derby winners generally prove successful sires, and always command a fancy price for stud purposes. So highly are they esteemed that few are permitted to leave their native shores, though the United States obtained shores, though the United States obtained the first winner, Diomed. A little later much devoted to a bicycle," said the Saltram was imported, and after a lapse of many years St. Blaise and Ormande. riding with a friend of mine who dewhile Iroquois after his victory returned to the land of his birth, though every effort was made to retain him in England. Kingeraft and Elue Gown, after they had stood some time in their native country without success, were shipped, but both died on the passage. Shipped, but both died on the passage. George Frederick, the winner in 1874, and his full brother, Albert Victor, placed the previous year, were also shipped to Canada, but not till too old to be of to Canada, but not tail too old to be of any real service. Gladiateur, who won for France in 1865, passed his stud life in England, as did Kisber, who took the race for the Hungarians in 1876, these being the only successful foreign-bred horses besides Iroquois. The only other minutes expected were St. Calien the winners exported were St. Galien, the dead-heater of 1884, who went to Germany, while Frenchman obtained Silvio, the winner in 1877, and Flying Dutchman, successful in 1849.

the winner in 1877, and Flying Dutchman, successful in 1849.

Ormoude, who must have cost his present owner close to \$200,000, by the time he was safely landed on the Californian's ranch, was without doubt the best horse that has won the race since Bhair Athol. He is also almost as highly bred as was the bald faced chestiat, whose sire was the great Stockwell, winner of the St. Leger; his dam, Blink Bonny, one of the only three mares that ever won the Derby. Ormonde's sire, Ben d'Or, took the great race himself, as did his sire, Doncaster, also a sen of

SHE NEVER SPOKE A WORD.

To-day beside the lilacs sweeet I stood with her I love,
The green, green world beneath our feet,
The blue, blue world above:
I felt her wee, wee, hand in mine, And all my pulses stirred; She told me that she loved me, tho She never spoke a word

Her lashes, with sweet coquetry, Half hid her eyes of brown, And sometimes she would look at me Then bashfully look down.
While listening to the serenade Of some lone, lovesick bird She told me that she loved me, tho She never spoke a word!

She breathed it in the color rich
That, timid, came and went,
Till in two sweet, sweet roses red
Within her cheeks was pent.
The breeze it breathed her secret out, Th' indignant leaves demurred; She told me that she loved me, tho' She never spoke a word!
—The Khan, in The Globe.

IS IT POISONOUS?

Avoidance of the Dangers of the Field-

Kinds of Ivy. Desperate before the rashness of youth, parents make short work of arguments. "Some plants are poisonous; we can-not say this one is not; therefore, we decide that it is poisonous, and charge you all to neither touch, taste nor handle it." The brighter and prettier the plant the more suspicious; as if its attractions were only meant to beguile human creatures to their ruin. The other day I heard a reverend man of books telking his boys that the beautiful cat-brier is a deadly poison; and another forbade the children to pick the pretty bush honeysuckle everywhere in som. Throughout years of "kidhood" and subjection to dooryard supervision these warnings carry weight; especially with the girls. But the bold, bad boy turned loose in summer Edens picks, eats and does not surely die. Then all the warnings are tossed over together and he continues a scoffer until one day, after a debauch at the pond, he come home covered from toe to crown with the virus of sumach, humble and sore. It would have been, after all, very simple to teach him the truth in the beginning, for we have, in fact, only two native plants in the United States which are poisonous to the touch, and but one of these is likely to be met with. one, however, is so omnipresent that the terror of its name covers half the lovely wild things that ought to be our summer delight. It is known as poison ivy, and its grows everywhere, east and south, as well as upon the Pacific slope, where it differs a little from the eastern species. Its habitat is almost unlimited, but it prefers sunny, sandy tracts, on magnitude in pasture or coast. It spreads by the roadside, perches on fence post, where it has long reigned, just beyond the reach of the plow; climbs trees, and, waving from their boughs, threatens the passing carriage; slides into the orchard among the daisies, wraps itself about the rocks. Mercury vine is one of its obligations, and well suited to its slippery and insidious habits. When the picnic ker in romantic groves stretches his tired limbs he finds he is lying upon a bed of ivy; he pulls himself up a hill by a tough shrub which he finds, to his horror, is poison vine. If he kindles his fire the brush may be full of it, and it is particularly poisonous when burning.
In order to avoid such a pest every child ought to be taught to recognize it.

