THE ATHENS REPORTER AUGUST 8, 1900

CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL THE WORLD'S WOUNDS

Christ, the Greatest Surgeon, Can Bind the Broken Heart as He Cured Deaf Ear or Blind Eye.

Washington report: In this dis-course Dr. Talmage, who is now traveling in Europe, puts in an un-usual light the mission or Christ and shows how divine power will yet make the illnesses of the world fall, back. Text: Matthew xl., 5: "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk the leaver are cleansed, and the deaf hear."

"Doctor," I said to a distinguished surgeon, "do you not get worn out with constantly seeing so many of the muscles, and false ligatures are wounds and broken bones and distortions of the human body?" "Oh, no," he answered; all that is over-"Oh, come by my joy in curing them." A sublimer and more merciful art never came down from heaven than that of surgery. Catastrophe and disease entered the earth so early that one of the first wants of the world was doctor. Our crippled and agonised buman race called for surgeon and tamily physician for many years before they came. The first surgeons who answered this call were minisof religion-namely, the Egyp-priests. And what a grand tian priests. And what a grand thing if all clergymen were also doctors, all D.D.'s were M.D.'s, for there are so many cases where body and soul need treatment at the same time, consolation and medicine, the-ology and therapeutics. As the first surgeons of the world were also min-isters of religion, may these two professions always be in full sympathy! But under what disadvantages the early surgeons worked, from the fact dissection of the human that the body was forbidden, first by the pagans and then by the early Chris-tians! Apes, being the brutes most like the human race, were dissected, but no human body might be unfolded for physiological and anatomical exploration, and the surgeons had to guess what was inside the temple by ooking at the outside of it. If they failed in any surgical operation, they were persecuted and driven out of the city, as was Archagathus because of his bold but unsuccessful at-

tempt to save a patient. But the world from the very beginning kept calling for surgeons, and their first skill is spoken of in Gene-sis, where they employed their art for the incisions of a sacred rite, for the interview of the predecessor so that it was not removal of a vis-of baptism, and we see it again in ual obstruction, but the creation of II. Kings, where Ahaziah, the mon-arch, stepped on some cracked lat-crystalline lens and retime and optic tice work in the palace, and it broke, and he fell from the upper to the lower floor, and he was so hurt that which the Surgeon took from the tip of His own tongue and put upon the he sent to the village of Ekron for aid, and Aesculapius, who wrought wonders of surgery that he was deified and temples were built for his worship at Pergamos, and Epidaurus and Podelirius introduced for the relief of the world phlebotomy, and Damocedes cured the dislocated ankle of King Darius, and the cancer of his queen, and Hippocrates put successful hand on fractures and in-troduced amputation, and Praxagoras removed obstructions, and Hero philus began dissections, and Erasis-tratus removed tumors, and Celsus,

lame walk, the lepers are cleansed him, has said: "Why was not this at-and the deaf hear." him up to me after all power of recuperation is gone. You have waited formed, and ossification has taken place. It ought to have been attend-ed to long ago." But Christ the Sur-geon seemed to prefer inveterate cases. One was hemorrhage of twelve years, and he stopped it. Another was a cur-vature of eighteen years, and He straightened it. Another was a cripple of 38 years, and he walked out well. The 18-year patient was a wo-man bent almost double. If you could call a convention of all the surgeons of all the centuries, their combined skill could not cure that body so drawn out of shape. Perhaps they might stop it from geting any worse; perhaps they might contrive braces by which she night be made more comfortable, but t is,humbly speaking, incurable. Yet this Divine Surgeon put both His hands on her, and from that doubled up posture she began to rise, and the empurpled face began to take on a healthier hue, and the muscles began to relax from their rigidity, and the spinal column began to adjust itself, more supple, and the eyes, that could see only the ground before, now look-ed into the face of Christ with gratitude and up toward heaven in transport. Straight! After 18 weary and exhausting years, straight! The poise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated.

