

# Sunday School.

LESSON XII.—SEPT. 18, 1910.

Three Questions.—Matt. 22: 15-22, 34-46.

Commentary.—1. The question of the tribute money (vs. 15-22). The settled purpose of the Pharisees to secure an accusation against Jesus led them to seek aid from the Herodians to this end. These two Jewish sects were far apart in their religious views. The Pharisees held rigidly to the law of Moses and the traditions, at least in theory, and were the orthodox class of the Jews. They were opposed to the idea of being subject to an alien nation. The Herodians were another sect, careful about the religious principles of Judaism as were the Pharisees, but were rather a political faction than a religious sect. They were strong supporters of the Herods and therefore indirectly favored the Roman occupation of Palestine. The joint delegation of Pharisees and Herodians had prepared a question to propound to Jesus which was difficult of answer, as they believed, and which would involve Jesus in difficulty in whatever way he may reply. The question was: "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" They believed the only answers possible were "yes" or "no" and therefore they fully expected to catch him in his words. If he should declare it lawful to pay tribute to the Roman Government, then the Pharisees would accuse Him of being a friend of Rome, rather than a supporter of the principles of the Jewish faith. If, on the other hand, he should say that it was not lawful to pay tribute to Rome, then the Herodians and those in sympathy with the Roman power would denounce Him as a rebel against properly organized government. His answer established the great principle that there are duties which man owes to the government under which he lives and enjoys protection, and duties which one owes to God. "It was an answer not only most truthful, but of marvellous beauty and depth. It elevated the controversy into quite another sphere, where there was no conflict between what was due to God and what to man,—indeed, no conflict at all, but divine harmony and peace."—Eidersheim. No such reply to their questions was thought of and when it came to them with the calm seriousness of the Saviour's manner they were utterly silenced. The great commandment (vs. 34-40).

24. Had put the Sadducees to silence—in verses 23-33 an attack from another quarter is described. The Sadducees were a class of the Jews who cared little for the orthodox Jewish faith, and have been called the agnostics and materialists of the Jews. They denied the doctrine of the resurrection and spiritual existence. Their question as to family relations in the resurrection life, proposed to Jesus to confute Him, was clearly answered by Him from the scriptures as to bring dismay and confusion to the questioners. The Sadducees were silenced as had been the Herodians before them. They were gathered together—The Pharisees, Sadducees and Herodians, as unlike as they were in doctrine and practise, had one object in common, and that was to oppose Jesus and accomplish his destruction. The Pharisees were gathering in a supreme effort to entrap him. 35. A second one of the scribes. 36. They were deeply versed in the Old Testament scriptures and were engaged in copying them and teaching them to others. tempting him.—Testing on another question the wisdom of one who answered a previous question so admirably. I judge that he was neither a cavalier nor a disciple, but one curious to see what reply Christ would make to one of the puzzling theological problems of the day. 37. Jesus said in answer to the question. It is thought that while this lawyer was honest in his inquiry, he was used by the designing Pharisees in carrying out their purpose to ensnare Jesus.

36. Master, Teacher. Which—Of what sort? What is the nature? Great commandment.—The Jews were divided in their views as to the importance of the different parts of the law. Some maintained that the ceremonial was the most important; others, the moral; others, duties to God; still others, duties to man. Expecting an answer which would conform to the views of some one class, the Pharisees hoped to see a division among those who were favorable to Jesus. The number of laws which the Jew was to observe was very large, and it became customary to select one that was especially important and observe that in lieu of keeping all of them. 37. Jesus said in answer to the question. The answer was ready, candid and deep, and could not fail to appeal to the understanding and conscience of all present. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God—Jesus quotes from Deut. 6, 5. Mark records the verse before, "Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord." There is one God, Jehovah, self-existent, eternal, glorious, almighty, holy, to whom our wealth of affection should arise, and who is worthy of the highest adoration of all created intelligences. Love centres in a person, not a thing or a fact. Our love to God must not only be supreme, but we must love Him with all the heart. This commandment is in sharp contrast to the worldly, proud, self-sufficient, outward religious observances of the Pharisees. His religion centred in self; the commandment quoted by the Master presented Jehovah as the one great object of love. All thy heart.—The whole moral and spiritual nature must pour itself out toward God. All thy soul.—The life must be devoted to Him. All the life forces must be exercised for His glory. All thy mind—All the powers of intellect must be employed in the accomplishment of God's will. The study of His word, meditation upon His nature, planning for the upbuilding of His kingdom must occupy the mind. He who loves God is a sanctified, Spirit-filled Christian.

