Lesson vi.

The Missionaries of Antioch.—Acts **11:** 19-30; 12: 25-13: 12. tioch (vs. 19-26.) 19. Scattered abroad in a family sime on that was called Niger—Simeon -The martyrdom of Stephen occasion- word meaning black, and it may have ed the loss of a noble Christian and an effective gospel minister; and it also resulted in a wide dissemination of the gospel. Christians went out from to Paul (Rom. 16. 21). Manaen-A man Jerusalem to remote regions of the then known world to proclaim Christ as the Saviour of men. In this instance it is impressively true that the blood of the martyrs becomes the seed of the church. As far as Phenice-"Phoenicia."-R. V. The region along the Mediterranean in which Tyre and The Spirit inspired the church to set Sidon were situated. Cyprus-An 13land in the northeastern part of the of extending Christ's kingdom among Mediterranean Sea, about sixty miles the Gentiles. He had already called from the eastern shore. It is a rich, them personally, and he called them island and its name was given to cop- also by the church. 3. Fasted and per which was found there in large prayed-The church sought divine guiquantities. The inhabitants were not- dance and fasted that they might be ed for their wickedness. Cyprus was the birthplace of Barnabas. Antioch -The capital of Syria and an important commercial centre. It was situated on the Crontes River, sixteen miles from the sea, and three hundred miles north of Merusalem. Preaching the word-These preachers went forth with a divine message and not with their own theories. They preached the truths the people needed to hear. Unto the Jews only—They had not yet and Saul were successful in their misreceived the instruction that had sion on the island. The Lord wrought come to Peter in a vision at Joppa, a miracle in causing Elymas to be and did not know that the time had blind for a time to rebuke him for his come to proclaim the gospel to the sin, and to lead the proconsul, Sergins Gentiles. 20. Cyrene—A city in Paulus, to receive the gospel. Hence-northern Africa in the region which is forth Saul is called by the Roman now Tripoli. Were come to Antioch - name Paul and no longer by his Heb-The men of Cyprus and Cyrene were on their way homeward from Jerusatem and had reached Antioch when time of Stephen's death? How was the events before its occurred. Spake the persecution made a blessing? Menunto the Grecians-"Spake unto the tion some of the places where the dis-Greeks also."-R. V. The Groeks re- ciples had preached. Where was Phonpresented those who had not become ice? Cyprus? Antioch? Cyrene? Who Jews. They were Gentiles. These was Barnabae? Why was he sent to preachers from Cyprus and Cyrone Antioch? What exhortation did he preachers from Cyprus and Cyrene give? Where was Tarsue! Why did seemed to have received a larger vis-Barnabas go to see Saul? How long

truly believed the truen concerning Topic-Church Expansion. Jesus turned to the Lord. To tarn to the Lord meant for them to usen from | 1. The cuterowth of personation. Idolatry and every other known sind If. The consider of foreign missions. 22. Tidings of these things come....

instruction and encouragement, is readily seen from what is said of him in v., 24. As far as Antioch-To ascertain whether or not the work reported there was genuine. 23. Had seen the race of God-The effects of divine grace are clearly discernible. Salvation makes a radical change in the appearance and life of those who accept of it. The heart is changed and the new life within is manifest in the conduet. Was glad God's people always rejoice when souls are being saved. Barnabas was so fully in sympathy with the gospel plan and understood it so well, that he rejoiced in the salvation of the Gentiles. Exhorted them -Barnabas understood how much was involved in the steps the people of Antioch had taken and he urged them to be steadfast in their purpose to follow Jesus. Cleave unto the Lord-Keep fast hold upon the Lord by constant obedience and a steady faith 21. A good man-He had received the grace of God in his heart and was fully devoted to his service. He was in a position to help others. Full of the Holy Ghost-The Holy Spirit had come upon Barnabas as he came upon the disciples at Pentecost. Faith-He believed in God's power, love and faithfulness. Much people was added unto the Lord—It is a mighty gospel that leads men to give up their idolstry and their sinful lives and that changes their natures so that they be come humble, pure in heart and godlike. The preaching of the gospel in

Antioch. To seek Youl-A new step was to be taken in the work of evangelizing the world. Barnabas believed Saul was the man who should take an important place in carrying the groupel to the Gentiles. The Lord had raised him up for that work. God's calls and the calls of his church are agreement. 26. A whole year-A year's service in this important place fort. Called Christians first in Anti-The followers of Jesus called memselves Nazarenes, Galileans or Greek-Jews, and it is probable that the enemies of Christ at Antioch called them Christians in derision. The name is a most appropriate one whether given in ridicule or in soberness. It seknowledges not only Christ, but also his office and mission. Happy is

he purity with the fulness of the

26. Tarsus-Saul's home. It was

about one hundred miles northwest of

Spirit will produce nesults.

