ESSON II.

1915. David Annointed King Li muel 16:1-25, Print 16: 4-13.

Conmentary.- I. Samuel sent to Bethir in (vs. 1-5). 1-3. While Sammourning over Saul's refection, the Lord told him not to grieve longer; but to take prepared oil and so to Bethlehem, for He had chosen a king from the family of Jesse. Samcared what Saul might do to him If he should anoint another to be king in has place. The Lord told him to arsango to offer a sacrifice there, and call Jesse to the secrifice and He would show him what to do. Samuel was accustomed to hold religious meetings at various places. It was not necessary for him to reveal to Saul the fact that he was about to anoint Bethlehem is about ten miles south of Ramah where Samuel lived. In making the journey he doubtless passof close to the site of Jerusalem. Elders of the town trembled-Samuel was a prophet and one of his duties was to rebuke sin, and the leaders in the city were afraid that some particular wrong had been committed, for which they were to be reproved. It has been suggested that they feared to receive Samuel, since by doing so they might incur Saul's displeasure, Comest thou peaceably - The people of Bethlehem desired to know whether Samuel's visit to the place meant anything ill to them. 5. I am come to sacrifice unto the Lord -Samuel had not only come peaceably, but he had also come to observe a religious rite. Sanctify yourselves The people were to get ready for the sacby washing their bodies and lother (Exod. 19, 10). Come me to the sacrifice The invitation to this religious service was gen-

. He sanctified Jesse and his sons

sacrifice and the feast are wanting, since the anointing of David is the principal event. * II. The anointing of David (vs. 6-13) 5. When they were come—The sons of Jesse came into the presence of Samuel, It is quite possible that Samuel made known to Jesso that he was about to anoint one of his sons, but did not say for what purpose it was to be done, Said -To himself. The Lord's anointed is before him-Eliab by his height and his counterance seemed the natural counterpart of eaul, whose successor the prophet came to select; but the day was sone when kings were chosen because they were head and shoulders tailer stately stature and majestic appear- was put into operation to bring a Alberta. The highest wages were paid ince, such as they would have chosen more worthy man to the throne. in British Columbia, viz., \$47.85 for for themselves (ch. 10. 24); now He Samuel was summoned to undertake a males and \$31.18 for females, these will o bose "a man after His own new commission and provide a new averages being substantially less than heart on the true ground of his inner leader for God's chosen people. moral worth.—Cam. Bib. It is a comforting thought to the true child of Saul had been the nation's choice for well tremble for the same reason.

These are the words of Samuel as king and he alone could see the latent tion in the value both of horses and of Abinadab was brought before him. qualities in David by which it could swine. It is a cause of general comthat he was not the one whom He was to anoint. 9. Shammah—He is came an instrument of service for fallen off, and that prices are less by Again, Jesse made seven of his sons aged Samuel, the last and greatest of were in 1913. to pass "And Jesse made seven of the judges. The anointing of David Owing to the high price of grain his sons to pass. R. V. The seven was not only the designation of a sucting of swine in the west is passed before Samuel. The Lord hath ing and perfecting of the long isflution. Hogs have been sold for what not chosen these—if Jesse had been ence of Samuel on David's heart and they will fetch—frequently for as litwas to be anointed, he might possibly have been tempted to doubt the world of the prophet, for the most likely of his sons, as he regarded them, had been rejected. It. Are here all thy outliffers—Samuel was convinced that was convinced them, had been rejected. It. Are here all thy outliffers—Samuel was convinced them, had been rejected. There remained by the here was on anoint to differ and been rejected. There remained by the here was proposed by a youth of eighteen years. He keepeth the was proposed and though a youth of eighteen years. He keepeth the sheep, and as it has a noint ting of David. Saviel took no steps to delitrone Saul or to alienate of eighteen years. He keepeth the sheep, and as it has a noint ting of David and though a youth of eighteen years. He keepeth the sheep, and as it has a noint ting of David. Saviel took no steps to delitrone Saul or to alienate of eighteen years. He keepeth the sheep, and as it has a noint ting of David Saviel took no steps to delitrone Saul or to alienate sheep—It was doubtless necessary for one of eighteen years. Seemed unlikely that this young and the proposed of poultrs lies. The problem of the proposed of poultrs lies and the work of discovering men. From what ever side we view the life of David it.