In speaking of Christ as a surgeon, I must consider Him as an oculist or eye doctor, and an aurist or ear doctor. Was there ever such another oculist? That He was particularly sorry for the blind folks I take from the fact that the most of His works were with the diseased optic nerves I have not time to count up the num ber of blind people mentioned wh got His cure. Two blind men in one house; also one who was born blind; so that it was not removal of a vis-ual obstruction, but the creation of nerve and tear gland; also the blind man of Bethsaida, cured by the saliva

yelids; also two blind men who sat by he wayside. In our civilisel lands we have blindness enough, the ration fearfully increasing, according to the statement of Euopean and American oculists, because of the reading of morning and evening newspapers on the jolting cars by the multitudes who live out of the city and come in to business. But in the lands where this Divine Surgeon operated the cases of blindness were multiplied be-yond everything by the particles of sand floating in the air, and the night tratus removed tumors, and Celsus, the Roman surgeon, removed cata-ract from the eye and used the Span-ish fly; and Heliodorus arrested dis-ease of the throat, and Alexander of Tralles treated the eye, and Rhazas for the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the set of the throat the prevention of the

struct is the auditory apparatus. The mightiest scientists have put their skill SUNDAY SCHOOL to its retuning, and sometimes they stop the progress of its decadence or remove temporary obstructions, but not more than one really deaf ear out of 100,000 is ever cured. It took a God to make the ear, and it takes a God to mend it. That makes me curi-

ous to see how Christ the surgeon eeds as an aurist. We are told of only two cases he operated on as an ear surgeon. His friend Peter, naturally high tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Malchus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword slipped and hewed off the outside ear, and our surgeon touched the laceration and another ear bloomed in the place of the one that had been slashed away. But it is not the outside ear that hears. That is only a funnel for gathering sound and pouring it into the hidden and more elaborate ear. On the beach of Lake Galilee our surgeon found a man deaf and dumb. The surgeon put his fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them and kept on agitating them until the vibration gave vital energy to all the dead parts, and they responded, and when our surgeon withdrew his finger from the ears the two tunnels sound were clear for all sweet volces of music and friendship. For the first time in his life he heard the of the waves of Galilee dash Through the desert of painful silence had been built a king's highway of esonance and acclamation. But ye leaped from his lip. Speech was chain-ed under his tongue. Vocalisation and accentuation were to him an im-

possibility. He could express neither love nor indignation nor worship. Our surgeon, having unbarred his ear, will now unloosen the shackle of his tongue. The surgeon will use the same liniment or salve that he used on two occasions for the cure of blind people-namely, the moist-ure of his own mouth. The application is made, and lo, the rigidity of the dumb tongue is relaxed, and between the tongue and teeth was flew into expression. He nad not only heard, but he talked. One gate of his body swung in to let sound enter, and the other gate swung out to let sound depart. Why is it that, while other surgeons use knives and forceps and probes and stethoscopes, this surgeon used only the ointment of his own lips? To show that all the curative power we ver feel comes straight from Christ. and if he touches us not we shall be deaf as a rock and dumb as a tomb. thou greatest of all artists, el us to hear and help us to Oh. peak! But what were the surgeon's fees

or all these cures of eyes and ear and tongues and withered hands and rooked backs? The skill and the ainlessness of the operations were orth hundreds and thousands of ollars. Do not think that the dollars. cases he took were all moneyless. Did he not treat the nobleman's son? Did he not doctor the ruler's daugh-ter? Did he not effect a cure in the house of a centurion of great wealth who had out of his own pocket built a synagogue? "They would have paid him large fees, and there were hundreds of wealthy people in Jer-usalem and among the merchant cas-tles along Lake Tiberias who would have given this surgeon houses and lands and all they had for such cures as he could effect. This greatest surgeon of all the centuries gave all his services then and offers all his services now free of charge. "With-out money and without price" you may spiritually have your blind eyes ed, and your deaf eyes unbarred and your dumb tongues loosened, and your wounds healed, and your soul saved. If Christian people got hurt of body, mind or soul, let them re-member that surgery is apt to hurt, but it cures, and you can afford to pre pain for future glory. Besides there are powerful anaesthe sent that,

distress as a few

and

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII AUGUST 12, 1900. The Forgiving Spirit.-Matt. 18: 21-35.