38. The first and great commandment.—This is the sum of the first table of the commandments including one's duties toward God. This commandment is "first" and "great": "1. In antiquity, as old as the world, engraven originally on our very nature. 2. Dignity; directly proceeding from God. 3. Excellence; the commandment of the New Covenant, the very spirit of the divine adoption. 4. Justice; because it renders to God His due. 5. Sufficiency; making man holy and happy. 6. Fruitfulness; the root of

all commandments, the fulfilling of the law. 7. Virtue and efficacy; by this alone God reigns in the heart, and man is united to God. 8. Extent; leaving nothing to the creature which it does not refer to the Creator. 9. Necessity; absolutely indispensable. 10. Duration; ever continued on earth, never discontinued in heaven."—Clarke.

39. The second—Includes our duties toward our fellow men, and is the second table including the last six of the commandments. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself—This is quoted from Lev. 19, 18. It has its counterpart in the words of our Lord spoken in the Sermon on the Mount, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (Matt. 7, 12). Those who love God according to the great commandment will have a heart of love to obey the second. 40. All the law—The laws which we owe to God and to our fellow men are all summed up in these two commandments. "Love is the fulfilling of the law" (Rom. 13, 10). "The first kept, and idolatry, blasphemy and Sabbath breaking would be unknown; the second kept, and disobedience to parents, murder, adultery, theft, false witness and covetousness would have no place in the hearts and lives of men."—Whittle. The law of love is the nail in a sure place (Ecc. 12, 11), on which is hung all the glory of the law and prophets (Isa. 22, 24).—Henry.

III. The Saviour's question (vs. 41-46). 41. Jesus now becomes the questioner. Those who have propounded hard questions have been confused and amazed at the replies of Jesus. 42. What think ye of Christ—The purpose of Jesus was to draw forth from the Pharisees an expression of their belief concerning the Messiah, giving them still an opportunity of accepting Himself as the Christ. Whose son—Testing their understanding of the scriptures. The Son of David—It was a fact well known and universally acknowledged among the Jews that the Messiah was to spring from the family of David. The expression, the Son of David, to a Jew, meant the Messiah. 43. How then doth David—He asks another question which is not so easily explained. In spirit—Under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit David had called Christ Lord. The question was (vs. 45), If the Messiah is to be David's son, as you say, how then can He be David's Lord? Jesus did not desire to ensnare them, but His purpose was to instruct them. He was turning their minds away from intricate questions about the law to Christ, the Son of God, David's Lord.

44. The Lord said—Jesus quotes from Psa. 110, 1. That is, Jehovah saith. Unto my Lord—Unto David's Lord, or Christ. Sit thou—Jehovah here gives Christ the place of the greatest eminence and authority, at His own right hand. Thine enemies thy footstool—God purposes to subdue the enemies of Christ, both Jews and Gentiles, and cause them to acknowledge their Sovereign and Lord. How is it possible for those who disbelieve in the divinity of Christ, to explain this scripture? Christ is Lord, seated at the right hand of the Father, and before Him the nations of the world must bow; willingly if they are not compelled; unwillingly if they are not.

45. How is He His son—He is Lord in His divine relation to David, and son in His humanity. To answer Him a word—Not a man was able to reply; they simply had nothing to say; neither dared they ask Him any more questions. In a single day Jesus silenced, successively, the four great classes of Jewish leaders, the Herodians, the Pharisees, the Sadducees and the lawyers.

