Sunday School.

LESSON VI.—MAY 8, 1910.

Temperance Lesson.—Prov. 23: 29-35.

Commentary.—1. Questions answered (vs. 29,30). 29. Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow—who hath Oh? who hath Alas?"—R.V., margin. These words express sorrow and suffering of the most intense degree. Here is woe that includes loss of health, loss of strength, loss of property, loss of mental power, loss of affection, loss of friends, loss of reputation, loss of character, loss of life, loss of heaven. "Some one has called this lesson the drunkard's looking glass. It is also the other end of the moderate drinker's career."—Baker. A statement was issued in 1907 signed by one hundred and thirty-three professors of German universities and other institutions of learning, clearly setting forth the fact that woes of various kinds are certain to come to those who use intoxicating liquors. The following are the opening sentences of that statement "It is a scientifically indisputable fact, that alcoholic beverages more than any other one factor undermine the physical and intellectual powers of the race, endanger the general welfare, and create hereditary ailments and degeneracy. More than half of the inmates of our penal institutions were actuated by alcohol to the criminal deeds for which they were convicted; about one-fourth of the insane and feeble-minded owe their pitiable fate to alcohol. Domestic misery, poverty and degeneracy everywhere follow in the wake of this poisoner of the race. Alcohol has been shown to be the moving cause of one-tenth of the cases of violent death. In Germany alone an average of 1,300 persons a year lose their lives through alcohol directly or indirectly; 1,600 commit suicide for the same reason, and about 30,000 annually sink into delirium tremens and other mental derangement. This dreadful amount of misery at the time entails an enormous economic burden on our people." Who hath contentions—The spirit of strong drink seems to be the spirit of strife and contention. Given a company of men with appetites for strong drink and a liberal supply of liquor, and there are sure to be quarrels and fights. Conscience and reason are for the time dethroned, self-control is lacking and dangerous disputes arise. Babbling.—"Complaining."—R. V. It is a common thing for the drunken man to talk foolishly, as well as complainingly. Persons under the influence of alcohol say things they would have no thought of uttering when sober. Caution and modesty are for the time being absent, and the tongue is given loose reign. Wounds without cause—Because strong drink takes away reason, and stirs up a quarrelsome spirit, the victim is not in a condition to use prudence in protecting himself. Uncounted and unrecorded saloon brawls are a sad commentary upon these words. The wife and children of the drunkard times without number suffer such wounds at the hands of those who are their natural protectors. These wounds without cause are "not honorable scars of war a mother's hand burned in the rescue of her child."—Fraser. Redness of eyes—It is the eye that declares unconsciously one's feelings and intelligence, so it is the eye that first betrays the effects of alcohol.

30. They that tarry long at the wine—The answer to the questions of the preceding verse. No other class of men answers to the description nearly as well as drunkards. "The practise, prevalent in the East, of drinking to a late hour in the night, seems to have been common among the Hebrews." — Lange. One of the prominent features of the drinking habit is, the tendency to follow up one drink with another. The Japanese have a proverb: "A man took a drink, then the drink took a drink, then the drink took the man." This is where the fallacy of the moderate drinker appears. To continue to drink moderately is the exception and not the rule for the rule of strong drink is, more and more until the day of final destruction. They that go to seek— The appetite for alcoholic drink once formed demands satisfaction and leads the enchained victim to seek what Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the great authority upon alcohol, calls, "Satan in solution." They seek for it, sometimes making great exertions. They seek it in violation of the law of health, the law of right reason, and in many instances in violation of the law of the land. In the original the word seek is applied to search after truth. "The idea of cultivated men, capable of searching out high questions of statesmanship, devoting their intelligence to the problem of determining the relative merits of two or more compounded beverages."—Beecher. Mixed wine— Not different kinds of wines mixed together, but wines with spices, aromatic herbs and other ingredients, introduced to heighten the flavor and increase their intoxicating power.

