Death of Saul and Jonathan.—1 Sam. 31: 1-13. Commentary.—I. Saul's sons stain (vs. 1, 2). From this chapter on through the subsequent history of the kings, we have the parallel and frequent supplementary compilations of the books of the Chronicles. Compare with this chapter I. Chronicles X.

ledes x.

1. Men of Israel fled—It is supposed that the battle was being fought in the plain of Esdraelon, and that the Israelites fled before their enemies to the slopes of Mount Gilboa, whither the Irhilstines followed. Fell down slain—It was impossible for them to rally. Saul and his sons fought like heroes, and no doubt threw themselves into the forefront of the battle, but all in vain; God was against them.

There was not among the children of Israel a goodler person than he; from his shoulders and upward his was higher than any of the people." (I. Sam. x. 2). 3. In early life he showed remarkable generosity of spirit (I. Sam. xi. 13), 4. During his first experiences of king he showed a broad magnanmity in his administration (I. Sam. x. 27). 5. He exhibited a rare degree of modesty for one who had so unexpectedly been elevated to each high honors (I. Sam. x. 16, 22, 28). 6. He showed commendable energy in the conduct of affairs (I. Sam. x. 5-11). 7. He was courageous and daring in battle. 8, He was patriotic and devoted to the interests of the people. 9. In private life he was pure and unsuliled by those vices which have blotted the names of many other great historical characters.

The secret of his downfall. It is a question whether Saul ever possessed that spirit which is all easental to true success in any undertaking—that spirit which accepts as best the whole will of God. Many thousands of individuals, although possessed of good intentions, have made shipwreck of the faith when tested as to their real fidelity to God. This test came to Saul, and right there began his downfall. When God does not rule there confusion will soon reign. The governing power gone, derangement soon follows as the result of disobedience. Saul's soul became the abode of dark and revengeful passion. He became, I. Jealous. 2. Vindictive. 8. Uptruthful. 4. Impatient. 5. Gloomy. 6. Reckless. 2. Followed hard-The onset of the was directed mainly against that quarter where Saul and his sons were fighting. Slew.....Saul's sons—Jonathan falls with the rest.

1. God would hereby complete the hudgment that was to be executed upon Saul's house. 2. He would make open. 3. God would also show us that the difference between good and bad to be made in the other world,

not in this.—Henry.

II. The death of Saul (vs. 3-6). 3.
The archers—The men who shot arrows with the bow. Hit.....overtook—After the death of Saul's sons the archers singled Saul out and pursued him. Their missines were almed at him and some of them may have hit him Sone wounded greatly dissipated. . Sore wounded.....greatly the correct meaning, "The word newhere means to be wounded, as our version has it here. He saw that he was the mark of the Philistine sharp-shooters, and he therefore writhed and quaked with terror at the thought of falling by such hard?" ight of falling by such hands."-

Terry.

4. Would not—The armorbearer, who, according to Jewish writers was Doeg, would not yield to Saul's life. Fell upon it—"Thrust it through the saul's life. life. Fell upon it—"Thrust it through himself by falling over upon it." It is believed by many, from the construction of the original, that Saulended his life with the sword of the armorhearer. "If this be true, then saul and Doeg both fell by that weapon with which they had before massacred the priests of God"—I. Samuel xxii. 18.—Clarke.

5. 6. Saw that Saul. etc.—He pro-

Samuel xxii. 18.—Clarke.

5. 6. Saw that Saul, etc.—He probably crew the sword from the king's body and did what he could to save him, but it was too late. He fell—Being answerable for the King's life he feared punishment; or from a nobler motive of true fidelity, refused to survive his master.—Cam. Bib. So Saul died—The real ground of Saul's last dark act of self-destruction was not the extremity of the property nor fear of insult from the moment nor fear of insult from enemy, but the decay of his inof his heart from God.—Lange. All his men—Compare I. Chron. x. 6. Some think this refers to his body-guards and means that they were all slain; others think the reference texts are all the boundary went is to all his household who went

ence is to all his household who went with him to the war and on whom his hopes for the future hung.

III. The Philistines victorious.—vs.

7-10. 7. Other side of the valley—
"The inhabitants on the opposite side of the great valley of Jezreel.