II. Relief for the needy (vs. 27-30). A prophet from Jerusalem, named agabus, predicted that a famine should af-flict the inhabited world. This came to during the reign of Claudius Cae-When the famine visited Palethe, there was distress among the tions there. With true Christian ality the church at Antioch gave ding to their ability and sent reto them. They sent it to the elders Berne

he who rightly bears the name.

19). 25. The return of Barnabas and Saul to Antioch meant additional aid in the missionary enterprise soon to be begun, for John Mark came with them. I. prophets—Those who deliver messages from the Lord. They may declare the truths of religion or they may foretell future events. Teachers-Those who explain the scriptures or give instruction in spiritual matters. is a Jewish name. Niger is a Latin

been applied to him because of his complexion. Lucius of Cyrene-It is probable that he was a Jew of Cyrene in Africa. He may have been related closely associated with nobility, for he was brought up with Herod Antipas. 2. Ministered to the Lord -From the following verse we conclude that this ministry consisted of prayer and fasting. The Holy Gifost said—The Spirit made clear to the church at Antioch what he would have them do, Separate me Barnabas and Saulthese two apostles apart for the work in deeper communion with God and that their prayers might be more effective. Laid their hands on them -By this act the two apostles were given the authority of the church for their work as missionaries to the Gentiles. Sent them away-It is not stated to what field the church sent them or that they sent them in any particular direction. In the next verse we note that the Spirit directed them to Cyprus the home of Barnabas, 4-12. Barnabas

ion of the ourpose of the gospoi than had the Jewish Christians of Judea.

21. The hand of the Lord was with them—The hand of the Lord stands for his power. These men were filled to preach the gospoi and were empowered for their work. A great number of the Lord was upon the preachers that their heavers were broduct to be that their heavers were broduct to be the lord was upon the preachers that their heavers were broduct to be the lord. What caused the Leputy to the limits and the limits are also and the limits and the limits are the limits and limits are the limits are the limits are the limits and limits are the limits are the limits are the limits and limits are the li

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

It meant for them to heer the re-proach of Christ and to be known as Paragonation was the tirm means of Jerusalem—Alfere was communication dispersion of the Jerusalem course, between Jerusalem, which was recog Philips mission to Famaria, Peter's nized as the centre of the objection to Corn lies and the work at church from which the progress of the new faith was a debed. They of clocking after the important duty-of clocking after the interests of the church in giving needed warning.

Philips mission to Corn lies and the work at church from which the progress of the church to crush the gospet gave it new vigor and wider spread. The fugitives did not free from the cause they led exported nor relax the church to cripple itself for the spearagus bed on account of the without resurd to the sake of missions. The forces of the sake of missions. The forces of the solemnly set apart for their special work. The Lord did not require the church to cripple itself for the sake of missions. The forces of the solemnly set apart for their special work. The Lord did not require the church to cripple itself for the sake of missions. The forces of the solemnly set apart for their special work. The Lord did not require the church to cripple itself for the sake of missions. The forces of the sake of missions to Corn lies and the work at the solemnly set apart for their special work. The Lord did not require the church to cripple itself for the sake of missions. The forces of the sake of missions to Corn lies and the work at the solemnly set apart for their special work. The Lord did not require the church the growth of the special work. The solemnly set apart for their special work. The couse of the did not require the church the growth of the special work. The solemnly set apart for their special work. The couse of the the special work of the special work of the solemnly set apart for their growth of the special work. The couse of the the special work of the special work. The couse of the total couse of the special work of the special wor onire into matters and to insure harmonious working between those who labored for the Jews and those who labored for the Gentiles. The conversion of Cornelius had prepared the church at Jerusalem for such tidings as they received from Antioch. They showed their sympathy for the work by sending such a man as Barnabas. As a representative of the church at Jerusalem, his approval would give the work, a new impetus, as being done under the sanction of the mother church. Barnabas held the unique position that both the church at Jerusalem and the people of Antioch had claims upon him. He was in sympathy with both. It was the Greeks who were being received from beyond the strict borders of the old race. The events at Antioch could not well be mistaken. The gospel had been reached there to the heathen with great power and success. Barnabas proved himself true to his name and well fitted for his mission. He recogpized the wondrous effects of God's grace upon the Grecian believers at Antioch. He found a work of conversion going on. He found an unexpected but grand field for work there. He was sent to make inquiry. He remained to co-operate. He had energy to contribute, an influence to exert. He did not waste his joy in idle contemplation. He rejuiced to belief the growing establishment of the church of Christ. it was a triumph of Christian principle to recognize the grace of God under new forms and in so strange a piace, considering the strong convictions which Jewish Christians had to overcome. The mission of

