

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Sunday School lesson VIII, May 23, 1920. Israel's First King, 1 Samuel 9:15-19:2. 9: 15-21, 25-10:1.

Commentary.—The King Pointed out (3:12-24). The Lord knew where to put his hand upon a man whom he could make king of Israel, Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, was "a mighty man of power," and had a son who was "a choice young man." He was a head taller than the rest of the people. If Israel desired a powerful man as king, then surely Saul would meet their demands. It was a peculiar train of providences that brought Saul to Samuel's notice. Kish had a herd of asses, and these animals were highly prized, and were still, in the East. They had strayed from their pasture, and Saul sent, and a servant with him to find them. Saul failed to find the asses, but he found Samuel, whom the Lord would have him meet. 15. Had told Samuel in his ear.—Had revealed unto Samuel.—R. V. The Lord had told this secret to Samuel only, and that on the day before Saul appeared to him at Ramath. 16. I will send thee a man.—While Saul was searching diligently for his father's lost animals, he did not realize that he was being sent by Jehovah to Samuel. Thus God works through his providences to accomplish his will, that he may save my people. Saul, whom the Lord would give to Israel, would lead them victoriously against their enemies, because their cry is come unto me. The people of Israel were not satisfied with God's plan for their government and cried unto him for a king. They would not accept God's best for them, and he did the best that was possible for them under the circumstances. 17. Samuel saw Saul.—God's appointments were perfectly timed. Saul arrived at Ramath at the right time. Samuel was expecting the future king to appear then. Samuel would know that Saul was the man, for God at once assured him. "Shall I restrain my people.—Literally, "Shall I restrain every man." Under the rule of the judges, every man did that which was right in his own eyes" (Judges 21:25), but now the people of Israel were to be under the authority of a king.

18. Where the seer's house is.—Saul's desire was to learn where his father's seer was, he was seeking these and not a kingdom. He thought the seer would be able to help him locate the lost animals. 19. The high place.—Saul had erected an altar unto the Lord (1 Sam. 7:17), and it was probably on the place here mentioned. God had said that there should be one centre of worship but the condition of the children of Israel was unsettled, and it may have been permissible to have altars aside from the one at the tabernacle. 20. They are found.—Saul desired to know about the lost animals found on the mountain. He knew much more. Samuel was a seer, but he knew about the asses because the Lord told him, and he told him not only to relieve Saul's mind, but to assure him of the authority he had in giving him a message from the Lord. The desire of Israel was for a king, and since Saul was the man whom God had chosen, the people's desire was toward him, though they did not know whom God would give them. 21. The smallest of the tribe of Israel.—The tribe of Benjamin had been all but exterminated about three centuries before. 22-24. Apparently without answering Saul's questions Samuel brought him and his servant into the house and gave them the most honorable seats. At the feast, for which Samuel had previously arranged, he gave Saul a portion that was esteemed, especially choice. The right fell to Samuel. He reserved that for Saul as a mark of honor.

25. Communed with Saul.—Nothing is said regarding the nature of the conversation. We may reasonably suppose that they spoke of the condition and needs of the nation. Upon the top of the house.—The flat roofs of Oriental houses are much used as places for rest, conversation and sleeping. It has been suggested that upon the house-top Samuel and Saul could be readily seen, and the people present would know the honor conferred upon Saul by the prophet. 26. The spring of the day.—The rising of the day, or dawn. Abroad.—Out of the house. 27. Bid the servant pass on.—That Samuel might be alone with Saul. That I may show thee the word of God.—The time had now come for Samuel to make make fully known to Saul the fact of his divine appointment as king. 1. Vial of oil.—The Hebrew is emphatic, "the flask of oil"; probably the holy anointing oil described in Exod. 30:23-33, which Samuel had prepared for this express purpose. When poured upon his head.—By this act Saul was set apart for a distinctive work.

