David Spares Saul.—1 Sam. 26: 5-12, 21-26.

Commentary.— Connecting Links. While David was an exile he took refuge in a cave near Adullam, only two miles sotuh from the valley of Elah, where Gollath was slain, and only thirteen miles west of Bethlehem, where are numerous caverns as large as an ordinary cottage. "Being near his boyhood's home, David was probably well acquainted with this cavern. Here there gathered around him a large band of discontented people, mostly victims of Saul's oppressions, and of the growing discontent with his rule, on account of his recurring paroxysms of insanity, and consequent inability to rule his kingdom well. They numbered 400 at first (I. Sam. xxil. 2) and, later on, 600 (I. Sam. xxv. 13, xxvil. 2). Among them were his own parents and brothers—whom Saul probable persecuted on account of David—the prophet Gad, the high priest Abiathar, the son of the ligh priest Abiathar, David Spares Saul.-1 Sam. 26: 5-12, 21-25.

thors—whom Saul probable persecuted on account of David—the prophet Gad, the high priest Ablathar, the son of the high priest Ablathar, the son of the high priest Ablimelech (I. Sam. xxii, 22-23), and his nephew Abishhai, afterwards a great general (I. Sam. xxvi. 6), and eleven mighty men of valor of the tribe of Gad (named in I. Chron, xii. 8-14), 'who were men of war, Ilt for battle, that could handle shield and buckler, whose faces were like the faces of Glions, and were swift as the roes upon the mountains." Not long after whose faces were like the faces of Gions, and were swift as the roes upon the mountains." Not long after be was Joined by twenty-three men of war from Benjamin, armed with bows and able to "use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows out of a bow."

I. David in exile. These long years of exile must have been hard indeed for David to bear, and yet they were important years in his life. The Lord has frequently seen fit to give those whom He has intended to perform some important work, just such a severe training—Moses was forty years in the desert and Paul was three years in Arabia. These years with David were most fruitful "as

years in the desert and l'ant was three years in Arabia. These years with David were most fruitful "as his apprenticeship for the kingdom, as his schools and schoolmasters."

II. Saul's life in David's power (vs. 5-12). David, with 600 men, was secluded in the hill of Hachilah. The Ziphites informed Saul as to David's wherehoute David's whereabouts. whereupo David's whereabouts, whereapon Saul took 3,00 Ochosen men — his select standing army—and went in search of David. When David heard of Saul's approach he sent out sples to make sure that such was the case. David arose-Probably

after dark. Came to the place—Da vid was not content with the repor of his men; he wished to survey the situation with his own eyes.— Terry. The trench—"Tha place of Therry. The trench—"Tha place of the wagone."—R. V. G-8, Abishal Joab — These men were brothers, David's neph-ews, sons of Zeruiah, David's sister.

ews, sons of Zerman, David's sister, ZAbishai distinguished himself by saving David's life in one of his Philistine wars (II. Sam. xxi. 17). Joab was put to death by Solomon's part of the property of the pr order (l. Kings, il. 28-34). His spear—"When David and Abishai eached Saul's camp they saw aul's spear stuck in the ground at is head." It was the custom for a king to always have his spear with him. Let me smite thee-Abiwhat asked permission of David to
smite the king, and promised that
the execution would be complete
at the first stroke, that there
would be no need of smiting him
the second time

e second time.

9. Destroy him not—Saul had been in David's power on a previous oc-casion (l. Sam. xxiv. 1-7), and Da-vid would not injure him. "There is a tendency in good to repeat itself in the soul of a good man. The Lord's anointed—Saul having been made King by God's special ap-pointment, David looked upon it as high crime to offer any violence

10-12. The Lord shall smite him— Be shall die by a stroke of the Di-vice judgment, or he shall die a natural death, which in the course of nature will be before mine, or he shall fall in battle by the enemies of -A small far or flack. It resembed in



Miss Alice M. Smith, of So. Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering is permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have never before given my en-corsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day while visiting a friend I run across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I Bow experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change."—Miss Alicz M. Shitze, 804 Third Ave., South Minmeapolis, Minn. — \$5000 forfett if original above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced

Many women suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes the entire feorganism healthy.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN Mrs. Pinkham will give every alling woman expert advice en-tirely free. She has helped thou-sands. Address Lynn, Mass.

some measure the canteens of our soldiers." Deep sleep from the Lord—The word used here is the same as that used in Gen. ii. 21, to describe the sleep which God caused to fall upon Acam, when He formed Eve out of his side.—Clarke. Thus we see that divine providence favored David in this enterprise.

