Commentary,—1. David,—1 Sam. 18: 5-16.

Commentary,—1. David's promotion (v. 5). David went out. After his victory over Goliath David was appointed to some post of command and went out on military expeditions. Wisely—This word combines the ideas of prudence and consequent success.—Cam. Bib. Set him over, etc.—This is probably the same appointment as that referred to in v. 13. Was accepted. The elevation of the shaepherd boy was in the hearts of the common people, and no doubt the sentiment of the nation at this time had had some influence on Saul in his promotion of David. Saul's servants—Even the courtiers, who were the most likely to be displeased with this new favorite, were glad to receive the youthful conqueror and recognize his authority.

II. David's victory celebrated (ver Saul Tries to Kill David.-1 Sam. 18: 5-16

the youthful conqueror and recognize his authority.

II. David's victory celebrated (vs. 6-9). 6. Was returned—There has evidently been a digression in the narrative (vs. 1-5) "to relate the circumstances of David's permanent reception into Saul's service, the commencement of the friendship between him and Jonathan, and his ultimate promition and success." Women came out—It was the principal business of certain women to celebrate victories, sing at funerals, etc.—Clarke. Of all the cities. They came together from all the neighboring cities. Singing and dancing—This is a characteristic trait of Orleital manners. Tabrets—Timbrels—That is, the hand-drum, an instrument still used by the Arabs, and described as a hoop over which the piece of parchment is drawn.

J. Sang one to another—They sang alternative in the train of the processing of the content of the committed and the committed.

7. Sang one to another—They sang alternately. In this they committed a grave indiscretion; they praised a subject—at the expense of their severeless.

sovereign.

8, 9. very wroth—Saul centred his thoughts on himself. This was the principle cause of his trouble. But the kingdom—The prophet had distinctly told him in the day of his sin, that the Lord had rent the kingdom from him, and had given it to a neighbor that was better than he (chap. xv. 28). Eyed David—Watched all his movements with suspicion and jenlousy, which soon ripened into deadly hatred.

III. Saul's attempt, on David's life (vs. 10, 11). Here commences the re-cord of those persecutions by which, during the rest of Saul's lifetime, the conqueror of Goliath was continually

conqueror of Goliath was continually harassed.

10. Evil spirit—A demon like those mentioned so frequently in the New Testament. From God—Sent by permission of God, as Satan in Job ii. 7. Came upon Saul—He relapsed into a state of demoniac possession. See chap xvi. 14. Prophesici—Rather, "raved."—Hom. Com. Saul's condition is neither that of simple madness or of true prophecy. As at other times—See chap. xvi. 23. Also see R. V. There is a wonderful power in music to soothe a troubled soui. A javelin—The javelin, or spear, was the emblem of regal authority.

11. Cast the javelin—Saul, now thoroughly infuriated, determined to make an end of the shepherd boy. After this personal attack Saul never lost the fide that David was the Godordained king. This purpose he received to defeat and accordingly.

ordained king. This purpose he re-solved to defeat, and, accordingly, made several attempts on David's

12. 13. Was afraid of David-Saul became sensills that he was fighting against God; this caused terror and continued to disturb him more and more. Because the Lord, etc.—When more. Because the Lord, etc.—When God is with us we are certain to succeed, but when the Lord forsakes a person he is equally certain to be defeated. The Christian is mighty only "through God" (II. Cor. ii. 10). Captain—It is not certain that this was the same appointment referred to in v. 5, but it is quite likely that it was. 14-16. Behaved, etc.—David acted discreetly; he trusted to the di-vine guidance; God was with him. Because of this "Saul.....stood in awe of him"— v.15. R. V. All.....loved



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in my back and side were beginning to ceare, and at the time of menstruation I did not have mearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a pay woman. I really have was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetable Compound.—Mrs. May HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., President Household

is one tried and true remedy for sill female ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Refuse to buy any other medicine, you need the best.