Questions.—Who had questioned Jesus before the Pharisees came to him? Who were the Pharisees? What is meant by "tempting him"? What question did the lawyer ask Christ? What did Christ say was the first commandment? How should we love our neighbors? Explain verse 40. What questions did Jesus ask the Pharisees? Give their answer. What was Christ's second question? How was Christ both Lord and son of David? What became of his questioners?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Jesus quoting the scriptures, "Christ recognized the Old Testament as the word of God (Matt. 4: 4). He did not quote from any works of the rabbis, though such works were numerous and held of high value among the Jews. In Matthew there are twenty-one quotations. As this book concerned the King of the Jews, it has more quotations from their scriptures than any other gospel." Our reason had three of these quotations. The first two were in answer to the great question of a lawyer, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" (v. 36). Jesus replied in 1. Love God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart—soul, and mind" (v. 37). Mary Guy Pearce says, "Love seeks love, love wins love, love satisfies love. God wants our love. For this he gave us heart, soul and mind. We can give him with all the heart, and this is the beginning of all knowledge and of all service. We must kindle our fire in the flame of his great love to us. In sight of the cross love is born. Hereby perceive we the love of Christ, because he laid down his life for us (1 John 3: 16). 'Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us,' and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins, (1 John 4: 10). Tarrying here and gazing upon this wondrous love the force of our love is kindled, and our hearts go out after God in eager desire. We linger in his presence with great delight, find our truest joy in pleasing him, and hold his favor as better than life. We hate sin with a great abhorrence. We hold ourselves and all that we have as belonging to him. This is his love's unfailing character; that it has nothing of its own." 2. Love your neighbor. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (v. 39). Jesus gave a "new" law of love distinct from and far above the Old Testament commandment. "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you" (John 13: 34). "Walk in love; as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us" (Eph. 5: 2). Christ himself was the living illustration of every word he spoke. He left us "an example" (John 13: 15).

Jesus quoting the scribes. "Jesus asked them, saying, What think ye of Christ?" (vs. 41, 42). A woman lecturing against Christianity declared that Christ was a myth. A working man present, at

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## MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

### Enumeration of Census Values

The farm and urban values of the census of 1911 will be enumerated under the date of June 1st. They will include the real estate and live stock values of each enumeration district at that date of the live stock and nursery stock sold on the farm in the same year, together with values of other products of the farm.

Lands and buildings and farm implements and machinery owned by every person in the enumeration district will be recorded separately for values in 1911, and the rent of land and buildings will also be recorded if leased in that year. Values will be taken for orchard fruits, small fruits and vegetable separately for 1910; but values of horses, milk cows, and other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees will be taken separately for 1911, at the date of the census.

The values of live stock and nursery stock sold in 1910 will include horses, milk cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees, and of nursery stock, which means fruit and ornamental trees grown for transplanting purposes into orchards, gardens and parks.

Dairy products consumed on the farm, and sent to factories or sold, refer to products of the year 1910. They include the values of milk, cream, home-made butter and home-made cheese.

Animals slaughtered on the farm in 1910 will be recorded for the values of horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Horses are not included in these values, as in our country their meats are not used for food.

The values of other products of the farm include those of eggs, honey and wax for 1910, and wool, maple sugar and maple syrup for 1911.

The enumeration of hired labor on the farm refers to the year 1910. It will give the total number of weeks of labor employed, which means the number for all men who work for hire on the farm, and the total number paid for hire, including allowance for board. The payment should be reckoned for the full time of service, and should include the value of board. The inquiry relating to earnings for domestic service is asked for in schedule No. 1.

In addition to the foregoing inquiries a question is asked as to the value of all lands and buildings not manufacturing establishments or mines owned in Canada in 1911, which are outside of the enumerator's district.

Archibald Blue.

### Results of Co-operative Experiments With Autumn Sown Crops.

Four hundred and thirty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-five of the counties of the province. The experimenters desire to give credit for the good work which they have done for the good of themselves, but for the farmers generally. Average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a very concise form:

Winter Wheat—Four varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: American Wonder, 2.7 tons, 21.0 bushels; Tasmania Red, 2.4 tons, 23.3 bushels; Imperial Amber, 2.4 tons, 28.4 bushels; Crimean Red, 2.3 tons, 28.4 bushels.

