Jan. 5, 1919. Pharaon Oppresses Israel.—Exodus

l: 1-14; 2: 1-25. Commentary. I-Attempts to weaken he Israelites (1: 1-14). 1-7. The seventy persons who came into Egypt luseph's invitation had become multitude within a few decades after he death of Joseph. "The children of raet were fruitful, and increased bundantly, and multiplied, and waxed eding mighty; and the land was illed with them." 8. A new king over Egypt-A change took place in the tovernment of Egypt which seriously iffected the Israelites. It is not tnown what this change was. Josehus says it was a new dynasty, or ine of kings. It is believed that this ting was Rameses II. Knew not oseph-Joseph had been dead many ears, and his good work for Egypt was forgotten or ignored. The ruler lid not recognize any obligation to the amily of Joseph or his kindred. 9. thildren of Israel are more and nightier than we-This statement inlicates how powerful a force in Egypt he enslaved race was likely to beome. 10. Let us deal wisely with hem-The king's suggestion implies tot that wise methods in a good sense were to be employed, but that crafty nethods should be used, such as would educe the strength of the children of srael. Join also unto our enemies-The Israelites were located on the lastern border of Egypt and beyond hem were the Hittites, who were gypt's enemies. If the children of srael should become powerful and ake sides in a war with the Hittites igainst the Egyptians, the people of Egypt would have much to fear. 11. laskmasters-These were officers who had charge of those who were forced lo labor as slaves to others. To afflict hem with their burdens-The Israeltes were subjected to severe toil, for this is implied in the term burdens, the word regularly used of heavy burdens, carried under compulsion." Freasure cities-These were cities where could be kept vast stores of provisions and munitions of war. Pithom and Raamses-These places were twenty-four miles apart on the canal that anciently connected the Nile with the Red Sea. 12. The more they afflicted them, the more they nultiplied-The plan of the Egypians, which they thought a wise one, wid not work as they expected, but rather just the opposite. God was with the Israelites and "the immense national vitality which has made israel the wonder of history began to be developed in proportion to their oppression." This turn of affairs dis- ginning of our study we find them ressed the minds of the Egyptians. 13. Serve with rigor-The burdens and hardships of the children of Israel were increased, 14. Hard bondage-The Egyptians had set out with a determination to crush the spirit of the hal lived in "the best of the land," and Israelites and they would stop at this with long familiarity with idola-II. A goodly child born (2: 1-4). 1. A man of the house of Levi-His name was Amram. Levi was one of the sons of Jacob. The descendants of Levi were later constituted the priestly

class in Israel. A daughter of Levi-A descendant of Levi. Her name was Jochebed. 2. Bare a son-Miriam and Aaron, older children of Amram and Jochebed, were probably born before the cruel edict of Pharaoh was declared. This new son was, by the decree, sentenced to be drowned. A goodly child-He was goodly not only la his mother's eyes but also before the Lord (Acts. 7:20, marginu). Hid him three months-The mother's love and her sense of right prompted her to make an effort to save the child's life. More than that, she had faith in God that he would be preserved (Heb. 11: 23). "She used all means, yet trusted; she had full trust, yet used all means. 3. Could not longer hide him-The difficulty of Reeping a child hidden and cilent for three months is readily understood. Ark-Box or chest. Bulrushes-Papyrus, a reed growing from six to fifteen feet in height. From this plant paper was anciently made. Slime-Either Nile mud or bitumen from the Dead Fea. Pitch-Over the slime was placed a layer of vitch to make the ark watertight. Flags-A species of grass or reeds. By the rivers brink-The Nile. The ark was secured from floating down the stream by being placed among the flags. 4. His sister-Mirlam. Stood afar off-So that she could see the place, and yet not betray the fact that she was watching the ark. To-wit-To learn. What would be done-The mother had done the best she knew. It is thought by some that she expected the child to be discovered by the princesa, who was accustomed to visit this place.