The district to the north is meant, the which the tribes of Issuehar, Ze-The district to the north is meant, in which the tribus of Issachar, Zebulun and Naphtali dwelt."—Cam. Bib. Other side of Jordan—The panic spread even to the eastern side of the Jordan. But possibly the phrase here means "on the side of the Jordan," that is, in the district between the battle field and the river. Ibid. Fled—"It was very natural for the people in the towns and villages there to take flight and flee, for had they waited the arrival of the victors, they must, according to the war usages of the time, have been deprived eather of their liberty or their lives."

8 10 The Philit s. F. upd_0 1 18-

8 10 The Philit s. F. und O 1 15-covering the bodies of the king and his sens on the battlefield they reserved them for special indignities.
Cut off—The unointed of Jehovah
fares no better than the uncircumcised Goliath, now that God has forasken him.—Cam. Bib. To publish it
— "That the daughters of the c That the daughters of the heathen might rejoice and triumph" (2 Sam. 1, 20). Saul's head and ar-mor were the signs of victory. Of their idois—Their idois were regarded as the givers of the victory. The their idois—Their idois were regarded as the givers of the victory. The Philistines divided the honors among their Ceities. Astaroth—A heathen goddess whose rites were filthy and abominable. "The temple referred to here was doubtless the famous tem-ple of Venus in Askelon mentioned by ple of Venus in Askelon mentioned by Hereodotus as the most ancient of all her temples." Beth-shan — "The modern Besian, between the mounatins of Gilboa and the River Jordan. The wall of Beth-shan, to which the bodies were fastened, appears to have faced some main street of the city" (2 Sam. xxi, 12).

IV. The burial of Saul and his sons (vs. 11-13), 11-13. Inhabitants of.—"Mindful of the debt of graitude they owed to Saul for rescuing them from

owed to Saui for rescuing them from Nahash" (chap. II). Went all night—They made a journey of about twelve miles. secured the bodles, and returned to their own side of the Jordan in a single night. Burnt them— This was not a Hebrew custom, and was either resorted to to prevent any further insult from the Philistines. or, more likely, seeing that only the flesh was burned, because of the mangled condition of the bodies .- Hom. Com Fasted-This was a sign of general

PRACTICAL SURVEY. In studying the life of Saul we cannot help being deeply moved with pity for one who was so great and yet so unhappy.

His early prospects. 1. Saul was not a usurper. He had not acquired not a usurper. He had not acquired his kingly title by trampling upon the rights and liberties of kinsmen or subjects. He had been chosen and aniointed king by the direction of Jehovah. 2. He had not reached the throne by right of family inherit-ance, but his royal power was the gift of Israel's God. Selected as he was he assumed power unhampered was, he assumed power unhampered by political considerations. 3. He was a member of a wealthy and pow-erful family. 4. He had been enthusastically received as the leader of the people, and never did a king possess better opportunities for a

glorious career. His personal qualities. 1. He was regal in person and carriage. 2. In stature he was tall and commanding.

IT HAS THAT CLEAR LIQUOR

Ceylon GREEN Tea will displace Japan Tea just as "SALADA" Black is displacing all other Black Teas. In lead packets only, 25c and 40c per ib. By all grocers

うううううううろうろ **PEACHES IN DELICIOUS DISHES**

Peaches are here, and they afford host of possibilities in the way of desserts. While they are delicious in their natural state, either for breakfast or to finish a dinner, many who do not care for them that way will like them in the various combinations which the housewife knows how to make.

Uptruthful. 4. Impatient. 5. Gloomy.

d death of Saul and his sons.

cest as well as the rarest things in life to be true, that is, to tell the exact truth. It is so easy to shade the truth just a little this way or that

to suit one's convenience or neces sity. 3. When one performs the seem

sity. 3. When one performs the securingly insignificant act of disobedicnee, he never knows the train of disasters that may follow. Saul would have been overwhelmed with penitence and remorse at Gilgal, could he have foreseen the consequence of the investigated of

quences of his impatient disregard of God's instructions. 4. The guilt of the disobedient is increased by the trouble and suffering they bring

Not a Polygamist.

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how

Compound.

neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman.