> Christianity with altogether ientile associations. II. The origin of foreign missions. We here lose sight for a time of the church at Jerusalem and the apostles while Antioch becomes the centre of church history and missionary activities. It was a centre of commanding over six buds should be selected. The influence in spreading the gospel. The church was in suitable condition to hear the divine call. They were offering their services to the Lord and he designated what their services should be. There was a new departure in the policy of the church. Here began the first organization on behalf of formade it proper to preach the gospel at it everywhere. The appointment of tee much manure. bas and Saul was an important

Barnabas authenticated the genuine-

ness of Christianity at Antioch. He

adapted for the work to be his com-

panion. It was no small service to

bring into the foreground the man who

was to be the means of doing such a

work as Paul accomplished for man-

kind. Antioch was a new capital for



"This typewriting gets on my nerves."

"Now I'm well and enjoy my work."

## or Exhaustion of the Nervous System.

It is quite possible for the nervous system to be considerably exhausted before you realize the seriousness of your condition. You do not feel up to the mark, are easily tired out, worry over little things, and get cross and irritable, but do not consider yourself sick.

For this reason we shall give an outline of the symptoms so that you may be warned in time and use preventive treatment at a time when it will do the most good.

1. General discomfort—excitement and depression alternating.

2. Headache and sometimes dizziness, and deafness.

3. Disturbed, restless, unrefreshing sleep, interrupted by dreams.

4. Weakness of memory, particularly of recent events. 5. Blurring sight, noises and ringing in the ears.

6. Disturbance of sensibility or feeling, as in hands, or, with women, in the breasts.

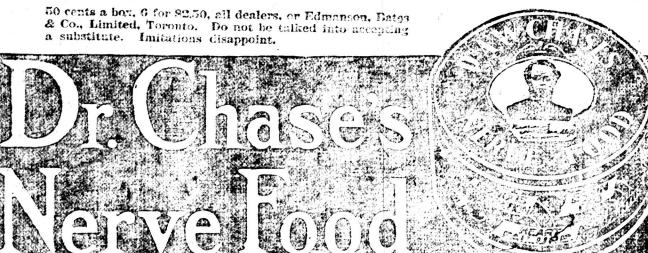
7. Coldness of parts of body or flushing and sweats.

8. Lack of tone, easily fatigued, dyspepsia.

9. Fear to be alone, or in a crowd, fear of things falling, fear of travelling, etc.

These symptoms indicate that the nerves are being starved for lack of rich, red blood. Certain elements are lacking which can best be supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This cure is easily available and awaits alone your action in applying it. There is no question of the merits of this food cure. Enquiry among your friends will prove to you that many thousands of women, and men, too, are being restored to health and vigor by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.



church to make outward and formal winds. tioch first went forth the preachers of scale, a well-drained, light, deep, oughly cultivated three inches deep, the gospel with the express purpose of sandy loam, with a light clay sub-soil disseminating it among the nations of is best. A heavy clay soil, or land barnyard manure added. the world. Back of them was the au- with a hard-pan sub-soil, or any soil thority of the Spirit and the authority | that is cold and wet, is not suitable for of the Church. They entered upon asparagus. their work with wisdom. Elymas, the sorcerer, found fault with the gospel. weeds. Barnabas and Saul were called uron to clear up the points at issue. The Spirit of Truth was too mighty for the spirit of lies. The overthrow of opposition made the victory of truth the. more conspicuous. The blindness of From April to the middle of June is the false prophet opened the eyes of the best season. Transplanting must the deputy. The sorcerer was van- never be done in the fail. In planting quished and the governor converted. T. R. A.



ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

The cultivation of asparagus is becoming more general each year. It is one of the earliest, as well as most delicious and surest products of the gar- land. den. Asparagus is unique in its position among other vegetagles, in that when planted it lasts a lifetime.

The asparagus plant starts producing seed when two years old, but it is not best to use seed from plants under four years cld. When fully developed, the asparagus stalks will attain a called in Saul as one more eminently height of from five to to six feet, with numerous branches upon which are produced a profusion of bright scarlet berries, each herry containing from three to six seeds.

