

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

May 21, 1916 Lesson VIII  
The Cripple of Lystra.—Acts 14: 1-28

Commentary.—I. The apostles came to Iconium (vs. 17). The apostles came to Lystra from Antioch of Pisidia, having been driven out of the latter place by the infuriated Jews and their sympathizers. Persecution was Satan's powerful weapon, but the Lord made use of it to enlarge His own kingdom. They preached in the synagogue in Iconium, and many of the Jews and Gentiles believed the gospel. The unbelieving Jews made it their business to stir up opposition against the apostles. After remaining for some length of time to establish the church, they left for Lystra and Derbe; but the reason for their going was that the Jews and pagans who were arrayed against them made an assault upon them. They preached the gospel in the places where they went to save their lives.

II. A lame man healed (vs. 8-18). 8. Lystra—Lystra was eighteen miles southwest of Iconium, a wild region. "From the violence of a mob excited by the Jews they fled into a wider region where there were few or no Jews, and the cities are enumerated in the order in which they were visited, while some to which they went are unnamed, but included in the general term, the region round about." The flight of the apostles is exactly in accord with the apostles' instruction (Matt. 10:23). "Impotent in his feet"—This man probably sat in a public place in the city and was well known in Lystra. He was afflicted with lameness in his feet and had never walked. We are reminded of the lame man who sat at the beautiful gate of the temple (Acts 3:2). 9. Heard Paul speak—it is likely that the apostles spoke in the streets of Lystra, as no mention is made of a synagogue, and the cripple heard the gospel story from Paul's lips. Steadfastly beholding him—Paul's attention was drawn to him by his earnest, wistful look. Seeing that he had faith to be made whole (R. V.)—The man's heart shone out in his face, and the Spirit within the apostle recognized that here was a fit object to be made, by his cure, a sign unto the men of Lystra.—Cam. Bib.

The lame man earnestly desired to be healed and he believed that the Lord was able and willing to make him whole. 10. Said with a loud voice—Paul's earnestness in this matter and its importance brought forth in a loud and clear voice the command which follows. The people who were about Paul could hear the words and could be witnesses to this marvellous cure. At the grave of Lazarus Jesus spoke in a low voice for the dead to come forth (John 11:43). "Stand upright on thy feet"—The preaching of the apostle in Lystra had set forth the power of Jesus and it would be understood that through his power, and not Paul's, the cure would be wrought. He leaped and walked—The lame man leaped up in the joyful consciousness of power he had never felt before and walked like those who had never had experience of infirmity.—Howson.

11. When the people saw—The miracle was so unmistakable that the people at once recognized the fact that supernatural agencies had accomplished it. Speech of Lystra—The people were speaking to the people in Greek and they understood that language, but they expressed their astonishment to one another in their native language. Evidently the apostles did not understand the language of Lycaonia or they would not have allowed them to call them gods, without rebuking them. The gods are come down to us—The people looked upon the apostles as the incarnation of their deities. 12. Jupiter. The pagans regarded Jupiter as the father of the other gods. Barnabas was probably more venerable in appearance than Paul and hence would compare a special revelation to the god of Jupiter. Mercurius—The god Mercury was regarded as swift of movement and eloquent in speech. 13. Priest of Jupiter—Since it was thought that Jupiter was in the city, the people believed that the priest who had charge of the temple of Jupiter should sacrifice to him. Oxen—For sacrifice. Garlanded—Garlands were used to decorate the oxen or the altars upon which the animals were sacrificed. Unto the gates—Some think the gates of the city are meant, and some the gates of the temple of Jupiter. Others believe reference is made to the entrance of the houses where the apostles lodged. The last view seems reasonable.

14. When the apostles heard—They had no knowledge before this of the intentions of the people. Rent their clothes—To express their grief and displeasure at the sacrifice the people were taking. To do these things—The apostles were putting forth strenuous efforts to prevent the sacrifice in their honor. Men of like passions with you—Paul and Barnabas declared that they were men and had natures like those of the men of Lystra. Turn from these vanities—The apostles came to bring them glad tidings and to warn them to turn from their idols, which were vanities, or vain things, powerless objects, to the living God, who created all things. 16. In times past, etc.—Israel had been chosen as God's people, and only to them had He given a direct revelation of Himself. Other nations had only made as their revelation of God, 17. Left not Himself without witness—God showed Himself to the world as wise, loving, mighty and benevolent, by His works in nature. 18. Scarce restrained they the people—The apostles took a bold stand in opposing the intended sacrifice, in calling the gods of the Lycaonians vanities and in declaring to them the living God; but they could not be consistent and do less.