III. A conversation between Sauland David ivs. 12-25. It was probably early the next morning that David took his position on a hill so a valley would be between them, and called to Saul. "The people in these mountainous countries are able from long practice so to pitch their voices as to be heard distinctly at distances almost incredible."—Thompson. David expostulates with Saul and refers the whole matter to God as the vindicator of the oppressed.

21-25. I have sinned—David's words had a good effect on Saul. The king saw his wicked course, and admitted that he had sinned; but this did not pardon past offences or cause him to live right in the future. Saul needed what every sinner needs,—a new heart. Played the fool—Saul humbles himself exceedingly. The Lord render, etc.—David here refers to himself. "He is not sounding his own praises, but, as before (chap. xxiv. 12), is declaring his confidence that God will eventually recompense him for his upright behavior."—Cam. Bib. So let my lite—He prays that God would show mercy on him and spare God will eventually recompense him for his upright behavior."—Cam. Bib. So let my like—He prays that God would show mercy on him and spare his life as he had spared Saul's. Blessed by thou—Saul perceived that it was usered to contend longer against David, whom he saw God intended for "great things." To his place—To his home in Gibeah. They never met again.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
God delights in noble characters. "Hast thou considered my servant Job?" is full proof of this. The characters he portrays in the Bible ex-

Job?" is full proof of this. The characters he portrays in the Bible exhibit many admirable phases. He is pleased to say that David is a man after His own heart. Painful as it must have been to Him, God paints the one great sin of David's life in lurid colors. God's pictures are always true to life. Aside from this one blot David is a noble character, challenging our admiration more and more as we study it. The traits of

challenging our admiration more and more as we study it. The traits of character brought out in our lesson are well worth our special notice. Personal courage. David furnishes numerous examples of his personal courage. It was not a small matter for him, as a lad, to kill a lion and a bear while defending his father's flocks. The encounter with Goliath will ever stand a monument to his personal bravery. When Saul sought to have him slain by the Philistines, the task set for him in order to secure Saul's daughter as his wife was eagerly accepted and doubly performed. When he was pursued as a partridge on the mountain he was not alraid to go to the very camp of his enemy. Once he cut off the skirt of Saul's garment while he not afraid to go to the very camp of his enemy. Once he cut off the skirt of Saul's garment while he was asleep. In our lesson David secures the spear from Sauls' bolster, while the king sleeps in the midst of the camp with his warriors about him. David's courage, like that of all truly brave men, is not a subject of personal boastfulness, but appears only when circumstances incidentally bring it to the front.

David has the greatest respect for

David has the greatest respect for God's anointed. Saul had grievously wronged him, and had repeatedly attempted to destroy his life; not for any wrong David had done him, but solely because he was jealous of him. No disposition to retaliate was aroused in David by this conduct.

We must believe David possessed of more than average mental acu-nan. All of his conduct indicates this. He had shown himself a successful warrior. He had slain Go-liath. His praise and prowess had been sung by the nation. He had been made a member of the royal household. He was son-in-law to the king. He had been anointed by Notwithstanding all this, nothing in his conduct indicates selfseeking or any effort on his part to do aught else than let God choose

for him in all things.

David's unwavering faith in God is manifest in all that he did. He gladendured all th hardships of a fugitive until God should set Saul aside without any interference on his part. He rested in full confidence that in God's good time he would bring these things to

of the many lessons that may be of the many lessons that may be drawn from this sketch of David's life, one of the most important is that of letting God choose for us. How many lives are full of unrest because of what they consider a lack of opportunity for service. How many are unhappy in the belief that many are unnappy in the belief that their nbilities are not appreciated as they should be. How many preachers seek for themselves a wider field, not for the glory of God, but for personal aggrandizement. All these should learn from David's life, the lesson of guietly resting in the lesson of quietly resting in God, and of letting Him choose for

CHAMPION COLLEGE BARKER

The New York Sun's Tribute to Dr. Harper, of Chicago.