28. Saul proclaimed king (10: 2-24). As Saul was leaving Samuel he was told of three signs that would confirm to him the message he had received from the Lord through Samuel. He would meet men by Rachel's tomb who would report the finding of his father's asses. He would meet three men going up to Bethel, who would give him bread. As a third sign he would meet a company of prophets and he himself would prophesy and would be changed into another man. Samuel later called the people of Israel together at Mizpeh and explained to them that the reason why a king would be given was that he had rejected God. Saul was chosen by lot as king. This was in harmony with what had already been done.

QUESTIONS.—Why did the children of Israel ask for a king? What had been the nature of the government? What directions did the Lord give Samuel regarding their directions for a king? Explain how Saul came to meet Samuel? How did Samuel treat Saul? Describe the anointing of Saul. What signs did Samuel give to Saul? Describe the meeting at Mizpeh.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The selection of leaders. I. A national crisis. II. God rejected.

1. A national crisis. Samuel, the wisest and holiest ruler Israel had had since Joshua, was at the time of our lesson advanced in life, and for long years had been vitally identified with the religious and political fortunes of the nation. The sons of Samuel had witnessed his life from their earliest years, but all his integrity was unable to win them to the practice of justice. They were so corrupt as he was upright, and turned aside from lucre, too, bribes and as a matter of course, "perverted judgment." Their misconduct gave the im- late occasion for the revolution resulting in the establishment of the monarchy. Their course not only dishonored themselves, but endangered the well-being of the nation. The advanced years of the venerable and godly ruler, the unfitness of any of his family to succeed him, the growing evils in the administration and the possible anarchy which Samuel's death might occasion led to the bold step of the elders of Israel to make their request.

II. God Rejected. The proposed change to a regal form of government displeased Samuel and God. At his age and with his spirit we can not suppose Samuel to have been greatly concerned with the loss of his own power, but it was a rejection of that form of government which had been divinely instituted, and which at once distinguished and exalted Israel among the surrounding nations. Theocracy, the rule of God, is the highest form of government possible. Its refusal was virtually a rejection of God. III. A King Chosen. The threads of daily life often appear wholly un- related or hopelessly entangled. Great events depend upon apparently trivial circumstances. God's paths all lead to broadening providences. There is both a natural and supernatural element in divine providences. There is an inner circle to his every "av working." Having hidden Samuel to grant the insistent request of the people, he brought to him the man of his choice. The natural event of the straying asses was supernaturally links in the chain of events which brought Saul to the kingdom.—W. H. C.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and it child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the children well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are ab- lute safe and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fever. Con- cerning them, Jules J. Aguerreau, Nominique, Que., writes: "My baby was terribly constipated—he suffered day and night. I was advised to give him Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they helped him and now at the age of thirteen months he is a big healthy, happy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail. 25 cents a box from T. D. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pardon Recalls Famous Crime.

A famous crime is recalled by the granting of a decree of pardon to a large number of convicts in Italy. Among those thus pardoned are Doctor Naldi, and Tullio Murri, who were sentenced in connection with the murder of Count Bonmartini. Murri's brother-in-law Count Bonmartini's Bologna spendthrift, who frequently quarrelled with his wife, was found in his flat with his throat cut, in August, 1902. The trial, lasting six months of the countless and four ac- cused enormous interest throughout Italy. All the prisoners were confined in a steel cage in front of the judge's tribunal. Tullio Murri, the count's brother, declared that he remonstrated with the count for ill- treating his wife, and killed him in a quarrel that followed. He was sen- tenced to thirty years' solitary confinement. Doctor Naldi, a friend of Murri's, received the same sentence. He declared that his part in the crime was to cut the corpse in pieces, but that this was not done, owing to the date arranged for the murder being altered. The countless, who was sentenced to ten years' solitary confinement, was released in 1909.

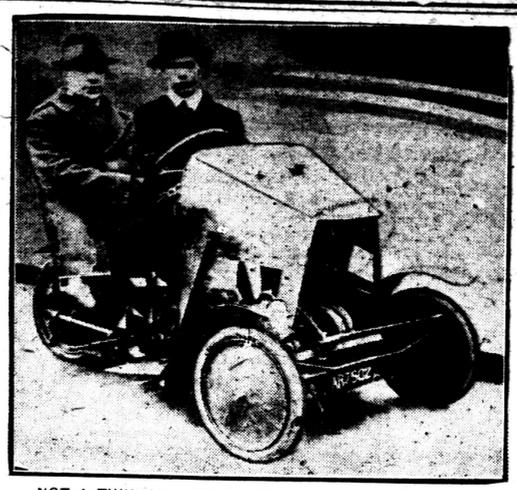
Could Hardly Live for Asthma.

Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how need- less has been his suffering. This to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

Spanish Birth Rate.

Now it is in Spain that they are beginning to worry about the rising death rate and the falling birth rate. Dr. Gomez Oceana presents in El Siglo Medico (Barcelona) statistics for several years, showing that in 1912 the death rate was 21.6 per 1,000 population, and that by 1917, before the advent of the pandemic of influenza, it had risen to 26.16. And the birth rate fell from 31.60 per thousand in 1912 to 29.2 in 1917.

Official figures for 1918 are not yet available, but in the city of Madrid the death rate rose in that year to 30.37, while the birth rate fell to 26.70. The figures for 1919, however, are abnormal because of the pandemic. Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm- infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.



NOT A TWIX-SIX, BUT IT GETS THERE JUST THE SAME. Hardly what one would call a luxurious car, but it is a very serviceable one. This miniature "Tankette" automobile for two passengers was seen in London recently.

FOR THE BEST STRAWBERRIES

What Varieties We Should Plant, and Why. Told by Experimental Farms Expert.

(Experimental Farms Note) Strawberries grown either for home consumption or for market should be as good as those grown for home use, the fact is that in some cases those produced for market are grown more because of their produc- tiveness and shipping quality than because of their flavour and general palatability.

The most popular variety, taking the whole of Canada, is undoubtedly the Senator Dunlap. This is a very hardy variety, and the fruit is handsome in appearance, good in quality, and is an excellent variety for canning. It is desirable both for home use and market. Like all varieties, it has some faults, the chief one being that on account of its making such a large number of plants, the fruit begins to get small too early in the season in parts of Canada where dry, hot weather often occurs during the fruiting season; hence, where there are such conditions, some other variety is desirable, and in the Parsons Beauty and Glen Mary there are two commercial varieties which are succeeding very well in many places in Canada, especially in Eastern Canada. These are both large varieties, and keep their size well to the end of the season. The Parsons Beauty is better in quality than Glen Mary, and the latter is not very desirable for home use, but both succeeds best in the particular locality and soil where they are grown. The Williams is a firm berry, which is a very popular commercial sort in Western Ontario, but is not very popular in most other parts of Canada. It has a white tip, which increases its value when it is to be eaten raw. Splendid is a rather early variety which has made a good record in Eastern Canada, and Beder Wood is also another reliable early sort. The Marshall is one of the best in quality, but must be grown under high cultivation in Eastern Canada to get fair crops, and is not now much grown on account of its light cropping, but on the lower mainland of British Columbia it does well and is one of the best commercial varieties here. The Magoon is also a commercial variety which is also grown mainly in British Columbia.

The foregoing are the leading commercial varieties in Canada although to these might be added Sample, Pomocome, and Warfield as succeeding very well in some places, or the Frairies, a variety called Dakota, rather small in fruit but very hardy, has proved one of the most reliable, though Senator Dunlap also does well if well cared for.

The best varieties for home use in Eastern Canada are Senator Dunlap, Bubach, Parsons Beauty, and Wm. Belt, the latter and the Bubach being large varieties of good quality. In British Columbia the Royal Sovereign, Paxton, and Marshall are three of the best for home use. The two former are English varieties, not satisfactory except in the milder sections of the Dominion. The Everbearing strawberry varieties are particularly desirable for home use, and two of the best of these are Progressive and American.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Women are naturally changeable. Still it is easier for them to blush than to lose color.



THE "NORTH-EAST PASSAGE" TRAVERSED BY NORWEGIANS. Outline of icebound coast of Siberia in Russia, the course planned by Roland Amundsen and the crew of the "Maud," in their dash for the North Pole. The ship is believed to be frozen in the ice at the Aion Islands, awaiting the annual break-up of ice floes that will allow its progress further east and north.

