

We Turn to the Gentiles." Act 13: 13-52.

Commontary.-- 1. The Apostles in An-Sich of Pisidia (vs. 12-15.) 12. Paul his company—Paul now becomes central figure in this group. Ois conversion of Sergius Paulus french Paul's ministry, Paul became the leader and is henceforward recogas such. The apostles sailed in menta westerly direction to Perga, capiand of the province of Pamphylia. Parsituated on the southern coast at sala Minor, about midway between the east and west extremities of the emiline. Pamphylia contained a variety of inhabitants, as it was the dividing region between the East and the West. The record does not whether the apostles preached m Perga at this time or not, but they did on their return visit (14: 25.) John departing from them returned to Jerselem-This was John Mark, the orther of the second Gospel. No reason is assigned for his departure, and Paul sot pleased at his course (15: 38.) It has been conjectured that his moth-Jerusalem needed him or that he afraid of the unhealthful climate ar that he shrank from the hardships tradent to missionary work in Pamand Pisidia. These, however, mere conjectures, and we learn that later John Mark was ready for enterionary work (15: 37-40.) Paul

M. Antiocli in Pisidia—Anticch lav start one hundred miles nearly north Perga. It is thought that it may here been on this journey that Paul in perils of robbers (2 Cor. 11: formeded, and named after his father. of the Gentiles, it is ever to the synato a better schoolmaster to bring men to Christ than the law of nature.-Ome. Btb. There was but one synamerce here and both Jews and Genthe attended its services, though the Gentiles who came were probably these who were inclined toward Juda-Sat down—As ordinary worship-15. The law and the prophetsa portion of the Pentateuch, or the han, each Sabbath and also a sethe synagogue service. Sent unto course of Israel's history, Paul out-The rulers observed the pre- lined briefly those distinctive feastrangers and noticed tures which revealed the fact that they were disnified and

weeks of him with tender affection in

Co 4: 10 and 2 Tim. 4: 11.

M. Paul's discourse (vs. 16-41). Paul wose in his place and, beckoning with has hand for the attention of the audwace, addressed them by the honortitle, "Men of Israel." He related the early history of the Jewish race hom the lineage of David, was the Bessiah. He told of the preaching of han the Baptist and of the hatred of he lews toward Jesus, who had been mustly put to death. God raised him the dead and salvation was prodefined in His name to all the world. Paul warned the congregation of the samequences of rejecting Jesus.

MI. The effect of Paul's preaching (ma .42-52), 42. As they went out, they besought (R. V.)—The best manuseriots do not include the words Jews Gentiles. The meaning seems to that when the apostles were leavthe synagogue, there were those The requested them to give them another discourse on the subject that and just been presented to them. They eager to hear the gospel. 43. Jews and religious proselytes followed-Their hearts were touched by Paul's mensage, and Paul and Barnabas encoursed them to give heed to the convictions they had received. The grace at Gad had been extended so far to them that they were hungering after mateousness. If they continued to seek the Lord, they would find Him in His saving power. 44. Came almost the whole city-The preaching of the gosset had aroused great interest and an excellent opportunity came for the further declaration of the truth, 45. The Jews Spake against those things. The Jews were envious when they saw that the multitudes were interested in the apostles' preaching, and the new doctrine. They could not hear to hear the declaration that Genthes were included in the plan of salvation.

Hely Spirit to speak forth the word First....spoken to you—As the Jews was to be offered first to them. Ye put it from you—The language shows decision. They decreed their own senthat the Jews of Antioch rudely and of mercy. Judge yourselves unworthy everlasting life-While they thought that they alone, of all nations, were worthy of eternal life, by their conduct they declared that they were unworthy, since they had rejected Christ, the only Saviour. Everlasting life belongs to both worlds; it has a place in those who are saved here, and it reaches out into eternity. We turn to the Gentiles-The apostles sonsidered that their duty to the lews was done and the way was fully opened to proclaim the gospel direct-If to the Gentiles, 47. The Lord commanded us—The command to which the apostles referred is found in Isa. 6. Thee-The Messiah. Unto the of the easth—Jesus came as a sted the great blessing that had come | could not arrest the victorious course word of the Lord-They readily acsoted the word and rejoiced in it.