The Hon. Floyd Russell Mechem, The Hon. Floyd Russell Mechem, formerly Tappan professor of law in the University of Michigan, has been induced by Dr. William Rainey Harper to emigrate to Cook county and become a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Chicago. Dr. Harper, perhaps the best, most businesslike and most successful of advertising college presidents, fics cleverly "featured" Prof. Mechem. Knowing that competition is the Knowing that competition is the life of trade and that advertising pays, Dr. Harper has sent to the seniors in the law school of the University of Michigan a circular University of Michigan a circular sweet with that seductive and suasive eloquence and entreaty of which he is the greatest living master, "Chicago University Law School," the circular says with a quiet pride, too high for arrogance, "will have the famous Prof. Mechem on its faculty, beginning next September. Prof. Mechem's fame at Michigan needs no comment. Under him facilities for post-graduate work will be offered at Chicago." Could a hint be gentler, an invi-Could a hint be gentler, an invi-tation more discreet? Chicago is to have the famous Prof. Mechem. The mention of the fact is enough. In the great days of the mediaeval universities students would crowd

You Don't Care, Eh?

recognize "Pure" Tea. Sold in the same form as the celebrated "SAL-ADA" black tea, in lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all gro-

manca to Paris Dr. Harper is a scholar as well as an advertiser. He has a genial desire to do good to his university and the rest of the world. If he imports the fam-ous Prof. Mechem from Ann Arbor he has a right to expect that. Ann Arbor will "throw some business his way."

way."

It is painful to see the spite and kalous rage with which the De-troit Free Press receives this cir-cular of the best college drummer in the country. We could forgive a mauly sorrow for the departure of the famous Prof. Mechem. but

a manly sorrow for the departure of the famous Prof. Mechem, but such coarse language as follows makes us shudder.

"This patent medicine style of university advertising is characteristic to Chicago, Harperesque, in short, to the last, least detail. Only in the Rockefeller institution of learning and applied faking would it be possible. A professor from the University of Michigan goes to the University of Michigan goes to the University of Chicago, and immediately a prize helfer advertising campaign is inaugurated to entice his students to follow him. One wonders only that the Harper University contented itself with merely offering Prof. Mechem's post-graduate courses to the Ann Arbor seniors. What was the matter with Chicago's premium department? Could no business alliance be formed with one of Chicago's famed industries by which the Michigan student who presented so many wappers of So-and-So's laundry soan gan student who presented so many wappers of So-and-So's laundry soap shouki receive a post-graduate course free of cost? Are there no additional inducements to be offered to the Michigan student who forms the greatest number of words out of the

reatest number of words out of the letters of Dr. Harper's name?"

The still air of delightful studies ought not to be stirred by these tempests of innuendo and insults. But Dr. Harper can smile placidly at the heat of the loser. It is a new certificate to his own success in getting customers. We draws like serious proteomers. certificate to his own success in get-ting customers. He draws like a magnet, like a mustard plaster, like a house afire. He is the Pied Piper of Hamelin and the Michigander youths have to follow him. Like Glasgerion in the ballad, "a Harper he is good," and of his advertising we might almost say, without hyper-bole, what the ballad says of the performance of his prototype: "He harped the fish out of water, The water out o' a stane.

The water out o' a stane.
The milk out o' a maiden's breast,
That babe had never nane."
The University of Michigan cannot
afford to waste time and breath in
railing at this desterous snapper-up
of professors and students. It must
meet his breiness methods with simiet his tusiness methods with simi meet his tusiness methods with similar or more effective methods. He is the acknowledged champion college "barker." Why doesn't the University of Michigan employ in every city a corps of irresistible "pullers-in'? Hare is a new opening for the energy of college athletes and a new means of enlarging universities.—New York Sun.

INFORMATION WANTED about the man who has never heard of Painkiller. Sold for over 60 years. Is the best remedy for cramps colic and dysentry, and unequalled as a liment for cuts and wounds. Avoid substitutes. There is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'.

A SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION.

Some Wonderful Resnits Follow the Discovery of Radium.