III. Moses providentially preserved. (2: 5-10). 5. Daughter of Pharaoh-Her name is not given, but she was an important personage. Woman's condition in Egypt was elevated. To wash-The Egyptians gave attention to cleanliness. It is probable that certain places along the Nile were set apart as bathing-places for women. The Nile was regarded as a sacred stream, and bathing in it was looked up on as a religious ceremony. Her maidens-Attendants. 6. The babe wept-And thus at once excited the pity of the princess. One of the Hebrews' children-She knew from the child's complexion and from the effort that had been made to keep it alive that it belonged to the oppressed rice. 7. Then said his sister—She was ready to take advantage of the situation. The princess "had compassion" (v. 6), and seemed disposed to ignore the cruel former of her father. A nurse of the Hebrew women-Miriam desired to be helpful both to the princes and her own family. An Egyptian woman would not undertake this service for Hebrew child, and Miriam knew of Bebrew woman who could be socured. 8. Called the child's mother-The mother's desires were being met most satisfactorily, and God's purpose

IV Moses in Midian (: 11-25). As es grew up, he realized that he had nted service to perlying to bring about the depe of God's people from bond-

identified himself with the despis Israelites. His first efforts to assist his people were ill-advised and failed, and he fled to Midfan for safety. Here he was taught the lessons that were needful and he became fitted to accomplish his work.

Questions.-What caused a change in the condition of the Hebrews in What fear had the Egyp-Egypt? What tasks were upon the tians? Hebrews? What wicked decree did Pharach make? Who were Amram and Jochebed? What children of their Why are mentioned in the lesson? did Jochebed hide her child? scribe what was done with the baby when he was three months old. Describe the finding of the ark. How did the child's sister help the princess? What is said in the Bible about Jochebed's faith? What privilege was given to her? What choice did Mo-

Topic.-Modern oppressions from which deliverance is needed.

I. The oppressor. II. The oppression.

III. Application. In the lessons of the quarter pass from the history of individuals and families to that of a nation. In the earlier record surrounding nations concern us only as they affect the patriarchal household. In the later history individuals are of interest as they are related to the welfare and destiny of the chosen people. The sphere of interst and providnce widens as the chain of events is being divinely forged. God's covenant with Abraham was in process of fulfilment, and a new epoch in the history of the chosen people was preparing through the

instrumentality of I. The oppressor. Joseph and "all his brethren, and all that generation" had passed on. With them had gone the sovereign whom Joseph had so loyally served. "There arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph." With the change of dynasty, service was forgotten, and statecraft superseded hospitality. To the new sovereign the sojourners were but subjects to be exploited for the advantage of the empire; while their numerical increase and growing importance awakened the jealousy of rulers and people, and to their ungrounded suspicions presaged a possible danger to the empire. 'The land was filled with them.

II. The oppression. The covenant with Abraham embraced the sojourn in Egypt(with its accompanying prosperity and oppression. The latter was typified by the "horror of great darkness" in the our of his consecration (Gen. 15:12, 13), and was a part of the education of the nation. At the bea prosperous and unambitious people, with fading convictions; and as in many another case, with spiritual aspirations submerged beneath temporal prosperity. For generations they nothing short of securing this object. trous practises, had wrought their legitimate results in making them well content to remain by the flesh-pots of Egypt. The oppression was the means of their uprooting, and of preparing them for the fulfillment of their high destiny.

III. Application. The Old Testament is fruitful in lessons of permanent value. "It teems with political wisdom." Current events embody the same principles, and express the same characteristics. History repeats itself because the underlying principles are perpetual. The history we are studying is at once the most ancient and the most modern. Violence, irreverence and luxury are the characteristics of our own age. The spirit of tyranny is everywhere. The age is essentially selfish, and the spirit of the world is not apologetic, but imperative. Culture has not cured its innate selfishness, and civilization breaks down before its unleashed passions The climax is an autocracy which would rule the world; with the same spirit in the oppressions of capital, the not less oppressive tyranny of labor the demands of the great secret empire, the dominion of luxury and the lust for pleasure. Only the principles of the gospel of Jesus are the foundation and bulwark of the liberties of

It Testfies for Itself .- Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

A Warm Recommendation.

