1, 2). 1. Forasmuch — Compare 3, The apostle points us to Christ's sufferings as an example. Arm yourselves.—With a resolution such as animated him to suffer all the evils to which you may be exposed in the body, and particularly to suf-fer death if called by God to do so for your religion. For this will be armor-proof against all of your enemies.—Benson. He that hath suferred, etc.—It is only by a severe conflict in which you must be armed with a readiness to suffer with Christ that the power of sin over you can be made to cease. As long as we are in the flesh, we shall need to dight against sin; but we shall con-tinue to conquer through Christ. 2. No longer should live.—Refer-ring to the preceding clause "arm ring to the preceding clause, "arm yourselves with the same mind that was in Christ, in order to live no longer in the flesh—to the lusts of men, but to the will of God." cannot deliver ourselves from the filth of sin; but when we are renewed, taking on a likeness of Christ, then we are armed against the lusts and defilements of the world. To the will of God.—This will be a new life. The only true way to live is to live in harmony with the will of God. What he wills is best and to

II. The old life (vs. 3, 4). May suffice—A gentle way of saying we have spont too long a time in our sins. Of the Gentiles—The term sins. Of the Genthes—the ter Genthles here means evil ones; i temperate, wicked and wanton; i dulging in every sin forbidden God and man. Excess of wine, etc Intemperance was c curse in apostle's day as well as in our our own. He utters against it condem-ation of no uncertain sound. Ev-ery person and especially every man of God should be outspoken against intemperance. Abominable idolatries wrought into all forms of literature and art was blazoned shamelessly in the decorations of private house and enshrined in the temples of the gods the contrast of a chaste and godly conversation in the Christian community witnessed for the saving

Christian is "good and accept." (Rom. 12, 2.)

and cleansing power of the gospel.

4. Think it strange—It is strange to a carnal man to see the child of God disdain the pleasures of sin: he know; not the higher and purer purer pleasures that the Christian is called to.—Leighton. Excess of riot.

Pattern frameworks and contents to the child of the ch Rather, "same-slough of debauchery." Speaking evil of you — The wicked and dissolute always have a

where and dissolute always have a sneer for those who refuse to share in their evil doings.

III. An account to be rendered to God (vs. 5, 6). 5. Shall give account—He hath the day set: and it shall surely come, though they think it far off. Ready to judge—See chap.

1. 6. As the salvation of the godly is fully arranged, so is the believent fully arranged, so is the judgment of their culminators, whether living

or dead.

6. The gospel preached also—They that formerly received the gospel received it upon these terms. And they are now dead. All the pain of dying is over for them. If they had not also to their sins by the gospel they had died in them, and so died eternally. It is therefore a wise prevention to have sin judged and put to death in us before we die. If we will not part with sin, if we die in it and with it we shall perish forever; bu with it we shall perish forever; but if it die first, before us, then we live forever.—Butler. Live......to God —A bitter fountain sends forth bitter waters; a sweet fountain waters that are sweet. A soul living in God will show that life by action. If the heart be right in the sight of Jeho

whethe outward man will reflect his image. IV. Various exhortations (vs. 7-11). Z. End.....at hand—"This might have been said at any point of the world's been said at any point of the world's duration. Be sober, and watch unto prayer—Sobriety is the friend of watchfulness, and prayer of both. When the affections are kept quietly under control and care is taken that even in lawful things they follow the world but lightly; when necessary duties of this life are done faithfully, yet with a mind free and disengaged, then the soul can more easily turn to spiritual things and and be ready continually for divine meditation and prayer.

8. Above all things—Paul puts love at the head of the Christian graces, in his matchless chapter on charity (I. Cor. 13). Peter likewise does the same. Paul goes so fan as to say. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Charity must be as the crown, or the outer garment. Cover.....Sing—It delights not in undue disclosing of brethren's failings, and doth not expose them willingly to the eyes of others.

