TRIALS OF BUSINESS MEN.

Dr. Talmage Speaks of Their Temptations and Discouragements.

A despatch from Washington says: —Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: "Its merchants are princes, and its traffickers the honorable of the earth."

It is to this royal family of merchants that I speak to-day. I call them the royal family because they are higher in authority than Congresses or Parliaments. How often has it been the case that the Cabinets of Europe have waited to hear what a Jewish banker had to say on the matter. But in all circumstances merchants have their trials. If a man has any helpful word in their behalf, shall he not utter it? If a war break out, they furnish the means for the armament. If there are churches to be built and colleges to be endowed, and beneficent institutions to be supported, the merchants put their hands to the work, and they have a right to expect that in our ministration we will be sympathetic with their struggles and temptations. I shall speak of some of the temptations and trials to which our merchants are subjected, and then show them the way out.

In the first place, a great many of our merchants are tried with limited capital in business. Every body knows it takes three or four times as much money now to do business well as once it did. Once, a man would take a few hundred dollars and put them into goods, and he would be his own store sweeper, his own weigher, his own book-keeper, his own salesman, and having all the affairs under his own hand, and brain, everything was net profit.

Oh, what a change! Heavy taxation, costly apparatus, extensive advertising, exorbitant store-rent, are only a part of the demand made upon our commercial men. The man waking up with a small capital, says: "I can't endure this pressure any longer," and under this temptation of limited capital, men ruin themselves in one or two directions. Some immediately succumb to the temptation. They surrender before the first shot of the battle is fired. At the first hard duty they yield. Their knees knock together at the fall of the auctioneer's gavel. They do not understand that there is such a thing as heroism in merchandise, and there are Waterloos of the counter, and that no braver battle was ever won with the sword than has been won with the yard stick. Their souls melt within them because sugars are up when they want to buy, and down when they want to sell; and because there are bad debts on their ledgers, the gloom of their soul overshadows their dry-goods and groceries. Despondency blasts them. Other men are ruined by the temptation in the opposite direction. They say: "Here, I have struggled as long as can be expected; I am going to stop this. I have been going along from hand to mouth long enough. I find that by legitimate business and straight-forward merchandise I can't succeed. Now, from this time it is make or break." The craft that did very well in a small storm is pushed out beyond the lighthouse on the great sea of speculation. The man borrows a few thousand dollars from friends who

DO NOT LIKE TO REFUSE HIM.

He says, "I can't be any worse off than I am now; if I succeed with this borrowed money I shall give $10,000 to the Bible Society, and I will give $10,000 to the Tract Society, and I will help to support all beneficent institutions; and if I fail I'll be no worse off than I am now; one hundred thousand dollars subtracted from nothing, nothing remains." Perhaps stocks are the dice with which he gambles. The man stops at no fraud, stops at no outrage. He dashes past in his splendid equipage after two years of business, and the laborer looks up as he goes by, and says, "Well, I wonder where that man got his money?" and then the laborer, wiping the sweat from his brow, thinks to himself: "Why, two years ago, that man was as poor as I am, I wonder where he got his money." He stole it. After awhile the bubble bursts and the creditors rush in, and the law clutches but finds nothing in its grasp. The pictorials blaze the face of the man who had genius enough in a few years to fail for $250,000. I would not want to block up the path to lawful accumulation before any of our young men but when I see so many men, through limited capital, tempted into reckless speculation I think it is time for the church of God and the ministers of religion to raise a most emphatic and unmistakable protest. It is this process through which so many merchants go down to destruction and perdition. If ever tempted into reckless speculation, preach to your soul a sermon from the text: "As a partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so riches got by fraud: a man shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at the end he shall be a fool."

Again, I remark that a great many of our merchants are tempted to over-care and anxiety. All styles of merchandise seem overdone. Smitten with the love of quick gain, men rush into the cities resolved to get rich at all hazard. The money must come: they do not care how it comes. Our honest merchants are thrown into competition with men of larger means and less conscience, and if an opportunity for emolument be lost for an hour, somebody else picks it up. Now what a contest it is for our honest, upright merchants, when they go out into this competition! From January to December it is

ONE LONG STRUGGLE.