Supt.-What is the Golden Text? School.-Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. Matt. vi 12. What is the Central Truth? Un-less we forgive others we cannot be forgiven. What is the Topic? Our duty to others

others. What is the Outline? I. Peter's What is the Outline? I. Peter's question. II. Christ's answer. III. Our duty lliustrated. IV. The doom of the When was the time? August, A

D. 29. Where was the place? Capernaum. Who were the Persons? Jesus, the

Whot were the Persons? Jesus, the disciples. What are the Special Readings? Luke xvil. 3-4; Col. iii. 13. Commentary.—This lesson was spoken at the same time and place of the last lesson. 21. Then came Peter — Peter al-ways made himself very prominent. And I forgive him—He knew it was his duty to forgive, but the ques-tion was, How often? Till seven times—Peter uses the term seven in a strictly literal sense. The teach-ing of the rabbis was never to for-give more than three times. Peter increases this until he supposed he had reached the limit. "Man is natur-ally a vindictive being, and, in conally a vindictive being, and, in con-sequence, nothing is more difficult to him than forgiveness of injuries."-

Clarke. 22. Until seven times-This would seventy times 22. Until seven times—This would be wholly inadequate. Seventy times seven—That is, there should be no limit to your forgiveness. "The pre-cept is unbounded, and you must never be weary of forgiving."—Ben-

23. Kingdom of heaven likened— The teachings of Christ with re-spect to forgiveness are fully illus-trated in the parable which follows: "It shows, 1. The character of man's relation to God. 2. The real meaning on man's part, of a distinct refusal to forgive."-Hom. Com. Which would make a reckoning (R. V.) The fundamental moral principle in

God's kingdom is righteousness." 24. Ten thousand talents—An enormous sum. The amount cannot be reckoned definitely. It has been es-timated all the way from ten mil-lion to three hundred million dol-

lars lars. 25. Had not to pay—Our debt to God is so great that we are utterly incapable of making Him any satis-faction whatever. Commanded him to be sold—An allusion to the law of

be sold—An allusion to the law of Moses. 26. Will pay the all—The debt is admitted and he comes pleading for mercy. "The means which a sinner should use to be saved arc: 1. Deep humiliation of heart. 2. Fervent prayer. 3. Confidence in the mercy of God. 4. A firm urpose to devote his soul and body to his Maker."— Clarke. 27. Forgave him the debt—We are debtors of our heavenly King. Who has entrusted to us the administra-tion of what is His, and which we have purched and misused, incurring

tion of what is His, and which we bave purloined and misused, incurring an unspeakable debt, which we can never discharge, and of which utter ruin would be the proper sequence. 28. An hundred pence—Alout fif-teen dollars. Took him by the throat —Thus manifesting a most unkind and base disposition. The sin is greatly aggravated when we consider his own debt and the mercy shown him. "What are my brother's sins against me comare my brother's sins against me com are my brother's shis against me com-pared to my numberless sins against God? Pay me that thou owest—He was unwilling even to forgive him a single dollar. He must pay in full and pay at once. We must be very careful end not show this same disposition in our treatment of others. 29. Fell down at his feet—His fel-low-servart fuuntied himself and pled for mercy as he himself had done just before this. 30. And he would not—Such is man; so harsh and hard against those who

aggravated are the olfences of any person, if he gives evidence of peni-tence by confessing and forsaking his sins, it is our duty to forgive him. If we do not forgive others we are doom-ed to die in our sins. It is impossible for any person to pay the debt he owes to God, and the only thing he cad do is to come to Christ for for-giveness.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The doctrine of forgiveness, as here taught is worthy of serious and can-did attention, as it reveals so fully the Spirit of the Master, and it is written, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of His." The spirit, or mind of Christ, in a man, as expressed in his acts, is the true cri-terion that determines him a Chris-tian.

expressed in his acts, is the true cri-terion that determines him a Chris-tlan. We may learn from this that no feeling of hardness can be entertained against another and the favor of God retained, but that Christ forgives us as we extend forgiveness to others. "But if ye forgive not men their tres-passes, neither will your Father for-give your trespasses." He also said, "But I fay unto you, love your ene-miles, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Some persons commit flagrant of-fences against the cause of God and the Church, and seem to think if they confess and obtain forgiveness that the wound is thereby healed, and that we ought to extend the same confi-dence to them as before they com-mitted the offence. But confidence is a plant of slow growth, and though we may destroy it suddenly by one wrong act it may take quite a long time to recover it.