The American Wonder resembles very closely the Dawson's Golden Chaff, both in appearance of the growing crop and in the quality and the appearance of the grain. The Tasmania Red is a bearded, red chaffed, red grained wheat. The Imperial Amber is a bearded, red chaffed, red grained wheat of fair strength of straw and of good average quality for bread production. The Crimean Red is a bearded, white chaffed, red grained wheat, rather weak in the straw, but excellent for bread production.

Winter Rye—Three varieties of winter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1909. The results show that the Mammoth White variety came out as the best of the list in yield per acre in 66

### LIVE STOCK.

The bulk of the cattle on sale were of the inferior, common, and medium classes with a very few that could be classed as good, and probably a load that could have been picked out of the whole that could be classed as choice.

Trade for fat cattle in all the classes was good, and when the quality is considered, the prices were high.

Prices were no higher than on Wednesday.

Butchers.—Choice picked lots, of which there were few, not more than a load all told, sold at \$5.00 to \$6.15; loads of good, \$5.00 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5.10; inferior, \$4 to \$4.25; cows, \$3 to \$5; and 2 choice cows, good enough to export, at \$5.50; canners sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Harry Murby reports the trade for feeders as being brisk, and more choice steers around 900 and 1,000 lbs. each would have sold. Mr. Murby bought 100 cattle as follows: Best steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, \$5 to \$5.40; best steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$4.85 to \$5.25; best stockers, 600 to 700 lbs. each, \$4 to \$4.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of cows were fairly large, and the market as strong as at any time this season. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$65 and a few as high as \$70 and \$75, while two of extra quality brought \$24 each.

Veal Calves.—Two hundred and eleven calves sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$7.50, with a very few at \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep were unchanged at \$4 to \$4.75 for ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for rams. Lambs sold from \$3.50 to \$6.20, the average price being \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts from all sources were 2,460 for the two days. Prices were unchanged at \$2 for select fed and watered, and \$8.65 to drovers for hogs f.o.b. cars at country points.

## ONE SACRIFICE.

Ottawa Presbytery Makes Deliverance on Protestantism.

Ottawa despatch: Moved by the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, the Presbytery of Ottawa, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, made a deliverance for presentation to its own constituency and in the belief that it may be an aid to others whose connection is not with the Presbyterian Church.

It says that "Protestantism has the one and great sacrifice, the one and only mediator between God and man. As in the Old Testament the pass-over lamb and the serpent of the wilderness representing Christ were not to be bowed down to, so we never adore the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper as is done in connection with the mass; for all, especially for children and uneducated people, there is in this adoration great danger of the evils of narrowness and superstition, even of idolatry."

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped."

"Every sentence of this article, with its simple beauty, is worthy of careful weighing."

"We make this deliverance, we trust, in the spirit of Christian love and sympathy for all men, that truth may be known, men aided and God glorified."

### HUMANESOCIETIES

Lady Grey, Honorary President, and Adam Brown a Vice-President.

Toronto despatch: In order to more widely disseminate the propaganda of the humane workers of Canada, it was decided at the convention of the Federation of Canadian Humane Societies yesterday afternoon and evening to establish a literary department for the publication of literature bearing on the work. A humane journal was inaugurated only a few weeks ago as the organ of the federated societies, but therefore all literature on the subject of better treatment of animals came through the United States.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Hon. President, her Excellency Countess Grey; President, Bishop Sweeney, of Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Adam Brown, Hamilton, and J. C. Lelvo, Toronto; General Secretary, P. J. Kelston Harris, Toronto; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Edward Leigh, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss A. H. Ridout, Toronto; For Secretary, R. H. Murray, Halifax, N. S.; Executive Committee (named at the time): S. M. Wetmore, St. John's; J. R. Innes, Montreal; T. W. Palmer, Victoria; J. Sanders, London; Miss A. M. Macfar, Kingston; Miss Bucke, Sarnia; Mrs. Geo. E. Perley, Ottawa; A. Robertson, Quebec; W. T. Kirby, Winnipeg; Gordon Hamilton, Vancouver, and Mrs. Coleman, Winnipeg.