No quiet at night for their tossing limbs and their brain that will not stop thinking. Even the Sabbath does not dam back this tide of worldliness, for its wave dashes clear over the church, and leaves its foam on the Bible, and the prayer-books. Men on salaries, men cultivating their farms, do not understand that wear and tear of body mind and soul to which our merchants are subjected in this day, when their livelihood, their competency, their fortune, their business honor, may all depend upon the uncertainties of the next hour. This perpetual excitement of the brain, the corroding care of the heart, this strain that exhausts the spirit, pushes many of our very best merchants mid-life into the grave. They carry their store on their back, they trudge, like camels, sweating from Aleppo to Damascus. Oh! if there is any class of men who have my hearty sympathies, it is these men who are toiling in merchandise to-day. I wish I could rub out some of the lines of care from your brow. I wish I could lift some of the burdens from your heart. I wish I could give relaxation to your worn-out muscles. Is it not time for you to take it a little easier? Do the best you can and then trust the rest with God. Take a long breath. God manages all the affairs of your life and he manages them for the best. Consider the lilies, they always have robes. Behold the fowls of the air, they always have nests. Bethink yourself of the fact that God did not intend you to be a pack horse. Dig yourself out from the mortgageds and the shelves, and in the light of this holy Sabbath, in the strength and faith of God, throw your fretfulness and fears to the winds. You brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain you can carry nothing out. Having food and raiment be therewith content. I tell you, my brother, what gives you so much worriment. You have an idea that your happiness depends upon your commercial success. It does not. You are building on a very poor foundation if you are building on that foundation. You know the authentic statistics prove that out of a hundred merchants only two succeed finally, and are you going into this struggle with the idea that your happiness for this world, for the next depends upon commercial success? I want to explode that infatuation.

Now what a foolish man that is who builds his happiness on the prospects of worldly success! You are not dependent upon commercial prosperity for your peace here or your joy hereafter. You would not be able to take these fortunes even if you could keep them up to the last moment. Suppose that in the parting moment when you make your will, you had all your estate round about you—would that comfort you? After Mr. Vanderbilt died, all the people were discussing the question, how much he left. I can tell you.

EVERY DOLLAR!

Again. I notice that our merchants are tempted sometimes to neglect their home duties. There ought to be no collision between the store and the home. But there is sometimes a collision. There are merchants in this city, who are merely the cashier of their family; they are the agents to provide dry-goods and groceries. They have nothing to do with the discipline and education of their children. O, my brother, you have not discharged your responsibilities to your household when you have given them a drawing master and a music teacher. It is your duty, O father,—no other one can do this but yourself,—to look after the physical culture of your children. You ought sometimes to unlimber your dignity; you ought sometimes to run out with your children into their sports and games. That man who cannot sometimes turn his back upon the severe work of life, and fly the kite, and trundle the hoop, and jump the rope, and chase the ball with his children, ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty, irredeemable solitariness. Do you suppose you are going to keep your children at home if you do not make your home bright? As long as they find the saloons of sin more beautiful, more attractive than the home circle, so long they will go there. Do you suppose you can sit down with your children in the evening from seven to ten o'clock, groaning over your rheumatism, expecting them to be entertained with that? Oh, no! do not give them any extra trouble. They will have their own rheumatism soon enough. Bring into your homes all brightness, all books, all musical instruments, so far as you can afford them. I do not invite you to extravagance, but I say, so far as you can afford them. And above all, not by a semi-annual discipline, but the year around, teach your children that religion is a great gladness, that it is a chain of gold about the neck, that it takes no blitheness from the step, no luster from the eye, no ring from the laughter, but that her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

Again: I remark that a good many of our merchants are tempted to make financial gain of more importance than the soul. It is a grand thing to have plenty of money. The more money you get the better if it come honestly and go usefully. There is no war between the Bible and worldly success. When I hear a man canting in pulpit or pew, or prayer-meeting against money as though it had no practical use.—well, I think the best heaven for such a man as that would be an ever-lasting poor-house. For the lack of money sickness dies without medicine, and hunger finds its coffin in an empty bread-tray. But while we admit that money has its lawful use, we must remember that it will not glitter in the dark valley, that it will not pay the ferriage across the Jordan of death, that it will not unlock

THE GATES OF HEAVEN.