9-11. Hospitality-As would often be be essary toward the suffering Without grudging — Not murmurant the cost or trouble. The gift —Endowment of any kind, but essary to the cost of the -Endowment of any kind, but especially that conferred by the Holy Spirit — money, ability, influence, or whatever God has given. Good stewards—Wratever we have is to be "ministered" to others as God may direct. We are his stewards. we call our own came from God and belongs to God, and we should, as "good stewards," use it to His glory.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. The ministry of suffering occupies a prominent place and performs an essential and necessary part in the work of human redemption and salvation. In carrying forward to a successful completion God's purposes and show for the redemption of man and plans for the redemption of man there was necessarily entailed on the patriarche and prophets—the types of the Jewish dispensation and on the Son of God—the antitype of the the son of God—the interpret of the control of suffering. The person who would "cease to do evil" and "learn to do well" must pass through an ordeal of suffering so intense as to be compared in the Scriptures to the experience and passion of Jesus Christ, who was preeminently the "man of sorrows" and who "suffered for sins, the just and who "suffered for sins, the fust for the unjust, that He might bring us to God." The term suffer, or its equivalent stands out very conspicuously in this "first epistle general of Peter," as it relates to Ebrist and His followers.

Three things are involved in man

abstaining from evil: 1. The crucifixion of the selfish life. The principle of evil, denominated "our old man" (Rom. vi. 6, Ephl. iv. 22, Col. iii. 9), "the flesh" (Gal. v. 24). This is the source from whence all evil proceeds (Matt. xv, 19); and this is the personality that must suffer and sooner or later die in order 'that the individual may abstain from evil (Matt. xvi. 25, Rom. vi. 5, Gal. ii. 19, 20). 2. The practice of self-denial. The principles of self-denial are capable of a broad and deep applications as they stand reflated to (a) inherent selfishness and its ramifications and relations when we take the initial step in the Christian life (Mark viii. 34, 35, Luke xiv. 26), and also in (b) the destruction of inherited depravity (John xil. 24, 25, Rom. xili. 14, Col. iii. 5). (c) The bodily appetites and passions must be kept, under due restraint, if we would abstain from evil. Paul remarks in regard to his own practice, "I buffet (Greek, bruise) my body, and bring it into bondage; lest by any means, after that I have preached to others, I myself should be rejected" (I. Cor. ix. 27, R. v.) 3. The being fully identified with the Lord Jesus in antagonism to all evil and in earnestly and persistently laboring to promote the principles and purity of His kingdom persistently laboring to promote the principles and purity of His kingdom in the earth. Jesus was aggressively good as well as quiescently good. He was the Lion of the tribe of Judah as well as the Lamb of God. We must "abhor that which is evil" as well as "cleave to that which is good" (Rom. xii. 9). We find that "the doctors don't

agree" in their construction of the agree" in their construction of the two difficult points in the lesson found in verses one and six. We can only do the best we can to construc-them in accordance with the tenor of Scripture. We will give the opinion of two divines on verse six which seem to harmonize with the teach seem to harmonize with the teachings of the Bible. "For this purpose hath the Gospel been preached ever to the dead (i.e., the Gentiles), that although they might be condemned indeed, by men in the flesh (their per indeed, by men in the flesh (their persecutors), yet they might live eternally by God in the spirit." "The word 'deed' here must be taken to mean those who are dead while they live. But even with this alteration, it is difficult to see clearly what the verse means. Now it is said that the construction of the Greek allows of the insertion of the word 'although'; just as in a passage in Rom vi 17. the insertion of the word 'although'; just as in a passage in Rom. vi. 17, which we never read without mentally inserting the word 'although'. If that be so, the meaning is evident: "For to this end was the Gospel preached, even to them who were dead in sins, that [although] they might be judged, condemned, persecuted, fut to death according to men in the firsh, they might live according to God in the spirit.' Spiritual life is God's end with us, let men do to us what they may. And the spiritual life is often developed by means of what men do to us. Every act of of what men do to us. Every act of persecution is to be followed by a deeper peace, a holier purity, a higher power."

James Craig.

THE TUBERCLES on the skin of scrofulous people produce the bideous disease cate-iupus. Wenver's Cerate will save the skin Cleanse the blood with Weaver's Syrup.