There is an authenticated story of Macdonald in the early sixties. He was Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and lived in lodgings in Quebec. He had been absent from duty for a week; public business was delayed, and the Governor-General became impatient. He sent his aide-de-camp, young Lord Bury, to find the absent Minister. Pushing his way past the old housekeeper, Lord Bury penetrated to the bedroom where Macdonald was sitting in bed, reading a novel with a decanter of sherry on the table beside him. "Mr. Macdonald, the Governor-General told me to say to you that if you don't sober up and get back to business, he will not be answerable for the consequences." Macdonald's countenance reflected the anger he felt at the intrusion: "Are you here in your official capacity, or as a private individual?" "What difference does that make?" asked Lord Bury. "Just this," snapped the states-man, "If you are here in your official capacity, you can go back to Sir Edmund Head, give him my compliments, and tell him to go toif you are simply a private individual. you can go/yourself." In after years Lord Bury aften told the story, but with more of affection than of censure for Sir John Macdonald.-Sir Jenn Willison in The Canadian Magazine for December.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator left the court of Pharaoh is the best medicine extant to destroy



As the closing autumn months see the ung turkeys rapidly preparing for their market journey, their owner's mind is turning toward the next season and its needs. Strange as it may seem, the poultryman's calendar begins with the last of the year. The befare, market-time, the poultryman is debating with given to her? What choice did Moses make at the age of forty years? Why did he go to Midian? Describe his sojourn there.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

etcline, the poultryman is decouring with himself the subject of next year's oreeders. Unless he is "on the job," the best will slip away, absorbed in early shipments, and Mr. Raiser will begin his new season handicapped with undersized or undersizable breeders, whether turkeys Delays in this matter even till Christ-

mas are likely to inspire a scamper for breeding stock. One may satisfy I mulf with any choice for the table, but for the breeding-pen, something better should be sought should be sought.

By November the turkey raiser should

By November the turkey raiser should know of a certainty the answer to the following questions: Shall the old hens be retained, descarded or exchanged? How many shall compose the flock, and what variety? Shall home-bred pullets be kept and an alien goobler sought, or vice versa? These are decisions not to be ignored. Since only the maturest and healthiest individuals, male and female, should be selected for bropagation, the should be selected for propagation, the time to find them is early in November, before they have been culled for the first holiday market. One plan only obviates this urgent necessity, a plan not always reliable, which is to buy eggs in the spring and raise the breeders one-

Delay in securing the new gobbler until after most flocks have been sifted of the best, often forces the laggard to be content with an inferior sire, in the shape of an undersized and immature bird. Such a specimen sometimes attains proper size in a favorable win...r. but it is not to be relied upon. If ever Darwin's theory of the survival of the fitters and the property of the survival of the fittest should be employed, it should be in the poultry yard. What waste of effort and energy, feed and attention on a scrubby lot of baby turks already weakened by inheritance!

A number of circumstances givern the charging of a fleet Saldom is it noss.

changing of a flock. Seldom is it possible or profitable to continue two years with no change, addition or subtraction. Never is it advisable to retain the gobber a second season. Far better be it to sell him at cut-rate prices or serve him at the family's reunion if one is so successful as to have assembled a flock of satisfactory hens, the gobbler should be replaced every year. It is cruel to the hens to keep the old one, and may even occassion losses. In this combinant blood vessels that the pains in

through the development of some bad habit, such as wandering, eating eggs. pugnacity. Such may be replaced at the end of the season with pullets. Otherwise, hens are good often for five years. Among the advantages accruing from Among the advantages accring from continuing them is that their eggs though less numerous than pullets', are large, hatching vigorous offspring. Old hens are like old servants, welltrained to one's methods, used to home and range, which reduces friction in their rearing. Only one who has done a marathon around a coop in the effort to placate a frisky. distrustful young pullet with her first brood, knows the value of the sedate and trained old hen, which long ago passed that stage of hysteria.