Samel was given the life of David it.

The problem of the form of the form of the products of the form of the form of the form of the products of the form of the form of the products of the form of the products of the form of have been tempted to doubt the word land, but none could compare in im- ed condition. On the other hand the day to higher duties. eW will not er position and avocation, but with sit down-To eat the sacrificial feast. hew thoughts, new hopes, new prac-12 He was ruddy—The language in- tises and with an exalted mind and dicates that David had auburn hair increased piety. David's early employand a fair complexion. In those ment had a direct and divine bearing lands, red or golden, hair and a fair upon his later life As a shepherd the skin were considered especially beauti- sense of responsibility to another was ful. Of a beautiful countenance — Lowerfully called into exercise. It was Rather, "beautiful as to the eyes," his part to give special attention to This indicates that his eyes were keen the weak, the helpless and the disand penetrating, enlivened by the tressed of his flock. Solf-sacrifice for fires of genius, and beating with a others was the ruling principle of the generous warmth.-Whedon. Goodly shepherd and later of the king. Great to look to-Of an attractive appear- warrior though he was, the spirit

uel del it to set him spart to make pentance.—T. R. A.

rophets. It is probable that David ficance of the anointing, yet Josephus thinks that Samuel took David by himself and whispered to him the reason for it. The spirit of the Lord came upon David—A spirit of prudence to behave himself wisely upon all occasions; with a sprit of courage, so that he durst grapple with a lion and a bear; and the spirit of prophecy, in which he was afterward very eminent. In short, a spirit fit for a prince. -Patrick. It is recorded of Saul that after his anointing, he would be changed into another man (ch. 10; 6), so David came to be more and more fully prepareb to undertake the duties of king.

III. David called to Saul's court (vs. (4-22). David was soon to exchange his place as a shepherd boy for one in Saul's court. This came about through a particular train of providences. Because of Saul's wicked course the Spirit of God departed from him and an evil spirit, by God's permission or direction, took possession of him. He may have become mentally affected and the evil spirit came upon him at times to make him violent. His servants knew of the efficacy of music to quiet some who were thus affected, and they advised Saul to secure some the results of inquiries made by cropone skilled in the use of the harp to in Lorting correspondents as to (1) the play before him. One of the servants knew of David's skill and advised sending for him. David was thus introduced to Saul and pleased him well. He was successful in quieting the king of Canada the average value of farm when the evil spirit came upon him. David was in the royal court in a far whether improved or unimproved, and different capacity from that in which he was to be there a few years later.

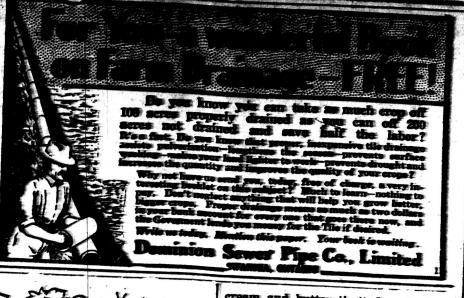
Questions.—Against what enemies, of Israel did Saul fight successfully? What command did God give regarding the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the Amalekites? In what did Saul do the value was given as \$38.45 per acre. wrong? How did Samuel feel about Saul's course? What command came to Samuel from the Lord? Describe the anointing of David. How dfd God judge men? How was David brought into contact with Soul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Divine Sovereignty. I. Declared the vacancy of a throne.