She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

have been more careful. I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, Mrs. MAY FAIRBANES, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)—\$5000 for fettif original of aboos letter proving genuine.sessanot be produced

of above letter proving genuine, esseannot be produced When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhos, displacement, etc., remember, there is one tried and true temedy, Lydla E. Pinkham's

of above letter proving genu

Albert H. Stilwell.

trouble and suffering they upon the innocent and virtuous

peril of disobe

6. Reckless.

Successive steps in his downward career. 1. He disobeyed God at Gilgal hy not carrying out strictly the directions given by Samuel. 2. He resorted to hypocrisy in his report to Samuel as to his disposal of the persons and property of the Amalekites. 3. He revealed the cruelty that spirited does in his nature, by his Pe.ch Jelly. Among the choicest ways to "put up" peaches is in the form of mar-malade and butter, says the Cook-ing Club, which gives a number of recipes for using peaches. For the former, take three-quarters of a pound of sugar, white or light brown, to every pound of fruit after it has been nared, seeded and weighed. kites. 3. He revealed the cruelty that existed deep in his nature, by his senseless persecution of David. 4. With murderous intent he made an assault on Jonathan because of his friendship for David. 5. At last, rejacted and dishonored, he committed suicide on the battlefield to avoid cruelty of his foes. been pared, seeded and weighed. Heat the fruit slowly to draw out the julee, stirring up frequently from the bottom. After it is hot boil quickly for an hour, stirring all the time. Add the sugar, boil five minutes and remove the scum. Add the julee of a lemon, if liked, for avoid crueity of his foes.

Consequences of Saul's disobedience.

1. His character, that gave promise of splendid possibilities, was irretrevably rained. 2. The peace and happiness of his household were destroyed.

3. His best friends suffered the perlis and distress of undeserved exile.

4. The beloved son, Jonathan, was called to lay down his life on the same battlefield where his father dishonerably perished. 5. The bodies of Saul and his sons were mutilated and dishonored by the Philistines. 6. A multitude of Israclites shared the sad death of Saul and his sons. every three pounds of sugar, and the water in which some of the peach kenes have been tolled. The kernels give the marmalade the real "peacuy" flavor which is so much desired. Cook all together to a smooth paste. Seal in glasses or put away as you do jelly.

Preserving Peaches.

Preserving Peaches.

Peel the peaches and weigh them.
To every pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar. Put the peaches and sugar in a preserving kettle in alternate layers, and put the kettle at the side of the stove, where it will come slowly to a boil. Stew gently until the fruit is tender and clear, but not broken, then remove with a perforated spoon, lay in platters to cool while you boil the syrup until thick, skimming frequently. Just before removing the syrup from the fine acd a little lemon juice. Pack the peaches in jars and fill the ars to overflowing with the scalling syrup, scal. sad death of Saul and his sons.
Lessons to be learned from Saul's
life. 1. Life is a time of probation, and
the test of each man's character is
made lere amid life's trials and
temptations. 2. It is one of the hard-

Meringue Pie.

A peach meringue pie will be wel-A peach meringue p.e will be welcome as something new.
Pare one dozen ripe peaches, slice and stew them with enough sugar to sweeten. Make a rich crust, fill it with the peaches and bake. Spread over the top a thick meringue made by whipping to a froth the whites of three eggs for each pie, sweetened with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and beaten until it will stand alone. Cover the top three-quarters of an inch deep and set back into a quick oven to set. Keep in the icc-box until ready to serve. upon the innocent and virtuous. 5. We learn from Saul not to rely on any good thing which we think we have in ourselves. It is only when all that we have of seeming good in ourselves is brought to God in consecration, and the whole nature is thoroughly purified and harmonized with the divine will, that we can hope to exercise a permanent influence for justice and right. 6. Saul, when a young man, little dreamed that his end would be that of the suicide. The lesson of to-day but emphasizes the peril of disobedience.

Stuffed Peaches.

Brush the down from ripe, solid ruit, place on a dish in a steamer Brush the down from hep-fruit, place on a dish in a steamer to cook until a straw will pierce them; cool, then rub off the skins; cut a slit in one side so as to re-move the plt; in its place put a marshmallow; roll the peach in powdered and stick browned alm-monds over each; when serving, Voice Over the phone-snay, central, I wanter hic talk ter m' wife.
Central-What's her number?
Voice-Quitcher kiddin', will yer? I ain't no Mormon. monds over each; when serving, place a bit of jelly on each or a piece of candled ginger.