Fortunate then is the grower who has a vigorous flock that needs shifting. All that is needful for awhile is a well-developed yearling gobblen, and proper parenthood for this new flock is

to change is a puzzle to the novice. As long as they are salisfactory, keep the old hens, is the advice of practical faisers. When necessity arises to tical faisers. When necessity arises to make that change, if part of the flock can be renewed one year, the remainder the next, one is not dependent wholly upon new, untrained birds.

QUESTION OF VARIETY. Not always is age loss, or some disqualification in the breeder responsible for new pullets. Perhaps a new variety is to be tried out. Some people build a success on one breed, others on another Sticking to the pure bred is advisable Sometimes turkeys of one variety are crossed by another. The progeny par-takes of the virtues of both, but as breeders are undersirable, bronze turkeys. it should be remembered, may be count-ed upon to reproduce size, but the slate is more tracable. The first makes a good mother, but a fighter of considerable ferocity. In the passion of her mothernother, hood, she knows no qualms against atbest friends. Such fighters or maim their young and often kill or maim their young and should be blacklisted for the next year. Slate, bourbon red or black hens with bronze gobblers, produce a good cross, but crossing at best is merely temporary. Much more satifaction attaches to the pure-bred flock. Neighborhood exchange is convenient,

too convenient for a raiser's welfare at times. It is undeniable, for it has frequently been demonstrated, that sires from a distance seem to introduce vigor, producing individuals superior in every point. It is recognition of this truth that excuses the atrocity of crossing breeds. Wild turkeys are in great demand as sires in the belief that they invigorate rundown bree. A raiser last year congratulates herself on the fact that out of a setting of wild turkey eggs she raised a pullet and globner. She esteems them as valuable breeding stock, since they are acclimated, accusstock, since they are acclimated, accus-tomed to the farm, and trained to he methods, and she awaits the results : n methods, and she awaits the resides in xiously. They are singularly beautiful with their long and slender heads, drooping tails, and glinting plumage, with their alert but unobstructive air, waiking warily, the heritage of generations of forest ancestors

HOW MANY BREEDERS? The new raiser of turkeys, who must, of course, begin with pullets, must determine the number. A conservative estimate allows to each hen !en young ones to be raised in a season. Thus, from six hous by the law of average, and may expect 69. One may determine one may expect 60. One may do betier or worse. Beginners often have amazingly good luck. Ten hens with a geb-bler is an average flock, slinuch 12 are seen and six makes a good rub'cus for the novice.

To repeat; only a thrifty flock should be sought to furnish pullets; one whose health is known or guaranteed. The earliest hatched are best. They reed not be so heavy, but must have a good frame, a deep breast and a sleet coal, and reasonably gentle within it pays to assure oneself that the breast bone of each breeder is straight. Crooled breast hones are not only reproduced in the young detracting from salable value, but are believed to be significant if an impaired vitality. This specification above all others is important in judging the eligibility of a sire.

The members of the new flock should be housed together where they are to spend their winter. Old hens should be debarved awhile if they show a tendency to abuse rather than welcome the new-comers.

TURKEY IN WINTER.

Mature turkeys are not great care in winter. Certain things they must have, corn. water; which must be supplied, with an occasional change of wheat screenings or oats. They feed around fodder-piles most acceptably to themselves, finding in the dried blades the roughage the require. Fodder, an and allower hay and wheat straw with its wheat nuggets are the salvation of turkeys in winter affording them exercise and the necessities for which they yearn. In open weather, even water is at, hand, but in a "freeze-up" they suffer if long deprived thereof. They can be trusted to decide for themselves when roosting in the open is safe. TURKEY IN WINTER.

roosting in the open is safe.