The Charm of Automobile Touring Despite the rainy and disagree weather which has prevalle over a large section of the country uuring the greater part of the past season, there has been a remarkable amount of touring accomplished, much of it under very adverse cir-cumstances, from which the sport should derive great benefit. The amount of touring accomplished, much of it under very adverse circumstances, from which the sport should derive great benefit. The charm of automobiling lies less in the sport itself than in the unusual contact with people and things, and, conversely, the touring automobilist journeying leisurely over country highways and byways, stopping wherever inclination may decide (or circumstances compel), brings the charm of the new pastime and the advantages of the new vehicle most strikingly to the attention of the people with whom he comes in contact, and so does missionary work of a vegy substantial nature. Moreover, the touring automobilist is usually a law-abiding individual, who keeps within reasonable limits of speed, and so does much to counteract the evil effect of the automobile act the evil effect of the autor ber.-H. P. Burchell in Leslie's Weekly.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period -how they can avoid pain, suffering and remove the cause.

"I suffering and remove the cause.

"I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (paintul periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds and feet wetting.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment and was cured a month later. I am like another person since I am in perfect health."—Miss A wes MILLER, 35 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$6000 forfeit if original of above letter proving generalessee cannot be produced.

The monthly sickness reflects

## SPECIALLY GROWN FOR JAPAN TEA DRINKERS

sealed lead packets, the same as the well-known "Salada" black teas. 250

"The Inspection and Sale of Weeds" Bill.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT

Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch.

Ottawa, September. We read in Greek mythology of a Contest between Hercules and the guant Antaeus, son of Mother Earth, and famed for his strength and skill in wrestling. Although Hercules was able to throw his antagonist to the ground, from each fall Anateus would ! vated lands. During the last year and must either be doctored and get or two a great deal has been done by the agricustural departments through the agricultural departments through the medium of newspapers, builtetias, and agricultural meetings to disseminate information on this subject. The process of education, however, is necessarily slow, and it seems to be the general opinion of progressive formers, revealed by the farmers' institute meetings all over the country that the time has come when try, that the time has come when

Hersulean Effort

must be made to lift this giant of weed domination from the earth and destroy it. The investigations showed that in many instances a large proportion of the seed sold would not grow; in other cases som-ples contained a large amount of dirt and other laert matter. This condition of affairs was oad enough, but it was comparatively unimport-ant in view of the fact that many of the samples of grass and clover seeds were found to be foul with the seeds of noxious weeds, which can only be eradicated from the soil by

The proposed bill, which required that goods offered for sale, be tested for purity and vitality, and graded according to quality, was the result of two years' careful study, and he did not think it would interfere with leading to the control of the control of

ation next year.

Before the committee rose to report progress the Minister of Agriculture summed up the result of the debate in the following language: "I think I have accomplished what I had hoped for in the discussion. I have had the advantage of the opinion of the members of the House which I asked for when I first introduced the bill in committee. I amsure that these opinions and the discussion which has arisen here will assist very much in the perfecting of this law. If its passage is delayed assist very much in the perfecting of this law. If its passage is delayed for another year, the discussions which have taken place this session will not be lost by any means."

Then Mr. Bruce, of Hamilton, the well-known seedsman and a member of the Opposition, closed the debate with the following words of tribute to the spirit in which the bill had been handled by the Minister: "I desire to thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture for the painstaking and careful way in which he has listened to every suggestion that has been offered." Yours very truly, W. A. Clemens, Publication Clerk.

