

VERY ODD NAMES OF SOME PLACES

Maine is the original home of chewing gum. It was not until Prof. Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, chairman of the Board of Geographic Names, prepared his bulletin of 10,000 names places that the American public realized the necessity of the chewing-gum habit in Maine, says the Washington Star. It is peculiarly said that it is absolutely necessary for the people of that State to keep their jaws in constant practice to pronounce the names of most of the towns, rivers and lakes. Scolding tourists declare that the brakemen on the fast trains seldom finish one name before the next station is reached, and the stranger coughs and looks pleasant when asking the way to Abolackamagus or Abocadnetiock. Most of the names are Indian and mean something, but the Indian language is largely made up of grunts, hard to spell and still harder to pronounce. Abolackamagus means "bare" or "bold," while Abocadnetiock is "a stream narrowed by the mountains." Here are some of the names:

- Alamogook, "a great dog place."
- Alamogook, "back cabin lake."
- Ambajkus, "two rocks, one on top of the other."
- Ambajmaekomas, "little criss pond."
- Asawaguscawadie, "a place where one is compelled to drag his canoe."
- Caneconoc, "big gull lake."
- Chepataticook, "great hill lake."
- Cobosseeconter, "place where sturgeon are taken."
- Damariscotta, "place of little fishes."
- Esktassiss, "small trout."
- Eskweskwewadjo, "she-bear mountain."
- Kenduskeag, "little eel river."
- Kennebunk, "where he thanked him."
- Lapomique, "rope stream."
- Madawaska, "where one river empties into another."
- Mattawamkeag, "sandy ground pond."
- Mattawamkeag, "down a stream which empties into a river."
- Meskaseesechunk, "little spruce brook."
- Moulouks, "a shore stretch of high land on a small stream."
- Mooselookmeguntie, "where the hunters watch the moose at night."
- Nesowadnehunk, "stream among the mountains."
- Pasadunkkeag, "falls running over a gravel bed."
- Pataungie, "sandy-ground cove."
- Pemadumcook, "lake of the sloping mountain."
- Pemaquid, "long point."
- Pescamogoc, "divided lake."
- Piscasset, "white stone."
- Pockwoocamus, "mud pond."
- Sakandobos, "mouth of the river."
- Sawadshocook, "place of large, smooth rocks."
- Umecolus, "whistling duck."
- Winnegance, "beautiful river."

Prof. Gannett has evidently picked out some of the easy ones, not having room in his bulletin for the long, hard names. Alaska, with its Russian names, and Florida and Wisconsin probably come next to Maine in difficult names. The bulletin also discloses the derivation of some of the odd names of the country. California has an Angel Island, Kansas a Barber, Texas a Bee, Idaho a Berry, North Carolina a Bertie, Michigan a Betsie, Alabama a Bibb, Kansas a Bird, Colorado a Bison, Nebraska a Blackbird, New York a Bouquet, Texas a Deaf Smith, California Dirty Devils, Washington a Disappointment, Wisconsin a Door, Texas an Eden, Michigan an Elsie and Arizona an Emma, Arkansas an Evening Shade, Tennessee a February, Michigan a Fence, South Carolina a Fifty-Eight, and Washington a Flatiron. Colorado has the Garden of the Gods, while New York of course, has a Hell Gate. A creek in Arizona is Hell Roaring, Honolulu has got into South Carolina. Ja-

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, escaped surgeon's knife, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation. I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the operation. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, and in the end I was cured by it. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health."

—Miss ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The symptoms of inflammation of the ovaries are dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains in the region of pain sometimes shows some swelling.

zaca in New York, as in Java, Jeddah and Jerusalem. Nigger Baby is in Colorado, Ninety-Six in South Carolina, Proctor Knott is in Minnesota, Promised Land in New York, Prosperity is in South Carolina, Purgatory is in Colorado, Rabbit Ears is a peak in Colorado and Raecoon a creek in Pennsylvania.

Rawhide Creek in Nebraska was so named because a man was flayed on its banks by the Indians. St. John the Baptist is a parish in Louisiana. Sheepeater is a cliff in the Yellowstone, named for a tribe of Indians, the only known original occupants of the park. Skull is a valley in Utah, and Skunk a stream in Iowa. The old Stamping Ground is in Kentucky. Sylvan Grove is in Kansas. Tin Cup in Colorado, Tomahawk in Wisconsin, Tom Green County is in Texas, Yell is a county in Arkansas, and Yellow Medicine is a county in Minnesota.