el gave special attention to the inbers of this family, that they be ceremonially clean. It is prob-II. Profited by a nation's uplift. I. Declared the vacancy of a throne. shie that others were invited to the The lesson before by introduces a new sacrifice, but only Jesse and his famphase in the development of God's purfly were present at the feast which followed. Particulars regarding the pose, showing how he determines his own methods for the accomplishment of his own ends. The changes which history reveals prove that the Ruler of the universe is never at fault. Saul had unfitted himself to carry out the divine plan, but God was not at the of its effects an increase in the supcould take the place of the son of Kish. The special faculty and power by which Saul had been prepared for his kingly work were withdrawn from him. He lost the special enduement of power which had enabled him to subdue his enemies and to order his king- \$18.81 for female help. For the year, dom. He was smarting under Samuel's including board, the average wages words, writhing under the sentence of were \$523.30 for males and \$189.35 for despotism. He was stirred to neutral- females, whilst the average cost of ize, if possible, the divine verdict. board per month works out to \$14.27 When Samuel charged him with his for males and \$11.20 for females, as than the rest.—Stanley. 7. The Lord his character came to view. His sin 1910. Average wages per month in 1914 transgression, the whole impurity of compared with \$12.49 and \$9.53 in said—Samuel was in direct communi- was followed by lamentable effects in were lowest in Prince Edward Island, estion with Jehovah. Dr. Clarke thinks his mental and moral nature, and viz., \$24.71 for males, and \$14.48 for that his communion with God was as doubtless also in his physical constitufemales; in Nova Scotia they were close and full as was that of Moses. tion. This affliction as a result samuel could see only the outside has a divine relationary of a divine relation God was looking within, and would in- that he might know that it was an in Catario \$32.09, and \$16.67. In the mand for good mules. his choice. I have evil and bitter thing to depart from western Provinces they were for refused him—The Lord had seen all God and thus be constrained to turn males \$59.13 in Manitoba, \$40.51 in that Samuel saw and had passed Ellab fo God for help. When Saul had Saskatenswan and \$40.26 in Alberta, in the market for a misfit. by. The Lord looketh on the heart proved himself unworthy to reign females receiving \$22.35 in Manitoba, God first gave the people a king of lenger over Israel, a train of influences \$2.96 in Saskstchewan and \$23.53 in

II. Provided for a nation's uplift. and females \$38. God that He looks on the heart and saving the people David was God's bees all that is there. The wicked may provision for raising them to a high Neither hath the Lord chosen this tual work to be done by the coming there has been a substantial reductive commences where David's life by other than for military purposes has cessor to Saul, it was also the crown-said to be no longer a paying proposicharacter. The ared prophet had con- the as 31, cents per lb.—and many ferred many benefits on his native have been marketed in an unfinishance. This is he The Lord was in most congenial to Invid was that of charge of the entire affair and made peaceful development and progress. To his will definitely known to Samuel, the people of Israel he felt that he 13. Samuel took the stood in the same relation as he had horn of oil-He had brought it with eccupied to his father's sheep, and to him, according to divine directions. God in the same relation in which he Samuel had anothted Saul king and had stood to his father. David had probably used the oil with which men that inner consecration, without which were anointed for the priesthood. The the outward anointing was an unoff used on such occasions was care- meaning ceremony. It appeared to be fully prepared to undertake the duties | God's purpose in sending David to midst of his brethren-It appears that Soul as his musician to afford the the ancinting took place in Jesse's king a new and last means of grace. house in the presence of the family. The temporary calm which the soft None of the members of the family tones of David's harp spread over the knew the purpose of the anointing, stormy soul of Saul was but a superfi-They might have supposed that Sam-





AGRICULTURAL VALUES IN 1914

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office summarizes values of farm land, (2) the values of farm help and (3) the values of farm live stock in 1914.

Values of farm land.—For the whole land held for agricultural purposes, including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as \$38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of In 1911 the average was returned by the census as \$30.41, but this value was based upon returns from all occupiers, including farms only recently settled and therefore of less value. By Provinces the average values of 1914 range from \$21 per acre in Alberta to \$150 per acre in British Columbia, in this Province, however, the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

Wages of farm help in recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swayed back, less labor being required on farms owing to lighter crops. ply of farm labor and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labor this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, includin 1910, when males received \$57.40,

Values of farm live stock-Values are well maintained so far as comstandard. God alone knew the spiri- 1910 is concerned; but during 1914 be performed. The historical narra- plaint that the demand for horses from 25 to 40 or 50 p.c. than they

gium. The Russian prisoners of war, It is neither asked nor expected of neating the egg chainner is different, most of them agricultural workers, that the farmer should bear the must be employed on the 20,000 square whole burden. The railway and other in the given to follow the directions furnished.

tion in the production and breeding of cattle. Beet parings can be used to assist in financing the farmer's instead. Further restrictions include the preservation of potatoes by drythe preservation in the quantity of country in Europe enjoy the ad-

tables. CHEESE INSTEAD OF BUTTER.