David—"Saul made David captain over a thousand partly to get rid of him from his presence, and partly perhaps in the hope that he might lose his life in battle (vs. 17, 25); but the result was that he became firmly established in the affection of the people.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Saul and David—We have before us, in to-day's lesson, the King of Israel and the deliverer of Israel. A king in fact and a king in prospect One whose power was failing and one whose power was rising—Saul and David. They were both prominent and interesting, representing two distinct classes of men. Saul is a specimen of that class of persons who show a certain kind and degree of reverence and zeal for outward forms of religion, as is to be seen in the two recorded cases of disobedience, and who cherish in a large measure a superstitions reliance on them, but who ignore the inner and vital spirit, without which all outward forms even though instituted by God himself, are as nothing. David, on the other hand, was a type of those who, in humble trust and dependence upon God, ignore the strength and vauntings of Israel's foce, and in the true spirit defeat and overcome them in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel which they defy. This spirit takes hold of the energies of God and makes the man that possesses it superior to all his foce.

David's victory and Saul's jeal-ousy—David, in simple and humble reliance upon God, had gained a great victory over a national enemy and put to rout the armies of the allens, and brought the head of Gollath to Jorsalem as a teror to the Jebusities who held the stronghold of Zion. He was then brought by Abner before Saul, to whom he gave a modest account of himself and was installed in the king's household. All went well until, in a public celebration of the great victory in Israel,

a modest account of nimseri and was installed in the king's household. All went well until, in a public celebra-tion of the great victory in Israel, Saul went forth to receive the con-gratulations of his people, when, the women most forward to show res-cept eng in their dances, saying, women most forward to show respect sang in their dances, saying, "Saul has slain his thousands and David his ten thousands." This was too much for the man whose thoughts were self-centred, and who looked only and always at his own interests, seeking his own praise. It became apparent to him that David was a popular and perhaps the vid was a popular and perhaps the most popular man in Israel. It is not an easy thing in honor to prefer another (Rom. xii., 10), even among the good. Saul's hatred, Saul may have thought

among the good.
Saul's hatrod,—Saul may have thought there was some treasonable design to deprive him of his throne. He did not seemingly connect his own disobedience with his coming doom, or if he did it was an awful reminder of his wickedness in his flagrant distrust at a time when God would prove him (chap. xiii., 1, 14). For this act of disobedience he was assured he should not be the founder of a kingly dynasty. The second act of disobedience recorded in chapter xv., 30, cost him his kingdom. To him there were unmistakeable evidences that the one that the Lord has ces that the one that the Lord has chosen as his successor was before him. Saul had taken more than the him. Saul had taken more than the first downward step in affront to God without taking thought of the fearful consequences of further disobedience, and with no thought of ameadment in spirit or life. He was mortified, but not humbled; chagrined, but unrepentant. He allowel jealously and envy to wield their deadously and envy to wield their dead-ly scepter over every Igood impulse and over just reason, until his coun-tenance as a benefactor toward bar tenance as a benefactor toward David was not as it had been. He looked upon him as a rival and his envy developed into an impatient hatred to be rid of him. David, all unconconscious of his sovereign's feelings, sought to comfort him. Though so honored and praised, David did not disdain to sooth the agitated spirit of Saul by playing for him upon his of Saul by playing for him upon his harp; but while David's hand sought to serve Saul, Saul's hand aimed Happily David slay David (v. 11). Happing David escaped, but Saul was as truly a murderer as though he had slain David; for the intent of the soul is the moral quality of the acts of

Brooding and Crepe Veil say the scientists, are alike un-healthy. For that reason i see no

particular benefit to be gained from

clinging to either." "With a keen eye for effect," de-clared an authority on costumes, mourning or otherwise, "fashion mourning or otherwise, "fashion some time ago decided that a long crepe veil was an inharmonious blot on a gay assemblage and, as a result that most distinctive feaa result that most distinctive feature of deep mourning has been almost dropped. The mourning worn to-day by women of fashion is very far from being like that worn by their grandfathers. It is black, of course, but that is about the only resemblance one has to the other. Perhaps one of these days the

The Laboring Classes.

The Laboring Classes.
Chicago Post.
"It's an eight-hour day for about everybody now, isn't it?"
"Oh, no; not for the employers."
"And why not for them?"
"Because if they had been content with an eight-hour day they wouldn't have succeeded in becoming employers."