Prof. Gannett's bulletin by no means gives all the odd names in the United States, and that is not the object of the compilation. He is seeking to make a list of the most common names, whose derivation is of importance, and to give the most reliable derivation, giving several authorities where there is a dispute which cannot be decided.

Flies Carry Contagion

Wilson's Fly Pads

kill the flies and disease germs too.

FIFE AN ABSTAINER.

King Edward's son-in-law says he has been on the rock five years.

King Edward's son-in-law, the Duke of Ed., during the course of a speech the other day at the opening of a charitable institution in the neighborhood of London, incidentally remarked that he had been a total abstainer for the past five years. He did not expatiate on the principles of the temperance movement, but merely remarked that he had given up the use of stimulants of every kind, because he thought it was "best for me to do so." This announcement becoming known simultaneously with the intimation by the King that he felt quite as much honored to have his health drunk with water as with wine in the army and navy, has given great satisfaction to all those who have the cause of temperance at heart in Great Britain. At all the officers' messes in the army and navy it is tradition and etiquette that the Sovereign's health should be drunk every day at dinner. It has likewise been construed as an offense to the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Ferry Dative.

Uncle Hiram's Doctrine.

I never like to see a man go moosey in around.

A-feelin' blue, an' with his chin a-draggin' on the ground,

An' all the while a-pratin' on his blamed infernal luck,

An' never showin' any signs of back-bone or of pluck;

An' when I run across a cuss who allers acts that way,

I make a pint to help him try to laugh his cares away,

An' if he says there ain't no use for him to try an' win,

I tell him to pull off his coat an' tackle in ag'in.

It don't do any good, you know, when folks are feelin' blue,

An' sayin' that they don't know what on earth they're goin' to do.

To wear a sober face an' say you guess that they are right

An' that they might as well own up they're beater in the fight;

Just slap the feller on the back, and tell him if he'll try

There isn't any doubt but what he'll get there by and by.

An' jolly him along a bit till he begins to grin,

An' pull his coat off with a jerk an' tackle in ag'in.

There isn't any use, you know, of 'gittin' in the dumps,

An' 'kickin' cause the cards you play don't allers turn up trumps;

Why if we never had a care to worry us there'd be

Too much of jest a sameness on this earth fer you an' me,

It's good to have the showers fall an' soak us down, fer then

We prelate the sunshine when the bright days come ag'in.

So when the dark days hover 'round don't show a droopin' chin,

But pull your coat off with a jerk an' tackle it ag'in!

He Was Satisfied.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I think we might give Bridget a dollar more a week," said the family man.

"What?" exclaimed his wife, "I set her to work cleaning the parlor to-day, and you should see the way she left it."

"I did. That's what influenced me; I noticed she fixed the piano with the keyboard close up against the wall."

WINS INSTANT AND CONSTANT FAVOR

WILSON'S GOLIATH

WITH ALL JAPAN TEA DRINKERS

Ceylon GREEN TEA is pure, delicious and healthful. It is far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black tea. Lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI
AUGUST 9, 1903.

David and Goliath.—I Sam. 17: 38-48.

Commentary.—I. David offers to fight Goliath (vs. 32-37). The giant Goliath, who came out as the champion of the Philistines, "belonged to the primitive race of the Anakim, of which the Israelites had found a small remnant at the time of the conquest, 400 years before (Num. xiii. 32, 33; Josh. xiv. 12). These, driven out by the Israelites, attached themselves to the Philistines; and Goliath appears to have been one of a family of giants, all of whom were slain by David and his men (II Sam. xxi. 15-22). Goliath's height has been variously estimated at from nine to eleven feet. His armor is estimated to have weighed about 157 pounds; while the head of his sphere weighed about nineteen pounds. Some of Saul's soldiers dared to fight with him, for no one could overcome him with the ordinary weapons of war. But just at this point David appeared on the scene, and, much to the astonishment of Saul, offered to champion the cause of Israel, and go out and meet the Philistine. At first Saul hesitated, but David soon convinced the king that

HAMILTON'S GREAT SUMMER CARNIVAL and OLD BOYS' REUNION

August 17, 18, 19, 20, 1903

Arrange your vacation to cover these four days and be with us. SINGLE FARE from all points in Ontario east of Port Arthur.

he possessed the elements necessary for success, and Saul reluctantly consented to his going. David's statement (vs. 34-37) shows that he had (1) courage, (2) strength, (3) agility, (4) confidence in his own ability, (5) humility, (6) perseverance, (7) wisdom, and (8) faith in God.