They honored it by conforming their lives to it. As many as were ordained to eternal life believed -This expression is in contrast to the one in verse 16, applying to the Jews who had judged themselves unworthy of eternal life by rejecting Jesus. Those who were disposed to receive eternal life through Jesus Christ believed and were converted, 49. Published throughout all the region-The apostles proclaimed the gospel and those who were converted aided greatly in mak-

50. Devout and honorable women-It is noted in the history of these times that many pagan women of the We note that when the church at An- higher ranks were predisposed tosent forth the two apostles on ward Judaism.—Whedon. The Jews journey, they were spoken of as enlisted their efforts against the apostles. Expelled them out of their ment that came upon Elymas and coasts—"Cast them out of their bordapostles the people of Antioch were rejecting Jesus and the salvation which he offered them. 51. Shook off the dust of their feet-This was in accordance with the command that Jesus gave to His disciples when He sent them forth on their mission Matt. 10;14). Iconium-A city in Risidia, east of Antioch. 52. Filled with foy-They were entering upon the blessedness promised by the Master (Matt. 5; 10-12). They were persecuted and blessed.

QUESTIONS .- Where did the apostles go from Paphos- Who letf them at that point? To what city did they Where did they go on the next go? Sabbath? What invitation was extended to them? Give an outline on Paul's sermon. What occurred on the next Sabbath? How did the preaching affect the Jews? What effect had it upon the Gentiles? Why did the apostles turn to the Gentiles? To what place did the apostles gofrom Antioch? What were their feel-

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-Christ the world's Savior.

I. Foretold in Jewish history.

II. Rejected by Jewish leaders. I. Foretold in Jewish history. Paul and Barnabas exhibited the most unfaltering conviction, that the gospel was fully adequate to grapple with every form of opposition that the it was a mountainous region and heathen world might offer. They was infested by brigands. Antioch in were a small force numerically to Presta was built by Seleucus and was advance upon the intrenched idolatof the sixteen Antiochs which he rous host of Asia Minor. The lesson before us presents one of those synasymmogue—Though he is the apostic gogue scenes, which are of so much interest in connection with the early that Saint Paul first finds his progress of Christianity. By the For the law of Moses ought to courtesy of his countrymen Paul was permitted to speak. That was an event in his history, the beginning of a battle which concluded with his words, "I have fought a good fight." Paul's address resembled that of Stephen's, delivered before the San-It was a brief, historical hedrin. survey of Israel, a true picture of that highly favored nation, the history of It became the practise of the Jews to the kingdom of God. The main purpose of Paul's sermon was to prove the Messiahship of Jesus and thereby metion from the phophets. Rulers of proclaim the gates of life open to all synagogue—Those who had charge men. In portraying the providential

from the beginning God's eye was fix ed upon the uppermost parts of the earth, as well as upon the land of his chosen people. In his review Paul noted the divine selection of a people. their wonderful deliverance, their desert discipline, the expulsion of the Canaanites, the foundation of a setsectared that Jesus, who sprang tled system of government, the epoch of kings. This recital was pleasing to the listening Jews. Paul further declared that in Jesus the line of Israel's greatness was continued; that without the crowning fact of his resurrection the rest would have been

incomplete. II. Rejected by Jewish leaders. Paul's tact was most remarkable. He desired to impress the fact that the Hebrew scriptures which were the basis of their faith as a people, contained the promise of a Messiah; that the Messtall predicted in their scriptures had ing purposes are turned away for veal even though their ancestry be right. actually appeared upon earth, and that and their owner gets very little profit This close selection will send thouhe was the Mediator through whom from them, and they are not permitted which would otherwise be kept in the the world was to be saved. Paul's mode of preaching was, first of all, to appeal to the understand with a clear exposition of truth, and then to impress that truth with earnest exhortation. Paul's power as a speaker lay in the intensity of his convictions and in his strong sympathy with his audience, which made him quick to adapt himself to them and to press home his thought. He offered proofs of his statements which were within the comprehension of his audience. The gospel message which Paul presented put his hearers to the test. He warned them of the fatal consequences of rejecting the offer of salvation. The results of the blood of his ancestors. He keeps Paul's appeal were seen in a general spirit of religious inquiry, the conversion of many, great excitement milkers and he weights the milk from among the classes, the stirring up of each cow or heifer regularly and sysundertook to turn the people against bitter persecution, the increased power tematically, and, if necessary, has of the apostles in their work. The the milk tested for fat so he knows Jews were made jealcus of their new exactly what each of his cows is doleaders and of the hold they and their ing and whether or not the calves from dectrine were getting. They refused that cow are likely to go on and make 46. Waxed bold - Paul and Barnabas to admit that the redemption of the valuable animals to place in his herd. were not intimidated by the rage of Gentiles was a part of God's plan of If the cow, mother of the calf, cannot, their opposer, but were inspired by the salvation. They mid, in effect, if the through mak production, justify her Gentiles were to receive the gospel, existence in the herd there is little reater plainness and boldness. they would not. Paul made plain their reason why the call from such a mothown responsibility for their attitude God's special people, the gospel toward the gospel. They had learned its central truths and formed their own

