

WESTERN CANADA COUNTING ITS GOLD

THE GRAIN CROP OF 1910 WAS A GOOD PAYING ONE.

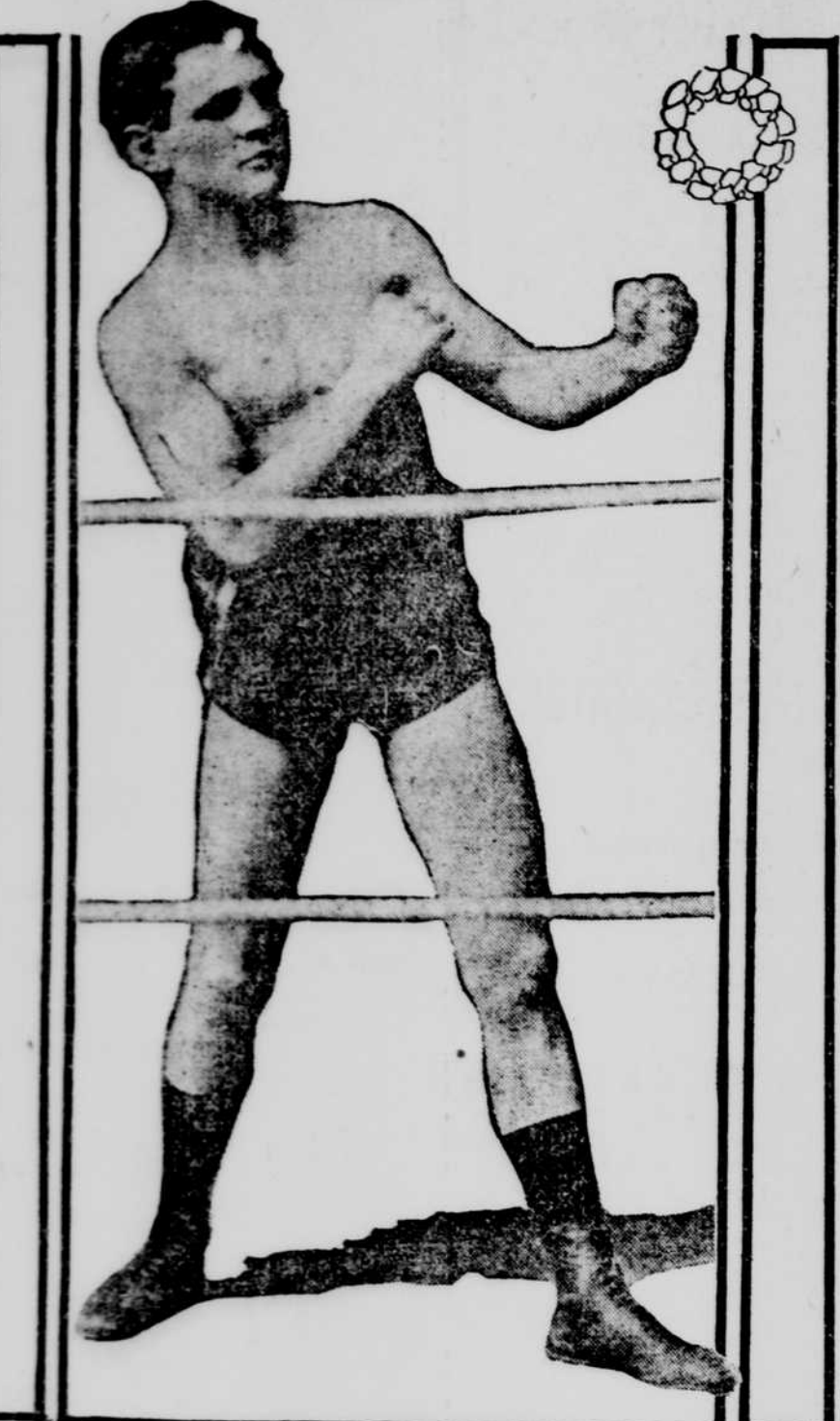
Crop conditions throughout the west of Canada were not ideal, but notwithstanding there were excellent crops. Reports come from different parts to the agents of the Canadian government, whose literature tells a good part of the story, that the crops in most places were splendid.