The discovery of radium is apimportant than merely adding a new element to the catalogue of the element to the cathlogue of the chemist and the physicist. The rad-ium gives off heat, without combus-tion or deterioration, modifies all preconceived ideas as to the produc-tion of heat or other forms of ention of heat or other forms of energy. Heat without decomposition has been considered a chemical impossibility, just as perpetual motion is a mechanical impossibility. Radium, we are told, has its property, and it has led to a stupendous theory, for some time foreshadowed, but now apparently substantiated. At least three scientists, Crookes, in Berlin, and Lodge and Curie, in London, have confidently, proclaimed the theory, which may be stated very briefly, but is far beyond the comprehension of the human mind.

gambling on one of the most consplication, and spicuous street corners of the city! If it is so had among the "respectable" people, pray what must to among those who are not respectable. Thousands of mothers and fathers will read this article: Will not each of them be thoughtful enough to have a few serious words with the boys upon this evil habit of gambling?

Will they not try to show them that the education that a hor gets from gambling is a fals one, upon which he cannot depend, and

beyond the comprehension of the ments consist of indivisible units of matter is now definitely discarded. Instead, we are told that each atom is a whole stellar system of infinitely smaller, but absolutely identical units, all in regular orbital motion. An atom consists of 700 such units or ions. The nature or or identity of each substance depends upon the number of such ions contained in each atom produce what we know as oxygen, 37,200 of the same fons, if combined in a single atom, would yield gold. The nature of these ions is, for want of a better word, electrical. In other words, electricity and matter are one and the same thing.

This theory has been familiar to scientific men for two or three words, but it was undemonstrable,

This theory has been familiar to scientific men for two or three years, but it was undemonstrable, though suggested by the Rontgen rays, till radium was discovered. Everybody knows of the disintegration of matter into atoms, but it was never imagined that the atoms were capable of disintegration. It is now shown that this is a process of nature, but it is proceeding at a raté so slow that it baffles the powers of conception of the human mind to estimate the length of time required. In radium alone it proceeds so rapidly that the phenomrequired. In radium alone it proceeds so rapidly that the phenomenon is easily observed, hence the discovery.—The Canadian Engineer.

Dr. Ferrier, a noted medical man, who has attended many cases of Alpine accident, states that a man may live for two and a half hours from Oxford to Paqua, from Sala- depth of three yards.

IS IT WELL WITH OUR BOYS

one is not interested in the future one's country or race.

The men who, in the next genera tion, are to make or unmake the country, to be its glory or its of one's country or race.

In the little fellows who are run ning about the streets and field to-day are the forces which are to color and shape the nation's laws customs and character for the future.

The question, therefore, "How Is It with the Boys?" is one of the most important that we can possibly ask ourselves.

And how is this vital question to be answered? Is it well with the boys? Are they being reared in the right way? As we look at then can we place our hands on our hearts and say, "These boys, we be-lieve will make good citizens?" Now, I don't want to throw cold water on any body's optimism, but am obliged to be true to the facts am colleged to be true to the facts as they present themselves to me and some of these facts are anything but encouraging.

To-day I will confine myself to just one of them—the alarming growth among cur boys of the gambling bubbt.

habit.

It is a very common sight on our street to see little fellows of 8, 10 and 12 years of age intently engaged in the business of throwing dice for money.

Newsboys will work all day selling papers and lose the day's earnings at the dice.

There are other boys who make it their sole business to go about the streets with dice and pennies, mak-

their sole business to go about the streets with dice and pennies, mak-ing a few cents here and a few cents there, as long as they can find those who will play with them. In other words there are profes-sional gamblers, plying their trade openly and unconcernedly, with a brazenness that is shocking to be-

Sunday morning the writer, with his wife and daughters, was walking along one of the principal streets of Brooklyn, and he saw a sight that made him do a lot of thinking in a very short time.

On the corner of the street, on Sunday morning, as the people were passing in throngs on their way to church, was a group of bloys—or rather of young men—gambling for all they were worth!

With throwing the dice and gathering in the pennles and nickels Sunday morning the writer, with

with throwing the declaration of the pennies and nickels they were so deeply absorbed that they were quite regardless of the common decencies of life, for they used language that ladies certainly, and little girls, should not have beard.

heard.

To add to the difficulty of the case, the boys, clearly, did not belong to the bottom tier of society; they were well dressed and bore all the marks of having been rearing in the mist of comfortable marks. ed in the mist of comfortable surroundings.