tence of condemnation. They put from violently thrust from them the offers | themselves the word of God and thus judged themselves. To the Gentlies it was the early dawn of the promised day. They needed comfort. They greeted the good news and were blessed by it. The mixed audience of Jews, proselytes and Gentiles had the golden opportunity of listening to Paul. the profound interpreter of scripture, the large-hearted apostle to the Gentiles. the truly evangelical preacher of the Christian faith, the undaunted witness to the truth. The Jews had a great opportunity. In every possible place grace was held out to them, nevertheless they spurned it all, and forced the arostles to-leave their city under the ban of the law, but with no revenge in their hearts. They grew greater in Seriour to all nations. 48. The Gen- the presence of difficulties and braver thes.... were glad—The gospel came as perils thickened around them. The as good news to them. They appreci- Jews disgraced themselves, but they

the apostles had an abounding toy.



Everything is good in its place. The bile, which, under certain conditions, causes so much distress, is of the greatest value as an antiseptic and cathartic when it is properly handled by the liver.

The chief function of the liver seems to be the filtering of bile from the blood, where it acts as a poison, and pouring it into the intestines, where it hastens the course of the food mass through the alimentary canal, and by its antiseptic influence prevents fermentation of the food.

When you suffer from biliousness and indigestion and have a coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, headaches and loss of appetite, you will do well to look to the condition of the liver. Other symptoms are wind on the stomach, which causes belching, and the formation of gas, which gives rise to dizziness and pains about the heart.

Because the liver has failed, the food in the alimentary canal is fermenting instead of being digested, looseness and constipation of the bowels alternate, the whole digestive system is thrown out of order and the blood is poisoned.

By immediately awakening the action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills affords relief for this condition most promptly. On this account they are generally recognized as the most effective cure for biliousness, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, and the pains and aches which arise from poisons in the blood. The benefits are lasting because this medicine removes the cause of trouble.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr.A.W.Chase's Kidney-LiverPills

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THE CALVES TO KEEP. From time to time, says one farm

paper some exponent of more livestock rises to remark against the slaughter of the calves and not always is this without reason. We must agree that very often calves which should be kept in the herd for breedto do the good in the herd which they herd at a loss It may be, after all, would have done if kept for breeding that there are not too may calves purposes. However, there are large slaughtered young, but that there is not enough system followed in deternumbers of calves raised each year mining which shall go and which which should go to the veal route, and shall be kept. Undoubtedly, many are many of those which are killed while kept which should go, and equally true very young would be of no use if kept is it that many go which should be in the herd as breeders.

used first of all, a pure-bred sire with Home. milking propensities well marked in in his herd nothing but the best individual animals and the heaviest er should be kept past veal age, and it is far better than such a calf should go to the butcher early in life than to prove a bill of expense, in fact, a rob-

ber, in the dairy herd. There is little use of keeping an inferior dairy calf to the age of two or three years, because it will generally cost more especially when grain is high in price, as it is now, to put meat on this wedge-shaped dairy carcass than it is worth. It would be folly then to keep all colves without discrimination. Only the best should survive for breeding purposes, and the only man who know which are the best is the man who is using a proper sire of a heavy milking strain, and is weighing the milk regularly from the cows to which the sire is bred, and keeping the calves from those cows which lead in milk production and give enough to pay for all feed and labor and leave a handsome profit be-

sides The point is to be able to pick out calves which should remain in the to them and rejoiced. Glorified the of the truth. For all their hardships herd something must be known about the producing ability of their dams, and this cannot be estimated by the three or four quarts of milk per day.

ordinary guess-work method. The He claims to have saved several babscales and the tester should be made les with goats' milk, and has demonjust as important in determining the strated the freedom of goats from tubfuture individuals which shall com- erculosis and other diseases. prise the herd as in determining which cow now milking shall remain in the herd.