II. Exhortation to sobriety (v. 31). 31. Look not thou— The steps often follow the eyes, and the exhortation is appropriate. Temptation is more easily resisted when first presented than later. He who recognizes the temptation, and parleys with it, has already half yielded to its power. We are urged to keep away from the vile thing, and ever consider it as vile. "Moderate drinking never yet made a sober man and has made millions drunkards."—S. S. Illustrator. When it is red—The wines of Palestine were chiefly red and these were preferred to the white, and wines were even tinted to heighten the red color. The Hebrew verb is reflexive and has a vivacity and poetic fire lacking in the English. It is nearer the exact meaning to say that wine is here personified as blushing with welcoming recognition when you turn your eye upon it."—Beecher. Giveth his color in the cup — "Sparkleth in the cup."—R. V. Reference is made to the bead, or eye upon the wine, that sparkles to please the fancy of the lover of strong drink. When it moveth itself aright—"When it goeth down smoothly."—R. V. "Refers to its flowing in a beautiful, translucid stream from the flagon into the goblet, or its gliding so pleasantly and gratefully down the throat."

III. Warnings (vs. 32-35.) 32. At the last—The sight of the wine may be pleasing, the taste and odor may be attractive, the companionship offered may be inviting, but "at the last" it is something very different. It promises well at the beginning, but is a base deceiver. Biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder—The meaning is that it stings painfully and fatally. It may also mean comprehensively; for there is no wound more immediately prevalent in its effects over all the functions than the bite of a poisonous snake, which at once effects the blood, the digestive organs, and the mind. So is it with intoxicating liquors. Our delicate and composite physical nature, our intellect, and our soul are all destroyed by it. The precise species of snake here referred to as an adder is not known.—Ill. Notes. "The teeth of the serpent are said to be hooked inward; they are easy to slide in, but are hard to get out when once fastened on their victim."

33. Thine eyes shall behold strange women—"Thine eyes shall behold strange things."—R. V. The drunkard's vision is confused, distorted. One of the effects of wine is to inflame the passions, and arouse the baser nature. The carousals that attend the freely flowing wine are void of all decency and a reproach to civilization. The Revised Version intimates one of the fearful effects of continued indulgence in alcoholic beverages, delirium tremens. Thine heart shall utter perverse things—With the intellect clouded, and the moral sense blurred by indulgence in drink, the drunkard says the most unreasonable and inconsistent things. He loses self-control, and becomes incapable of transacting business or of being agreeable to his sober friends.

34. Lieth down in the midst of the sea—To make one's bed on the waves of the sea would be to be swallowed up in death. So is the drunken man. Or as a pilot who has gone to sleep when his ship was in the troughs of the sea, allowing the tiller to slip out of his hand, and his ship to be swamped with the waves which he might have outridden.—Pentecost. Stupefied, besotted men know not where they are or what they are doing, and when they lie down they are as if tossed by the rolling waves of the sea, or upon the top of a mast. Their heads swim. Their sleep is disquiet, and troublesome dreams makes sleep unrefreshing. —Com. Com. Upon the top of a mast—The drunkards is utterly regardless of life. He is as one falling asleep clasping the masthead, whence in a few minutes he must either fall down upon the deck and be dashed in pieces, or fall into the sea and be drowned.—Clarke.

35.—Stricken .... not sick—The victim of alcohol is unconscious of the ruin his course is bringing upon him. His conscience is dulled and his heart hardened. Beaten .... felt it not—He is bruised, but will not acknowledge the injury. When shall I awake—Others read it, "when I awake." After one debauch is over the victim plunges into another. I will seek it yet again—The chains of habit have become thoroughly fixed, and only through the grace of God can deliverance be found.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Remedies for Wine Drinking.

Total abstinence. "Look not thou upon the wine" (v. 31). Do not waste one glance upon it. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. "Be not among winebibbers" (v. 20). The theory that home-made wine and cider are comparatively harmless is erroneous. There is no drunkenness more brutal than that resulting from cider drinking. A daily newspaper contained this item: "A silk weaver murdered his wife and two little children and set fire to his house. He had half a dozen barrels of home-made wine and cider in his cellar, and drinking these made him crazy." Teach the children not to expose themselves to temptation. A little popcorn seller went into a saloon with his merchandise. The bartender offered to buy the corn if the little fellow would take his pay in drink. The boy refused, saying that he used his money to buy bread and clothes for himself and little sister. The saloon-keeper bought some corn, and the boy started on his way to the door. The keeper of the den called the boy back and gave him a glass of whiskey, mixed with sugar and water, saying it was good for colds. The boy pronounced it "Good," and went away. Then this saloon-keeper said, "The prohibition cranks are injuring us, and unless we continue making drunkards out of the young they will soon have them all on their side. If that boy keeps selling corn on this side of the river it won't be three weeks till he will buy drinks of me. They learn easy when young," and he laughed heartily. Then the monster went on to enumerate the many boys he had taught to drink. One was a six-year-old son of a widow, whom he taught to drink through spite.