There are men in all our occupations who act as though they thought a pack of bonds and mortgages might be traded off at the last for a mansion in the skies, as though gold would be a legal tender in that land where it is so common that they make paving stones out of it. Salvation by Christ is the one salvation. Treasures in heaven are the only incorruptible treasures. I suppose you have all ciphered in arithmetic as far as loss and gain. If you have, then I will give you a sum in loss and gain: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" However firmly you may be attired the winds of death will flutter your apparel like rags. The pearl of great price is worth more than any gem ever brought up from the depths of the ocean—worth more than Australian and Brazilian mines strung in one cascanet. Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all things will be added to you.

Yet how many merchants there are who seem to get along without any religion. The fact is that a man is very seldom converted after he is worth $40,000. After a man gets a certain amount of worldly resources he thinks, "Well, now, I can take care of myself." Oh! how many there are who go down financially and eternally. You see it. You know it a great deal better than I do. You saw it yesterday. You have seen it every day for a long while. Men failing for this world and failing for eternity.

O my hearers, though your store go, though your house go, though your government securities go,—may God through the blood of the everlasting covenant save your souls!

WHEN YOU SHIVER.

You have sometimes been surprised to feel a shiver pass through you in the warm weather and you don't understand it. Your friends have informed you with a cheerful smile that it is someone walking over your grave, and you have tried to go them one better by correcting them, "where the grave will be." The fact is, it is electricity that is responsible for that shiver in the majority of cases. There is an immense amount of electricity in the earth and its atmosphere, and it is constantly being generated. When the positive and negative poles meet near a human being, that human being is likely to be affected. We have a good supply of the fluid, as it is often called in our bodies. You may feel a shiver in the region of the spine or a pain in your knee. It affects you in different parts of your anatomy and in cold weather as well as in warm; but you don't notice it so much in winter. If you have the shiver rather frequently, it means that you are run down.

"WHAT MAY THEY BE."

Finnan haddy is simply haddock smoked and dried, and receives its name from Findon, in Scotland, where the fish is found and cured to perfection.

A ragout is a stew highly flavored with wine.

First there is the king of all stews the plain Irish stew, of mutton and Irish potatoes, that can never be too much stewed.

Another form of this is a haricot of mutton, only in this several kinds of vegetables are used, and both meat and vegetables are cut into very small pieces.

A salmi is a stew of game, and a chowder is one of fish.

A pot-pie is a stew of any kind of meat, with dough balls, and braising is a form of stewing done in a covered pan in the oven, while in a fricassee the meat is fried brown either before or after stewing.

A hopping johnny is a stew of meat and rice, and may be cooked to perfection in the south, while indeed there is nothing can equal a gypsy stew, made of a little bit of everything, flavored with herbs and cooked for a day and a night, as the saying goes.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON AUGUST 18.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xviii, 16-33. Golden Text, James V, 16.

16-19. "And the Lord said, Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do?" We must suppose that the lesson committee did the best they knew how in selecting the portion which they have assigned to us for study, but how they could be led to omit such a portion as chapter xvii is something of a mystery. We trust that all teachers will think it worth while to look at the portions passed over. Last week's lesson showed us Abram made sure, as we supposed, by the Lord's message, that all would be as God had said, yet in chapter xvi we read that he turned from God to listen to an earthly suggestion, which brought much trouble into his household and led to an interval of 13 years in his life, of which we know nothing. Compare xvi, 16, and xvii, 1; Jer. xvii, 5. In chapter xvii the Lord appears to him under a new name, the Almighty God (El-Shaddai), the Mighty God who is all sufficient, confirming and stating more fully the covenant and giving him the token which signified death to the flesh (Col. ii, 11); giving him also a new name by putting the principal letter of His own name Jehovah (Jhvh) in the midst of his old name Abram. We cannot know the all sufficiency of God till we are willing to have done with self and walk before Him. Sarai's name is also changed, and Abraham is assured that the time has come and within a year Sarah shall bear to him the promised son. The visit of the Lord and the two other heavenly ones to Abraham in the heat of the day, their acceptance of Abraham's hospitality and the message to Abraham confirmed to Sarah led us to the beginning of today's lesson. Let the Lord's question to Sarah in verse 14, first clause, along with Jer. xxxii, 17, and John xiv, 13-14, lead us to expect great things from God.