WALK SHOWS CHARACTER

Nothing denotes character more than the walk. You may be deceived by faces—the people, for example, by whose looks you are attracted at first, often let you down badly in the end—but by the walk, never! Ensnore yourself at the window somewhere where you can't be seen, and watch your friends as they pass by. If they are not conscious of being observed, and their carriage will then initiate you into one or two things it might be very useful for you to know.

First, there is what I designate Miladi walk, because I saw it adopted to perfection by that inimitable impersonator of bad women, Mrs. Brown-Potter, when she played the part of Miladi in The Three Musketeers twenty years ago in London. It is a walk with a light, soft tread on the toes, but no very perceptible spring; and the shoulders have a curious bend or hunch, which suggests the crouch of a vulture or some other bird of prey. People with this walk (it is more common with women than men) are never to be trusted; they are cruel, greedy, callous, and, over and above, self-subtle. It is the walk of the female Mephistopheles.

Then there is the typical business walk; the walk with the figure very upright, the steps short, brisk, and regular. It is an automatic walk, solely confined to business people, and it denotes intense practicality and method, and an entire absence of imagination.

Then there is the affected, mincing walk, where the stride is very short and the steps mostly on the toes. There is nothing sharp or decisive about this walk; it is, if anything, cautious and wary, and the walkers seem to have their attention divided between being eternally on the lookout for puddles or other danger spots and showing off their shoes and ankles to the best advantage. People who affect this unnatural style of walk are vain and petty. Their horizon is strictly limited to looking nice and trying to attract attention. They are incapable of any high-hearted actions, but are invariably non-magannanimous and mean.

Another familiar is characterized by rather big strides and a kind of bound as if the walker's sinews were made of india-rubber. It is not too pronounced, this walk merely indicates an extremely active and optimistic mind—one who sees a very distinct silver lining in every cloud, and is quite sure they can get on in the world. If very much emphasized, however, the walk denotes extreme eccentricity and egotism and it met with only in cranks and mono-maniacs.

Then there is the shuffling walk. The chief characteristic of this walk is sloppiness, and it is invariably associated with people of very untidy habits—people who are very methodical and often miserly. It is not infrequently met with in great thinkers, philosophers or scientists, men with marked genius and who are often abrupt and crutchy in manners. If very pronounced, indeed, it indicates a degree of eccentricity that verges on downright madness. Another peculiar walk is that of the long stride with the decided swing of the shoulders. This walk is generally to be seen in authors, actors and artists, and is characteristic of the art world, the man who has ideas of his own, and is quite untrammeled by convention. It denotes independence, and if accompanied by an emphatic planting down of the left foot, a stamp in fact, resolution and determination. The rolling gait in walking shows

geniality and jollity, the stiff, upright carriage firmness, love of convention and lack of sympathy. The former is common to authors and people who live a very free out-of-door life and "do themselves well;" the latter to ministers, people with the legal turn of mind, and particularly the blue-stocking type of women. London Answers.

OUR EXPORTS FOR 12 MONTHS

Send More to U. S., Less to Britain

While Imports From Britain Greater.