Trust in Christ. "Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith," is the remedy for every ill (Heb. 12:2). As the bitten Israelites looked to the brazen serpent, so the sinner stung by the serpent may look up for health and life. Any of them could look. Even the weak ones who could not raise their heads from their pillows could look. Even the dying ones who could not lift their hands could look. A little child bitten by the serpent can look. So easy has God made the way of salvation, even from the curse of intemperance. One must be determined. Turning half-heartedly from the evil will not avail. God gives his grace to those who are fully set against the drink. He who renounces his sin, yields fully to God and trusts him, will find the power of habit broken. The man's own effort joined with the power of divine grace will accomplish the desired deliverance, and faith in Christ will enable the former victim to keep free from the chains of Satan.

Be filled with the Spirit. The Spirit of God is directly opposed to the spirit of wine. Paul says, "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh....adultery....murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like" (Gal. 5: 16-21). If we know the exhilaration of spiritual enjoyment we shall not care for the unhealthy excitement of winebibbing. If we have the tone of fire which speaks in the demonstration of the Spirit and of power, we shall loathe the garrulous, incoherent tongue of the drunkard. If we enjoy singing the psalms of Zion, we shall have no love for the Cacchanalian song of reveling. If we know the blessedness of going to the house of God with his dear children, and are in the habit of leading sinners to the Savior, we shall never care for, nor lead others into places where there is any temptation to partake of that which ruins spirit, soul and body.—A. C. M.

Doomed to Suffering

RESCUED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES".

CHARLES BARRETT, Esq.

Harbor au Bouche, March 24, 1909.

"I suffered terribly from Biliousness and Dyspepsia for fifteen years, was treated by physicians and took many remedies but got no relief. Then I took "Fruit-a-tives", and this medicine completely cured me when everything else failed. To all sufferers from Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation, I strongly advise them to try this fruit medicine". Charles Barrett.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50—or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PRUNING IN SPRING

A Nurseryman's Advice to the Amateur Gardener.

"When pruning either shrubs or trees, the person doing the work should be able to give a reason for every cut made." declared the manager of a New Jersey nursery. "Among the things that every amateur who wishes to prune his own shrubs and trees should know is that early blooming plants and shrubs are best pruned in the summer just after the blossom fades, and the next best time is the early spring. All late blooming shrubs and trees are best pruned in the spring.

"The great advantage of spring pruning is that the wounds heal more rapidly. When pruning is done in the winter the wounds must wait until spring to heal. In this way tender plants are injured by cold and hardy ones by the drying of the exposed tissues.

"The only excuse that I have ever been able to find for fall and winter pruning is that there is no time to do it in either the spring or the summer. Winter pruning is better than no pruning at all. For the great majority of our hardy ornamental and fruit trees spring pruning is the best. Dead, broken or enfeebled wood should be cut out when discovered, no matter what the time of the year.

"Before starting to prune it is well for the amateur to look over his tools. He should have pruning scissors, a pruning saw, a knife, and if there are tall trees to be attended to a long-handled pruning hook. All of these must be kept sharp, and the hook and scissors should also be lubricated. Besides these tools it is desirable to have a three-legged ladder especially constructed for orchard use.

"Before starting to prune, you should always look the shrub or tree over carefully, so as to make sure what you are going to do. The actual work begins at the ground.

"Water shoots should not be cut off on a level with the ground's surface, but you should dig down to the origin and cut as close to the root of the stem as possible. When this is accomplished and the earth packed back in its place the next step is to remove or mend all broken branches.

"You must always remember, when doing this, that your aim should be to close up empty spaces caused by the broken limb. This is best accomplished by encouraging the growth of neighboring branches.

"The next step is to walk around the tree and shorten last year's growth on the lower branches about one-third. In doing this your aim should be to give a circular effect to the tree. From now on your stepladder will be needed. Using this again go around the tree, trimming last year's growth higher up, but somewhat shorter than the lower branches. Continue this process until the entire tree is trimmed.