The stitch in time that spares one much trouble is housing the new flock in the home intended for their laying.

As winter progresses, nests should be arranged in received the state of the state As winter progresses, nests should be arranged in roomy boxes or made with boards on the ground, and filled with pine fallings. The hens are very apt indeed to use these nests in early spring, when nests outside are not so inviting, being damp and cold. Thus many a wearisome search is saved. When Madame Turkey's intentions to sit are manifest, the nest is ready at hand. The elusive turkey laying abroad must be elusive turkey laying abroad must be followed and the egg daily brought in lest the embryo cuddled within be des-

A Remedy for Bilious Headache-To those subject to bilious headache. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions ation, the old hens furnish the stamina and size of the offspring.

The easiest plan with least upsetting of one's routine is this of keeping the hens. Occasionally one may die of diseast, be killed, or become a nuisance through the development of some had. biliousness and familiar with its atwith these pills at haad.



CHRISTMAS. O little town of Bethlehem How still we see thee lie! Above thy deep and dreamless sleep The silent stars go by. Yet in thy dark street shineth

The evertasting light, The hopes and fears of all the years Are met in thee to-night.

O Holy Child of Bethlehem. Descend to us, we pray. Cast out our sin and enter in-Be born in us to-day. The great, glad tidings tell . O, come to us, abide with us.

Our Lord Emanuel. -Phillips Brooks.

THE HOLY GHOST.

I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not. neither knoweth Him; but ve know Him: for He dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.—He shall not speak of Himself. He shall glorify me; for He shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us. He that is joined unto the Lord is

our spirit. Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? Grieve not the hely Spirit of God, wherby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption.—The Spirit also heipeth our infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us.

TWO BODIES.

No man hath seen God at any time. He is invisible; you cannot handle. you cannot feel Him. To be seen. known, and understood. He must be embodied. "A body hast thou prepared for Me." is the coming voice of the King who comes to save. Each conscious, reflecting soul can say the same thing: "A body nast thou prepared for me." Is there a store of spirits piled up ready to embark on the sea of time, when the body is inflated with the vital air?

Did we exist before that time as separate spirits? There was a school

body, there is a spiritual body." Man has a winter house and a summe house, on is here, the other is across the river of time. We leave this and go into another,

it must be so; we cannot be unclothed, but clothed upon, we must b embodied, see through the ere, grasp with the hand, walk with the There are bodies terestial and bodies celestial, and the giory of one is dif-ferent from the other. People think they are going to die; not at all, they are going to live, they live in this body, they are going to live in the other, for man is endowed with the gift of indestructibility. They wear a tunic which is insubmergable, they wear, a shirt of asbestos, they cannot burn. Whether they like it or not, they are here and cannot get away.

The Christian lives in the power of an endless life. He reaches out. he goes on from strength to strength. The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Cheer up, brother, in this body there is weakness and want and pain, this body is of the earth, it goetn down, but there is a spirit in man which goeth up. You come to the landing place and get out of the boat, there is a chariot waiting for you to take you to the precincts of the palace of the Great Aing. Let us sing songs of mighty cheer; he who is saved singing 18 saved indeed. There is joy and giadness, and feasting.

Paul saw a vision, a ma not Macedonia crying, "Come over and help us." He went. What sort of a reception did he meet with? Did they come down to the beach to welcome him: No. Grim silence lurked in the stone steps of the harbor. Paul soon found himself clapped into prison, and his feet made fast in the stocks. This is the kind of reception which the world gives to the missionary, but when the missionary's work is done, he will tep out of one boat into another, and the oarsmen of that royal barge shall be princes of the blood, the shores shall be lined with saints ,the praise shall be deafening. Open these watergates, and the royal barge shall float in, in honor, privilege, and blessing. H. T. Miller.

TRAINING THE TOTS

In Useful Tasks, With Delight to Them.