At Castor, Alta., F. Galloway's oat crop threshed 25 bushels to the acre, machine measure, and 44 bushels by weight. Alex. Robertson of Delisle, Alta., had 20 bushels to the acre on 875 acres. W. & H. Clark, 17 bushels to the acre on 77 acres. Sheldon Ramsey, 20 bushels on 150 acres. J. Lane threshed 2,500 bushels off 200 acres; J. Hamilton, 2,200 bushels off 284 acres. Mrs. Hendley had an average of 25 bushels per acre on 160 acres. Chambers Bros. got 12,270 bushels off 650 acres.

Fertile Valley District, G. Rolio, had an average of 25 bushels to the acre on a total crop of 10,000 bushels. E. Brown of Pincher Creek had a yield of 23 bushels on his winter wheat; W. Walker, Miss Walker and John Goberts all had an average yield of 25 bushels; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 23, and Mr. Freshair, 26. Charles Neilson of Bon Accord, Alberta, had threshed his crop of 5,000 bushels of grain, wheat, oats and barley, from 210 acres of old ground.

Wm. Luxan of Bon Accord is reported to have threshed 400 bushels of wheat from 9 acres of new breaking. His oats it is said yielding over 100 bushels to the acre. Robert Martin of Hobbie, Sask., from 100 acres got 2,740 bushels of wheat. Geo. A. Campbell of Caron, Sask., from 120 acres summer fallow got 49 bushels per acre, and from 59 acres stubble got 24 bushels per acre. One of the farmers of Colonyay threshed out 25 bushels of wheat per acre from 150 acres summer fallow, and another 23 bushels per acre. James Glen of Drinkwater, Sask., had 36½ bushels per acre; 40 acres summer fallow, 21 bushels per acre; 40 acres stubble, 27 bushels per acre; total, 6,680 bushels off 200 acres. Abe Winters of Fleming has 39 bushels of wheat per acre. At Govan, Benjamin Armstrong had 23 bushels to the acre. John Gilmun, 24 bushels. Charles Latta, 25 bushels. J. K. Taylor, 25 bushels. W. Small, 2,000 bushels on 50 acres. J. F. Moore, 6,200 bushels on 215 acres. J. MacLean, 1,500 bushels on 43 acres. W. Hopwood, 1,700 bushels on 50 acres. W. Gray, 520 bushels on 30 acres. W. Curtin, 850 bushels on 39 acres. John Meyers, Jr., of Grand Coulee, reports 24½ bushels to the acre. P. P. Epp of Langham, Sask., has 35 1/3 bushels per acre. J. J. Thieszen, 21 bushels per acre. Chris Dear, 25 bushels per acre from 50 acres. Wm. Thieszen, 18½ bushels from 100 acres. P. P. Schütz, 18 bushels per acre from 109 acres. Robt. H. Wiggins of Manor, Sask., had 20 bushels wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre. Fred Cobb, 20 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre. Jack Robinson, 29 bushels of wheat per acre. Wm. Kindred of Milestone, Sask., had 28 bushels of wheat per acre. R. J. Moore, 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Martin Roddy, 28 bushels of wheat per acre. J. D. Sifton of Moose Jaw had 27 bushels wheat per acre; oats, 50 bushels per acre; flax, 11 bushels to the acre. John I. Smith of New Warren had 25 bushels of wheat per acre. At Regina H. W. Laird had 25 bushels to the acre; W. H. Duncan, wheat, 22 bushels to the acre, flax, 16 bushels; G. M. Bell, wheat, 25 bushels to the acre, oats, 70 bushels; O. E. Rothwell, 25 bushels to the acre; J. McKinnis, wheat, 25 bushels summer fallow; 29 bushels stubble; oats, 80 bushels; J. S. Mooney, 21 bushels of wheat; 80 bushels oats on stubble. At Teses, Wm. Nesbit had 44 bushels wheat to the acre. Sep. Latrache, 24 bushels. Theo. Miller, 21 bushels. These were all on summer fallow. Major Brown's stubble went 14. At Tuxford, Sask., C. E. Dunning had 27 bushels. James Blain, 41 bushels summer fallow. At Yellow Grass, Wm. Robson, off one half section, had 45 bushels wheat to the acre, and 49 bushels off another averaged 27 bushels to the acre. Geo. Steer, off a twenty-acre field, threshed half. M. A. Wilkinson, off 160 acres, 42 bushels wheat to the acre. His whole crop averaged over 40. Jas. A. R. Cameron's half section averaged over 26 bushels to the acre. D. McNeven, who has two farms, averaged about 49 bushels. W. A. Cooper got 47 bushels to the acre off 71 acres; his whole crop went about 40. John Murray, 25 per acre off 160 acres. Hockley Bros. 25 per acre off a half section. W. Ransom, 35 per acre of the Catholic farm. N. Dunne, 39 to the acre. S. C. Hart, 38 per acre. T. Murray, Jr., 36 to the acre. A. E. McEwan, 28 to the acre. Mayor Taylor, 27 to the acre.