Housekeeping on an Ocean Lines Mr. Franklin Matthews contrib-Mr. Franklin Matthews contrib-ntes to Harper's Weekly an article, illustrated from photographs, on the subject of "Housekceping on an Ocean Liner," in which he describes the part of the ship that passen-gers are not allowed to visit, where the "between decks' work is done, and some of the curious and interesting plans for ocean housekeeping."
"A day or two before a great steamship sails," writes Mr. Matthews,
"the general passenger agent sends
an estimate of the probable number of passengers that the vessel will carry, to the port steward. The port steward has already received, usually from three houses, an estimate of prices. He then makes his requisitions, and early on the morning on which the vessel sails the trucks come lumbering down to the pier, and in a few hours the goods are stored on board. The ship has taken on by this time, 3,000 to 3,500 tons of coal, about 500 tons of water, thirty tons of ice, and several of passengers that the vessel will carry, to the port steward. The water, thirty tons of ice, and several thousand tons of cargo. Most of the port stewards of the great lines spend from \$1,000,000 to \$1,-

two-thirds of which consists of beef. There are generally 10.000 pounds of poultry—chickens, ducks, squabs, grees, and other fowl on board. The meat supplies include calves' heads, kidneys of various kinds, sweet-breads, ox-tails, sucking pigs, and indeed, every kind of delicacy that the butcher can furnish. In fresh vegetables, 660 heads of cauliflower, 400 bushels of beets, 15 barrels of onions, 600 barrels of potatoes, locks, cabbages, beans and egg-plants, and other supplies in sea-



rise from Mother Earth stronger than before. Hercules finally killed him by lifting him from the ground and squeezing him to death. The struggle of the farmer to free his fields from the domination of noxious weeds has been appropriately likened to that of the Greek fabie. Everyone who is interested in agriculture weil knows the great extent to which weeds exist in our cultivated lands. During the last year and must either be doctored and get and must either be doctored and get. Leading nurserymen of New York

Plants are subject to all sorts of maladies. The commonest are worms, improper potting, want of washing and too much watering. The lack or excess of watering is the commonest of all causes. Many plants, such as the palm and the fern, when kept in-doors, become as sensitive to changes of temperature as a delicate woman. A cold draught will set them sneezing, as it were, in side of an hour. At best it is difficult for most plants to thrive in living rooms. The air is too. thrive in living rooms. The air is too dry and the light insufficient. This is true in general, yet plants vary—and more than people do—in the conditions that agree with them. For instance, cacti do best in an en-vironment like that of the arid desert, while other tropical things require a warm, moist climate. The effect of sudden changes of temperature on the plant is the loss

of some of the hair roots which are on the smaller rootlets and are an important part of the feeding apparatus. They rot, and the plant is then unable to take enough nourishthat goods offered for sale, be tested for purity and vitality, and graded according to quality, was the result of two years' careful study, and he did not think it would interfere with legitimate trade.

About the only objections to the principle of the bill were raised by one or two members who seemed to have no practical knowledge of agriculture, and who failed to realize the gravity of the subject. It was pointed out by Mr. Ross (Ontario), that, as this year's crop of seed will be harvested, threshed, and in the market for sale at an early date, it would be impossible for the trade to offer seed such as the bill called for by the first of September, the date specified in the bill. The Minister of Agriculture and the Committee general debitity and nervous exhaustion set in. With vigor gone, the plant falls an easy prey to all disages prowling round. Fungi and animal parasites complete its ruin.

Prof. Earle, of the New York botanical garden says: "In the throfty plant there is a constant balance between the activity going on in the leaves that draw sustenance from the soil. Anything that interferes with either soon throws the plant causes are lack of light, smoke and sudden changes of temperature. The leaves are first affected and react upon the root hairs. When the plants begin to drop their leaves, it may be taken as an evidence of illness. All florists have trouble with the begonia in this way.

"The causes of diseases in plants, because They are grouned for obscure. They are grouned for the plant general debility and nervous exhaustions that ground nervous exhaustions are set in. With vigor gone, the plant general debility and nervous exhaustions are set in. With vigor gone, the plant general debility and nervous exhaustions and eases prowing round. Fungi and animal parasites complete its ruin.