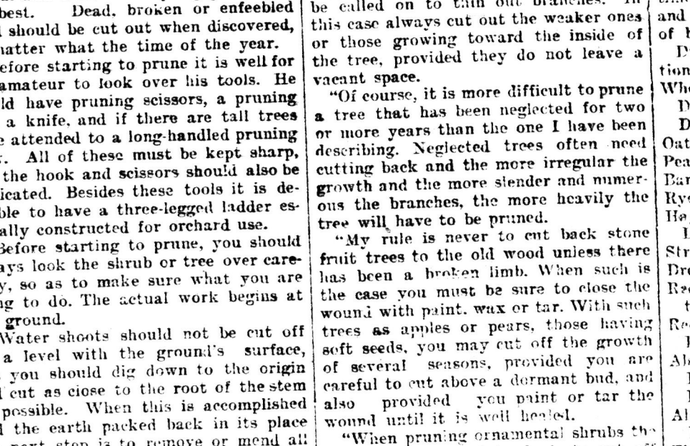
"If perfectly done the tree will present an almost globular shape, the top branches being shortened to less than a quarter of their previous year's growth. It is not wise to attempt to trim all one side of a tree. This almost always ends in giving the tree an ugly shape. The higher up you go the oftener you will be called on to thin out branches. In this case always cut out the weaker ones or those growing toward the inside of the tree, provided they do not leave a vacant space.

"Of course, it is more difficult to prune a tree that has been neglected for two or more years than the one I have been describing. Neglected trees often need cutting back and the more irregular the growth and the more slender and numerous the branches, the more heavily the tree will have to be pruned.

"My rule is never to cut back stone fruit trees to the old wood unless there has been a broken limb. When such is the case you must be sure to close the wound with paint, wax or tar. With such trees as apples or pears, those having soft seeds, you may cut off the growth of several seasons, provided you are careful to cut above a dormant bud, and also provided you paint or tar the wound until it is well healed.

"When pruning ornamental shrubs the principal thing not to do is to cut off the lower branches. A bush should rest upon the ground. Its foliage and flowers should meet the green grass. A leggy underpinning of matted stems is undesirable, it makes no difference what the wealth of leaf or blossom above it.

"In doing this, however, do not leave the shoots that start below the graft. They should be cut off under all circumstances. Rhododendrons and laurels seldom need any trimming besides having their winter killed branches cut out. In pruning other shrubs the rules are about the same as those for fruit and shade trees."



The Real Canadian Girl

will never waste her money on imported table salt. She knows that right here in Canada, we have the best table salt in the world—

Windsor Table Salt

The real Canadian girl, and her mother and grandmother too, know that Windsor Salt is unequalled for purity, flavor and brilliant, sparkling appearance

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

The Agony of PILES.

ONLY those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasure, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and moments of acute agony. Most so called "remedies" give ease only for a time, and then—back comes the trouble and pain and misery! Zam-Buk cures Piles! And cures permanently. Proof of this lies all around you. Women and men in all stations of life have proved it—possibly some of your friends! Let it cure you!

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, of 253, Hochelaga St., Hochelaga, Montreal, says:—"I was a sufferer for years from blind, itching and protruding piles. The agony I suffered no one knows. Remedy after remedy proved useless. Day followed day and there was no relief for me—pain, loss of strength, dulness, misery, this was my experience until Zam-Buk was introduced. I know now that there is nothing on this earth like it! It cured me of piles, and once cured, I have had no return of the evil. I would like all women who suffer as I did to know that Zam-Buk will cure them!

Besides being a specific for piles Zam-Buk cures eczema, blood-poisoning, cracked or chapped hands, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, scalp sores, ringworm, bad leg, frost bite, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50 c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price.

Zam-Buk

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 113 carloads of live stock at the city yards, on Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1682 cattle, 2256 hogs, 330 sheep, 447 calves and 6 horses.

The quality of fat cattle as a rule was not quite as good as on Tuesday.

Trade was not as brisk, but at the close of the market all offerings were reported as being sold.

The best grades of cattle sold at 25c per cwt. lower and the common to medium 15c per cwt. lower than on Tuesday. And should there be heavy receipts this coming week prices will likely decline further.

Exporters—Several lots of export bulls sold at $5.25 to $6.