BANTAM CHAMPION FIGHTER COMES BACK



Harry Forbes.

The history of the prize ring, past and present, is full of stories related concerning former champions of the squared circle who tried to "come back" and failed dismally. As a general rule the man who once retires from active service makes an awful mess of it if he undertakes to begin over again. Jim Jeffries was a case in point, so was Battling Nelson, Jim Corbett, Kid McCoy, Tom Sharkey, Bob Fitzsimmons—the list could be strung out to an indefinite length. Once in a great while a fighter bobs into view who manages to achieve the seemingly impossible by returning to the scenes of former triumphs and making good. He may be called the "reaping who sows the seed," and such a one is Harry Forbes, ex-champion of the bantam weight division.

Forbes began boxing in 1897, and from the beginning showed the unusual speed and punching power that helped to make him a world's champion in the future. He won the title in 1903 by defeating Andy Tokell, the British champion; having previously knocked out Danny Dougherty, who had succeeded Terry McGovern, as American champion. Forbes retired from the ring in 1905. Up to that time he had participated in 111 battles, and was one of the most popular boxers that ever donned the gloves.

Just a year ago the fighting fever seized the retired champion again, and he resolved to tempt fortune between the ropes again. Under the management of Howard Carr, more popularly known as Kid Howard, he went east, and despite his four years' absence from the ring, the matchmakers thought well enough of his chances to pit him against Knockout Brown, who was then fighting in the featherweight ranks. Brown, however, refused to make 118 rounds the weight agreed upon, and the match was called off. The fight was to have taken place at Troy, N. Y., and Jack Ray was substituted for Brown. Ray was knocked out in the second round, Forbes showing clearly that his old-time punch had not deserted him. His next match was with Joe Coster of New York, before a Brooklyn club. Coster was considered the best man of the bantamweight division in the east, and early in the battle he caught Forbes with a short hook on the jaw that floored the Chicagoan. Forbes was knocked groggy by the fall, and for six rounds he fought mechanically, being sent to the floor repeatedly and frightfully punished. Had not his physical condition been absolutely perfect, he could never have stood up under the terrible grueling to which he was subjected. But he stuck it out, and by degrees his head cleared, and he began fighting back. In the seventh round Forbes landed a right on Coster's jaw that floored the New York lad in his turn. Coster was in bad shape and clinching to save himself.

Early in the eighth round Forbes went after him in tiger fashion, rushed him to the ropes, slammed right and left to his jaw, and dropped him for the full count.

It was this victory which convinced Forbes' friends that he was as good as ever. In a bout at Troy he lost a decision to Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, but this did not detract from his reputation, as Forbes was plainly overmatched in weight, and fighting out of his class.

Forbes' last appearance in the ring resulted in a knockout of Mike Bartley in four rounds at Fort Wayne, the contest taking place a short time ago. Boxing critics throughout the country are all of the opinion that Forbes was never better than at the present time. Freddy Whittingham, Forbes' trainer and sparring partner, shares this belief. Whittingham probably knows Forbes better than any other person living, he having worked with the former king of the bantams from the very start of his career. And Fred says that today Forbes is boxing with all the vim and fire that distinguished him in the past, and his hitting power is as dangerous as ever. To Whittingham belongs the credit for getting Forbes into his fighting trim, and if the former owner of the bantam title should regain it, he will have much to thank his faithful trainer for.

FRANKLIN FIELD NOT CHOSEN

No Location Has as Yet Been Chosen for Army-Navy Games—Time of Game Not Agreed Upon.

Notwithstanding the published reports that it had been settled that Franklin Field would be the scene of the next Army-Navy football game, Lieutenant Frank D. Berrien, football representative and head coach at the Naval Academy, who was quoted as one of those who had been a party to the agreement, stated most positively that no agreement had been reached and that the matter was exactly where it was when the three years' agreement ended with the game last November.