20-21. The Lord is a righteous judge and speaks of Himself here as carefully inquiring into matters. He shall not judge after the sight of His eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of His ears, but with righteousness shall He judge (Isa. xi, 3, 4). Everything on earth cries to Him, and He hears and will in due time see to it. Note carefully Gen. iv, 10; Ex. iii, 7; Hab. ii, 11; Jas v, 4; also creation's groans in Rom. viii, 22. God hears it all.

22. "Abraham stood yet before the Lord." The other two visitors went toward Sodom, and they turn to Lot and his rescue by them are recorded in the next chapter reference to which we find from the Lord Himself in Luke xvii, 28-32. Abraham standing before God makes us think of Elijah and Elisha and also of Gabriel (cf Kings xvii, 1; II Kings iii, 14; Luke i, 19). To appropriate and live in the power of Ps. xvi, 8, is a very proper and helpful thing to do, remembering that the Lord seeth not as man seeth, for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh upon the heart (I Sam. xvi, 7). He says, "Lo, I am with you always."

23-26. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" In the rest of our lesson we see Abraham as the intercessor, as we afterwards see Moses, Samuel, Daniel, and others, all typical of Him who ever liveth to make intercession for us (Rom. viii, 31; Heb. vii, 25). We read that Abraham drew near, and it is our privilege to draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, and to come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need (Heb. x, 22; iv, 16). We may come not only for ourselves, but for others. We may forget ourselves and live chiefly for others, and the more we renounce self and live for others the more we shall be like Him who never pleased Himself nor sought His own will nor His own glory (Rom. xv, 3; John vi, 38; viii, 50. By His precious blood He has made us nigh who once were far off and has given us access to God at all times (Eph. ii, 13; Rom. v, 2), with such blessed assurances for our encouragement as John xiv, 13, 14; xv, 7, 16; Mark xi, 24; I John v, 14, 15.

27-32. Fearing that there may not be 50 righteous in Sodom, Abraham continued to plead that the Lord will spare the city for the sake of 45, 40, 30, 20, 10, and the Lord said that He would spare the city if ten righteous people were found in it. Six times Abraham pleads. Some wonder how it might have been if he had still kept on, but it would appear that Lot was the only righteous man in the city, and we would not have known that he was righteous but for II Pet. ii, 7, 8. It would seem that his wife and two daughters were delivered for his sake and that he was delivered for Abraham's sake (chapter xix, 12, 29). That the righteous by their intercession can bring blessing to others is evident from the record of the centurion, the woman of Tyre and Sidon, the four friends (Math, viii, 10; ix, 2; xv, 28). That there may be such a state of affairs that even the prayers of the righteous cannot avail we learn from Jer. xv, 1; Ezek, xiv, 14, 20, where we see that such men as Moses Samuel, Noah, Daniel or Job could not bring deliverance. Abraham did not plead on the ground of any goodness in himself, for he spoke of himself as but dust and ashes (verse 27), but only on the ground of the great need and the righteousness of God. We may learn a good lesson in pleading from Jeremiah, who said, "O Lord, though our iniquities testify against us, do Thou it for Thy name's sake" (Jer. xiv, 7). In Jesus' name is our great strength.

33. And the Lord went His way as soon as He had left communing with Abraham, and Abraham returned unto his place." How near heaven is brought to earth in these interviews of God with Abraham and others! And it is the privilege of every believer to walk with God in constant communication (Gen. v, 24; vi, 9; Mic. vi, 8). It is to be feared that the majority of the righteous are like Lot in Sodom, so mixed up with the ungodly that they bear no testimony for God, while but few are like Abraham at Hebron, living above the world in fellowship with God, for this is a narrow way, and few there are that find it. Let every child of God remember that He has redeemed us to be a people for His own possession, set apart for Himself, not conformed to this world (Titus ii, 14, R. V.; Ps. iv, 3; Rom. xii, 1, 2), willing (Ps. cx. 3) to be all that He desires us to be, living no longer unto this world or unto ourselves, but unto Him alone.

ICE FLOATS.

If It Sank There Would be No America to Live In.