In other words, they were the one of well-to-do "respectable" people, and yet—there they were, on a beautiful Sunday morning, gambling on one of the most conspicuous street corners of the city!

Will they not try to show them that the education that a boy gets from gambling is a fals one, upon which he cannot depend, and which is sure in the end, to get him into your strain to the little fellows that the gambling habit is one of the worst that a person can acquire, and that sensible persons will have nothing to do with it?

Take a little interest in the children. Don't permit them to grow.

ren. Don't permit them to grow up like wild asses of the mountains. Interest yourself in them. Love them a little bit. Try to feel a portion, at least, of the tremendous responsibility that rests upon you as fathers and mothers, as those with heavy brought those loves. those who have brought these boys into the world.—Detroit Times.

It was mean of him, of course, but he temptation was strong. By way of breaking the news gently of a decision reached she began: "I've half a mind—"

"That's what I've always thought,"
he interrupted, "but I hardly expected to hear you admit it."
(To be Continued.)

(To be Continued.)
For burns, a dressing of saturated soda, or equal parts of linseed oil and lime water ("carron oil"), vaseline, sweet oil, butter—any bland oil—but on no account glycerine, which is instituted.

Mortality of Children The mortality among children in Spain is extremely great. During the last six years the number of children who died under one year of age in Madrid alone was 22,265, as against 4,068 in Paris during th

The Markets.

Trade generally was brisk at the St. Lawrence Market to-day, although the receipts on the street were rather light. A fair number of farmers offered produce at thr stalls, and buyers were numerous. The grain receipts amounted to 500 bushels.

No bushels.

Wheat, white, 79 to 80c; red, 79c; goose, 74½c; spring, 72½c. Oats, 34½ to 36c; new, 31 to 32c. Barley, 45c. Rye, 51c. Peas, 51c. Buckwheat, 52c. Hay, timothy old, \$12; new, \$8 to \$9.50. Straw, sheaf, \$9; loose, \$6. Dressed hogs, cwt., light, \$8.50 to \$9. Butter, lb. rolls, 18 to 20c. Eggs, new laid, 18 to 20c. Fowls, per lb, 8 to 10c. Spring chickens, per lb., 14 to 16c. Ducks, per bushel, 50 to 55c. Carrots, per dozen, 15 to 20c. Beets, per dozen, 15 to 20c. Beets, per dozen, 15 to 20c. Beets, per dozen, 15 to 20c. per bushel, 50 to 55c. Carrots, per dozen, 15 to 20c. Beets, per dozen, 40 to 50c. Caulliflower, per dozen, 40 to 50c. Caulliflower, per dozen, 51.25 to 61.75. Leeks, per dozen, 50c. Oalons, per peck, Egypt, 45c; greea, per bunch, 15c. Parsley, per dozen, 15 to 20c. Rhubarb, per dozen, 20c. Lettuce, per dozen, 20 to 25c. Cora, per dozen, 10c. Celery, per dozen, 20c. Lettuce, per dozen, 20 to 25c. Cora, per dozen, 10c. Celery, per dozen, 50c. Vegetable marrow, 5c. Squash, 15c. Beef, hindquarters, \$8 to \$9.50; forequarters, \$4 to \$5; carcases, choice, \$6.50 to \$7. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$7.50. Lambs, per lb., 8 to 8½c. Calves, per lb., 8 to 9c.

Receipts of all kinds of domestic fruits were again heavy. Prices generally showed very little change. A few Lawton berries sold steady at 4 to 5c per box. Peaches are growing to crowd into the ring, and to watch more plentful, and are quoter rather caster at 25 to 35c per basket for white flesh, and 35 to 63c for yel-lows. Plenty of plums were offering, but the demand has slightly fallen off and quotations are easier at 15 to 25c per basket. Apples are arriving in large quantities, selling at 10 to 25c per basket. Dealers are not encouraging the shipment of apples in barrels yet, as the kinds now coming forward sweet represented to forward sweat very freely, and do not keep well when packed in this way. The quality of the Canadian canteloupes offering is not so good. They are quoted at 50 to 60c per basket. Townstees are coming for basket. Tomatoes are coming forward very freely, and are quoted casier at 20 to 25c per basket.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Cash, Sept.