Lieutenant Berrien stated that neither the location or time of the game had been definitely agreed upon, and in this he was supported by the statement of Lieutenant Commander Harris Lanning, athletic officer at the academy and one of those appointed to confer with the representatives of the Military Academy and the University of Pennsylvania. The Navy has assumed that the game would be played on the Saturday after Thanksgiving, as usual, but there has been no agreement with the Army to this effect.

While there has been no agreement for the game to be played on Franklin Field, there is a possibility that the report grew out of information that the University of Pennsylvania would acquiesce in the request for more seats to be allotted the two services. This would be gladly received at Annapolis, as Franklin Field is preferred to any other place as the location for the game, and only the imperative need of more seats brings any other place into consideration.

MARSHALL KEEPS HIS TITLE

Frank J. Marshall, Present Chess Champion, Wins Out in National Tourney by Half Point.

By half a point Frank J. Marshall, who was already champion of the United States, won the national chess masters' tournament, which had been in progress in New York for two weeks. His final game was drawn with Kreymborg, making his score 10 points



Frank J. Marshall.

out of a possible 12, or 8 wins and 4 drawn games in the tournament. He did not lose a game.

The magnificent finish by the Cuban champion, Jose R. Capablanca, reduced Marshall's margin to half a point. By winning from Paul Johner on Friday the Cuban finished in second position.

Stars After Davis Cup.

It came out the other day that Beals Wright, William Larned and Maurice McLoughlin, the three top notchers in American tennis, are planning to go abroad next summer with the intention of lifting the Davis cup now held in Australia. The only question that must soon be brought to a head is the English end of the negotiations.

Limit Bets to Rich.

For the purpose of restricting race track gambling to the wealthy classes, the Russian government has adopted new rules whereby stakes are fixed at five dollars. Clubbing and bookmaking are prohibited.

There is a movement afoot in the duma to prohibit race track betting altogether.

MADE CHANGE IN WRESTLING

Champion Frank Gotch Is Responsible for the New Wrestling Game—Wears His Man Down.

Champion Frank Gotch must be given credit for revolutionizing the wrestling game. Before Gotch's time speed and avoiding punishment were considered secondary matters.

About the time Gotch was coming into the wrestling title the American mat artists were refusing to meet the extremely heavy men being imported—notably the Turks, who began to flood the country after Youssuff cleaned



Frank Gotch.

up. Wrestling was handicapped pretty much along lines of strength and weight at that time and speed was not regarded as much of a necessity. Punishment was understood to some extent, but it was not scientifically applied, and when there was much of it it was generally because there was a lot of foul work. Wearing a man down consisted mainly in getting him on the mat and laying around him so as to tire him out by sheer weight.

Gotch has changed this completely. He was about the same as other wrestlers up to about the time he had to meet Hackenschmidt, and the indications are that he changed his plans mainly for this bout, as he feared the Russian's great size and strength. As a result Gotch spent most of his time while training working out a system whereby he could keep from being put on the mat and at the same time worry and wear down his opponent.

How successful he was was shown when he had his opponent beaten before ever the two went to the mat. Throwing him when finally Gotch concluded it was time to risk grappling with the Russian was a mere matter of form, as Hackenschmidt was too weak then to defend himself. Ever since Gotch has resorted to the same tactics when he is against an opponent who is heavier and stronger than he is.

Daily Empire Reports.

Hereafter the umpires of the Eastern league, after each game, will forward reports to President Barrows on the weather and playing field conditions, the behavior of the players, the names of the men fined or disciplined and the reasons for the same.

President Barrows thinks that by having these reports he will be better able to get at the bottom of any troubles that may arise on the field, and that the chronic misery-makers will put themselves on record automatically.

Coy Now Coal Baron.

Edward Harris Coy, head coach of the Yale football eleven last fall, has decided to go into the coal business in Chattanooga, Tenn. He planned to go into the lumber business till recently with his brother, Sherman Coy, the former Yale end rush.

Coy captained the Yale eleven two years ago. He is one of the best all-around athletes that ever wore a Yale uniform.

Cornell and Michigan in Pact.

The athletic management of Cornell university announces the drawing up of a two years' football arrangement between Cornell and the University of Michigan. The Michigan game, one with Chicago university, and one with the University of Pennsylvania probably will be the full extent of Cornell's participation in big contests next fall.