Everyone who has seen ice has noticed that it floats. But why, since ice is only water itself frozen? Simply because when water freezes it expands ever so slightly; that is to say, a pound of ice occupies just a little more space than a pound of water. This also seems a very simple little fact, and yet the existence of civilization depends upon it.

At first sight there does not seem much connection between a piece of ice floating down a river, or an iceberg drifting about the North Atlantic, and the splendid civilizations of the past and present; and yet there is a very close one.

Supposing ice did not float, what would happen? It would sink to the bottoms of the rivers and the oceans and the heat of summer, even in the tropics would not be sufficient to melt it. Winter would come again and down would go thousands of millions more tons. For instance the rivers of Northern Siberia are always frozen at the bottom, because the water in the process of rotting from 50 to 60 per cent. of its weight. The effective use of the barnyard manure, so as to obtain the best results with the least waste is one of the most important problems connected with agriculture, for on this material the farmer's hopes of maintaining the fertility of his land and thus providing for a succession of good crops are mainly based.

During the past twelve years annual tests have been made to gain information as to the relative value of artificial manures used separately and in combination, on nearly all the important farm crops, and the results obtained have been published.

CEYLON AND INDIA

NATURAL LEAF

GREEN TEA

Is Free from Any Particle of Coloring Matter; is Dainty and Invigorating; is the only tea that suits fastidious palates and is wholesome for the most delicate digestions.

IT IS ALSO A BRITISH PRODUCT

SALADA Ceylon Teas are sold in Sealed Lead Packets only. Black, Mixed, Uncolored Ceylon Green. Free samples sent. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES.

The principles which underlie successful crop growing in Canada may, said Dr. Saunders to the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, be thus summarized:—

Maintaining the fertility of the land, mainly by the proper care and use of barnyard manure, and the ploughing under of green clover, thus adding fertility and humus.

Adopting a judicious rotation of crops.

Following the best methods of preparing the land.

Early sowing.

Choosing the best and most productive varieties for growing.

The selection of plump and well ripened seed for planting.

Along these several lines many experiments have been conducted.

Continued efforts have been made to gain knowledge as to the best methods of maintaining and adding to the fertility of the land, which is so essential to the continuance of good crops. Special attention has been given to investigations to determine the best methods of handling barnyard manure, the universal fertilizer which is more or less available everywhere to the Canadian farmer. Experiments continued for eleven years have shown that a given weight of manure taken fresh from the barnyard is equal in crop-producing power to the same weight of rotted manure. It has also been shown by repeated tests that fresh manure loses nothing in the process of rotting when left on the surface.

A few winters would fill our rivers with ice, and, as year after year went on, the caps of ice on the North and South Poles would gradually spread down towards the equator, till all the seven seas were a mass of ice. The tropical sun, might, of course, cover this with a few feet of water every summer, just as the summer sun does with the Siberian rivers; but all ocean traffic would be impossible, and commerce, the greatest civiliser of the world, would cease to exist.

Meanwhile the temperature of the continents would have gone down enormously, because of the vast accumulations of ice on every side. The north temperate zone, the birthplace of all the great civilizations of the world, would be as uninhabitable as North Greenland. Inside the tropics man might manage to drag out a degraded existence; but the scenes of the triumphs of Assyria, Egypt, Rome, Britain and America would be buried under glaciers and snow-fields—and all because ice had ceased to expand when it froze and so sank instead of floating.

CATCHING COLD.

It Is Done Very Often Through the Hands.

Catching cold is one of those things that is not confined to any season; we expect them more in winter, but colds come quite as easily in summer when you have a hot sun and a cold wind. We all desire to learn how we can prevent colds, and the statement of a physician that the hands are the most very often through our hands naturally commands our attention.

Our blood circulates through our body something like a system of hot water pipes, keeping our structure—our house of flesh and bone—warm and comfortable. The most exposed parts receive a corresponding quantity of heat.

Now, our hands have a tendency to become very cold, more so than the face; the blood that circulates in the hands is sent back icy cold to the lungs, with the result that it often sets up inflammation, followed by congestion, and your cold is developed. The moral of this, if you suffer from very cold hands, is—keep them warm!

Another idea concerning the catching of cold is that salt—the ordinary salt that we buy and eat with an egg or boil with vegetables, not the salt naturally in vegetables—is an irritant, and sets up the conditions that induce colds.