A Cause for Quarrel. Two inebriate Palsley weavers, approaching each other from opposite directions, met at the Cross and stood glaring at each other. First Weaver—Are you Jimmy Macfarlane? Second Weaver (making grimaces)—No, I'm no Jimmy MacFarlane. First Weaver (hitting out at Second Weaver's face)—Weel, tak' that for bein sae like him!

months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. May Haule, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club.—\$5000 forfelt!forfolmator decoration in the world. They average one director to every 20 miles or road. In 1872, when an effort was made to have the roads brought under the supervision of the State, they are aged one director to every six miles of road. At that time there were 56 roads, averaging 48 miles in length. They had 430 directors, 56 solicitors, 56 secretaries and 70 engineers. Much Directed Roads

WINS INSTANT AND CONSTANT FAVOR

Ceylon GREEN TEA is pure, delici lons and healthful. It is as far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black teal Lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

# HAMILTON'S

GREAT

August 17, 18, 19, 20

The Greatest Four Days' Event Ever Held in Canada. Something Doing Every Day. **Everybody Welcome.** 

### READ THE PROGRAMME

Welcome Day

Reception to all Visitors. Massed Band Concerts day and evening.

#### **Athletic Sports and Games**

20 events. August 17th and 18th.

#### **Parades**

Old Boys, Home Guard, Floral, Work Horse, Trades and Labor with decorated floats, Veteran Firemen, August 18th, 19th, 20th.

### Gymkhana

At Jockey Club Grounds. Flat, Steeplechase, Hurdle, Farmers' and Obstacle Races, August 19th.

Grand Spectacular Pyrotechnic Display August 19th.

#### Sailing Regatta and Fairyland Night

Electric illumination of Bay and Beach, August 18th.

#### **Grand Military Review**

(August 20th, Civic Holiday) Five Canadian and American Regiments, Field Batteries, Army Medical Corps and South African Heroes.

### Marvellous Midway and Street Fair

15 high grade shows, 300 performers, 3 free shows twice daily. Daily street parade.

The whirlwind trick bicyclist will give free street exhibitions daily.

## SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE ON ALL LINES

\$\_\_\_\_ Feet they have, but they walk not? Stoves.

Eyes they have, but they see not? Pqtatoes. Teeth they have, but they chew not? Saws.
Noses they have, but they smell not? Toapots.
Mouths they have, but they taste not? Rivers. Hands they have, but they handle Hands they have, but they handle not? Clocks.
Ears they have, but they hear not? Cornstalks.
Tongues they have, but they talk not? Wagons.
Why is a solar eclipse like a mother whipping her son? It is a hiding of the son.
Why is a dirty boy like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.
Why is a kiss like a sermon? Because it requires two heads and an application.
Why is "I" the luckiest of all vowels? Because it is in the center of bliss.

ter of bliss.

What man mentioned in the Bible had no father? Joshua, the son of Nun.
Why is a pretty young lady like a wagon wheel? Because she is surrounded by felloes (fellows).
Why does a beggar wear a very short coat? Because it may be long before he gets another.
What is the difference between the Prince of, Wales and the water of the fountain? One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air. Which is the best way to hold

The man who makes a mountain out of a molehill will never reach the top.—Town Topics. In the mathematics of matrimony one and one make three !- Town



The Markets.

Aug. 10.—There was some improvement, in the volume of business done at St. Lawrence market to-day. Rocepts of praduce in to-day. Roce.pts of praduce in the market were heaver, almough on the extect there was not much oftering. One handred cachels of grain only were sold.

Whoat, white, 73 to 15c; red, 77c; good, 7-ke; spaing, 72ke, Oals, 34c. Lark, -ke. Rye, ole. Pels 79c. Lackwhoat, 5-c. Hay, timothy, old, \$11; new, 85 to \$9. Str., w, sheai, \$9; loos, \$6. Dressed nogs, ewt., ight, 85 to \$8.75. Batter, pound rods, 18 to 21c. Eggs, new laid, 17 to 10. Foxis, per ne, 103. Spring chickent, per at., 15 to 16c. backs, per it., 10. Potatoes, new, per lushe, 50 to 65c. Caro, a per her Whoat, white, 73 to 15c; red, 77c; per dt., 102. Potatoes, new, per bushe, 50 to 65c. Carross, per doz., 15c. Leetr, dozen, 15c. Carbage, per dozen, 40 to 50. Onlone, per per dozen, 40 to 50. Onione, per pook, hgrpt, 45c; green, per banda, 15 to 20. Paraley, per dozen, 15 to 20c. Raubarb, por dozen, 20c. Lettuce, per tunca, 2% to 5c. Cora, por dozen, 15c. Celesy, per dozen, 40 to 7oc. Vogetable marrow, 5c. Squash, 10 to 15c. Boef, h.ndquarters, \$8 to \$9; forequarters, \$4 to \$5; carcase, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; spring, per lb., 8 to 8%c. Calves, per lb., 5 to 9c.