time to recover it. Jesus Christ never held a grudge or

Jeeus Christ never held a grudge or hard feeiling against any human be-ing. Though we had all sinned and come short of His gjory and were His enemies by wicked works, yet He loved us with an infinite love—even unto death? Hatred, malice, jealousy, revenge, or any of the brood of evils that lurk in the natural heart, would have been strangely out of place if they had found expression in the conduct of the Lord Jesus Christ. And it would also be very inconsistent for a re-presentative of His to manifest dif-ferent moral qualities from those he

presentative of His to manifest dif-ferent moral qualities from those he possessed. The Christian has been said to be the sinner's Bible. He receives his impressions concerning the truth declared in the Word of God largely. from the conduct of His saints. Someone has said that evil for good is devil-like, evil for evil is beast-like, good for good is man-like, while good for evil is Godlike. Christians have a Godlike spirit and return good for evil. Michael, the archangel, did not dare bring a calling accusation

evil. Michael, the archangel, did not dare bring a railing accusation against the devil, but said, The Lord rebuke thee. We should be very care-ful about undertaking to rebuke a fellow man. We may think that our "rights" are interfered with, but then it will be a blessing to us to give up some of our supposed rights.



To Use Up His Former Help mate's Good Clothes.

CHOSE ONE FROM 500 OFFERING.

Middletown, N. Y., report: After Middletown, N. Y., report: After careful canvas of five hundred offers marriage, A. Charles Holmes, the ensioner of Walton, has obtained a w wife, who will was the data of the stirling and the star of the stirling the stirling and the stirling the stirling and the stirling boarded. Ayer bought 220 at 9 3-4, 140 at 9 11-16c. careful canvas of five hundred offers pensioner of Walton, has obtained a ew wife, who will wear his dead wife's clothes. The fortunate young

Canfield, of New, York. It was an advertisement that brought Mirs Canfield—and the hun-

MARKET REPORTS -OF-The Week,

Leading Wheat Markets.

y	Following are the closing	prices at
IS	important wheat centres to	-day:
0	Cash.	Dept.
e	Chicago	\$0 75 7-8
18	New York	0 80 34
1-	Milwaukee 076	
8-		0731-8
1	Toldo 078 3-8	0 79 1-4
O	Detroit, red 0791-4	0 80
d		
d		
18	Duluth, No. 1 hard 0797-8	
8.	Duluth No. 1	
-	hard 0797-8	
	Minneanolis, No. 1	
đ,	Northern, 0757-8	0 75 1-2
-	Minneapolis, No. 1	
o	red 0 77 7-7	

The Hide Market.

Prices on the hide market were as follows: No. 1 hides, 8 cents a pound; No. 2, 7 cents; No. 3, 6 cents. Calfskins, No. 1, 121-2 cents; No. 2, 101-2 cents; polts, 20 to 25 cents each; lambskins, 20 to 25 cents each. Horse hides, \$.250 to \$3 cents each.

The Grain Market.

New wheat sold at 70c and old wheat 71 to 72 cents a bushel, Oats dropped to 31 cents a bushel. Hay was worth \$9 to \$10 a ton.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Hay and Straw-Ten loads of hay sold at \$10 a ton for new and \$11 to \$12.50 a ton for old. Straw, is in good demand. Only one load offered to-day. It sold at \$10 a ton. Aug. 2. \rightarrow Receipts of farm produce were two loads of grain and ten loads of new hay.

of new hay, Wheat-One load of goose sold at wheat-one load of infer-Whent-Ohe load of goose sold at 7 to per bushel, and one load of infer-ior quality for feed at 70c. Hay-Ten loads of new hay sold at \$9 to \$10 per ton. No old hay was offered.

Toronto Fruit Market.