To make a descious peach jelly pare and press through a sieve six large, ripe peaches; measure and have one pint pulp; dissolve one-half box gelatine in one cupful cold water; then set on the fire and heat, adding one cupful sugar, juice of one-half of a large lemon; and press through a sieve six juice of one-half of a large lemon; add the peach pulp and cook a few minutes; then set in ice-water and stir till thick, then add in the beaten, dry whites of two eggs; pour in a mold and set on ice to become firm. Unmold and serve with whipped cream.

Peach Cobbler.

Peach cobbler is a dainty dessert Peach cobbler is a dainty dessert. Line a pan with rich biscuit dough rolled rather thin; fill with peaches cup in quarters. Mix one cupful of sugar with one tablespoonful of flour in a small saucepan, add one and one-half cupfuls of water and and one-half cupius of water and cook ten minutes, stirring most of the time; ladle this syrup over the peaches. dot well with butter and bake until peaches and crust are done. It is better without a top crust. All cobblers should be served with cream ed with cream. "Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's: Vegetable Compound faithfully according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful. I have also advised a number of my sick friends

DANGER IN THE HIGH DIVE. Deatness a Frequent Injury to The

Not Properly Initiated. "Except for those who have an special aptitude for it-and they are few-high diving is a dangerous pastime to indulge in," said a diving expert the other day. "A good diver may occasionally lose his balance, but, being generally cool-headed, he can regain it, or at any rate sufficiently so to prevent injury to him-

self. " Many of our young men and women who go to the seaside in the summer for the bathing to be had come away permanently injured for life for having recklessly indulged in high diving, and few of them, as a rule, are able to explain how they rule, are able to explain now they received their injuries. In the majority of cases deafriess is the most frequent injury inflicted by diving. The cause of this is that few find it easy to drop the head sufficiently

to get it well between the arms. The result is they receive some tremendous blows on the head, and if the water is struck a bit sideways the ear gets most of the concussion, and the result will frequently be a rupture of the membrane of the tympanum. A good preventive for such an accident is to place in the ears a little medicated wool or cotton dipped in oil.

dipped in oil.

"Another injury to health caused frequently by diving arises from getting large quantities of water into the lungs. The extent of the harm

ting large quantities of water into
the lungs. The extent of the harm
done in cases of this sort depends
on the condition of the water as
to its cleanliness. I have often seen
boys, for instance, actually dive into
the water at places where it was
absolutely filthy from the evacuation of drainage into it. The danger
to health, especially to those with
not overstrong constitutions, can
readily be seen.
"The higher the dive the longer,
of course, will be the duration under
water. Now, an inexperienced diver
is rarelyy able to hold his beath
under water for more than a second
tor two at a time, and if the dive is
an unusually high one, he will, in
in nine cases out of ten, give up the
struggle in trying to regain his
breath, and, invariably, too, just before his head reaches the surface.
The result not infrequently is that
the water that has escaped into his
lungs and stomach is far more than
is good for him and to many it is

the water that has escaped into his langs and stomach is far more than is good for him, and to many it is positively injurious.

"The best thing I know of to bring one quickly to the surface in high diving is to have a piece of cork fastened under each armpit. Corks weighing four ounces each are sufficiently strong in buoyancy for a man of 150 pounds in weight. There are many devices by which the corks can be kept secured under the armpits. Perhaps the simplest is to sew each cork into a tight-fitting canvas or cotton bag and then again sew each bag on to the bathing suit by a couple of strands, allowing the strands to run over the shoulders.

"Those with weak hearts," the expert added, "cannot be too strong-

strands to run over the shoulders.
"Those with weak hearts," the
expert added, "cannot be too strongly advised against high diving. The
spring, the rush through space, the
break and the entering and cleaving of the water are altogether too
exciting for weak hearts, and especinly so in cold weather.—Philadelrabic Leger.

PHYSICAL PAIN and mental anguish afflict the victims of skin diseases. Get rid of both by using Wenver's Cerate. The relief given is among the wonders of medicise.

The Wearin of the Green Paddy, dear, what's this Oh!

hear—
The news that's going round?
The Shamrock is agin to grow.
In pride, on Irish ground;
St. Patrick's Day wid joy we'll keep
From castle to shebeen,
For Mother England cultivates
The wearin' of the green.