II. The weapons chosen (vs. 38-40). 38, 39. His armor.—The word for "armor" in the Revised Version is "apparel." "Probably a special military dress adapted to be worn with armor."—Cam. Bib. Coat of mail.—The ancient Hebrews were particularly attentive to the personal safety of their warriors. "The coat of mail was usually made of leather or some pliant material, sometimes covered with metallic scales, and capable of taking the form of the parts of the body it protected."—Bib. Dic. Assayed to go.—Enteavored to go. Cannot go with these.—The shrewd practical sense of David admonished him of the folly of attempting such a combat with weapons with which he had no skill. Terry. Put them off.—"This was likewise from the Lord, who would have it made manifest that His servant fought and conquered by faith, and that the victory was from Him, who works by the most despised means and instruments.—Scott.

40. His staff.—His shepherd's crook. Five smooth stones.—Had they been rough or angular, they would not have passed easily through the air.—Clarke. Shepherd's bag.—Used to carry his daily food. Sling.—A favorite weapon of eastern shepherds.—Bib. Dic. The sling was a formidable weapon in the hand of a skilful person. A stone could be hurled with a velocity that would make it as fatal as a rifle ball. It was a very common weapon in David's time. Seven hundred left-handed Benjamites could sling at a hair's-breadth and not miss.

III. David and Goliath meet (vs. 41-47). 41-43. Philistine came on.—Goliath, "in his shining armor, with his dreadful clanking tramp under the hundredweight of metal." Looked about.—"He scanned the whole scene and could hardly persuade himself that this boy was Israel's champion." Disdained him.—Goliath seemed insulted that such a young, unarmed lad as David should approach him. Am I a dog.—He hurled a thrust at David, suggesting that he knew no more than to control his shepherd dog, and ignorantly supposed he could be as successful with him. By his gods.—These gods were such as Dagon, Baal and Astarte. The combat thus became a question not merely between David and Goliath, but between God and idols.

44, 45. Come to me.—He dares David to venture near, declaring he

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets
Aug. 8.—The offerings of grain on the street market continue small, with slight variation in prices. Wheat sold unchanged, 100 bushels of red being traded in at 77c. Oats sell at 36c, 500 bushels being dealt in.

Hay ruled higher, 15 loads of new selling around \$8 to \$9 per ton, while one load of old hay sold at \$13. There was no straw offering. Dressed hogs are in limited supply, with prices higher, at \$8 to \$8.50.

Following is the range of quotations:

Wheat, white, bushel, 77c; red, 77c; goose, 72c; peas, 75 to 76c; oats, 36 to 37c; barley, 42 to 44c; hay, old, per ton, \$12 to \$13; new, \$8 to \$9; straw, \$8.50 to \$10; apples, per box, \$17.50 to \$22.50; dressed hogs, light, \$7.50 to \$8; eggs, fresh, dozen, 18 to 20c; butter, Dairy, 16 to 18c; creamery, 19 to 20c; chickens, per pair, 65 to 85c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 70c; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14c; potatoes, new, bushel, 65 to 70c; onions, per bushel, 55 to 70c; cabbage, per dozen, 50 to 75c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c to \$1; beef, forequarters, \$1.50 to \$5.50; hindquarters, \$8 to \$9; mutton, \$5 to \$6; veal, \$7 to \$9.

Toronto Fruit Markets
Receipts of raspberries were only moderately heavy to-day, although the quality of the arrivals was good. Prices remain about steady at 6 to 7-2c per box. Rhubarb berries are being freely offered and are quoted about steady at 7 to 8c. A few red currants are coming in, and they sell at 65c to 70c per basket. Black currants have begun to show signs of the end of the season, but quotations are unchanged at 80c to 90c per basket. R. c. p. s. o. Canadian peaches are increasing. Prices are about steady at 25 to 35c per basket. Canadian pears are commencing to arrive, and are selling at 40 to 50c per basket. Domestic plums are also coming forward in a few lots, and sell at 40 to 50c. Early apples are quoted about steady at 20 to 30c per basket. In foreign fruits bananas are quoted considerably easier at 75 to 82c per bunch, and other fruits are about unchanged.