Prof. Earle, of the New York botanical garden says: "In the throfty plant there is a constant balance between the activity going on in the leaves that draw sustenance from the air and the root hairs that about th then unable to take enough nourishment. When a plant gets off its feed

besides being numerous, are often obscure. They are grouped for convenience as environmental. obscure. They are grouped for convenience as environmental, functional and parasitic. Uncongenfunctional and parasitic. Uncongenial surroundings, such as improper soil conditions, too much or too little water, the absence or overabundance of some of the food elements, the pollution of the air with smoke or gases, or unfavorable position as to sunlight, often cause a slow and feeble growth that is not disease. Instead of sickness it is starvation or semistarvation. The 'scalding' of plants after heavy and long-continued rains, and the 'tip-burn' of lettuce due to a burning sun after wet. due to a burning sun after wet, cloudy weather, illustrate this

cloudy weather, illustrate this condition.

"Functional diseases spring from derangements within the plant itself. It may secrete too much or too little acid, and its organs of nutrition get deranged. The 'mosaic disease' of tobacco and the 'yellow disease' of the china aster are examples of too little acid or ferment. When a plant gets this way it may be said to have a bad attack of indigestion. The acid is insufficient to convert the starch of the green leaves into soluble sugar sthat can be taken up by the sap and used in forming new tissues.

sues.

"Vast numbers of parasites infest plants. Scarcely any plant is wholly free from them. They invade every part of the plant, roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits. They attack the surface and burrow into the tissues. They produce smut on the wheat or oats, galls and knots upon plum trees, and sum bunches on the cherry galls and knots upon plum trees and gum bunches on the cherry tree. They cause the death of pear and apple tree branches and timber rots in forest trees. The annual loss from plant diseases reaches millions of dollars in New York State every year. Hence the question of how to prevent plant diseases is one of great practical importance. The science of vegetable pathology is one of the newest. It had its beginning only thirty years ago.

ears ago.
"With disease of environment the water, thirty tons of ice, and several thousand tons of cargo. Most of the port stewards of the great lines spend from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a year for supples in New York alone. Here are some of the thems of what the supples include; Fully 50,000 grands if fresh meat, marked "New York Press."

# The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair, with prices generally strong. Wheat is firm, with sales of 100 bushels of white at 82 to 83%, 100 bushes of red winter at 50%; 100 bushels of goose at 79 to 80%. Barley also firm,, 200 bushels sealing at 50 to 52%;. Oats are higher, with sales of 300 bushels of old at 36% to 38c, and of 400 bushels of new at 34 to 35c. Dairy produce and vegetables in good supply; firm, with butter and eggs higher.

Hay in limited supply, with sales

of 12 loads at \$9.50 to \$10.50 a ton Straw is nominal at \$10 a ton.
Dressed hogs are unchanged, light selling at \$8 to \$8.25 and heavy at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

\$7.50 to \$7.75.

Wheat, white, bush., \$2 to \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., goose, bush.

79 to \$0\(\frac{1}{2}\). Peas, bush., 75 to 79c.

Oats, bush., \$36\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 35c. Barley, bush., 50 bush., 34 to 35c. Barley, bush., 50 to 52½c. Hay, new, per ton, \$9± to \$10.50. Straw, per ton, \$9± to \$10.50. Straw, per ton, \$9.50. to \$10. Seeds, alsike, bush., \$4.75 to \$5.50. Apples, per bush., 75c to \$1.25. Dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.25. Eggs, fresh, dozen, 18 to 22c. Butter, dairy, 16 to 20c; do., creamery, 19 to 22c. Chickens, per pair, 65c to 85c. Ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1. Turkeys, per pair, 12c to 14c. Potatoes, bag, 50c to 60c. Cabbage, per dozen., 40 to 50c. Celery, dozen, ntoes, bag, 50c to 60c. Canonage, dozen. 40 to 50c. Celery, dozen, to 40c. Cauliflower, dozen. 75c \$1. Beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to 50. Beef, hindquarters, \$8 to 60 Beef, medium, carcase, \$6 to \$5.00 Beef, choice, carcase, \$6 to \$7.50 Lamb, yearling, \$7.50 to \$8: do. spring, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50. Mutton, per cwt., \$5 to \$7. Veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

Business was active to-day, with receipts large and demand good Peaches, Crawfords, basket, 50 to 65c; do., good. 25 to 35c; pears, basset, 15 to 30c; do., Bartletts, 30 to 40c; plums, 17 1-2 to 30c; grapes, small baskets, 15 to 25c; do., large basket; 40 to 60c; apples, basket, 15 to 22c.