What is a fort? asked a teacher. A place to put men in was the answer. What is a fortress then? The answer was prompt: A place to put women in.

For every 110 civilians, 380 soldiers commit suicide.

It costs the average vessel $4,300 to pass through the Suez Canal.

Russia is opening new savings banks at the rate of six hundred a year.

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID 25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . . 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER 75c

25c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

Long continued experiments with artificial fertilizers used alone have given results which are disappointing considering the large amount of available plant food they contain. One reason for this lies probably in the fact that these fertilizers contain no humus, and that the proportion of vegetable matter in the soil has been much reduced by constant cropping. Thus the capacity of the soil for holding the moisture has been lessened to the detriment of its crop-producing power.

Experiments have been conducted for several years in plowing under of green clover to enrich the land, and it has been shown that clover seed can be sown in all the eastern Provinces of Canada and in the coast climate of British Columbia to advantage with all cereal crops, without lessening the grain crop for the current year, and that after the grain is cut the clover grows luxuriantly, acting as a catch crop during the latter part of the season. Green clover turned under is specially valuable to the land for the reason that it absorbs while growing large quantities from the air which is stored up in its tissues. A heavy mat of growth is produced by the autumn, which, when plowed under, adds considerably to the available nitrogen in the soil, as well as to the store of humus. The proportion of nitrogen thus added to the land has been found equal to that obtained from a dressing of ten tons of barnyard manure to the acre. Considerable supplies of potash, phosphoric acid and lime are also taken up by the clover plant during its growth, a part of which is gathered from depths in the soil not reached by some other farm crops. In this way the clover practically enriches the soil to some extent in these other important elements. That the land has been much improved by this treatment has been shown in increased crops on many plots, when compared with adjoining plots on which no clover has been sown. In one series of experiments with oats, the average increase for the first year was 28 per cent. in the weight of the grain produced and 78 per cent. in the weight of straw. In the second year, when the barley was sown on the same series of plots without any additional fertilizer the increase of the weight of the grain produced on the plots which had been treated with clover was 29 per cent., and the increase in weight of the straw was 35 per cent. In a similar series of experiments conducted with potatoes, the plots treated with clover gave an average increase in the weight of the tubers of 28 per cent. These experiments are being continued from year to year. The tests made in 1900 with oats, wheat, barley and potatoes, confirm those of the preceding years, and further establish the value of this method of adding to the fertility of the soil.

In preparing the land for crops, different methods are adopted in different parts of the Dominion. In the eastern Provinces the advantages arising from fall ploughing have been repeatedly shown. The exposure of the soil to the influence of frost, sunlight and air is beneficial. Spring work is materially advanced and the crops can be got in earlier by the adoption of this practice.

WORLD'S BIGGEST TREE.

What is probably the biggest tree in the world has been discovered to belong to the cypress family, and was found in Mexico. Its circumference 6ft. from the ground is 154ft. 2in., and to see the top of it one must stand many yards away. It is near the famous ruins of Mitla, in the State of Oaxaca. It is called the "big tree of Yale," and its age is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 years.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Little Fly—Oh, paw, here's a man asleep with his mouth open!

Papa Fly—Better hang the fly bulletin on his nose.

Little Fly—What shall I write on it?

Papa Fly—Wipe your feet and walk right in.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON.

Four Falls, N. B.

GERMANY'S TALLEST SOLDIER.

A new recruit in the first Foot Guards of the Kaiser William is 7ft. 4½in. high—the tallest man the regiment has had since 1850. The man's name is Rheinlander. He would have delighted King Frederick William the First.

A WATER CURTAIN.

The public library building in Chicago is protected against the invasion of fire from the outside by means of a so-called "water curtain." At the top of the building is a system of tubes through which water, supplied from a tank, can be caused to flow over the outside walls. Some time bacv the efficiency of the water curtain was tested by the occurrence of a fire in a spice mill adjoining the library building. The water being turned on, the outer walls were immediately covered with a liquid sheet, which, as the temperature was low, became eventually a sheet of ice.

Prussia gave 1,228 medals last year to couples who celebrated diamond and golden wedding anniversaries.

A MANITOBA MAN.