Little children may be trained to their great delight. For sewing, cut out a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, and draw a circle on it within an inch or two of the outer edge. Holes as big as the end of the little finger should be punched around the circle about an inch apart.

A shoelace is the best material to begin sewing with.

Then, as the little hands acquire dergarten needles can be used, smaller holes punched and the outline varied to the square or oblong. Holes should be punched in these every inch both across and up and down, and may be sewed along the vertical lines, the horizontal lines and diagonally, Simnle pictures may also be outlined for sewing. With some of the cards the child should be allowed to sew what-

ever he chooses. used for each card to hold the child's

attention. For weaving, colored wrapping paper again comes in play. A piece about ten or twelve inches square should be cut in half-inch slits from one side to within a short distance of the other. Half-inch strips of another color are then to be woven in and out the slits. A needle specially designed for paper weaving can be obtained at small expense. In selecting the papers to be woven, colors should go harmoniously together.

Stringing beads, buttons, seeds, spools or anything else which can be strung will always hold the child's interest and familiarize him with color. form and number, separately and in combination.

With a little time and ingenuity spent in getting these various occupations started any mother can direct the activities of her child into many educational channels and supply the imperative need which the child feels for self-expression.

The Proven Asthma Remedy. Since asthma existed there has been no lack of much heralded remedies, but they have proved short lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.

PARMER'S MARKET.

ś	Margarine, lb	0 37	1 0	40
ġ	Res. new juid, dos.	. 0 75	. 4	10
្ន	Egs, new laid, dos. Cheese, lb.	0 5	. 0	40
E	Dressed Poultry— Turkeys, ib.		1	
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d	Powi, ib.	. 0 28	0	32
-	Spring chickens	0 35		38
	Roosters, lb:	0 23	0	26
ı.	Duckling, lb.	0 35	0	40
e	Geese, 1b.	0 28	0	32
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	Pumpkins, each			75
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MEATS-WH	OLE	SAL	E.	
Beef, forequarters	\$18	00	\$20	00
Do.; hindquarters		24	28	00
Carcasses, choice	22	00	26	00
Do., medium	17	50	19	50
Do., common		50	16	
Veal, common, cwt.	13	00	15	00
Do., medium	17	50	19	50
Do., prime	24	00	25	00
Heavy hogs, cwt	19	00	21	00
Shop hogs, cwt	25	00	26	00
Abattoir hogs	25	00	27	00
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WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Open. High. Loy. Close. Oats-May . 0 801/8 0 801/8 0781/4 0 781/2 Flax— Dec. 3 251/2 May .. 3 30% 3 38 3 351/2 3 351/2

Barley-May .. 1031/2 1 031/2 0 99% 1 001/4 MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis-Barley, 86 to 94c. Rye,

No. 2, \$1.541/2 to \$1.55. Bran, \$34,00.

Flax, \$3.521/2 to \$3.541/2. DULUTH LINSEED. Duluth-Linseed-On track, \$3.521/2;

3 5016 December. \$3 January, \$3.501/2 asked: May, \$3.551/2

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate some skill, yarn and blue-pointed kin- but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

How They Lived in Early Days. Men and women who are complain-

ing that the increasing cost of food staples is making the purchase of some luxuries beyond their means should read the account of the privations which the people of medieval Different colored yarns should be England had to suffer, notes a correrespondent. They lived without sugar until the thirteenth century, without coal until the fourteenth, without butter on their bread until the fifteenth, without tobacco until the sixteenth, and potatoes until the sixteenth, without tea, coffee and soap until the seventeenth, without umbrellas, lamps and puddings, until the eighteenth, without trains, telegrams, gas, matches and chloroform until the nineteenth.

His Narrow Escape.