19. Paul stoned (vs. 19, 20). 19. Jews from Antioch and Iconium—They were incensed at the apostles and were not satisfied with driving them out of their own cities, but were determined to stir up other cities against them. Persecuted the people

It is probable that the Jews from Antioch and Iconium indeed the people of Lystra to believe that the cripple had been cured by the agency of evil spirits and that the apostles were in league with Satan. Stoned Paul—Their jealous rage carried them to such a length that they became themselves the active agents in taking vengeance on the "chief speaker" of the two missionaries.—Cam. Bib. Paul refers to this coming in 2 Cor. 11: 25. Draw him out of the city—The mob, which had been aroused by angry Jews, supposed that they had killed Paul. The stoning took place probably in the place where the apostles had been preaching, and Paul's body was dragged outside the walls, there to lie and decay. 20. As the disciples stood round about him—The preaching of the apostles had not been in vain, for converts had been gained, and they were standing in sorrow around their fallen leader, planning for a fitting burial. He rose up—Not a few writers are of the opinion that Paul was really dead and that his rising up was a resurrection. Luke does not say that he was dead, but that the persecutors supposed that he was dead. Enough violence had been used to cause his death, and he was, to say the least, seriously injured. His rising up was certainly miraculous. The account indicates that he arose in full vigor, walked into the city and left the next day for another field of labor.

IV. Close of Paul's first missionary journey (vs. 21-28). The labor of the apostles was not stopped by the persecutions which they underwent. Having preached in Derbe, a city thirty-five miles south of Lystra, they revisited Lystra, Iconium and Antioch, encouraging the converts and appointing leaders in each church. They went through Pisidia and Pamphylia and preached in Perga. They sailed from Attalia to Antioch in Syria, where they gave a report of their labors to the church that had sent them out.

Questions.—Where did the apostles go from Antioch? Where was Lystra? What can you say of the people of that region? Whom did Paul heal? Describe the healing. Why can you say of Jupiter and Mercury? Why did they liken the apostles to these gods? What did the apostles do? Give an outline of Paul's address at this time. Why did they stone Paul?

PRactical SURVEY.  
Topic.—Missionary itinerancy.  
I. Its trials and triumphs.  
II. Its estimated success.

I. Its trials and triumphs. In this season of church history we many die the force of the gospel amid the distractions of the world. We have a glimpse of the trial of the apostles' faithfulness in the truth, of their humility and self-sacrificing zeal and of their inspired wisdom and discretion. In their ministry at Iconium four things are noteworthy: Many conversions of Jews and Greeks, a violent opposition, demonstrations of divine power, and a social separation. The searching ministry of the apostles laid bare the hearts of the people. The spiritual victories they won in the synagogues aroused the antagonism of the unbelieving Jews, who used their influence to injure the apostles. Persecution made them change their place, but not their purpose nor their method of working. The threatening cloud of danger did not abate their courage. They only fled to a new field of service, always took care to adapt themselves to the varying conditions and character of those among whom he labored. His theme was the same, but his method of presenting that theme was constantly changing according to circumstances and place. When they addressed Jews, they dealt with the scriptures. To heathen they drew lessons from nature, "that universal and public manuscript that lies exposed to the eyes of all men." All the knowledge of God at which they arrived by the light of nature had but little influence to reform hearts and lives of men. Beyond nature's testimony to the divine existence and attributes, Paul added the Christian system which proposes no less than the full recovery of men from sin. It pleased God to grant a special revelation to the Jews for the whole world's sake.

II. Its estimated success. This entire narrative conveys the idea that the apostles sought and found their strength in a divine source. Nothing else would have sustained them under the difficulties and sufferings of their mission. Undeterred by persecution, unmoved by offered fame, they went on with their commission. Jewish opposition still stood in the pathway of the gospel. Nevertheless it acquired force as it went and actually rooted itself more firmly in men's hearts from the very fact that it was able to surmount opposition. It was dangerous for Paul and Barnabas to visit the same cities again, but the souls of the disciples were more to them than their own comfort and safety. If necessary, they would again face all they had before encountered. Paul was in a measure fitted by all he had learned and suffered to exert the deep sense of what was due to those whom they had induced to forsake their old faith to enter on a new and trying course, constrained the apostles to pursue the perilous path. They appealed to the disciples to re-



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## Malnutrition Failure to get the good of the food you eat.