Oranges—California, late Valencias.

Oranges—California, late Valencias, extra, \$4.50 to \$5; lemons, case, \$2.50 to \$3.75; watermelons, each, 20 to \$25c; bananas, bunch, \$1.40 to \$2; canteloupes, case, 25 to 50c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 35c bushel; tomatoes, 15 to 20; per basket; ghirkins, 25 to 30c; green corn, 7 to 8c per dozen; celery, 35 to 40c; egg plant, 25 to 30c per basket.

The Cheese Markets. Irogno's-There were 985 chees, incuming 40 whate, boarded here to-day. About half sold on the board at 11c; balance on curb at board

Belleville-At our cheese board to-Gay 27 factories offered 2200 white, 50 colored Buyers were: Magrath 50 at 113-8c; Alexander, 90 at 115-16c; Hodgson 100; Watkan, 70 113-16c; Hodgson 100; Watsh, 70 at 111-4c; balance refused at 113-16c to 111-4c. London—There were 600 boxes of-ferred at to-day's market; sales, at 111-8c to 113-16c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quota-tions at important wheat centres to-day;-New York ..... ---Toledo ... ... 83 1-4
Duluth, No. 2 N. ... 81 3-4 817-8 80 1-2 Bradstreet's on Trade.

The damand for fail staples a Montreal continues to develop in-creased activity. The mills are still very firm on staple cottons and woollens. Labor is well employed. Local manufacturers are busy and in a number of cases cannot guaran-tee prompt delivery. Money is in good

There have been more country buy ers in Toronto this week than in any previous season. This was the result of the low Exhibition passenger rates. The buying has been of the best sort, not only larger parcels being taken and the orders well dis-tributed, but the sort of goods bought has, as a rule, been of the better or more costly class.

General trade at Quebec continues

General trade at Quebec continues active and indications predict a continuance of the same. Failures have been few and unimportant.

Pacific Coast advices to Bradstreet's are encouraging. The conditions of trade are healthy and all business is more active. Orders for the Klondike filled the past few weeks, have been heavy. The demand from provincial mining districts is active.

In Winnipeg there is a more active demand for fall staples in every department of trade. Prices are firmly held. Labor is scarce in almost every department of industry

The grain movement has begun and in a week or two will attain large proportions.

Hamilton wholesale trade is, in common with other distributing cencommon with other distributing centres, enjoying an increased demand for staple goods. Orders are numerous, and large shipments are being made. The outlook for business for the balance of the fall season is en-

the balance of the fall season is encouraging. Pricles are firmly held.
London wholesale trade is getting more active. Values are firmly held. The good class of buying by the retailers, row reported, is in anticipation of this. Money is in abundant supply and rates are steady.
Trade at Ottawa is expanding. The demand from the west and from various trade cantres in Oniario is large. ious trade centres in Ontario is large coming Exhibition is expected to

Wages, Impacy and Crime. Dr. R. S. Stewart, Glamorgan Asylum, contributed to the Psychology Section a paper on the relationship of wages, lunacy and crime. It seemed impossible, he said, to get away from the conclusion that the spending power and leisure of the working classes were powerful factors in the production of insanity. Generally speaking, in South Wales, a fall in

LOVE A MATTER OF BUSINESS

low the Tender Passion is Viewed in Indian Territory.

ment, perhaps it was only an individual tendency that shocked a grave magistrate in Custer county in the Indian territory recently, but the facts seem to bear out the assertion that love is not as disinterested out there as it is in some other parts of the country. An old lady and her daughter, Mary Am, called on the judge, seeking advice relative to a breach of promise case in which Mary Ann was plaintiff. The

in which Mary Ann was paintiff. The judge, with his suavity, asked: "What ovidence have you got?"
"Mary Ann, produce the letters," commanded the mother, and the girl took the cover off a willow basket and remarked that she thought 927 letters would do to begin on. The other 651 would be produced as soon as the case was fairly before the

"And outside of these letters?"