Toronto Live Stock Market
Export cattle, ex. choice, \$5.00 to \$5.12 1/2; inferior, 4.00 to 4.10; do others, 4.10 to 4.20; do cows, 3.10 to 3.20; inferior cows, 2.00 to 3.10; butchers' cattle, picked, 4.00 to 4.75; butchers' cattle, choice, 4.40 to 4.60; butchers' cattle, fair, 4.00 to 4.70; good cows, 3.25 to 3.50; do rough, 2.50 to 3.00; bulk export heavy, 3.50 to 4.00; do medium, 3.00 to 3.40; do light, 2.75 to 3.00; Federal sheep, 1.00 to 1.20; do medium, 3.50 to 3.75; do light, 2.75 to 3.00; Stocking sheep, 3.00 to 3.50; do light, 3.00 to 3.50; Export ewes, ewe, 3.50 to 3.75; Field cows, each, 3.00 to 3.00; Export ewes, ewe, 3.50 to 3.75; Bucks, per ewe, 2.50 to 3.75; Bulls, per head, 6.00 to 6.50; Spring lambs, 2.50 to 4.00; do per lb., 6.00 to 6.50; Calves, per head, 2.00 to 3.00; do per lb., 1.00 to 1.50; Hogs, select, per cwt., 6.25 to 6.00; Hogs, light, per cwt., 6.00 to 6.00; Hogs, fat, per cwt., 6.00 to 6.00.

Bradstreet's on Trade.
In Montreal wholesale trade is suffering some from the holiday season. A good many travellers or business men are holidaying and there is not the keenness now to operate for the fall as will be displayed in the near future. The sorting trade is still contributing somewhat to the general movement and fall orders are on a fair scale.

At Winnipeg the business has been moderately active for this season. The shipments of domestic staple goods, cottons, woollens, etc., have been large the past week. The retailers have been buying liberally. Manufacturers are reluctant to make any price concessions. There has been some inquiry for Ontario fleece wool here for export to the United States (but no sales are yet reported). The price here for washed is higher at 16 to 17c. The clip is considerably less than last season.

Trade at Quebec is reported satisfactory. Retail business through the country generally appears to be in a healthy state and the prospects for the fall are encouraging.

At Winnipeg trade the past week has been fair, but of course, less than last week when the exhibition attracted many buyers. Buying for the fall, so far, is much larger than previous years. Reports on the wheat crop are less encouraging.

In Victoria and Vancouver the disappearance of strike difficulties the past week has greatly brightened up the business situation. Building operations are already more active. In the Kootenai district it is already reviving as a result of the lead bounty. The run of sock-eye salmon has begun, and a good-sized pack is expected.

The movement in wholesale trade at Hamilton has been active for the mid-summer. Travellers are sending in fair-sized orders, and mail sorting orders are fairly numerous for this late date. The outlook for trade is very encouraging. The local manufacturers are busy on contracts. Labor is well employed and values of staple manufacturers are firm.

London wholesalers report a fair demand for reasonable stuff. The shipments of fall goods are large now and the demand is keeping up very well for this season, when many through the country are always away on holidays.

BIBLE PRINTED IN 1564.

Valuable Bible Which Has Been Handed Down Through Generations

Ed. M. Geis, of Salina, is the possessor of what is thought to be one of the oldest Catholic Bibles in existence. The book bears the date of "Cologne, Germany, 1564," and it has been the pride of each succeeding Geis family for generations past.

Mr. Geis became the owner of this interesting relic at the death of his father, W. R. Geis, a few years ago. The Bible has been the property of the late W. R. Geis since 1864. The book is well preserved, considering its age. It is printed in a large ornamental type, in two colors, red and black, and from its appearance the book compares favorably with the printing art of to-day, and one could hardly believe that it was printed only 72 years after the discovery of America. It is 9 1/2 inches wide, 14 1/2 inches in length, and contains 559 sheets in the Old Testament and 155 sheets in the New. Instead of each page being numbered, each sheet is numbered in large Roman letters, in some cases the numbers occupy almost half of the top line of the page. Therefore, in the manner in which books are numbered nowadays, instead of having 714 sheets, it contains 1,428 pages. The illustrations are wood engravings and the hand-work is almost equal to the art of the present day.