It is not what you eat, but what you eat, digest and absorb, that counts in keeping up the health and vigor of the human body. If you are not getting the benefit of the food you eat you should suspect the nervous system, for the nerves control the flow of the gastric juices of the stomach and the other chemical fluids of the digestive system which effect the digestion of starches, fats, etc.

Especially at this season of the year digestion lags, appetite fails, you do not get the good of the food you eat and vitality is consequently lowered. You feel the effects in loss of energy and ambition, feelings of fatigue come over you and you lack in courage and good cheer.

Eating more will not help you, for you must have nourishment in an easily assimilated condition so that it may be taken up by the blood stream without effort. In short, you need such assistance as is best afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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main steadfast in the faith in loyalty to their Lord and Saviour. Paul's marvellous escape was a great help to the faith of the disciples. Joyous was the welcome, the great thanksgiving at Antioch when the missionaries returned. Their report was in part a personal narrative and in part a report of the acceptance which the gospel message had received in the countries they had visited. Throughout the journey the apostles had shown the true Christian courage.



### THE FERTILIZER SITUATION.

Owing to the direct and indirect effects of the European war upon the sources of supply and the cost of the more important plant food materials used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, conditions have arisen which are wholly without precedent in the history of the fertilizer industry. In view of these profoundly disturbing conditions, a conference was recently held by representatives of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the New England States, New Jersey and New York, for the purpose of obtaining all possible information bearing on the situation as a basis for furnishing advice to farmers in respect to the practical methods they can adopt during the season of 1916 to meet the unprecedented problems.

At the aforesaid conference of the several Agricultural Stations it was advised that farmers use greater care than ever before in the selection of soils for crops; the management of soils, so as to utilize to the fullest possible extent the plant-foods already in the soil; the conservation and utilization of all source of plant foods produced on the farm; the selection of such commercial plant food materials as are most economical; careful study of the plant-food needs of different crops; precautions to be observed in purchasing fertilizers.

Clay soils and clay loams meet the desired plant food conditions better than light soils, especially since heavier soils contain more available potash. Soils which have been systematically supplied with farm manure or commercial fertilizers will meet conditions of temporary food shortage better than those which have not been so well treated.

Soils containing abundance of organic matter can do well with a minimum added supply of nitrogen. The soil should be plowed deeper than usual and harrowed more thoroughly, which enable the soil to retain moisture to the extent most desirable.

FARM-PRODUCED PLANT FOOD. Every form of plant-food material found on the farm must be saved and utilized. In stables enough litter should be

used to absorb completely the urine because, first, it contains a much higher percentage of nitrogen and potash than the solid increment, and, second, these are in much more quickly available forms in urine than in solid increment. Dry muck is one of the best absorbents for stable use. Any muck bed on the farm should be utilized both in stables and also for direct application to soil. When manure is stored, it should be made into a compact heap with vertical sides and kept under cover, if possible. The heap should be kept moist enough to prevent overheating, but no so wet that liquid drains from it.

Mixed farm manure made from well fed animals and kept under proper conditions contains, per ton, 19 to 22 pounds of nitrogen, 5 to 7 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 to 12 pounds of potash.

Materials usually allowed to go to waste should all be utilized. Leaves, stalks, trash, etc., can be given to pigs to work over into manure. Composting can be advantageously employed for vegetable and animal materials that cannot be made suitable in any other way for use as manure. Wood ashes should be saved and carefully stored in a dry place until applied to the soil. The potash in wood ashes gives them an unusually high value at the present time. Good hardwood ashes should contain at least 5 per cent. of potash.

Advantage is being taken of the potash situation to push the sale of ground rocks containing unavailable potash. Ground feldspar is one of these materials. Such materials should not be purchased under any circumstances. They are extremely costly at any price, because the potash possesses no appreciable value as plant food.

The chemical pendulum in 1916 will be the potash naturally in the soil, largely in insoluble condition. Professor L. L. Van Slyke, of the New York Station, gives a few specific suggestions as to what fertilizers to use for some of our most common crops, which are worth noting.

For top-dressing ordinary grasslands 100 to 200 pounds per acre of sulphate of ammonia may be used or the same amount of nitrate of soda, or of cyanamid, or of a mixture of the two can be used, or a mixed fertilizer high in nitrogen.