I met with Napper Tandy,
And he tuk me by the haad,
Sure, he tould of gay procession
Which was headed by the band,
And he spoke of dear ould Ireland As a sprightly young colleen, For they're hanging, men and wo

On the wearin' of the green. In the days when Afric's rivers Wid the blood was running red, Sure, amongst the best and brav-

est, Was the Irish that was shed, And it moved the woman's bosom of a proud and mighty Queen, That she issued her commandment For the wearin' of the green. Sure, the law can raise the thua-

of the cannon and the gun; coax
The blessed smiling sun,
And the dawn of Erin's happines

Across the hills was seen, When they tould the Sons of Ire To be wearin' of the green. But. Paddy, we've a friend at last

From whom we'll niver part—
A potentate who's cleft his way
To Ireland's inner heart;
Sure, the world has recognized him And is lifting its corbeen To the monarch who has come us wearin' of the green. Now the strife is all behind us,

And the future points to peace, all our efforts for ould Erin Must not be allowed to cease; And the music of the morning Shall subdue the trace of spleen As we shout for good King Edward, While worke waying of the grape. While we're wearing of the green.

A Revised Version.

Earl as a Preacher. One of the busiest peers is the Earl of Stamford. He is a diocesan lay

of Stamford. He is a diocesan lay reader, and preaches a great deal, but has lately had to refuse requests to officiate on Sunday because, he says, Sunday is literally the only flay he is able to spend in his country house among his own children. His special subject is that of missions to the native races, among whom he himself labored in South Africa for several years before he inherited the family honors. One afternoon, when giving an address at a mission church in a poor part of southwest London, he was unwittingly the source of much disappointment to a large congregation. The children in the district who had seen the posters announcing his appearance, persuaded their fathers and mothers to come to church on the plea that they would see "a real live earl" in the pulpit. As the

the plea that they would see "a real live earl" in the pulpit. As the people filed out after service a woman was heard to observe, "He don't a bit like a lord, he only looks like clergyman with nothing around

The Markets.

Toronto Fru it Markets. The storms on the lake have prevented a heavy glut of fruit, and today's prices are steadier. Blackberries, Lawtons, quoted at 4 to 5c; apples, 10 to 20c per basket; plums, 15 to 203; pairs, 20 to 35c; peacnes, white, 20 to 25c; do., yellow, 35 to 60c; huckleberries, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.50; grapes, small, basket, 20 to 30c; do., Moore's Early, 30 to 40c.

Oranges—California, late Valencias, extra, \$4.25 to \$5. Lemons, case, \$3.50 to \$3.75; watermelogs, each, 25 to 30c; bananas, bunch, \$1.50 to \$2.

\$1.50 to \$2. Vegetables — Potatoes, 40 to 45c Vegetables - Potatoes, 15 to 20c per bushel; tomatoes, 15 to 20c per basket; cucumbers, 12½ to 15c; green corn, 7 to 8c per. cozen; celery 35 to 40c; egg plant, 30 to 40c per basket

500,000 Barrels of Apples,

Halifax, Aug. 30.—The apples shipped to England from Halifax last year amounted to only about 80,-303 barres. The coming season the shipment from this port will be close to 350,000 barreis." Such is the statement made by James Hall, manager at Halifax, for Furness, Withy & Co., who has returned from a trip through the frum growing country. The Furness, Wathy Co. will run weekly steamers from Halifax. Mr. Hall spoke of the likelihood of 3.50,000 barrels oftening for shipment via Hilifax. The total c.o. of apples, an enormous one, is estimated at 400,000 or even 500,000 barrels.

Toronto Farmers' Markets

The offerings of grain were small to-day, owing to the wet weather, and prices generally are nominal. One load of white wheat sold at 802. One load of white wheat sold at SU3.
and one load of red winter at 78%.
Onts firm, 200 bushels of new selling
at 31%.
Hay and straw are nominal, there