Accompanying the book is a history of the Bible which was written years ago. The book was translated into German by Dr. Johann Diesterberg, and was published by the heirs of Johann Quentis and Gerwinus Calenius, at Cologne, Germany, in 1564. It was copyrighted by Emperor Ferdinand, dated at his imperial palace at Pressburg, Feb. 13, 1564. Ed. Geis' grandfather brought the book to America from Aschaffenburg, Germany, in 1841. It was for 23 years at Gettysburg, Pa., and for seven years at Johnstown, Pa. At the death of John Geis he willed it to his son, W. R. Geis, with a request that it always be the property of the oldest male member of each succeeding family. Mr. Geis brought the book to Kansas thirty years ago, and at his death it became the property of his oldest son, Ed. M. Geis.

This interesting book is bound in bearskin, and has at times been repaired, which was made necessary on account of its age. This book is 35 years older than the Bible owned by Mr. Hanna, of Monroe, La., which was thought to be the oldest one in existence. A short time ago Mr. Geis received a request that the book be sent to Johnstown, Pa., to be exhibited at the 100th anniversary of that city, but he refuses to let the book go out of the house, where it is kept in a large steel safe, bought especially for that purpose.—Kansas City Journal.

Quite Actual.

Mr. Greville was persuaded, when he was over 65 years of age, to attend a spiritualistic seance. Foster, the presiding medium, was in great form, and the revelations were astounding. Greville sat silent, and his aged, wizened face was emotionless as a mask. Suddenly the medium grew excited, and said to the old gentleman:

"A female form is bending over you. Oh, the extraordinary likeness!" Greville sighed.

"She lifts her hands to bless you." Greville sighed again.

"It is your mother."

"Ah, poor thing," said Greville; "I am glad."

"She smiles. She says all is well with her?"

Greville sighed again and said, "I'm delighted."

"She says she will see you soon! You are old, and you must see her before long."

"That's very true! I'm going to take tea with her this afternoon!"

Tableau!

SISYPHUS A MODEL?

Old View o. Punishment Has Become a Model for Moderns.

In the pleasant days of antiquity, when people were content to take life tranquilly and worshipped a race of gods and goddesses as easy-going as themselves, a certain discontented mortal, Sisyphus by name, jealous of his papa-in-law, Atlas, supporter of the universe, started out to achieve a reputation for himself as financier and founder of enterprises. He, however, quickly got into trouble, being both rapacious and avid, so was promptly ordered off to Hades for his sins. To be energetic and grasping was then the easiest way to asperate public opinion, for it was an epoch when all reasonable people and even the gods themselves asked for nothing better than to sit in the shade and be comfortable.

In order to make his punishment coordinate this culprit's crime, he was condemned for all eternity to shoulder a rock up a mountain side, only to see it go bounding down into the valley again as soon as he had got it laboriously to the top.

This story and that of the hungry wight who was always being tempted by good cheer just out of reach crop up continually in the writings of that day, both tales being amusingly illustrative of the Greek spirit and an age when to enjoy a cultivated leisure was considered as about the summum bonum of existence.

Fancy the amazement of those Attic peoples (who, between ourselves, may not have been so very far wiser in their view of life) had they been told that a race would one day spring up, quite as civilized as themselves and possessing far greater opportunities for cultivation and enjoyment, every member of which, rich as well as poor, would look upon weary Sisyphus' task as the one reasonable and commendable occupation for a gentleman.

Yet this view is almost universal in our land to-day, where an all-pervading rustle of bank notes distracts men's minds so completely from the real aims of existence. Sisyphus is now held up as a model of industry and application. Parents urge their offspring to waste no time in preliminaries, but knock down as early as possible to the chief problem of to-day, the rolling of stones uphill, or to put the idea minus the metaphor, the endless and aimless piling up of treasure, nor for any enjoyment the store may bring its possessor (either in a minor consideration), but simply for the sake of accumulation.—Century.