For clover and alfalfa an application is recommended of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of ashes, if obtainable. For corn use 10 to 20 tons of farm manure and on poorer soils supplement with 300 to 500 pounds of a fertilizer containing about 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen and 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. For potatoes, root-crops and vegetables in general, apply four tons of good farm manure and work it well into the soil. Supplement with 500 pounds of a fertilizer containing 2.5 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. If no manure is used, apply 300 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

For spring seeding with cereals or grass, in usual rotations, use per acre 300 to 500 pounds of a fertilizer containing 4 to 5 per cent. of nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

In place of applying fertilizer to orchards use thorough tillage and grow cover crops.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Blackberries need plenty of moisture, and it will not pay to plant them on the top of some dry knoll; for the fruit will not grow to perfection in such dry places, and it will be hard and sour. Choose a place where the ground is of good quality and where there is plenty of moisture. Prepare the ground thoroughly by plowing and harrowing before planting, and make the ground mellow down quite deep where you set the plants. You cannot be too particular in this respect—remember you are setting them out for profit, and not simply to see whether they will grow or not. They should be set about four feet apart one way and eight feet the other way. Keep the ground loose by constant cultivation, and the sooner you can get a good large bush the sooner you can get fruit, and keeping the ground loose will help to keep it moist.

To control borers in peach, plum and cherry trees, build around the bases of the trunks new mounds of earth 8 to 12 inches high. The mound is left throughout the summer and until October 15, when it is pulled down and the small borers destroyed before they have entered the tree.

Calves should become acquainted with silage early in life, beginning with a very small quantity in connection with other rations, and increasing gradually. In this way the young animals develop naturally, making rapid gains while the cost is kept at the minimum.

A Paradoxical River. On the African shore, near the gulf of Aden and connecting the lake of Assal with the main ocean, may be found one of the wonderful rivers in the world. This curiosity does not flow to but from the ocean toward inland. The surface of Lake Assal itself is nearly 700 feet below the mean tide and it is fed by this paradoxical river, which is about twenty miles in length. It is highly probable that the whole basin which the lagoon partly fills was once an arm of the sea, which became separated therefrom by the dumping of loose sand. The following river has a limited volume, being fullest, of course, at high tide, and has filled the basin to such an extent that evaporation and supply exactly balance each other.

NOT A BAD ERROR. (Boston Transcript) She (with newspaper)—Here's a funny mistake in the report of that affair last night. It says that Mrs. Swellman appeared in a handsome "ampere" gown, instead of "empire."

Her—Well, "ampere" isn't very far off; her gown was a bit shocking.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.  
Apples, bbl. .... 3.70 4.00  
Potatoes, new, doz. .... 0.22 0.25  
Eggs, fresh, doz. .... 0.22 0.25  
Butter, good to choice .... 0.32 0.35  
Chickens, ..... 0.22 0.25  
Dc, yearling, lb. .... 0.22 0.25  
Fowl, dressed, lb. .... 0.22 0.25  
Ducks, lb. .... 0.22 0.25  
Turkeys, lb. .... 0.30 0.35

MEATS—WHOLESALE.  
Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$11.00 \$12.00  
Do, hindquarters, cwt. 10.00 11.00  
Do, common sides, cwt. 9.00 10.00  
Do, common, cwt. 8.00 9.00  
Veal, common, cwt. 7.00 8.00  
Do, prime, ..... 8.00 9.00  
Do, heavy, ..... 9.00 10.00  
Spring lambs ..... 10.00 11.00  
Mutton, light ..... 11.00 12.00

SUGAR MARKET.  
Sugars are quoted as follows:  
Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs. \$8.12  
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.25  
Kedpath, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.25  
St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.25  
St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs. 8.25  
Lantic, Brilliant yellow, 100 lbs. 7.00  
St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs. 7.00  
Dark yellow, 100 lbs. 6.25  
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.  
7 and 5-lb. packages, 3c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.  
Export cattle, choice ..... 8.75 9.25  
Butcher cattle, choice ..... 8.00 8.50  
Do, do, medium, ..... 7.50 8.00  
Do, do, common, ..... 7.00 7.50  
Butcher cows, choice ..... 7.25 7.75  
Do, do, medium, ..... 6.75 7.25  
Do, do, canners, ..... 6.00 6.50  
Do, bulls, ..... 5.00 5.50  
Feeding steers, ..... 6.00 6.50  
Stockers, choice ..... 7.25 7.75  
Do, light, ..... 6.75 7.25  
Milkers, choice, ..... 7.50 8.00  
Springers, ..... 8.00 8.50  
Sheep, ewes ..... 11.00 11.50  
Bucks and culls ..... 11.00 11.50  
Lamb, ..... 11.25 11.75  
Hogs, fed and watered ..... 11.00 11.50  
Caves ..... 10.00 10.50