The pamphiet, pointing out that the onsumer's is the task of defeating the British starvation plan, says the people must become accustomed to an ultimate reduction in meat consumption. It points to the increase in meat consumption since 1816 and tells the people they would be healthier if the comparative vegcharianter or their lot-fe hers.

FIGHTING WILD OATS.

culture has obtained excellent results this year for the eradication of wild cats. A field of forty acres was found to be badly infested with wild oats, and the experiment conducted gave good results, showing that it at least reduced the amount of the wild oats in the field.

The land was "skim plowed" exdemonstration purposes.

Patience, perfect control of temper, and an even, musical voice are essentials in the proper training of a con. The rapid cleaning up of all marketable horses of all types to supply the demand created by the war makes it certain that good prices will be maintained for several years.

There will also be an increasing de-

THE NEED OF GREATER PRODUCTION

The Government has already forbidden the use of bread corn as fodder transportation of products must bear their share. The financial institutions for the production and breeding tions of the country must be asked they afford the best starting point. The knowledge is gained to every knowledge. The Government has already forbid- er organizations engaged in the ginner to

more and local authorities should pro- to the best advantage, is becoming must be properly adjusted before incuian Minister of Agriculture recent ly put the matter in this form: Milk and all its products are to be er production, but better production

The Manitoin Department of Agri-

harrowed once and back. The wild oats were then permitted to grow until June 1, when the field was found to be a perfect mat of wild oats from six to nine inches high. During the first week in June the field was plowed about five inches deep and immediately harrowed white damp, and sown with barley at the rate of one and a half to three bushels to the acre. Apparently all the wild oat seed near the surface had germinated during the spring, for when the crop of barley was cut and stooked there was only zbout three stooks in the field which summer fallowed now and laid out for

HORSE TALK.

It takes three or four years to grow

Breeding of horses must be done intelligently, because there is no place

Great Britain has invested more

Milk and all its products are to be carefully utilized. The use of cheese and cheapened production, more accurate as its curate knowledge of markets and better facilities for reaching them.

All these things are tied up to gether, and it is to these things that

All these things are tied up to gether, and it is to these things that

All these things are tied up to gether, and it is to these things that

All these things are tied up to gether, and it is to these things that

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All these things are tied up to gether, and it is to these things that

hand because these and other defeets in the economic system have not get been remedied . dr conntary needs you, and needs you now. The loyalty and patriotism of the farmer has never been called into question. He has the opportunity

There is no necessity for calling upon the farmer to work harder or longer hours. Neither is it advisable to dictate to him as to what he should produce nor how he should produce it. The individual farmer must decide for himself how best to meet the demand.

We see, the question asked, and asked too by agricultural journals, How can the farmer increase the output willout putting more acres under cultivation and employing more

That production may be to some extent be increased without a corresponding increase in labor is clearly indicated. The best strains of seed will give larger yields than inferior kinds. A strain suited to the soil and climate and sown at the right time will give better returns than seed that is not. Pure seed, tremely thin in the fall of 1913 and plump seed, seed of strong vitality. will increase the yield. These and other important principles are not as widely applied as they might be

There is an appalling and almost universal waste in the handling of liquid and soil manure in this country. Rectify this and restore to the soil the elements of fertility now lost through lack of care, and production may be increased without any appreciable increase in labor. L the facts of the case indicate it

as we believe they do, then the farmer is warranted in employing more labor provided suitable labor can be secured; he is warranted in preparshowed wild cats. The field will be ing his land better, sowing his seed he can to meet the Empire's needs. The man who fails in his duty in the country's crisis, will regret it all his days.

THE

HATCHING BY INCUBATOR. Mr. M. A. Jull, manager and lectur-er of Macdonaid College, has issued the Butcher following useful information for poultry

Breeding of horses must be done ntelligently, because there is no place in the market for a misfit.

The farmer must breed either a draft horse or a road horse.

If a farmer crosses a heavy and a light horse he will only get a plug.