Hay and straw are nominal, there being no offerings.
Dressed hogs are unchanged, with sales at \$8.25 to \$8.75.
Following is the range of quotalons:—Wheat, white, bushel, 79 to 50°s, wheat, red, bushel, 76 to 79°s; eas, bushel, 75 to 79°s; oats, per bushel, 34 to 35°s, oats, new, bushel, 31 to 31%c; barley, bushel, 45°s; hay, new, per ton. \$8 to \$10°; straw, per ton. \$9 to \$10°s, per bush. 50 to 75°s; dreased hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.75; eggs, frech. dozen. \$8 to 20°s butter, dairy 14 to 6°s; butter, or amery 18 to 10°s; chicaens, per 10°s, 12°to 18 to 10; chickens, per 10., 12 to 15e; ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1.00; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14e; potatoes, new, bushel, 50 to 55e; cabbage, toes, new, bushel; 50 to 55c; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; celery, dozen, 85 to 45c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75 to \$t; beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; becf, hit/putanters, \$8 to \$9.50; becf, choice, carcase, \$6.50 to \$7.10; beef, medium, carcase, \$6.50 to \$6.50; lamb, yearling, \$8 to \$8.50; lamb, apring, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.20; matton, per cwt., \$5 to \$7; veal, per ewt., \$7 to \$8.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Trade et Montreal is showing a little more activity. Labor is well employed and in some cases it is difficult to obtain all the help needed. Rallway earnings continue to snow large increases. A few more failures have been recently reported but they have been mostly of minor importance. Values of staple goods are very strong. Leading manufacturers of cotton goods thus week advanced prices 1-4 to 1-2c per yard on a number of lines that were marked up on June 9th, the new prices to

number of lines that were marked up on June 9th, the new prices to take effect at once. Numerous buyers, the advance guard of the influx in connection with the Dominion Industrial Exhibition and the autumn millinery openings, have appeared in the Toronto ings, have appeared in the latest market this week. They have bought liberally, and this is taken as an indication of a coming large volume of business the next two weeks. The The country is prosperous. Stocks of manuactured goods have been kept well within requirements. Prices are

In wholesale circles at Quebec business is fairly active. Country remittances are reported satisfactory the conditions of trade is healthy. Activity is noticeable in ship-

ing circles. Harvest operations in the west are Harvest operations in the west are now more general. Labor is more plentiful, several thousand hands having arrived from the east, but rains have caused delay in the work in many sections and some fear as to the effect on the ripened and the other wheat Fall business, so far. in many sections and some fear as to the effect on the ripened and ripening wheat. Fall business, so far, is much ahead of previous years. At Pacific Coast trade centres business has shown improvement this week. The jobbing trade is experiencing a good demand for fall and winter goods. Prices are firmly held. Business at interior points is improving. There is an increasing demand for fall goods at Hamilton. Reports to

There is an accreasing demand for fall goods at Hamilton. Reports to Bradstreet's show that the manufacturers are busy on contracts and have, as a rule, no surplus stocks. Labor is well employed and well paid.

Labor is well employed and well paid. Prices are firmly held. In London jobbing trade circles the demand is very fair for this season. The farmers are busy with the harvest, however, and later on there will be more activity in retail trade and the sorting demand will improve. Prices of staple goods are firm. Ottawa wholesale trade continues fairly active. The fall orders continue quite numerous and well distributed. The outlook for the next few months is very promising.

To Remove Grass Stains.

It is well for the housewife and nother to know, in these hot August Cays, when the grown-ups as well as the children lol upon the grass, what will remove ugly green stains from trocks and gowns. Many a dainty dress has been ruined for all time breause it has been east into a tub dress has been ruined for all time breause it has been east into a tub of hot water and lathered well with scene. Both of these are wrong.

When a garment has the stains upon it that show that its wearer has either been seated upon the lawn or waldering through fresh fields, that is no reason for believing that the gown has to be east aside. It should be placed in cold soft water and the discovered points washed out before the general is given the garmen ... Ext the garme

HOW THE EDITOR GOT EVEN

Prominent Citizen Mucb.

A business man in an Oklahoma town got mad at the editor of a local paper about something which appeared in the paper, and notified the editor that he would in future have his printing done at a job office where they didn't have a newspaper to roast everybody. He thought, of course, the paper would have to quit business, but it kept on going.