It is important also that no faulty individuals as to, conformation and type be kept in the herd. It is not enough that the sire be from good milking ancestry and the cow be a and types will give good results on heavy milker herself. They must the farm. Bucket pumps, knapsack have such confirmation and prepotency sprayers and automatic sprayers will that the calves show the desirable type of the milking breeds.

Faulty calves should be discarded, kept. The matter is in the hands of the dairyman, and the sooner he The good dairyman has a basis upon makes all his selections on conformawhich he works in seiling or keeping tion and type backed by production his calves as the case may be. He will it be righted.—Prairie Farm and

> PRUNING TREES. Prune annually but never heavily. Do not cut out large limbs. Frost bitten wounds are slow to

Never leave stubs in cutting off Wounds heal most rapidly in spring. Keep the trees free from suckers.

Torn wounds are generally fatal. Summer prining induces fruitful-Heavy pruning is always followed

by a heavy growth of suckers.

Winter pruning, when the tree is wholly dormant, increases the vigor of the tree. In transplanting cut back, top and

root, Burn all the wood to prevent spread of insects and disease. Winter pruning, when the tree is wholly dormant, increases the vigor of the tree. In transplanting cut back, top and

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NOTES.

Corn, alfalfa, clover and grass these four plants furnish 90 per cent. of the coarse food used by animals. Liming is assisting farmers to secure good catches of clover. Oats and barley, or oats, peas and barley, are excellent combinations for

dairy forage. There are many cows in this country capable of producing 400 pounds of butter in a year, but not one of them, so far as we have knowledge,

came from a scrub sire. Rev. V. B. Mayer, of Casenova, Va., has wintered a flock of milch goats in timber without bought feeds, getting

Sore or chapped teats are due to exposure or cold, wet weather and rough handling. Treat with lard or vaseline. When a bull is stall fed he should have a plentiful supply of nitrogenous roughage, such as good, clean clover

or peavine hay. Spray pumps of many different sizes be useful in the garden and orchard. as well as in the hen house, although a larger hose or extension rod will be needed in the orchard. A barrel pump or power sprayer may be used with good results if it is already on hand, but is more expensive than the average farm needs for hen house work.

ECHO OF THE FLOODS.

Elephants' Pitiful Struggle Against Wabash's Rising Tide.

"Did you ever hear the terrorized trumpeting of a nerd of drowning elephants?'
asked W. J. Williams, of Feru, Inc., at
the Williams, of Feru, Inc., at
the pitcous cries of dying beasts, you
have escaped one of the most heartrending experiences that ever comes to civilized man. I was in Peru during the mood of 1913, when the Wabash River rose to unknown heights, causing tremendous destruction of property. Peru is the winter quarters of the Wallace and Hagenback circus, and when it was found that the water was coming higher than had ever been known before, the the water with their trunks elevated til

the end of the mod, but the other el-even were drowned.
"With the trace, rushing through the streets, and the propose of the city car-ooned in the second stories of the houses, the elephanes swam around for hours, trumpeting in terror and sticking their trunks in the open windows of the houses in their efforts to and some spot of safety. They cried like childbeasts, and it was almost as pitiful to see them go down under the muddy waters, one by one, as it was to see a hu-man being washed from a roof.

man being wasned from a roof.