Butchers—Geo. Rowntree bought over 700 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., at following prices: Butchefrs' steers and heifers, at $6.25 to $7.05; cows, $4.75 to $6; bulls, $5.20 to $6, and 4 loads of choice heavy cattle at $7 to $7.30 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports few short-keep cattle going out, on account of the high prices; and buyers are turning their attention to lightweight cattle at more reasonable prices. Mr. Murby bought 300 cattle this week, 500 to 900 lbs. each, at $4.25 to $5.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts of milkers and springers were fairly liberal. Several eastern buyers from Montreal and Quebec caused a strong market, especially for the better class of springers. Prices ranged from $40 to $65, with several choice quality cows, at $70, $85 and even $90.

Veal Calves—Receipts have been liberal this week, and prices were lower today than at any time this season, selling at an average of $5.75 per cwt., although prices were quoted at a range of $3 to $7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light, prices ranging as follows: Ewes, $6 to $7 per cwt.; rams, $5 to $6 per cwt.; yearling lambs, $8 to $9.50 per cwt.; spring lambs, $4 to $7.

Hogs—Select fed and watered were sold at $9 at the market, and $8.79 to $8.75 f.o.b. cars at country points. The prospects are for still lower prices this coming week.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.

The Grain Market was dull to-day. One load of oats sold at 41c, and one load of fall wheat at $1.07.

Hay in fair supply and firm, with sales of 24 loads at $18 to $22 a ton for timothy, and at $12 to $16 for mixed and clover. Straw sold at $14 for a load of bundled.

Dressed hogs are weaker, with quotations ruling at $12 to $12.50.

Wheat, white, bundled	$ 1 06	$ 1 07
Do., red, new	1 06	1 07
Do., goose	1 10	1 02
Oats, bushel	0 41	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 72	0 00
Barley, bushel	0 53	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 68	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	18 00	22 00
Do., mixed, ton	12 00	16 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	15 00
Dressed hogs	12 00	12 50
Redcleaned seeds—Toronto selling prices:		
Red clover, best, bushel	10 00	11 00
Do., choice, bushel	8 50	9 50
Alsike clover, best, bushel	8 75	9 50
Do., choice, bushel	8 00	8 50
Do., good, bushel	6 50	7 50
Alfalfa, best, bushel	14 00	15 00
Do., choice, bushel	12 00	13 00
Timothy, best, bushel	2 25	3 50
Do., choice, bushel	2 75	3 00
Butter, dairy	0 27	0 32
Do., inferior	0 21	0 24
Eggs, dozen	0 20	0 23
Chickens, lb.	0 19	0 24
Turkeys, lb.	0 22	0 24
Fowl, lb.	0 14	0 16
Apples, bbl.	1 00	2 50
Potatoes, bag, by load	0 40	0 45
Onions, bag	1 30	1 50
Celery, per dozen	0 30	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	11 00	13 00
Do., forequarters	8 00	10 00
Do., choice, carcase	10 00	10 50
Do., medium carcase	8 50	9 50
Mutton, per cwt.	11 00	13 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	11 00	12 50
Lamb, lb.	0 16	0 18

SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, $5.20 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.81 per cwt., in barrels; Beaver, $4.80 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery in Toronto. Car lots 5c less. In 100lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKES.

London.—London and Liverpool cables quoted live cattle (American) firm, at 14c to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 11c to 11 1-2c per pound.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Belleville.—Today there were offered 881 boxes white; sales, 200 at 11 1-2c, 245 at 11 7-16c, 250 at 11 3-8c.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 18,975 bales. The large selection was in good condition and bidding was animated, merinos selling at fully 5 per cent. higher than the March sales, owing to the strong buying of continental and home spinners. Cross-breds sold steadily at opening rates. Lambs were strong. The sales follow: New South Wales, 1,300 bales, scoured, 1s 2 1-2d to 1s 10 1-2d; greasy, 6d to 1s 2d; Queensland, 1,700 bales, scoured, 1s 2d to 2s; greasy, 8 1-2d to 1s 1 1-2d; Victoria, 1,300 bales, scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 11d; greasy, 5 1-2d to 1s 3 1-2d; South Australia, 1,400 bales, scoured, 1s 2 1-2d to 1s 10 1-2d; greasy, 6d to 1s 3d; West Australia, 800 bales, greasy, 7 3-4d to 1s 3d; New Zealand, 7,100 bales, scoured, 1s 1d to 2s 1d; greasy, 6 1-4d to 1s 2 1-2 d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales, greasy 7d to 11d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 1,900 calves, 75 milch cows and springers, 135 sheep and lambs and 619 hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir this morning. Trade was slow with prices rather lower than on Monday's market. A few very choice steers were sold at $7.70 per 100 pounds, and from that down to 6¾c per pound for prime beeves. Pretty good animals sold at from 5¾ to 6¼c, and the common stock at 4 to 5c per pound. Milch cows sold at from $30 to $60 each. Calves sold at from $2.75 to $8 each. The sheep were nearly all shorn of their fleece; they sold at from 5 to 6c per pound. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 9¾c per pound; dressed hogs, $13.50 to $14.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—May 99⅝c, July $1.00¼.