The start, however, is usualy made with plants. There should be a careful selection of the individual plants to be set out. A crown with four or five strong, well-developed buds is far better than a dozen weak and sickly ones. If possible, only plants with not roots, too, should be strong and of uniform thickness, succulent and not too fibrous. The best roots are the

cheapest. Asparagus thrives in almost any good, well-drained soil, but does best in deep, rich, loose loams. Satisfactory crops are obtained in good eign missions. The principles which corn land. The plants gratefully respond to liberal manuring and good Antioch made it proper to preach cultivation. It is possible to give The soil should be free from roots

SETTING OUT PLANTS.

plants is in the spring, when the soil too much at a time. From shallow can be worked to good advantage. in June however,, preparation must be made for watering the plants in case of drouth.

In planting the work should be done as expeditiously as possible, so as not to expose the roots to the drying influences of sun or wind

The ground must first be plowed and harrowed or spaded and raked over, so as to get it into a mellow condition; then the rows for planting are laid out. Some prefer having flesh. Cottonseed meal is the cheapthe rows run north and south, but est source of protein; corn silage and more important than that is having the rows run with the slope of the

Asparagus should never be planted closer than two feet in rows that are three feet amart.

Cur forefathers planted asparagus in a different manner tran is adopted at the present day. They would dig deep trenches by plowing a furrow each ing ration: Alfa'fa hav. corn silage. way, and if deemed necessary going over the ground a sufficient number of times to make the furrows from eight to ten inches deep. After this the loose soil is thrown out with a shovel so as to leave the trenches ta a uniform depth of about a foot, and of the same width at the bottom. Some fertilizing material should be scattered in the treaches before planting. Some growers spread decomposed manure over the bottom of the furrow to a depth of about three inches, covering it with two inches of fine soil.

The roots are then placed in furrow, the crown in the centre, and the rootlets spread out evenly and horizontally, like the spokes of a wheel, and at once covered with three inches of fine mellow soil which is pressed around them? If at planting time the ground should be dry it should be out, and to hasten their growth.

CULTIVATION AND AFTER CARE. Throughout the first season cultivate carefully, working the soil to-

been chosen for the work, but the heavy drafts upon the soil. Shade It is best not to do any cutting of the their work had grown and the fame Holy Spirit had finally to give the must be avoided, not only from trees, crop until the spring of the third year. of it that travelled to Jerusalem, that word of command and direction. He but hedges, hills, or buildings. There Cultivation the second year should be selected his workers, but required the should also be a prosection from cold the same as the first. Cutting should end about the middle of June. At this recognition of his selection. From An- For commercial purposes, en a large time the entire bed should be thorand a good coating of well-rotted

You may be able to argue yourself The bed must be kept free from into believing that shallow plowing and one-crop farming is best, but you can't argue Nature into decorating and so handled with bumper yields. However, land shouldn't be deepened to deep plowing all at once is badand worse in the spring.

When applying lime use it on crops that respond most readily to it. Spinach, beets, lettuce, cantaloupes and cabbage like sweet soils.

In general, the cow that gives the most milk produces it at the least cost per quart. Cows have certain definite requirements both for the production of milk and for maintaining body energy. The nearer we can come to supplying these certain requirements, the cheaper will we produce milk and keep the cows in good corn grain are the cheanest sources of fat and energy. Alfalfa and clover hay are worth three times as much as timothy for milk production. Let all the cows eat what roughage they will clean up. Food one pound of grain for every three or foun pounds of milk produced The New Jersey Experiment Station gives the followcommeal, each three parts; cottonseed meal, two parts; wheat bran, one part.

The preparation of the garden soil is of far more importance than most gardeners realize. The vegetables must have a deep, mellow, friable soil to hold moisture and promote the life and development of soil organisms so important to a fertile soil. The soil should be broken early and vegetation incorporated in time for it to decay. A large per cent. of vegetable matter usually in its final state of decomposition called humus is necessary. It may then be necessary to rebreak. harrow and cross-harrow in order that a deep mulch may be had.

Commercial dried pulp is held in high regard by many dairymen as an excellent succulent food for dairy cows. Excepting the loss of sugar. it is nearly equal in feeding value to pressed down quite firmly about the fresh beets. Dairymen will do well roots, so as to prevent their drying to investigate this new addition to dairy feeds.