Keep the stable floors even. Standing on uneven floors will cause blem-

Keep the stable floors even. Standing on uneven floors will cause blemishes and unsound legs, especially in colts.

Every horse, young or old, should exercise in harness or yard every day.

One of the things most needed is well developed pullets in the fall when the laving season commences. Pullets must be fully matured before beginning to hatched early enough and they must be well cared for during the growing season. The month of April and the forepart of May is the best time to hatch. One secret of a successful feeder is that he never allows his horses to be thirsty.

Bearing on hard with the comb is rot necessary when grooming a horse. The dust is mostly on the outer ends of the hair; brush lightly.

Azoturia is the result of undigested food, and lack of exercise is the straightest road to that condition.

When tared for duffing as slowing season. The month of April and the forepart and the The usual advance in the price of eggs.

The usual advance in the price of eggs.

particularly fresh eggs. during the fall

of the year, is due largely to natural causes. The moulting of the yearling of the year, is one largely to bacdrai causes. The moulting of the yearling stock shuts out this source of production, leaving nulters practically as the only source of fresh eggs at this time. The greatest hone of increasing the fresh egg suply in the fail lies in the proper handling of the pullets during the grow-

418,000, or an aggregate of \$725.530,—
600 for all descriptions.

The principal cropt to be sown are beaus, peas, potatoes, beets and seed corn. Barley can replace cats, and freight rates must be reduced to permit the transportation of fertilizers, notably crude phosphate, from Belgium. The Russian prisoners of war, most of them agricultural workers.

products we can produce over and above our own requirements. A twenty per cent, increase in farm production will cover our interest payments and maintain the country's credit.

This is one answer to the question, why is it necessary that Canada at this particular time should increase the output of the farm?

It is neither asked nor expected though the same results are accomplish-

the preservation of potatoes by drying, reduction in the quantity of
cream and butter produced and diminution in the use of edible offs for
producing soap, which must be used
sparingly, illuminating oil or oil paint.

The adible fungi should be utilized to distribute and market his products

The farmers of almost every to adapted to the adventilated cellar or room and one which is free from draughts.

All incubators, and particularly new fore, filling with eyes. An even temperature of 163 degrees must be maintained, and to do this the heat regulator must be properly adjusted before incubation begins.

It is advisable to thoroughly disinfect the incubator before and after each hatch. Use a ten per cent solution of a standard commercial disinfectant and apply with a scrubbing brush or rag.

The lamp is filled once a day and this is heat done in the morning after the

question. He has the opportunity before him to give expression to his pat. It will be supply of Britain and her Allies. There is a higher, motive day, and broken about each alternate day. The sample of the use of skim milk encouraged by propagands and cheap prices.

The slaughter of tweive per cent. of the pigs and 10 per cent of the believe of the pigs and 10 per cent of the believe of the believe of the pigs and 10 per cent of the believe of the believe of the pigs and 10 per cent of the believe of the campaign is to make clear the situation. There is no more reasonable body to deal with that the farmers. Lay the facts before them clearly and making meat into sausage are encouraged.

There is no necessity for calling the production by laying contest, has finally been broken were to his pat. It is stated to his pat. It is the feed was one in which record was one in which reco THE STORRS CONTEST .

year. It now seems certain that hens will gain between one and thousand eggs over last year's protion in February. The five leading to date are as follows:

Ed. Cam. Hoghton, near Preston England, White Wyandottes.

England, White Wyandottes
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans,
Vt., Rhode Island Reds
Weritt M. Clark, Brockfield Centre,
Conn., Barred Rocks
Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H. Rhode
Island Reds Island Reds
Tom Barron, Catforth, near Preston,
England, White Wyandottes

TORONTO MARKE	
-OHOUTO BEREAR	19.
FARMERS' MARKET	
Eggs new-laid dozen	0 25
Dutter, choice dairy and	0 37
Spring Chickens droseed and	
Ducks, oressed th	0 22
Du. each	0 22
	0.85
	0 18
	0 28
	0 12
Apples, Can. bbl 2:50	0 12
	5-00
	0 65
	1 15
	6 00
Do., Spainish, case 450	1 25
MEATE METERS 1990	0.00
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$8.50	\$ 9 50
20. Hillumariary	13 (0
	11 50
	10 00
Do. common. cwt 6 50	7:00
	12 50
Do., prime 13 00	15 00