Toronto Fruit Market. Recelpts of fruit were again large, between 6,000 and 7,000 packages. Trade steady, with little change in prices, as follows: Raspberries, 6 1-2c to 8c; blue-berries, 75c to \$1; gooseberries, 30c to 40c for small and 50c to 80c per basket for large varieties; cherries, 80c to \$1.10 for common and \$1.10 to \$1.60 for sweet; red currants 30c to 50c; black currants, 70c to 85c; tomatoes, 25c to 30c; cucumbers, 8c to 50c; black currants, 70c to 85c; tomatoes, 25c to 30c; cucumbers, 8c to 12 1-2c; beans, 15c; harvest pears, 10c per basket; apples, 12 1-2c to 25c per basket; green corn, 6c to 7 1-2c per dozen; potatoes, 35c per bushel; Canadian peaches, 20c to 40c per basket; lawton berries, 6c to 7c; red peppers, 40c to 60c per basket, and onlons, 35c to 40c.

Cheese Markets.

Cheese Markets. Picton, Aug. 1.—At the Cheese Board to-day 16 factories boarded 1,020 boxes. Highest bid, 9 15-16c; 540 boxes sold. Woodstock, Aug. 1.—At the regu-lar meeting of the Cheese Board held here to-day nine factories offered 1,-883 boxes cheese, 1,275 white, bal-ance colored. There were no sales. Eleven buyers present; 9 5-8c of-fered.

Wool.

wife's clothes. The fortunate young The market continues dull, with woman, who was married to Mr. no sales reported. Holders in the Holmes last night, was Miss Margaret Canfield, of New York. is nominal at 10c.

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Wholesale dry goods circles at Montreal are showing a fair amount of activity. There is a good move-ment in dairy products. Teas are firm, and canned goods are dearer. Leather is moving freely for export. The boot and shoe trade is satis-factory. Values are firm. Business at Torrato has heap mod.

hydr phobia, and Percival Pott came an oculist! And I do not believe to conduct disease of the spine, and that more than one out of a hundred in our own century we have had, of that surgeon's cures were reported. ng others, a Roux and a Larray in France, an Astley Cooper and an Abernethy in Great Britain and a Valentine Mott and Willard Parker and Samuel D. Gross in America, and a galaxy of living surgeons as brilliant as their predecessors. But notwithstanding all the surgi-

medical skill of the world, hat tenacity the old diseases with what hang on to the human race, an most of them are thousands of years old, and in our Bibles we read of them-the carbuncles of Job and Hozekiah, the papitation of the

skill of

dental surgery, the

ing into the fire and oft into

hold, to the sunrise and the sunset and the evening star. He just ran his hand over the expressionless face, and the shutters of both windows were swung open, and the restored went home crying, "I see! I see! Thank God, I see!"

the touches our eyes we are blind. Yea, we are born blind. By nature we heart spoken of in Deuteronomy, the see things wrong, if we see them troke of a child carried from the at all. Our best eternal interests are fields of Shunem, crying, "My head, my head." King Asa's disease of the them. The glories of a loving and pardoning Christ are projected, and come out of the foundry bent intri feet, which was nothing but gout: defection of teeth, that called for ve do not behold them. Or we have a defective sight which makes the which hings of this world larger than the almost equal to anything modera, is things of the future, time bigger than en in the filled molars of the unrolled Egyptian mummles; t ophthalmia caused by the juice eternity. Or we are color blind, and cannot see the difference between the blackness of darkness forever and the the the newly ripe fig, leaving the peop blind by the roadside; epilepsy, as in the case of the young man often fallcoseate morning of an everlasting day. But Christ the surgeon comes in, and though we shrink back afraid to have him touch us, yet he puts his fingers on the closed eyelids of the soul and hypochondria, as of Nebuchad-ar, who imgained himself an ox and going out to the fields to pas ture: the withered hand, which in midnight becomes midnoon, and we understand 'something of the joy of the young man of the Bible who, Bible times, as now, came from the ruction of the main artery or though he had never been able to from paralysis of the chief ne the wounds of the man whom see his hand before his face, now by the touch of Christ had two head-lights kindled under his brow, cried thieves left for dead on the road