Using the same ground for a garden, year after year, requires that a large amount of barnyard manure be worked into the soil every year. ward the plants. At the end of the In making provisions for disinfectfirst season the tops will be about ing the stables, don't overlook sun-

the fertility it contains



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## \* CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

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BUFFALA LIVE STOCK	

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Report.-Cattle, receipts Veals, receipts 150; active and steady; Hogs, receipts 2,500; active, has

10 \$10.25; mixed \$10.15 to \$10.25; yorkers \$9.49 to \$10.15; pigs \$9 to \$9.25; roughs \$9 to \$9.15; stags \$6.50 to \$7.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts \$3,400; slow and steady, prices unchanged. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—128, 1d.

No. 1 Manitoba—L2s, 1d.
No. 3 Manitoba—L2s, 4d.
No. 3 Manitoba—L2s, 4d.
No. 1 Northern spring—12s, 4d.
No. 2 red western winter—ils, 5d. Corn, spot steady. American mixed; new—10s, 10d.
'Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in Longon (Pacific Coast)—f4, 15s; Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.-90s. Eacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.-

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.-71s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—92s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.— Long clear middles; heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-Short, clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—84s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—72s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new
74s. 6d; old—75s. 6d.
American refined—81s. Butter, finest U S. in boxes 79s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-106s. Colored-107s.

Australian in Fondon-50s. Turpentin, spirits-47s. Resm. common—26s.

Petroleum, refined—11 1-4d.

Cotton Sed Oil, hull refined, spot—46s.

## Fangs of a Snake. Examine the finest cambric needle

under a high power microscope and its point will look rough and blunt. A snake's fang similarly inspected appears perfectly smooth and sharp. In each fang is a groove which connects by a tube with a sort of bag—the poison gland—just beneath the eye. When the snake strikes a muscular contraction simultaneously forces the venom out of the hag through the tube and along the groove into the flesh of the person attacked. Snake poison, gen erally speaking, has two distinct effects. It destroys in some mysterious way the fibrin of the blood, thereby causing the latter to behave as if diluted and to fliter through the walls of the veins and arteries. In addition, it paralyzes the nerve centres and so affects the heart, sometimes bringing death by suffocation.

The Hoting Pad Did you make any New Year resolutions this year? The Inkwell-Yes, I determined to get full

ey just beside the door. She might at least decency, he thought, to remark of the people in

but she was careless of to a fault, and never h and was of all girls, et the time Miss Sylverto ed little partner of his, have moved from the 1 purpose of tormenting raging the man she le thing that could be off Eddie, however, hea no matter how-lifted ders, was enjoying him

free, with the weight

of his ability-flirting indiscriminately with that presented itself, as joys of the present thought or fear of th was his nature to do made pretty speeches watching Rachel Youn efforts to enslave his "No go. Miss Rache "your trumps ain't hi a few minutes afterw damsel alone and look jected, he gave up he a more attractive com Miss Younge out of he

pond, by whirling her to the music of the Thoroughly good na same time thoroughly was not to be depen deal of utter worthles ed up with the brigh position. However, t done for Rachel wha ier men would have ing, and she was gra It was not the pleasa the world to find he in a crowded ball-r eyes of a more succ Miss Younge was th ces Sylverton's dark not so behold her. not exactly the rose to the rose, in poin events; so she went terward with the Ki satisfied on the w

sults of her evening Mildred scarcely homeward drive be light, and said "G others almost imme arrival at the hous "How tired I as "Good-night, mamn "Yes, that's right once, my darling,

turned, 'You danced wonder when the think it proper to and come home als "I shall come to utes. Milly," Mabel arming brightness. hour of night, or r don't lock your doc

'Very good," Mi fly. "Of course you vital importance t you would not ta this unusual hour. Come soon, howe find me sympath the stairs listless! she finished spea

"It was a delic it?" began Mabe half an hour late comfortably oppos "Very like all b Trevanion answe bad dancing, unl time-worn con sweetness, and no "Then you did: asked Mabel, with her tone.

"Oh, yes, I di anything be ples stirring, than to es sounded until all in the same d "Of course you don. Then why d with him?" "To see how " endure-to ere

dancing and idio put up with du laugh "have y Mabel. what-un would be if Lor graciously please his hand and fancy what a b the family-a re Consider the in sitting opposite fast and pourin ship until deat! Nonsepse, A that, I have to title is all ver

make up for would be the sell yourself to "The very can say what n vanion said, d "Of course ? acquiesced, che ing of dancing. to stigmatize a as bad, Why, I the very best

"I didn't dar said, coldly; as pause, "He is then, after all. "In love wit "Well, that's t ever heard! St you would not