OTHER MARKETS.  
WINNIPEG OPTIONS.  
Wheat—Open High Low Close  
May ..... \$1.18 1.20 1.18 1.20  
July ..... 1.15 1.17 1.15 1.17  
Oct. .... 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.46  
May ..... 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.46  
July ..... 1.72 1.74 1.72 1.74  
Oct. .... 1.74 1.77 1.74 1.77

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.  
Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1.26  
No. 2 hard, \$1.22 1.24  
No. 3 hard, \$1.20 1.22  
No. 1 soft, \$1.18 1.20  
No. 2 soft, \$1.16 1.18  
No. 3 soft, \$1.14 1.16  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$0.42 0.44  
No. 2 white, \$0.40 0.42  
No. 3 white, \$0.38 0.40  
No. 1 yellow, \$0.40 0.42  
No. 2 yellow, \$0.38 0.40  
No. 3 yellow, \$0.36 0.38  
Flour, fancy patents, \$4.00 4.25  
Flour, extra patents, \$3.75 4.00  
Flour, standard, \$3.50 3.75  
Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.50

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.  
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1.26  
No. 2 hard, \$1.22 1.24  
No. 3 hard, \$1.20 1.22  
No. 1 soft, \$1.18 1.20  
No. 2 soft, \$1.16 1.18  
No. 3 soft, \$1.14 1.16  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$0.42 0.44  
No. 2 white, \$0.40 0.42  
No. 3 white, \$0.38 0.40  
No. 1 yellow, \$0.40 0.42  
No. 2 yellow, \$0.38 0.40  
No. 3 yellow, \$0.36 0.38  
Flour, fancy patents, \$4.00 4.25  
Flour, extra patents, \$3.75 4.00  
Flour, standard, \$3.50 3.75  
Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.50

THE CHEESE MARKET.  
Madoc—At the Cheese Board today, 20c white were offered, all sold at 13 1/2c.  
Woodstock, Ont.—At the Cheese Board today, 1.50c white were offered, all sold at 13 1/2c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.  
East Buffalo Report—Cattle steady; veals, receipts 200; active, 4.50 to 11.00.  
Hogs, receipts 1,500; active, head at 13; mixed 10.25 to 10.40; Yorkers 9.50 to 10.25; plus 2.25 to 2.50; roughs 9.15 to 9.25; stags 6.50 to 7.50.  
Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; active; lambs 6.50 to 10.20; yearlings 6.00 to 8.50; wethers 8.00 to 8.25; ewes 4.00 to 7.75; sheep, mixed, 7.00 to 8.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.  
Cattle, receipts 3,600.  
Market strong.  
Native beef steers, ..... 7.90 10.10  
Stocking steers, ..... 6.90 9.30  
Cows and heifers, ..... 4.35 9.50  
Calves, receipts, 11,000.  
Market strong.  
Light, ..... 9.35 9.55  
Mixed, ..... 9.30 9.50  
Heavy, ..... 9.30 9.50  
Rough, ..... 9.30 9.50  
Pigs, receipts, 11,000.  
Bulk of sales, ..... 9.65 9.85  
Sheep, receipts, 11,000.  
Market steady.  
Wethers, ..... 7.15 9.00  
Springs, native, ..... 11.00 13.00  
Lamb, native, ..... 9.75 12.15

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.  
Wheat—Spot—No. 1 Manitoba—13s.  
No. 2 Manitoba—12s. 5-12d.  
No. 1 Northern spring—14s. 6d.  
No. 2 red western winter—11s. 6d.  
Corn, spot, mixed, new—11s.  
American, mixed, new—11s.  
Flour, winter patents—6s.  
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—14, 15s. 6d. to 16, 15s.  
Bacon—Cumberland, 28 to 30 lbs.—65s. 6d.  
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—80s.  
Clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs.—91s.  
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—86s.  
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—84s.  
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—82s.  
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—71s.  
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—78s; old—78s.  
American, refined—82s. 2d.  
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—51s.  
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—140s.  
Colored—110s.  
Tallow, prime city nominal.  
Australian in London—49s. 9d.  
Turkish, spirits, 100 lbs.—10s.  
Resin, common—70s.  
Cottonseed, refined—11 1/4d.  
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—6s.