"I shall never forget their dying cries as they sought the safety which could not be found in that flat country, where the whole surface of the earth was sub-"Back in the big circus menagerie, there was even a more tragic.
When the water came up into

the cages of the animals they all became frantic from fear,
"Lions and tigers roared and dashed themselves against the bars of their cages till it was feared thay would escape and swim to places of human re-fuge, where they would destroy many

Iron bars were bent by the beasts in their furry and as the water rose higher their terror and their strength increased. When it was seen that nothing could be done and that lives of persons in the city were being endangered the manager went from cage to cage with a reference. city were being enuangered the manager went from cage to cage with a rifle and shot one after another of the monarchs of the jungle till all were dead. It cost the circus a fortune but many lives were saved."—Washington Post.

Warman mass-inid doz.	
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	. 0
	0
Chickens 0 40	0
Do., year-old 0 26	0
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	U
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
MEALS	\$12
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$11 00	
	16
Do., choice, sides, cwt 13 00	14
Do choice, sides, cwc 11 00	12
	10
Veats, common, 14 00	15
Do., prime 14 00 Shon hegs 13 00	15
	14
	14
	22
Spring lambs 20 00 Mutton, light 14 00	16
Mutton light	
SUGAR MARKET.	

SUGAR MARKET.		
Sugars are quoted as follows:		
	\$7	8
		(4
Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs	7	9
St. Lawrence, granulated, 10 0lbs	7	9
St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs	7	8
St. Lawrence. Beaver, 100 lbs	7	8
St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbg	8	0
Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs	7	6
Lantic, brilliant vellow, 100 lbs	7	5
St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs.	7	5
Acadia. vellow 100 lbs	7	
Derk vellow. 100 lbs.	, ·	-
20-lb, hags, the over granulated bas	re.	

10-lb. bags, 15c nevr granulated bags. 2 and 5-lb_packages, 30c over granulated

Dags.
LIVE STOCK.
All were cleaned up at steady prices.
Export cattle, choice 8 75 9 11
Butcher cattle, choice 8 50 8 77
Butcher cattle, choice 800 82
Dutahan cours choice 919
do do canners 313
1 do build
Fooding stoors 113 04
Ctooleges choice
do light 110
Milkers, choice, each 65 00 100 0
Springers 65 00 · 100 0
Sheep, ewes 9 00 10 5
Bucks and culls 650 85
Bucks and cuits 10 00 13 5
l Hoge fed and Watered ., 11 30
Calves 7 00 10 0

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat-	Open.	High.	LOW.	Close
Mar	1 17%	1 18%	1 16%	1 18
fulse	. 1 1844	1 19/4	1 1478	1 19.
Oct	1 161/4	1 16%	1 151/4	1 161
Onto				
Mare	. 0 45%	0 461/2	0 45%	0 461
July	. 0 45%	0 461/8	0 45%	0 45
MINNEAPO	JIS GE	RAIN I	MARK	ET.
Minneapolis.	Wheat	May	\$1.21	1-2 t
\$1.21 5-8; July,	\$1 20 3	-4 to \$	1 20 7-	8: No
1 hard, \$1.28;	No. 1	North	ern. \$	1.23 t
\$1.25 1-2; No. 2	do	1 19 1-2	to \$1	23 1-
Corn-No. 3 yel	10W 77	1-2 to	78 1-2c	Oat
-No 3 white.		40.0	4	771

—No. 3 white, 43 1-4 to 43 3-4c. Flour— Unchanged; shipments, 58,717 barrels. Bran—\$18 to \$19.50. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.21 3-4 to \$1.22 3-4; No. 2, do. \$11.18 3-4 to \$1.19 3-4. Linseed—Cash, \$2.04 1-2; May, \$2.02 3-4; July, \$2.05 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Report.-Cattle, receipts Veals, receipts 150; active and steady; \$4.50 to \$10.

Hogs, receipts 2.500; active to \$10.25; mixed \$10.15 to \$10.25; yorkers \$9.40 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.

CHICAGO LIVE ST	OCK,	
Cattle, receipts 4,000.		
Native beef steers	7 90	9 3
Stockers and feeders		6 68
Cows and heifers		9 50
Calves	6 25	9 2
Hogs, receipts 19. J.		-
Market strong.		
Light	9 30	9 9
Mixed		9 9
Heavy	9 35	9 9
Rough	9 35	9 5
Pigs	7 25	9 0
Bulk of sales	9 70	9 8
Sheep, receipts 11,000.	0.0	- 7
Market weak.		
Wethers	6 90	9 3
Lambs, native	7 75	11 7
TIVEDDOOL DOOD		11

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—12s, 11d.
No. 1 Northern spring—12s, 5d.
No. 2 red western, winter—11s, 6d. rn, spot quiet. nerican, mixed, new-10s, 11d. Flour, winter patents—47s. Heps in London (Pacific Coast)—64, 15s; t5, 15s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—90s.