the wounds of the man whom the thieves left for dead on the road to bicked and whom the good Samari-tan nursed, pouring in oil and wine -wine to cleanse the wound and oil. to soche it. Thank God for what surgery has done for the alleviation and cure of human suffering! But the world wanted a surgery without pain. Doctors Parre and Hick-man and Simpson and Warner and Jackson, with their amazing genius, came forward and with their amazing genius, their sockings with the patient with anyoptics and ethers as the ancients did with hasheesh and mardrake and quieted him for awhile, but at the re-turn of consciousness distress return-ed. The world has never seen but any pain at the time or any pain after, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gen-thest and mast sympathetic surgeon was Jesus is its construction that the the resolution of a sound the graph and telephone and whisper-tate and mast sympathetic surgeon was Jesus is its construction that the the time or any pain after, and mast sympathetic surgeon was Jesus is its construction that the the time or any pain after, and mast sympathetic surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, genthe mightiest, grandest, gen-

divine soothe and allevia's. No ether or chloroform or cocalhe ever made one so superior to distress as a few He went up and down amongst those drops of that magnificent anodyne people who were feeling slowly their "All things work together for good way by staff, or led by the hand of man or rope of dog, and introducing them to the faces of their own house for those who : we God." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy com eth in the morning." What a grand thing for our poor human race when this surgeon shall have completed the treatment of the world's wounds! The day will com

when there will be no more hospitals for there will be no more sick and no more eye and ear infirmaries That is the oculist we all need. Till

for there will be no more blind o deaf, and no more deserts, for the round earth shall be brought under arboriculture, and no more blizzards or sunstrokes, for the atmosphere will come out of the foundry bent into pruning hooks, while in the heavenly country we shall see the victims o accident or malformation or heredi tary ills on earth become the ath-letes in Elysian fields. Who is that around whom the crowds are gathering with admiring looks and thanksgiving and cries of "Oh, what he did for me! Oh, what he did for my family! Oh, what he did for the world!" That is the surgeon of all the centuries, the oculist, the aurist the emancipator, the Savior. No pay he took on earth. Come now, and le all heaven pay him with worship that shall never die. On his head be all the crowns, in his hands be all the scepters and at his feet be all the

wondrous is its construction that the The man with an aim is quite apt tlest and most sympathetic surgeon most difficult of all things to recon- to win a name.

are in every way his equals. Ignorance for the over, why has equals. Informate of his own condition makes him un-forgiving and cruel to others. 31. We were sorry—"An act of this kind is so dishonorable to all true

Christians, and to the spirit of the feel for the prosperity of the cause for the prosperity of the cause for Christ they are obliged to speak against it." 32. Thou wicked servant—"Unmer-

cifulness is great wickedness." To the unmerciful, God will have no the unmerciful, God will have no mercy; this is an eternal purpose of the Lord which can never be changed."-Clarke. Jesus said, "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, mether will your Father forgive your trespasses." Matt. vi. 15. Because thou besoughtest Me (R. V.) --When we really beseech Christ for forgive-ness He will answer us and grant our pardon. No one need despair. We have nothing to pay and nothing is demanded. is demanded. 33. Even as I had pity on thee-

33. Even as I had pity on thee— The servant is here shown the obli-gation he is under to his fellow-ser-vant, because of the mercy that had been shown him "It is justly expect-ed that those who have received mercy shall show mercy."—Henry. 34. (Delivered him to the tormen-tors. The person who does not here tors-The person who does not have a forgiving spirit will be tormented, both in this world and the world to come. A guilty conscience the fear of the judgment day, and the fires

of God's wrath. (Rev. xx, 15) will in turn, act as tormentors. All that was due-And inasmuch, as the amount was so great that he could never pay it, must have been deliv-ered over to the tormentors forever. 35. So likewise—This verse is an ap-plication of the whole parable "The

35. So likewise—This verse is an ap-plication of the whole parable "The parable is not intended to teach us that God reverses His partons to any, but that He genies them to those that are not worthy of them." From your hearts—When we deal with God, mere pretensions will not answer. "The Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth, all the imaginations of the thoughts." 1 Chr. xxviii, 9. The one who really forgive the trespasses of his brother will not be calling them up again at every provocation. Heart forgiveness is full and complete. Every one his brother —We will all have opportun-tive to show means to them. ity to show mercy to others. We will have need to exercise the grace of patience and forbarance contin-ually. Let us remember that "to forgive is divine."