"Say," said a citizen, entering the police station, "I ain't an alien enemy and don't want any trouble. A little girl just asked me how many stars were in the American flag, and I didn't know. The grocer didn't know, and two other men didn't know. I don't want to be one of those things they call a pro." "Oh, I guess you are all right," said

the sergeant, in a fatherly way. "By George!" said the sergeant to himself as the citizen departed. "I've had a narrow escape! Suppose he had asked me how many stars there are?

Work Must Be Respected.

Any painter will tell you that the sketch he begins carelessly, with a slovenly scamping of paints, ends by disgusting him and is frequently left unfinished. Any embroiderer will admit the same experience. Work to be a pleasure must be respected. It must be approached as a dignified and an honorable affair.

Probably It Was.

"Mars John," excitedly exciaimed Aunt Tildy as she rushed panting into a fire engine house, "pleas, suh, phonograph to de car cleaners' semporium an' notify Dan't to emergrate home diurgently, kaze Jeems Henry she done bin conjured! Doctor Cutter done already distracted two blood vultures from his 'pendercitis, an' I lef him now presaminatin' de chile's ante-bellum for de germans of de neuro-plumonia, which if he's disinfected wid, de gotter 'noc-ulate him wid the icecoldlated quaran-times—but I b'lleves it's conjuration!"

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without in-jury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With ng a remedy at hand no child

The front cab street as tar as th ings, and then turn going towards Fitz the Buttereup Hotel and, Stewart aligh young lady out; the taken care of by hotel, and Keith, w ished through the s private entrance. On seeing this, T

eab, went into the the opposite side ordering a rint of the door of the Bu Meanwhile Keith en shown into a e landlady, a sto in a silk dress and appearance. Miss Rainsford? gatively, advancing "Yes," replied "You are Mrs. Scar

you get Mrs. Progg "Oh, yes, that's the landlady, noddi ready, and I will o for you. Mrs. Proggi of mine, and I'm Thank 'you," sai off her hat. 'Let Stewart to you; he station to meet me Mrs. Scarth nodd

for Mrs. Proggins h the relationship young people, then would go and order genie, sailed majest Why did you int old thing?" asked l tented tone. "Policy, my dear,

mildly. "Mrs. Proge to look after me, a otherwise a young escort would hardly ter for the night in ways like to be in powers that be." Eugenie Rainsford complexioned girl, features and coils o ed round the top o head. She was dress costume, with a red throat, and another A handsome girl wit and there was a loc dark eyes which she a will of her own. her, as fair as she Landsomer couple been found in Melb

"Well, here I an said Eugenie, slip through his. " see me? "Very," replied S ly; "let me look a hore beautiful than What delightful tell, Keith," - said a blush. 'I wis them; now, my frie the compliment by lo She took his face !

searching glare of th her head. "You are much pa to be," she said, criti dark circles under lines down the side o your face looks hag or or the other this "Do you mean diss said Keith, with a su "Well, I expect I h

and looked at it kee

dissipated, but now be a good boy." "Have you been Miss Rainsford. Keith sighed. "Yes; very much terrible case. I sul all about it?"

Eugenie nodded. "Yes, I've read al papers. Now I supp ing to do?' "No-not that I ca I've got this burlesqu then there's that mon "The five hundre Miss Rainsford, ref

"No; I can't imag unless it was Caprice "Caprice! "Yes," replied K flushing a little; "ti you about, who is g principal part in 'Fat "Oh!

you found out who s

It was all the com ford made, but there meaning in the ejacui From what I've h I don't think it's li quietly. "Well, at all even better use the money.

"Yes: I suppose so "You're not very genie," said her lover, "Well, observed the "Lyou think this make the Caprice, I certainly it. Why don't you as "I can't; she's been to me lately."

Eugenie Rainsford jealous temperament. feel vaguely jealous whom Keith seemed She remained silent ments, during which what awkward. He with Kitty, nor, as was she in love with that some instinct h genie against this wor "Come, Eugenie," sa his arm round her sle mustn't be angry wit night we meet."

"I'm not angry." sa pg her face towards he to see this Caprie

"Why not in private