The Lyre Bird.  
The fully developed male lyre bird is one of the most beautiful and notable of the forms of bird life of Queensland. The contour of the bird, with its long neck and stout callinaceous feet, is by no means unlike that of a peacock, and the wonderful tail, possessed only by the male bird, fulfills a corresponding role in its courtship. The bird executes antics of a raised carter's mound. For a short period of the year, about January, the lyre bird loses its characteristic plumage and has to be content with the sober plumage of its mate.

SEES TROUBLE AHEAD.  
(New York Sun)  
The division of Persia by Great Britain and Russia into two zones of influence was at the best only a temporary arrangement that will require revision when peace comes. Russia has always been looking over the Persian mountains to the warm waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and there is no reason to think that her policy of years is changed by her present friendly relations with the British. Her advanced her interests in Asia Minor when the reckoning comes she will be found more powerful than ever before in the middle East.

"How can a fellow get in the swim?" asked the social climber. "Oh, there are divers ways," replied the society reporter.

# 'TWAS AN

They formed a c...  
standing there...  
dresses they had...  
move; Denzil in wh...  
and rich ruffles and...  
ed hair, Miss Trevel...  
here, and her trau...  
satin robe, her fair h...  
powdered, and her s...  
half bared.

The firelight flash...  
its flickering rays...  
flaming warmly on...  
tumes of the two st...  
sending out crimson...  
from the jewels that...  
neck as her bosom r...  
the agitation she va...  
grew.

Encouraged by her...  
Denzil spoke again—  
"I love you," he sa...  
only telling you, wh...  
all along—am I not?...  
myself, when pat...  
seems quite different...  
so poor and cold...  
hoping Mildred? "I...  
for me?"

She had moved a...  
ward as he began...  
stood supporting her...  
resting on the table...  
her eyes and fig...  
ground, and appear...  
though she made r...  
last appeal.

"Give me my ans...  
"You should not...  
observed at length...  
angry. "I forbade...  
was unfair to com...  
when you knew I...  
hear nor to under...  
"Give me my ans...  
ed, with a slight...  
of the hand near h...  
to be asked for...  
before. Be satisfi...  
me."

"Give me my ar...  
the third time, st...  
it from your own...  
"Then, as you...  
cried, looking all...  
from my own lips...  
There was a lon...  
face was as white...  
vanion's scarcely...  
hand that lay up...  
bloodless from...  
which she leaned...  
"Do you say the...  
earned his money...  
Denzil, slowly...  
"You do not nat...  
sweared, coldly.

"Yes, it does...  
ly; and I believe...  
d, I could in tim...  
turn my loss has...  
pride stepped in...  
to be true what...  
that you would...  
sell yourself to...  
bring myself to...  
that were possib...  
is the truth?"

"I do not und...  
Mildred, laughin...  
no more of your...  
me pass."

"It is true, then...  
slonkately, seizing...  
her. "You do n...  
will sacrifice you...  
sion of a mere...  
you incapable of...  
how mistaken wa...  
we set up! I ar...  
illusioned in the...  
glad—you have...  
man who could...  
heart is not...  
an honest man...  
Mildred was t...  
"That will do...  
not say another...  
think forever...  
anything worse...  
Indignantly...

gers from his c...  
with the action...  
bracket fell to...  
tarily Denzil...  
and, as she hel...  
possession, her...  
round her arm...  
once more...  
ing coming over...  
white hand his...  
hopeless fondne...  
in his reach, h...  
pressed a kiss...  
kiss upon her...  
flung it from...  
to the firepan...  
What a sad...  
to him! As for...  
further such...  
necessity as a...  
in the hall...  
radiant and w...  
"What—no?...  
and Mildred...  
down present...  
she went on...  
Let us be...  
securely asse...  
dissolution fell...  
time in her li...  
to be alone. W...  
was it she ha...  
break was a...  
her bed, and...  
clothes, cre...  
"When Mildr...  
hall was at it...  
there, as call...  
in excellent...  
room, convers...  
old blood, w...  
with his man...  
from what it...  
did, only o...  
with him wo...  
bright gleam...  
which betwe...  
not look tow...  
way faster...  
Mildred ente...