Ottawa report: Canada's export-ed produce in the twelve months ending March 31 this year, was valued at \$1,239,492,098; for the previous fiscal year the total value was \$1,216,443,806, and for the twelve months ending March 31, 1918, \$1,540,027,806, according to the report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among the principal articles of Canadian produce exported during the three fiscal years were: Live animals—1918, \$19,707,242; 1919, \$35,278,269; 1920, \$50,026,158. Butter—1918, pounds, 4,926,154, \$2,000,467; 1919, pounds, 13,659,157, \$6,140,964; 1920, pounds, 17,612,605, \$9,944,359. Cheese—1918, pounds, 169,550,753, \$3,602,504; 1919, pounds, 152,207,037, \$35,223,983; 1920, pounds, 126,395,777, \$36,336,863. Clothing—1918, \$9,702,207; 1919, \$13,426,235; 1920, \$8,928,906. Coal—1919, tons, 1,200,010, \$6,684,038; 1919, tons, 1,826,639, \$11,169,722; 1920, tons, 2,120,138, \$13,183,666. Cartridges—1918, \$351,343,126; 1919, \$213,432,531; 1920, \$7,466,732. Wheat—Bushels, 1918, 15,032,037, \$266,341,565; 1919, bushels, 41,808,879, \$96,965,056; 1920, bushels, 77,978,037, \$185,044,896. Meats—1918, \$395,630,454; 1919, \$389,548,119; 1920, \$484,246,640. Gold—1918, \$13,688,700; 1919, \$9,202,033; 1920, \$5,974,334. Iron and Steel—1918, \$45,810,367; 1919, \$58,354,311; 1920, \$61,912,659. Milk and cream—1918, \$6,862,976; 1919, \$7,882,775; 1920, \$10,216,861. Paper—1918, \$27,864,120; 1919, \$49,165,795; 1920, \$63,252,419. Rubber—1918, \$2,111,595; 1919, \$629,590; 1920, \$10,069,363. Autos—1918, 8,447, \$3,807,275; 1919, 14,180, \$7,303,678; 1920, 24,506, \$14,883,607.

Auto parts exported increased in value from \$1,557,712, in 1918, to \$3,079,466, in 1920. Unmanufactured wood increased from \$51,829,121, in 1918, to \$105,335,768, in 1920. Wood pulp values went from \$25,620,892, in 1918, to \$41,383,482, in 1920.

In many cases the values of products exported were higher, though the amount was lower. This was particularly noticeable in some commodities such as canned meats. Canada's imports for consumption during the twelve months ending March of this year, and upon which duty had to be paid, was approximately in excess of \$169,000,000 in value over the previous twelve months. For the year just ended the total was \$638,643,211, as against \$526,475,717 for the previous year, and \$542,319,623 for the fiscal year of 1918.

Free goods in the past year totalled \$370,872,958, or a total of imported goods for consumption of \$1,064,516,169. Total exports of merchandise went to \$1,236,658,709, of which \$1,239,492,098 is classed as Canadian, and \$47,166,611, as foreign. This does not, however, reach the 1918 total export which was valued at \$1,586,169,732. A noteworthy fact, however, is that while exports to the United Kingdom are still falling away, those to the increased imports, however, from the old land continue to show a 40 per cent. increase in imports from Britain over 1918, while from the States the increase is less than 2 per cent.

Articles for the army and navy imported during the fiscal year of 1918, totalled over \$130,000,000 in value, while for the year just ended the aggregate was a little over \$1,500,000.

A Pill for Brain Workers.—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parnee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

Huge Mould for Guns.

One of the great Pennsylvania steel companies not long ago manufactured the largest ingot mould ever seen. It is octagonal in shape, 15 feet 7 inches high, with an average inside diameter of 91-1/2 inches. The thickness varies from 15 to 20 inches. The mould will be used in casting the 500,000-pound steel ingots which 16-inch and 18-inch guns are forged.

The Bessemer iron for the mould was melted in three large open-hearth steel furnaces, and suspended in three ladles over the mould at one time. The molten contents then mingled in a rough or runner so that the iron was thoroughly mixed before it entered the mould. It took 340,000 pounds of iron to pour to casting. After the mould was thoroughly cooled two 100-ton cranes lifted it from the sand pit.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure as used as directed.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS MARKET.	
Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	0.82
Do., common	0.70
Margarine, lb.	0.37
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.55
Cheese, lb.	0.35
Dressed Poultry—	
Fowl, lb.	0.40
Chickens, roasting	0.45
Turkeys, lb.	0.50
Live Poultry—	
Chickens, lb.	0.35
Roosters, lb.	0.30
Fowl, lb.	0.33
Fruits—	
Apples, bkt.	1.00
Do., bbl.	6.00
Rhubarb, bbl.	0.10
Strawberries, box	0.30
Vegetables—	
Beets, bag	2.25
Carrots, bag	2.00
Do., new bunch	0.12
Cabbage, each	0.15
Cucumbers, each	0.10
Celery head	0.10
Horseradish, bunch	0.15
Leeks, bunch	0.10
Do., green, each	0.15
Do., green, bunch	0.05
Potatoes, bag	0.50
Do., peak	0.15
Parsnips, bag	0.10
Turnips, bag	1.50