Oats—May 32½c, July 33⅛c.

BRADSTREETS' TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say there has been little change in trade conditions during the past week. Heavy shipments of all kinds of goods are going forward, and the volume of sorting trade continues good. The country has been much benefited by rains and pasturage is looking well. Dry goods men report an excellent volume of orders both in sorting lines and for fall goods.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say retail trade in spring lines has been rather less active owing to unfavorable weather, but wholesalers report that orders from outside continue good. Large quantities of dry goods are being sent out. An excellent volume of letter orders are coming in for sorting lines and travellers out with fall samples report excellent prospects for the future. All lines hold steady to firm.

Winnipeg reports say all wholesalers there are busy sending out shipments of goods which are needed for sorting up stocks.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade holds steady and of good volume. Retailers report a good movement of general stock and wholesalers are busy with sorting orders.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say business is fairly active in some lines, especially building trades.

Hamilton reports say while retail trade has been a little quiet in some lines during the past week, there has been no change in the outlook for the future, and the greatest confidence is expressed regarding the volume of business to be done during the season. Local factories continue busy and orders are large. Collections show improvement over last week.

London reports say a good trade is noted in all lines of business there.

Ottawa reports say general business conditions there show little change.

SEVEN STONES IN HERD BUILDING

1. Milking clean—To obtain all that a cow can give, and to prevent early drying off.

2. Use of pure bred sire—From strain of large producers, to acquire good qualities and perpetuate dairy tendencies. Of what value is a "scrub"?

3. Regular and careful feeding—As to time, quantity and quality; adjusting the grain ration to the production of milk and butter fat; to get the utmost value for the foodstuff grown or purchased.

4. Providing succulent feed—As roots ensilage and soiling crops, to sustain and prolong the flow of milk.

5. Culling out poor cows—No one wants them either to feed or breed from. Beef them.

6. Good care—Including kind treatment, and everything conducive to comfort, cleanliness and health, so as to give the cow an opportunity to work to the best advantage. Better methods, not necessarily much outlay of cash.

7. Keeping records—Al the foregoing naturally hinges on records; a knowledge of each cow's performance and capacity is the prime necessity for increasingly profitable production, a mere estimate may be far astray and gives no basis on which to work intelligently, guess work is not business-like, but a careful record supplies information of the utmost value at every turn. Record forms are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

C. F. W.

HOTEL LICENSE.

The Welland, St. Catharines, License Transferred to the Imperial.

St. Catharines despatch: Since the reduction in the number of licenses in this city there has been a great scramble by those cut off for the purchase of some of the remaining privileges. As a result the Welland House, the leading house in the city, withdrew all claim to its license last night, and the privilege was awarded to the Imperial, an hotel at the east end of the city, which was affected by the recent reduction. The change is understood to be the result of a business transaction.

HID WIFE'S TEETH

Then Feasted on Succulent Steak While Her Mouth Watered.

Montreal, May 2. — The meanest man in Montreal or perhaps in Canada has been discovered; he abstracted his wife's false teeth. Then while she could eat nothing but slops, he cooked himself a beefsteak and made her sit by and watch him eat it.

For three days this went on, and then she appealed to the S. P. W. C. The hard-hearted spouse was hauled before a judge, and made to disgorge the teeth. The police refuse to disclose his identity.

"The child is father of the man," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes, and there is no difficulty in pointing out his favorite son," added the Simple Mug.