In about two months the man's daughter was married and they Prominent Citizen Much.

daughter was married and they had a big blow-out, but not a line appeared in the paper. Later his wife gave a big reception to some visitors, but not a line appeared in

Later on the man's roungest chief ded, but not a line appeared in 'o paper. The next fall a mass meet-ing was held in town to see about ing was held in town to see about some public improvements and this business man hade a big speech. The meeting was written up in full, except this man's speech. This was skipped. Then the business man called and asked the editor what he had it in for him about. "You got mad last year, if you remember, and said you were going to have your work done at the job printing office, so I thought I'd just let your job printer print the account of your daughter's wedding, your wife's reception, your child's obituary and your speech."—Enid, tuary and your speech."-Enid, Kan., Events.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD MELON

No One Need Purchase Any but the Best in the Market.

Many attempts have been made to keep watermelons over winter, but with a poor measure of success. The best that can be done is to preserve them three or four weeks.

The scene at the great freight depots is a busy one when a cargo of watermelons comes in. News of the arrival is soon spread among the dealers, and at whatever hour in the day or night it may be the trucks.

day or night it may be the trucks of the commission merchants or deal-ers crowd the picinity. No attempt is made to handle the meions in bulk or in barrels. They must be passed out from hand to hand, and long lines of men are formed for this purpose. There is always a crowd of youngsters—Italians and negroes—at the depots to catch a stray melon that is cracked or broken, and the dismembered parts are soon gobbled and disappear

n a gulp There are various ways of telling a good watermeion. Some persons say, they can, by pressing the sides together, hear in a good, sound, ripe meion a peculiar sound of crispness like that of celery. A well known expert gives these directions; 'Lay the meion on its back with the white part up, scratch the skin of the lightest part with your finger nail. If the skin is tender and the meion is yot firm to the pressure of the finger, so that you can with difficulty pierce it with your nail, it is probably a good meion." There are various ways of telling a

Dining With Spain's King.

At first there was not much conversation, but as course succeeded course the company became lively. The dinner was exquisite; so were the wines; and the Sevrey and royal lienna plates were a joy to look at. A good many courses were served on god, and the dessert service was god, and oh, my horrors! In front of each cover were two neat little wooden toothpicks! When the cham-pagne was served there was much Lopping up and down of ambassadors drinking to royal healths, but no speeches, and at the end of dinner the Queen got up and we all made her a bow and followed the royal family out of the room, the gentlemen stopping to smoke for ten minutes, this heing the first time since the death of Alfonso XII that cigary were offered, as, hitherto, the Queen being she has not deemed it etiquette to allow smoking. We wait-ed some ten or fifteen minutes in a beautiful room with embroklered walls and furniture, and the royal damily rejoined us there, and we eat down and talked about all sorts of things in all sorts of languages. At about 11.80 they bade us good nig t and we bowed, and after a few moments conversation put on our coats and wrote our name in the visitors' book and came home.—G. O. in Harper's Bazar.

"I'm a-goin' to leave you, Samivel, my boy, and there's no telling ven I shall see you again. Your mother-in-law may ha' been too-much for me, or a thousand things may have happened by the time you next hears any news o' the celebrated Mr. Veller o' the Bell you next hears any hew of the Bell Savage. The family name depeads wery much upon you, Samivel, and I hope you'll do wot's right by it. Upon ali little plats o' breedin', I know I may trust you as vell as if it was my own self. So I've only this here one little bit of adwise to give you. If ever you gets to up'ards o' fifty, and feels disposed to go a-marryin' anybody — no matter who—jist you shut yourself up in your own room, if you've got one, and pisen yourself offhand. Hangin's wulgar, so don't you have nothin' to say to that. Pisen yourself, Samivel, my boy, pison yourself, Samivel, my boy, pison yourself. self, Samivel, my boy, pison vour-self, and you'll be glad on it af-terwards."—Pickwick.

King Edward's Bodyguar ?.

The English bodyguard of gentle-men-at-arms, which is the nearest guard to His Majesty, is limited in numbers and composed of officers who have seen active service, who are of a certain height and under who have seen active service, who have seen active service, who have seen active service, who have seen settine and under so years of age at the date of appointment. His Majesty personally been ruined for all time has been cast into a tube has been setted with of these are wrong. The gentlement is looked upon as a great prize. The gentlemenatarms receive pay and they are called upon for duty on the occasion of all court ceremonies in London or at Windsor, but they are never taken away from England. Their mess is a very good one and they constantly have the honor of entertaining royalties. The captaincy of the gentlement and carries £1,200 a year, old them.