Teachings-It is very reasonable for God to make the duty of forgiving others one of the conditions of our being forgiven. However numerous or

brought Miss Canfield-and the hun-dreds of other women. Mr. Holmes inserted in a local paper the following notice. which was reprinted in the Herald of March 23rd: "As I have had the bad luck to lose my wife, I would like to get some good, clever, honest woman for a wife. No matter how poor she may be, I have plenty. When my wife died she left nice clothes and other things which I want to let a good wife have. I draw a pension of \$16 a month. Any woman from twenty to thirty-five years of age who wants a good home can write to me. and I wall Business at Toronto has been moderately active this week. North-west orders for the fall are not nu-merous, but orders for Ontario re-tailers and others are coming in freely. In some lines of cured meats hive years of age who wants a good home can write to me, and I wall answer her letter." Within a few weeks the Walton it is feared stocks will not be sufficient to carry dealers through the

advertiser's mail got so large that the postmaster objected. Holmes an-nounced that he received proffers enough and did not want any more. On April 6th he declared he

Selected a wife, and would name his bride-to-be in a few days. There was some delay after this, however, and for weeks Holmes was wavering. During the intervals som of those who had written made the trip to the Catakills to press their sult: but Miss Canfield suited the widower best. He says himself that he is glad he advertised, as he is sure he has made a better selection than would have been possible other

There was a hitch at the very outset. Miss Canfield arrived in Walton, via Delhi, while the bride-groom was still in Delhi waiting for her. The bride was welcomed at the Walton station by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram O'mstcad, who learned there was a misunderstanding and invited the young woman 'to their home. It was there Holmes met the bride on his return from Dolbi

They were married in the Order of this return from Delhi. They were married in the Congrega-tional parsonage, by the Rev. G. W. Nims, in the presence of 'quite a com-pany of townspeople. From the parsonage Mr. and Mrs. Holmes went to the Melmer house, which had been

to the Holmes house, which had been set in order to receive them.

The Chipmunk at His Toilet.

The chipmunk is industrious in al The chipmunk is industrious in all weathers, except the very rainy, al-though he is rather shy on'a windy day, says the Ladies' Home Jour-nal. The rustling and waving branches make him wary. He cats branches make him wary. He eats sitting on his haunches and holding his food in his forepaws. He drinks by lapping like a dog. He is very neat about his person, combing out his fur and his long tail with paws and teeth. He washes his face by lapping his forepaws and then rub-bing them both at the same time over his face with such speed that (the eye can hardly follow his mo

tions "I am open to conviction," said the burglar, and he was right. Eight years and six months was the sen-

her a harris and harris

tence.

eason. London wholesale houses report a fair number of fail orders booked so far and excellent prospects for busi-ness. Prices are generally firmly, held. Payments are fair for this season. Business at the coast is fair and

the prospects are by no means dis-couraging. The crops in British Col-umbia will be exceptionally good this year. At Hamilton some orders for sorting are still coming in. The whole-sale people are well satisfied with the condition of business. Large quantities of goods for the fall have already been shipped and more are

daily going forward to various parts of the country. Values are firm.

is rather quiet. Much interest is be ing taken in the weather and in in crop conditions, on which the pros-pects for the fall and winter trade depend. Retail business in the city, has been good and payments are rather better.

Notes.

The wool market is practically un-changed, with no transactions report-ed and prices nominal at 16c for washed and 10c for unwashed.

ed and procession washed. The visible supply of wheat in Can-ada and the United States, together with that afloat to Europe, is 76,189,with that afloat to Europe, is 76,189,-000 bushels, against 75,311,000 bush-els a week ago, and 67,203,000 bush-

a wear ago.
Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Wheat, spot.
steady; No. 2 red western winter 6s
2d. No. 1 northern spring 6s 3d; No.
1 Cal., 6s 11.12d; futures dull; Sept.
6s 1.4d; Dec., 6s 11.2d.

MAKING OPPORTUNITY.

No merchant who must be the architect of his own fortune can afford to reject any assistance which would promise success in his business. Furthermore, he must not be content to wait for opportunity, but must make it. This he can do by adcertising; for advertisements in this paper bring opportunities to those

who seek it, and success to those

who carnestly desire it.