ONE OF THE LINKS IN THE LONG CANADIAN CHAIN OF DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Testifies to the Powers of the Famous Dodd's Kidney Pills.—Cured of Backache Like Thousands More—Spreads the Good Work Among His Friends.

Oak Lake, Man., Aug. 12.—Frank Colleaux, of this place, has turned missionary. A conscientious sense of duty has impelled him to spread a certain good work among his friends and neighbors. The work in question is the work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Some time ago Mr. Colleaux was cured of Backache. He had it for years. Though he didn't know it, his kidneys were affected, and it was his kidneys that caused him so much misery.

But he found relief. He did more, he found a positive cure. He read that Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Backache. So they do; they've cured thousands of cases of it, simply because they act on the Kidneys with such splendid effect and thus get at the cause of that fearful disablement.

So Frank is spreading the good tidings among his friends as fast as he can. If he meets a man suffering with Backache he tells him right straight what is really the matter with him and recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills. In this way he is the means of helping many a poor victim of Kidney Disease who might never have understood that in Dodd's Kidney Pills he has a sure escape from his affliction.

"It gives me a great amount of pleasure," says Mr. Colleaux, "to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my neighbors and friends. I can testify to their excellent curative properties for Backache because two boxes cured me."

HOW ARMY ELEPHANTS ARE FED.

Elephants in the Indian Army are fed twice a day. When meal-time arrives they are drawn up before piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes 10lb. of raw rice done up in five 2lb. packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass. At the command "Attention!" each elephant raises his trunk and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

THE REASON.

Mr. Frontpew—I am glad you belong to our church choir, my dear; it is such an orderly organization; I never see you whispering to one another during services.

Mrs. Frontpew—No none of us are on speaking terms.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EASILY DISCOURAGED.

Binglebang says he isn't going to do any more courting. He claims he can't see any fun in it.

What's the matter with Bingy?

He's so short he can't turn down the gas.

CONSIDER THE HIGH QUALITY OF

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and you will be convinced that it cannot be surpassed by anything at the same price.

Lead Packages, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents

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All this Machinery is in First-Class Order. Easy Terms will be Given, or Special Discount for Cash. On account of adding a more up-to-date Plant the above Machinery and Type will be disposed of at a Sacrifice.

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TRYING TO FIND OUT.

Tommie, is your mamma at home? asked a lady caller coming up the gravel walk. Tommie, who was peeping around the corner of the house, gave a guilty start, and then replied meekly:

That's jist wot I wuz tryin' t' find out, I've bin swimmin'.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

A CONTINUOUS STRIKE.

Your cousin, Chollie, isn't a youth of striking appearance.

He isn't? Well, I never saw him yet when he didn't appear to be striking matches to light his cigarettes.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

VERSATILE.

Funnybiz—Penwhiz is a most versatile man; he has written a book on several thousand different subjects.

Fiddlesticks—Wh-wh-at!

Funnybiz—Fact; he compiled a dictionary.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

A BUTTIN'.

Layaround Lucas—I went up ter a farm house dis mornin' an' ast a lady fer -es a common, ordinary button an' wot duz yer suppose she duz?

Dusty—Haven't de slightest; wot duz she duz?

Layaround Lucas—Why, she turned de goat loose.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

KRUPP'S FORTUNE.

The German papers state that old man Krupp is worth $5,000,000.

Who is old man Krupp?

He is the maker of the Krupp guns.

Well, say, $5,000,000 isn't much for a cannonmaker when you consider all the startling reports.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

WEALTH'S VEXATIONS.

Mrs. Newriche.—Mrs. De Smythe told me last evening that she is troubled with ongvee.

Mr. Newriche—What's that?

Mrs. Newriche—Dear me! I don't know, I've looked all through the 'O's' of three different dictionaries and can't find any such word.

NOW, ABOUT THIS SEASON'S **OIL**

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EXPENSIVE.

Funnybiz—Freshleigh's sweetheart has sent him word from abroad that she cannot marry him.

Fiddlesticks—Freshleigh must be dreadfully broken up.

Funnybiz—He is; she sent word by cable, collect, and explained why.

W. P. C. 1039

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Thanks, dear Mrs. Grundy for your advice about 40 of Monsoon Ceylon Tea

I have tried it & must say it is most delicious. My husband now says that breakfast is something to look forward to.