MEATS—WHOLESALE	
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	15.50
Do., do., medium	13.50
Do., hindquarters	26.00
Do., medium	20.00
Carcasses, choice, cwt.	21.00
Do., medium	17.00
Do., common	14.00
Do., medium	18.00
Do., prime	21.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	25.00
Shop hogs, cwt.	25.00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25.00
Mutton, cwt.	15.00
Lamb, Spring, each	14.00

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows: Atlantic Granulated, 100-lb. bags, \$12.21; Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$12.11; Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$12.01; Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.91; Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.81; Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.71; Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.61; Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.51; Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.41. Acadia Granulated, 100-lb. bags, \$12.11; Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$12.01; Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.91; Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.81; Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags, \$11.71.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE	
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:—	
	Open, High, Low, Close.
Oats—	
May	1.17% 1.19% 1.17% 1.18%
July	1.01% 1.02% 1.00% 1.02%
Oct.	0.98% 0.98% 0.97% 0.97%
Barley—	
May	1.71% 1.72% 1.71% 1.72%
July	1.61% 1.62% 1.60% 1.62%
Flax—	
May	5.10% 5.12% 5.10% 5.12%
July	5.06% 5.07% 5.05% 5.06%

Woodstock—Four hundred and seventy-eight boxes of cheese were offered for sale at the opening meeting of the season of the Woodstock Cheese Exchange held here to-day. Bidding started at 23 cents a pound and finally went to 25¢, but at this figure none was sold. The board meets every other Tuesday.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sir:—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve promptly. CHAS. WHOOTEN. Port Mulgrave.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

To make white linen a good color add a little bluing to the water in which it is boiled. Red rust on a stove or grate can easily be covered with blacklead, if a raw onion or silk by rubbing them with a little flannel cloth, dipped in a little alcohol or ether.

You can prevent a steamed pudding from becoming heavy, by placing a soft cloth over it before putting on the cover. This absorbs the moisture and keeps it from settling and making the pudding soggy. Black ink with a teaspoonful of olive oil added, will make a good dressing for shabby spots on black suede shoes, belts, bags, etc. A very small brush or feather may be used to apply the liquid.

If little flour is sprinkled over cake tins after they are greased, cakes will never stick to them. Half a cupful of glycerine added to two quarts of tepid water is excellent for cleaning varnished woodwork. Add a tablespoonful of salt to the water in an outer boiler and it will make food cook more quickly. If house plants are sprinkled with a weak solution of ammonia, they will not be troubled with insects and will bloom better. Use about a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water, and keep it corked and handy.

The Oil for the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

There are some men and women in whose company we are always at our best. All the best stops in our nature are drawn out by the intercourse and we find a music in our souls never there before.—Drummond.

DOMINIC NERVE CONSULTANTS

70 Lomb

Right

She saw Barry now, with an odd now spirit, "I told her she was wrong," she said. "Moya's gone down the drain," she said. "I should be sure wrong things," he said. "I fall in with your suggestions, that's what I'm ready to fall for," he said. "Berkeley going back?" she asked. "I looked up," she said. "Berkeley's departure was the dearest of my life," she said. "Then she said she had never had anything to do with the sphere of unrest which surrounded her," she said. "I was Barry, perchance," she said. "Had there even been him? Now I can see Moya and Guy were together. They had a friendship, at which I rather surprised—Guy was such a good man and Moya so intelligent, might have been little or nothing to her. Moya might have been bored by Guy's superior contempt. She had seen them engaged, of course, about Guy's scheme. He was an enthusiastic man, and she was a woman of the world. Moya and Guy were interested in each other like what she had been. She was a woman who stood her sister, or a great deal in Moya's life had never before?" she said.

And the more more troubled became "I don't know what to do," she said.

ASTHMA

If you have asthma, imagine the ways suffer relief. Quick relief is guaranteed in worst cases.

TEMPLE RAZOR CAPS

We are so sure our suits will free sample. Relief quick, is guaranteed in worst cases.

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