"Politics" said Brother Dickey, "is an uncertain art which says one thing and does another, and says one thing and does another, and says one thing and does another."—Atlanta Constitution.

### FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were only 200 bushels. There were 100 bushels of new wheat, which sold at 98c per bushel, and 100 bushels of new oats at 37c.

Hay quiet and unchanged, with sales of a dozen loads at \$17 to \$20 a ton. Straw is wanted at \$16 a ton for baled.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12.25 to \$12.75.

Wheat, white	8 0 98	0 0 0
Do., red	0 98	0 0 0
Do., goose	0 90	0 92
Oat, bush	0 41	0 38
Do., new, bush	0 37	0 38
Hay, per ton	17 00	20 00
Straw, per ton	16 00	0 0 0
Dressed hogs	12 25	12 75
Butter, dairy	0 24	0 27
Do., inferior	0 20	0 22
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 28
Chickens, lb	0 15	0 16
Ducks, spring, lb	0 14	0 15
Turkeys, lb	0 17	0 18
Fowl, lb	0 11	0 12
Butter, new, bag	0 70	0 80
Beef, hindquarters	11 00	12 50
Do., forequarters	7 00	8 00
Do., choice, carcass	10 00	10 50
Do., medium, carcass	8 50	9 50
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt	10 00	12 00
Lamb, cwt	11 00	12 50

### THE FRUIT MARKET.

The market was fairly active to-day, with prices generally steady.

Oranges, case	4 75	5 00
Lemons, case	4 50	5 00
Bananas, bunch	1 50	1 75
Peaches, Can. bkt	0 49	1 00
Do., St. John's	0 60	1 00
Pears, Bartlett, bkt	0 50	0 75
Do., Clapp's fav	0 35	0 50
Plemons, bkt	0 35	0 50
Blueberries, bkt	1 25	1 50
Apples, do.	0 25	0 35
Watermelons, each	0 25	0 35
Grapes, Champion, bkt	0 40	0 60
Do., Moore's Early	0 55	0 60
Cantaloupes, bkt	0 25	0 49
Potatoes, sweet, bbl	4 25	0 00
Tomatoes, bkt	0 15	0 25
Cabbage, crate	1 00	1 25
Peppers, green	0 25	0 30
Do., red	0 60	0 75
Egg plant, bkt	0 25	0 30
Onions, dozen	0 25	0 60
Corn, dozen	0 08	0 10
Onions, Spanish, large case	2 25	2 50

### SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, \$2.50 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$1.30 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

### OTHER MARKETS

#### WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October \$1.02-1.4, December \$1.00, May \$1.04-1.4.

Oats—October 33-4, December 37c, May 40-1-2.

#### THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville.—To-day 2,745 boxes white registered, 2,120 colored, balance white; 10,938 bds; no sales.

Belleville.—This afternoon 1,915 boxes of white and 1,100 boxes colored cheese offered; all sold on the board at 19 1/2c and 10 1/2c.

Alexandria.—Six hundred and eighty-three boxes white cheese sold to-night at 10 1/2c.

Windsor.—There were 100 boxes white and 745 boxes colored registered to-day at the Frontenac Cheese Board. Sales made at 10 1/2c.

#### BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

New York.—London and Liverpool cattle quote American cattle steady at 12-14 to 15c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 10 1/2c to 10 7/8c per pound.

#### MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—About 1,100 head of butchers' cattle, 60 milch cows and springers, 200 calves, 500 sheep and lambs, and 1,227 hogs were offered for sale at the East-end Abattoir to-day. There were no choice cattle on the market, a few of the best steers sold at about 5 1/2c per lb; pretty good animals, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; common stock, 3 to 4c per lb; milch cows sold at from \$30 to \$35 each; grass fed calves sold at from 2 1/2c to 4c per lb; good veals, 5 to 6 1/2c per lb. Sheep

### BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general business there shows a steady tone. Retail trade has been considerably affected by the preparations for the Eucharistic Congress, particularly the dry goods houses. The fall military openings took place on Monday, and the volume of business done was good. All lines of hardware are moving freely and prices are generally steady.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the opening week of the Canadian National Exhibition here has brought larger numbers of visitors to the city than in any previous first week, and the number arriving next week is expected to break all previous records. A fair number of these visitors have been looking in on the wholesalers and some business has resulted. In speaking of the outlook for future business, in by far the greater number of cases, the visitors seem confident that the volume of business from now until the end of the year will be of good proportion.

Winnipeg reports say general business has an active tone. Wholesalers report a satisfactory movement of general lines and the outlook for the future continues bright.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say all lines of business there are active.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's are much about the same as the preceding week.

Hamilton reports say general trade moves satisfactorily in all lines. The sorting trade in seasonable lines is active and the volume of business moving compares well with that of previous years. The outlook for future business is also good. Country trade has a good tone. Crops have done well and good shipments of fruit are beginning to find their way to market. Collections are fair to good.

London reports say a fairly good volume is noted to all lines of trade there.

Ottawa reports say a fairly good volume of trade is moving for this time of the year.

## GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES

Air Scouts Exposed Weakness of Enemy and Caused Its Rout.

Eighty-Five Thousand Troops Engaged in the Sham Battle.

Emperor William and Princess Victoria Witnessed the Movements.

Elbing, Pruss., Sept. 12.—The Imperial army manoeuvres closed to-day with a successful dash of an invading division tactically designated as Russians. The defenders fell back under a powerful attack, their weakness having been exposed by the enemy's aerial scouts.

Emperor William and Princess Victoria looked on, both wearing the brilliant red uniform of the Beatin's Head Hussars, of which the young princess is honorary colonel, witnessed the fight.

A total of 85,000 participated. They comprised the first army corps, under the commander, Gen. Klueck, which was designated as the invading Russian "troops," and the 17th army corps, commanded by Gen. Mackensen, the defending "troops."

Each corps was supplemented with a dirigible balloon, occupied by a crew of scouts. The original battle field lay between the Rivers Vistula and Pasana, in the vicinity of Koenigsberg and Danzig, on the southern coast of the Baltic Sea. The troops reached their positions through rain and a long muddy road, experiencing rough work, for which they had been fitted in the summer training designed to prepare them for duty marches of from 25 to 30 miles, without exhaustion.

At dawn the blues' airship, Parsival II, ascended and discovered the real weakness of the Reds' position behind a screen of unsupported cavalry. The enemy's situation was flashed to headquarters by wireless from the Parsival II, and the Blues forthwith made an attack. In a splendid rush they drove the Reds from all of the bridges over the Elbing River. The defenders, unable to withstand the onslaught, burned the bridges and fell back. Proceeding to a point below Elbing, the invaders constructed pontoons and threw their entire cavalry, with a division of machine guns and two regiments of quick fire, across the stream. The horses of the cavalry swam beside the pontoons, the whole advance presenting a spectacle that called forth expressions of admiration from the foreign observers.

### When No Man's a Failure.

When he loves his work for itself as well as for what it brings.

When he puts ideas and ideals into his work.

When he can put a little humor into his work.

When he gets on by helping others up instead of pulling them down.

When the harrier he is knocked down the quicker he can pick himself up.

When he is more anxious to do favors than to ask them.

When he is willing to admit that he is in the wrong and unwilling to worry about it.

Although King George is almost a teetotaler, he is the owner of a private distillery, which produces excellent Scotch whiskey. The King's distillery is on his Scottish estate of Balmoral. For a long time it was operated commercially by a dealer, but when the lease lapsed to the crown, Queen Victoria's continued its operation.

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### ATCHES

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