Do. heavy 9 00 Lambs. 16 00 Mutton, light 11 00 SUGAR MARKET. Current quotations of sugares are as Extra granulated, Redpath's pen count Do., 201b. bags
Do., 201b. bags
Do., 20-lb bags
St. Lawrence
Do., 20-lb bags
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow

Acadia Acadia
Do., No. 1 yellow
Dominion crystal
Do., 20-lb bags LIVE STOCK. Butcher cattle, choice.... 7 25 Feeding Steers Stockers. do. light
Milkers, choice, each Springers Sheep, ewes

Lambs Hogs, fed and watered 19 00 10 00 OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.51 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.46 7-8 to \$1.50 7-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.41 7-8 to \$1.47 7-8; May No. 2 Northern. \$1.41 7-5 to \$1.47 7-8; May \$1.44 5-8; July \$1.28 1-4 to \$1.23 3-8. Corn — No. 3 yellow. 68 1-2 to 68 2-4e; No. 3 white, 54 1-4 to 54 3-4. Fibur, fancy pattents, \$7.59; first clears, \$6.20; seconds clears, \$4.70. Bran unchanged.

Clasgew Watson & Batchelor report good demand at late tales as follows: Scotch steers, 17 1-2e to 18 3-4e; Irish, 17e to 18 1-4e; bulls 16 3-4e to 18c. MONTREAL MARKETS Cattle, receipts about 150; cows and springers 40; calves 1,500; sheep and lambs 50; hogs 8.00. Prime beeves 7 1-2 to 7 3-44 medium 6 to

Prime beeves a reach; 1-2; common 5 to 6.
Cows. 849 to 880 each; springers \$39to STO each. Calves, 5 to 9. Sheep about 6. Lambs about 9 cents, spring lambs \$4 to \$8 each. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffale, Despatch-Cattle receipts 200: steady. Veals, receipts 600; active to \$5.00 to Hogs, receipts 2500; active and steady; heavy mixed, vorters and pigs 57.50; roughs 55.55 or 55.50; stags 54.50 to \$5.55. Sheep and lumbs, receipts 2.500; active CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 11.000. Market steady. Vestern steers Western steers 5.00 Cows and heifers 3.00 Calves
Hogs. receipts 27,000 675

RUB ON

Toothache is u gia in the gums and swelling of As "Nerviline" you can easily se

Nerviline does ache or min-in it matters not may be in a join neuraleia or lui surface pain is o back, side or ch reach it; Nervili

Ask the first you meet ashor fleet is going to ed the navy. N awaiting the ev is forthcoming, grim laugh, shall likely as not, ex tents may be they really do or are too shy to The thousandt may shake his h will. And then pathy, he guide

while he talks. This is the m was a man wit owned a grievan himself for ent navy. It was :

parior where vo

sion. Nosey was no baptismal name. was the result quite beyond his out of proportio his features. The clature survives and sailors bei still finds favor H. M. ships and The writer in at the naval dep

was entered for class stoker und busy morning. rush of new ent clusion of the h insolvency of a tling factory, a influences. . No Ticate was the n out that morning "Name?

Nosey suelt it "Religion?" Nosey looked fiattered—as a asked him for t or. The write the parchment : a piece of indi on R. C., Chur

ist." Nosey selecte tive. It sound events. "Next o' kin. "Never 'ad n haughtily. "Ain't you go

weary writer. die-wouldn't y told? Nosey brough gether with a head. This wa opportunity to o to all the gent land. If he w The ship's cor

him to the nes him on the elb gathering his den wave of Nosey. He wa was filled with pity. The wor interested in hi dences on all and terrifying o "You come a voice of the s alarming voice. awe and reserve new entry. Ne stopped -irre-told

CATARRHA

"Ere," he said

kin- I ain't got

fren." He color

Net a Sign o or Throa R

Quick relief fo one breath turo naler and you fe The soothing, tarriczene cie ir its healing halse sting out of the ease the throat o stroy all the vile No other reme directly, so quick draw through t marvelous lot o ries death to the

the trouble.