Rhus toxicoden iron. Greek and Celtic for red poison bush, is its name in botany, and in medicine. It is an active, acrid poison, leaving upon the skin a crowd of minute watery busters, which may pass through several stages of malignaucy. Some persons are never poisoned by it; others are sometimes poison ed, and yet others even pass it in certain stages of its growth without being affected. Often it results in long and

painful illness; in rare cases it is fatal One circumstance that increases liability its aspect; another is its resemblance to the innocent Virginia creeper. Both the freely mingled on our roadsides. Popularly they are both vines, but that term belongs only to the creeper; that is strictly a vine, with all the grace and suppleness of the wild grape, to which it is nearly related. It has the same long, finger-like tendrils waving seductively about to find some chance support danger from it is the variability tively about to find some chance support and rosettes of palm-shaped leaves, as if a grape leaf had been cut into five portions set with fine saw teeth along the edges. On the contrary, Rhus has three leaflets, the end one the largest and remote from the others, all irregularly and coarsely toothed. No two of the leaves are just alike. It has no tendrils, but climbs, like English ivy, by little bristling rootlets which sprout all along

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the young The description of the course given above will convince any practical horseman that in order to beat the best anish that in order to be the best anish that the best anish that in order to be the best anish that in order to be the best anish that the best anish "The American colored man here," be truly formed in every particular. In the first place, the hard ground tests out of school. He feels his freedom and the first place, the hard ground tests his soundness. Then the steep ascent from the mile post tries his wind and propelling power. To descend the shurp incline round Tattenham corner at full speed his shoulders must be perfect and his forelegs truly formed, while, finally, the last 200 yards against the collection. London, is, perhaps, a little upsetting. After finding one's self excluded from the best restaurants in America, or frowned upon in them, to be seated and smiled at by the obsequious menager of Frascati's is something of a change."— New York Tribune.

monstrated that fact."
"Did she talk continually about the wheel?"

"No. She didn't talk about anything until I asked her if she knew what the hour was. She looked at her cyclome-

Life needs the inspiration of hope.

Amidst business perplexities and family cares and church responsibilities we would sink down in despair did not the future hold out cheering and beckening prospects.

Had Something on His Mind.

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 continue their subscription. 2—If subscribers order a discontinuane of their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responeible 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

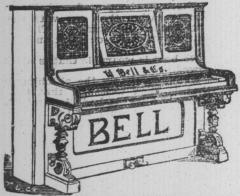
without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible. 5-The courts have decided that refus-

ing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is evidence of intention to defrand. 6-If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of

their time if they do not wish to continue 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

## Organs, Pianos

and SEWING MACHINES of the best makes at reduced prices.



## J. J. WETHERUP

Corner Sussex and Peel Sts., Box 415, Lindsay -2075-ly.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. The Great English Remedy.



Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly, and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimucure all forms of Nervous atorrhea, Impotency and all

Before and After. of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to In-Armity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company,

Windsor, Ont., Canada.



WEAK BACK, KIDNEY LAME BACK, TRADE MARK LUMBAGO OR RHEUMATISM, DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

WILL CURE YOU. DO YOUR HANDS OR FEET SWELL? IF SO YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS. DOAN'S PILLS WILL STRENGTHEN THEM. HAVE YOU DROPSY, KIDNEY OR URI-NARY TROUBLES OF ANY KIND? IF SO.

DOAN'S PILLS WILL CURE YOU. SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING. HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, FRIGHTFUL DREAMS, DISTURBED SLEEP, DROWSI-NESS, FORGETFULNESS, COLD CHILLS,

NERVOUSNESS, ETC., ARE OFTEN CAUSED BY DISORDERED KIDNEYS. EVEN IF YOUR MEMORY IS DEFECTIVE YOU SHOULD ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT DOAN'S PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY TROU-BLES, AND EVERY DOSE HELPS THE

CURE. SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES. 

G Great Offer 19 The London Free Press.

increase its subscription list, makes the following great offer to the farmers and stockmen of Canada whereby subscribers to Weekly Free Press will get One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrange ments with the Veterinary Science.

Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book. "The Veterinary Science," at their book. "The Veterinary Science," at the price of which is \$0.00. This book is treats tully and in picin largence the treats tully and in picin largence the Anatomy. Dises see and Tree linear of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own veterinary.

The Weekly Free Fress and Farm and flome for one year (price \$1 da) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2 da) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price \$2 da). Both will be a died to any address upon the receive of Two collers. Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to containe his offer indemntely. The container has offer indemntely to remode a few manufactures in some insecure as functional offer might tall to at ract. I see his part of the weekly Free Free and Farm and Home one years for the look you got the Weekly Free Free and Farm and Home one years all communications to the Free Bress Crinting Co.,

Free Dress Printing Co., London, Ont. annonannonannonannonannonanno