87s, 6d. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—92s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs. 84s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—84s.
Shoulders, square, 1 to 13 lbs.—72s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—77s, 6d; old—70s, 6d.
American, refined—64s, 3d.
Butter, finset U. S. in Boxes—81s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest, white new—100s. 108s. Colored—108s.

Australian in London-50s. Turpentin, spirits-46s. Resin, common—20s.

Petdoleum, refined—11 I-4d.

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—

47s. 6d.

Dark Etars.

It is reasonable to assume that the number of stars in space having a temperature so low that their radiations do not affect our eyes or photographic plates is extremely large. That these invisible stars are far more numerous than the luminous stars is suggested fourteen elepannts in the circus were unchained and let go to take care of themselves. Three of them managed to reach a small mound where they stood in the assumption that new stars (novae are due to collusions. He concludes that there are about 4 660 times as many dark stars as briught ones.

Man's Will is All His Own.

True education lies in learning to spot of safety. They cried like child- wish things to be as they actually are, their language as they pleaded for the help which could not be given them, for not one of them could be taken in through a door or window out of the flood which is fully our own—that is our is our own from what does not belong They acted more like human beings than will or purpose. God, acting as a good king and a true father, has given us a will which cannot be restrained, compelled or thwarted. He has put it wholly in our power. * * * Nothing can ever force us to act against our will. If we are conquered it is because we have willed to be conquered.

THE FUTILITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

(Judge) "You can't make me believe a college

"You can't make me believe a college education gits you anything." says the young man who had won two medals for fox-trotting.
"Still I always thought college fellows was awful swell." replied the girl. "Nothin' doin'! We got one of them in opr office that always says 'whom' and 'notwithstanding', and say, I hear's the boss 'callin' him down to-day the worst I ever seen. What's the use knowing them kind of words if you can't talk

Many a man who thinks he is a big gun can only prove it by being a tre-

fortunate, becau turned Frances. were fixed on M ed the picture i Would she ever him? Ah, never! "I think it is t polize all the g Mildred, quietly,

concern; "I was Marguerite in th I will not accept) Miss Younge, wil admirably. "Do not waste said Rachel, mee sis-she had not a since Charlie's de of Miss Sylvertor anything but amis but a sorry atter acting-it is not i it," murmured F something not pro I shall get throug

myself, with a lit Sylverton. You cat sweetly. "You evidently ture," said France mored laugh. Sometimes I fan superb actress, if be that I shall y the stage, and los years on the ever eoaching Miss Yo appearance before Isn't that a touch

"I don't think so lie, crossly. Sylverton, innocen part, I don't think limelights haif bad turn to the origin , you must be our l 'No, indeed, I v

Mildred with gent shall, Frances, ar Blount can be your "L think the suit me," put in much to Frances' "Don't you thin fair?" demanded s provoking air of

who might occupy plied Trevanion, h "Yet, still," went ingly bent altogeth the picture to the e or considerations, be a little too tall Charlie, you will b Well, now that that proceed. Queenie. paper, and note off Now for number to and the Beggarmaid Cophetua and who maid? Nobody can ter character, howe

"Why, I think and queen ready dred. "Here is Que her sister's cheek as her knee-"and your it not, Mr. Blount?" "Yes," answered ning fully to apprec to be derived from -"and that's a capi

Miss Travanien; b

shall never be able to

pear, as the maid

shall I?" "Never," said Ede the smallest fouch you. You don't look Better let me take yo if I could hold it." "Thanks-you're v Blount-"but 1\thin! now that I've got don't object, Miss Tr e "No, I don't obje

Number - 11ve. Write away, Mabelgetting on. Now. pleasantly-"you real

queen." with a loo

alipely on the pos man's Pilly, writes this thin and weak. m devr. had awful

cmach. I couldn't catil I used Dr. Ha her did me a world dealers in 25c boxes.