The Cheese Markets.

London, Ont., Aug. 22.—At the cheese board, held here to-day, 2,-880 colored cheese offered; 820 sold as follows: 120 lat 9 3-4c, 500 at 10c, 200 at 9 15-16c. 200. at 9 15-16c.
Belleville, Aug. 22.—Twenty-nine factories offered 2,450 white and 130 colored cheese here to-day. Sales on the board were: James Alexander, 80 ; T. Walkin, 455 ; Hodgson Bros.,

50; Magrath & Co., 90 at 9 7-8c Balance on curb same price. Cornwall, lang. 22.—At the Cornwall cheese board to-day 2,129 boxes were boarded, 979 white and 1,150 vere boarded, 979 white and 19130 colored. All sold, but one lot, the white at 9 8-4c and the colored at 9 5-8c. The sales were: Hodgson Bros., 1,003; James Alexander, 663; A. W. Grant, 232; Ayer Company, Limited 407.

Limited, 167. Cowansville, Que., Aug. 22.—39 factories offered 1,907 boxes of cheese; 20 creameries offered 1,486 boxes of butter. Frank Duckett bought 458 boxes of cheese for 9 13-16c; Hugh Allan, 166 boxes at 9 7-8c, 478 boxes at 9 \$3-16c, and 197 boxes at 9 3-4c;

to 0 7-8c for large colored, 10c to 10 1-4c for small white, 10 1-8c for small colored, and 10c for twins. Canton, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Twin cheese, 9 7-8c; butter, 20c.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal trade circles display a Montreal trade circles display a fair amount of activity for this season. The sorting trade has kept up very well this year and now the wholesale firms are busy with orders and shipments for the fall trade. Orders now coming forward are large and well distributed, and the output complexes a steady increase. oos promises a steady increase in the demand over previous thars. Hot weather and the fact that many travellers and business men are taking holidays, have had a somewhat adverse effect on trade at Toron-to this week. Next week many buyers will be in the city, and re-pewed activity in trade will develop. Values of staple goods are very

firm.
Business at Quebec during the past week has been fairly active.

There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade at Vancouver and

Victoria this week. Business at Winnipeg is fairly ac-Business at Winnipeg is fairly active for this season, Country merchanks are still buying quite freely as a result of the fact that the wheat crop is turning out better in a good many sections than earlier reports promised. The harvest is now on and hext week wheat cutting will be general. The general prosected to trade any bright. pects for trade are bright. In Hamilton this week there has been a good movement in wholesale trade. The sorting trade is about over, but orders for the autumn and

winter business are numerous. Prices

are very firm and there are no reports of price cutting in any department.

Chocolate Voaf Cake.

Cream half a cupful of butter with one and one-half cupfuls of sugar; add two well-beaten eggs; melt two squares of chocolate over hot water; pour over it half a cupful of hot water and stir until smooth; stir half a level teaspoonful of soda into half a empful of buttermik or sour milk; add this with three cupfuls of sifted flour, a pinch of salt, and one teaspoonful of vanilla to the mixture; turn into a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven. This may be baked in layers and put together with in layers and put together with

AN AUTOMATIC CAT.

Englishman's Ingenious Method of Discouraging Feline Marauders

A genius hailing from North Lon A genius halling from North Lon-que has been struck with a brilliant conception of ridding back gardens and outhouse roofs of philapdering cats. It consists of nothing more than the invention of a fearsome automatic tomeat, made up of a tin frame and covered with a fur coat. Tom is as black as the darkest night, with a stiff black tall stand-ing up defiantly in the air and a night, with a stiff black tail standing up definitly in the air and a ghostly look in his sightless eyes, which, when roused to anger, send forth a light calculated to make even Ulysses tremble. The baneful glare is produced by a four-volt electric battery, stored away in that portion of Tom's anatomy generally occupied by the digestive organs.

The general principle of construction is based upon powerful clockwork, released by a lever when the tail of the animal is moved. The clock works a pair of bellow, with two loud screeching reeds, at the same time forming contact to light the lamps in the eyes and forcing outward a dozen long needle points, which come up through the skin of the back. The tail also acts as a trigger and releases a hammer form-

trigger and releases a hammer formed of the lower jaw of the cat, which explodes two percussion caps

In the mouth.