"Mary Ann, produce your diary," said the mother. "Now turn to the heading of promises and tell how many times this marriage business has been talked over."

"The footing is 214 times," answered the give

wered the girl. "Now turn to the heading of "darling' and give us the number of times he has applied this term to you."
"If I have figured it right the total is 9.254 times."

"I guess you counted pretty near straight, for you are good in fig-ures. Now turn to the heading of ures. Now turn to the heading of Woodbine Cottage' and tell us how many times he has talked of such a home for you after marriage." "The footing is 1,395."

"Very well, this lawyer wants to be sure that we have got a case. How many times has Charles Henry, said he would die for you?" "Three hundred and fifty," answered the girl as she turned over a

leaf.
"How many times has he called you an angel? "Over 11,000, mamma."

"How about squeezing hands?"
"Over 384,000 squeezes." 'And kisses?

"Nearly 417,000." "There is our case, sir," said the mother, and she deposited basket and diary on the lawyer's table. Look over the documents and if you want anything further I can bring in a dozen neighbors to swear to facts. We sue for \$10,000 damages and we won't settle for less than an 80-acre farm with buildings in good re-pair. We will call again next week."

Gems From Famous Authors

As you do not sweeten your mouth by saying honey, so you do not grow virtuous by merely talking of virtuo.—Ivan Panin.

Men do not go to paradise in coaches.—Longfellow,

I venerate the man whose heart is warm, Whose hands are pure, whose doc-trine and whose life Coincident, exhibt lucid proof, That he is honest.

Owe no man anything save to love Hear no ill of a friend and speak as little as possible of an enemy; be-lieve not all you hear, nor speak all that you believe.—William de Brit-aire.

1111 The hours are viewless angels
That still go gliding by,
And bear each moment's record up
To Him that sits on high.
—C. P. Cranch.

The unrighteous penny corrupts the righteous pound.—German Prothe verb.

In human hearts what bolder thought can rise
Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn? Where is to-morrow? In another world.

An Admonition to the Rich.

The eternal law of compensation will not fail. Everywhere humanity suffers for the things that money will not fail. Everywhere humanity suffers for the things that money alone can supply, for food, clothing, shelter, for aid in wasting disease, for help in feeble and friendless old age. A hundred deserving charities and humane movements appeal for larger funds and more generous support, and they may extend their noble and beneficent work among the poor, the orphaned, the weak, and the perishing, even in our most favored land and time, opportunities unlimited in their scope lie on every hand wherein those who have wealth, time, and influence to give can do hand wherein those who have weath, time, and influence to give can do much to help the world along to a better, brighter and happier day. They who in the midst of their lux-uries and gilded pleasures remain deal and blind to these calls of duty will find sooner or later that hey have missed the best chance of their lives for a paying investment.—Leslives for a paying investment.—Les-lie's Weekly.

### Fatal Fogs.

London fogs always Increase the leath rate. One of the worst on death rate. One of the worst on record, both for density and prorecerd, both for density and pro-tractedness, lasted from the begin-ning of November, 1879, to the fol-lowing February. The deaths for the six weeks ended Feb. 21 were 1,730, 1,900, 2,200, 3,376; 2,495 and 2,016, the deaths in the fourth week 2,016, the deaths in the fourth week being thus nearly double those in the first. The deaths from asthma were most affected by the log. The death rate for bronchitts rose to 331 per cent, and for whooping cough to 231 per cent, above the average. Again in 1882, in the week ending Feb. 13, the death rate, owing to the dense fog, rose from 27.1 in the previous week to 53.3, diseases of the respiratory organs being 394, as compared with an average of 480. speaking, in South Wales, a fall in the wage rate, and a consequent expenditure of energy and less icisure, were associated with a decrease of crime and drunkenness and with diminished labor and increased leture were associated with an increased leture drunkennes, crime and lunacy. The consequence of stondard. save the value of the meat