TWO FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

Mrs. Nancy Harsh and Dr. Lafayette Said to Be Oldest Residents in the State.

Hopkins, Mo.—The photographs herewith are of Mrs. Nancy Harsh and Doctor Lafayette, the oldest residents of this place, and without a doubt the oldest residents in the state of Missouri, Mrs. Harsh being nearly one hundred and one years old and Doctor Lafayette nearly ninety-two years old.

Mrs. Nancy Harsh was born June 15, 1810, at Washington, Pa., and is a very remarkable old lady. Mrs. Harsh is at present as bright as any young person, being interested in all the leading topics of the day and a great reader. She is very active for one of her age and attends church occasionally, being able to walk the distance from her home to the place of worship. She once refused a kiss from the Marquis de Lafayette. He was making a tour of the United States and came to her town in the year 1824. She was chosen as one of the 12 girls to scatter roses as he entered the village. He approached the maidens and in his courtly French manner kissed one after another un-



Two Famous Missourians.

til he came to Miss Nancy, who modestly refused to allow the familiarity, as she considered it.

Dr. Lafayette, also a resident of Hopkins, was born at Lyons, France, in 1819. In 1850 he came to the United States and when the war of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted, being a regimental surgeon with the rank of captain, and served with great honor to his adopted country. He is a very active old gentleman and does his own work with the ease of a person much younger. He may be seen outside his home almost any day chopping wood and doing other chores and making trips to and from town. In the summer he may be seen mowing the yard or working among his flowers and orchard. He is a great lover of nature.

ELK THAT CLEAR THICKETS

Arkansas Herd Found to Be More Valuable Than Goats, As They Browse Higher.

Eureka Springs, Ark.—Attempts to preserve the elk from extinction through domestication has been undertaken by private ownership of small herds in several different places in the United States. Mr. George W. Ross, who recently had a herd of thirty-four, has found them valuable in clearing out thickets. In this work they are better than goats, since they browse higher. The two animals get along well together and in the style of the Jack Spratt family the work is well done. Mr. Ross says:

"We find from long experience that cattle, sheep and goats can be grazed in the same lot with elk, provided the lots or inclosures are not small. The larger the area the better. We



Arkansas Elk.

know of no more appropriate place to call attention to the great benefits of a few elk in the same pasture with sheep and goats.

"An elk is the natural enemy of dogs and wolves. We suffered great losses to our flocks until we learned this fact; since then we have had no loss from that cause. A few elk in a 1,000-acre pasture will absolutely protect the flock therein. Our own dogs are so well aware of the danger in our elk park that they cannot be induced to enter it. The does always lead in the chase of dogs that get into the park. Outside of fenced pastures, however, elk do not always show themselves hostile to dogs or coyotes."

Primitive School Books.

London.—The horn book, invented in 1450 and used considerably up to the close of the eighteenth century, was the usual text book of the elementary school. A thin slab of hard-wood was covered with parchment, on which were printed the capital and small letters, numerals and some elementary syllables and words.

Over this a thin sheet of transparent cow's horn was placed and firmly bound so that no moisture could penetrate. To this the Bible and the sampler on which little girls painstakingly stitched the letters of the alphabet, were "Godly sayings" and a border of herring stitch, or some conventional pattern of impossible flowers and foliage and the legend "Mary Smith, her sampler," or the like, were put above that the children used up to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

THAT AWFUL BACKACHE

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffered two years with female disorders, my health was very bad and I had a continual backache which was simply awful. I could not stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal's victuals without my back nearly killing me, and I would have such dragging sensations I could hardly bear it. I had sores in each side, could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. On advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have the backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books Free. High-class references. Best results.

Thompson's Eye Water

ASTONISHED THE "OLD MAN"

His 'Rah'-Rah Son by No Means the "Dude" He Had Hitherto Seemed to Be.

The new governor of a western state has two sons. One is big and husky like his father, but the other is more slight; and at times he rather vexes his father by his affection of "rah'-rah-boy clothes and a general air of lassitude and drowsiness."

The two sons and the father were in the library one night and the name of a prizefight referee came into the conversation. The "rah'-rah boy had been sitting by, twiddling his thumbs, but his ears pricked up at the man's name and he drawled: "I rather like that chap. He's all right."