One night an experiment was made.

The clockwork was wound up and
the beast placed in a back garden.

In due course a fercoious cat of
loose character and with chips off its ears, walked up to the stranger to give battle, while a dozen of his lady friends sat around to see the

closely while he prepares Tom for the undertaker. He began by walk-ing up to a wall and sharpening his claws. Then he came back wagging all that was left of his tail in an aggressive and insulting manner and took the measure of his silent enemy,

Without the slightest provocation he flew at the automatic cat, removed a iump of loose hair from his back and broke his tall in half.

That ended the first round, but it That ended the first round, but it was only the signal for the tin tomeat to get into action. The tail exploded the percussion caps in the cats mouth with a sound resembling that of a 4.7; the electric eyes blazed out like Ladysmith searchights, while heartrending shrieks rent the air with the bellows inside, and the needle points got their business ends into the live cat. Within a few seconds the garden was clear, and the pale-faced pussies were tearing off through the quiet streets in search of home comforts. It was more than a month before they ventured to peep over the wall to see if the black terror was still in possession.

Youthful Humorists. Little Gladys, after being very troublesome, one morning, was placed upon a chair, none too gently, by her mother and told to remain there.

After waiting patiently some time, she asked:
"Are you over your mad yet, mamma? 'Cause if you are I'll get down and play awhile." Maggie's foot had been asleep, and

she called to her mother:
"Oh, mamma, my foot feels just like a pin cushion that's alive!" Miss B. spent the night at her cou-

Miss B. spent the night at her cousin's house and slept in the room
next to the nursery. In the morning
she heard Richard, the two-year-old
baby, making trouble for his nurse,
who was trying to dress him.
"Baby, baby," called Miss B.
through the register, "what's going
on in there?"
"My 'trackings" "My 'tockings," was the pitiful wail.

at 9 \$3-16c, and 197 boxes at 9 5-4c, Hodgson Bros. bought 259 boxes at 9 6-4c; D. A. McPierson & Co., 253 boxes at 9 1-2c. Butter sold at 18-3-4c to 19 7-8c.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 22.—On the cheese board to-day 7,460 boxes sold at 9 2-4c for large white, 9 3-4c Little Chronicle.

The Yarmouth "Bloater." Hewett & Co. kept a number of team, trawlers in commission for several years, and sent them farther to the north, but with the advent of coal and steam other matters had weight in commercial considerations. weight in commercial considerations, and Yarmouth found it better to let the trawling go to the steam trawlers of Grinsby and Hull, and to devote her money and energies to the towns world-famous product—

bloaters.
So the last of a great fleet and a great industry lies at a Gorleston wharf, waiting to be knocked out of existence by the auctioneer's hammer. Even for sentiment's sake it is worth going to take a look at

On the way back you can note the amazing growth of the herring fleet and the accessories of the herring fishery. Yarmouth's bloater busifishery. Yarmouth's bloater husiness grows enormously every year. Last year the dazzling number of 44,059 "lasts," totalling 581,578,800 herrings, were landed at Yarmouth. Since last season it is estimated that quite a million pounds more capital has been invested in the herring fishery at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.—Lordon Mail. London Mail.

Sometimes Seems So.

"And what is love?" they asked.

"Love," she replied, "is indefinable."

Thereupon they put her down for a wonderfully wise girl, but nevertheres they were moved to continue the less they were moved to continue the inquiry.
"Why is it indefinable?" they

asked.
"Because it is a combination of contrasts," she answered, having in mind the last lovers' quarrel. "Just mind the last lovers' quarrel. "Just as you think you know what it is it becomes something else. Before you can say it is laughter and roses it becomes tears and forget-me-nots. It changes before you can put the definition into words."

Then they knew she was a war. Then they knew she was a won-derfully wise girl.

Shirred Tomatoes. To prepare them, says the Cooking Club, line bottom on an eartheen dish with sliced tomatoes, make dressing same as for fowl, a suffidressing same as for low, a sufficient amount for the number of persons to provide for, place over the tomatoes, then cover with sliced tomatoes, about half an inch thick; add salt and pepper and bake to a on brown.