"What do you know about him?" the other brother asked, rather contemptuously.

"Oh, he gave me a shade the best of it one night."

"Gave you the best of it?" both father and brother shouted.

"Yes; you see I fight under the name of Young Ryan and he counted pretty slow one time when I was down."—Saturday Evening Post.

One Happy Condition.

"Wireless is a wonderful thing, isn't it? It's going to take the place of everything—telegraph, telephone, thought transference—why, they even transmit newspaper photographs that way."

"Yes, but there's one thing they'll never do with wireless."

"What's that?"

"Wire-pulling."

CHILDREN AFFECTED BY Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in with their mothers' milk. Mothers cannot be too careful as to the food they use while nursing their babes.

The experience of a Kansas City mother is a case in point:

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not do without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes and pain in my heart, to which was added, two years later, a chronic sour stomach."

"The baby was born 7 months ago, and almost from the beginning, it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me!"

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience and she told me to quit coffee, that coffee did not make good milk. I have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk."

"So, I quit coffee and tried tea and at last cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk."

"My husband then quit coffee and used Postum and quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spots, pain in my heart or sour stomach."

"Now we all drink Postum from my husband to my seven months' old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

There's a Reason.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1911

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON
CHICAGO	ALL THE	April 16, 17, 18, 19 June 20, 21, 22, 23 Sept. 11, 12, 13	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 18 July 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 8, 9	May 2, 3, 4, 5 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22	June 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 28, 29, 31; Aug. 1 Sept. 23, 25, 27	June 1, 2, 3, 5 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
ST. LOUIS	April 27, 28, 29, 30 May 29, (30), (31) Sept. 19	LATEST	April 23, 24, 25 May 27, 28 June 28, 29; July 1 Sept. 5, 6 Oct. 1	April 20, 21, 22 July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Sept. 7, 8, 9	April 15, 16, 17 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22	June 1, 2, 3, 5 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 28, 29, 31; Aug. 1 Sept. 23, 25, 27
DETROIT	April 23, 24, 25 May 7 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 12, 14, 15, 16	May 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Oct. 6, 7, 8	SPORTING	April 20, 21, 22 July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 29, (30), (31) Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30 Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 23, 25, 27	June 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22
CLEVELAND	April 22, 24, 25 May 17, 18 Sept. 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7, 8	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 13, 14	April 16, 17, 18, 19 June 20, 21, 22 July 2 Sept. 9	NEWS	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 28, 29, 31; Aug. 1 Sept. 23, 25, 27	June 1, 2, 3, 5 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22	June 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 15, 16, 17
WASHINGTON	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 27, 28, 29	OF THE	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	April 20, 21, 22, 24 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Sept. 1, 2, 6	April 23, May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 11, 12, 13
PHILADELPHIA	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 31, 21	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26	DAY IN	April 20, 21, 22, 24 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Sept. 1, 2, 6	April 23, May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 11, 12, 13	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
NEW YORK	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 29, 31, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 15, 17, 18 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19		April 17, 18, 19 May 31 Aug. 11, 12, 14, 15 Sept. 1, 8, 9	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 27, 29, (30), (31) Oct. 5, 6, 7	
BOSTON	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 17, 18, 19	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 18, 19, 21, 22 Aug. 21, 22, 23		April 17, 18, 19 May 31 Aug. 11, 12, 14, 15 Sept. 1, 8, 9	April 17, 18, 19 May 31 Aug. 11, 12, 14, 15 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9	May 4, 5, 6, 8 June 18, 20, 21, 22 Oct. 2, 3, 4

Marriage in Early Life

Franklin Thought Early Unions Had Best Chance of Happiness and Success.

and uncomplaining, as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence, many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that pride which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect, and, by early marriage, youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of these accidents of connections, that might have injured the constitutions, or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented.

Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended, too, with this unfavorable

inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents should live to see their offspring educated. "Late children," says a Spanish proverb, "are early orphans." A melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America marriages are generally in the morning of life; our children are therefore educated and settled by noon; and thus, our business being done, we have the afternoon and evening to ourselves.—Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

Not a Lucrative Job.
Friend—So your friend has left college. What is he in?
Father—Dolt.

Inconsistency often means those deeds in another which I only half understand.

Druggists everywhere sell Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. It acts as a gentle aid to Nature.

Intervention in love is equivalent to a declaration of war.