Toronto Fru it Markets.

Receipts on the fruit market to-day were fairly active, but trade was good, and everything was cleared up. Prices generally showed very little change. A few lots of raspheries soli at 6 to 71-2c, which is 1-2c firmer than Friday. Thimbleberries were soli at 5 to 7c. Other domostic fruits sold unchanged. There were some receipts of California fruits, and prices for those are steady, and quotations unchanged. We quote: Canadian tomatoes, 60 to 75c per basket; huckleberries, \$1 to \$1.25 Missouri tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.25 per tuchei crate; cantelopes, 60 to 75c per ber basket; Hilliois tomatoes, 65 to 75c; water melons, 15 to 25c each black currants, 80 to 90c per, basket; huckleberries, \$1 to \$1.10 per basket; early peaches, 20 to 30c; apples, 12 1-2 to 25c; pears, 30 to 40c; plums, 35 to 50c. Receipts on the fiult market to-

The Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 8.— At the meeting of the Cheese Board held to-

mogling of the Cheese Board held to-day 2,590 boxes of cheese were re-gistered, 2,190 of which were white, balance co.o.cd. Ealss were; sprigle, 200 colored, at 9 13-16c; M.cgrath, 200 white, at 9 13-16c; M.cgrath, 200 white, at 9 13-16c; M.cgrath, der, 730 at 9 3-3c. Cowansville, Aug. 8.—To-day 44 factories offered 2,599 boxes cheese; 21 creameries offered 1,726 boxes butter. Cheese sales—Fowler, 226 boxes, 9 9-16c; 66 boxes at 9 78c; Brice, 241 boxes at 9 9-16c; Allan, 769 boxes at 9 9-16c, and 67 boxes at 9 3-4c; Duckett, 113 boxes at 9-16c; Grant, 188 boxes at 9 9-16c, 9-163; Grant, 188 boxes at 9 9-16c, and 1662 at 9 5-8c; Alexander, 226 boxec at 9 9-16c; MaPherson, 508 boxes at 9 9-16c; Watter and Riley, 160 boxes at 9 9-16c, and 73 at 9-5-8c; all sold.

Branstreet's on Trade.

The usual absence of activity in many departments of wholesale trade at Montreal is being experienced now as it always is at this season. There as it always is at this season. There was, however, good buying of staple goods for the fall up to the first of the month and the sales for July are alread in many lines of previous years. Values of staple and domestic goods are firmly held. Crop reports east of the great lakes are favorable. The make of butter and cheese has so far been heavy. The shipping business is very active.

Business in Toronto has been keeping up unusually well for this season. Sales for the fall have been heavy, retailers all through the country taking more liberal lots of goods and a greater proportion of the

and a greater proportion of more expensive lines. The crops in Ontario are encouraging. The win-ter wheat threshing has shown sat-isfactory results. The crop of buck-wheat and peas will be the smallest

In years.

At Quebec favorable reports from the country districts are having a good effect on the wholesale trade good effect on the wholesale trade
Trade has been less active at Win
nipeg this week. The less favorable
prospects for wheat in the Proince
of Manitoba have also made traders
more cautious. The estimates of the
crop at present range from 45 to
50-million bushele. Railway traffic is
still heavy. There is a big demand
for farm labolers. There was frost
in some sections a couple of nights
lest week. It was slight.

In some sections a couple of linguists.

There has been a steady development in many lines of trade at the Pacific Coast cities since the terminition of the strike difficulties. There

water in a sieve? Freeze it.

What is the cheapest thing on your face? Your nose, because you get two nostrils for one cent (seent).

Why is a good-natured man like a house on fire? Because he is not easily put out.

Why is a sword like the moon? Because it is the knight's chief ornament of glory.—Boston Globe.

The man who makes a mountain out of a molehill will never reach the top.—Town Tonics. materials.

materials.

London wholesale trade, while a trifle quiet as is usual at this season, is in a satisfactory condition. Retailers have been meeting their obligations grapes like attentions. tailers have been meeting their obligations generally satisfactorily. The fall purchasers by retailers from the wholesale trade at Ottawa so far have been heavy, but a big sorting trade is looked for in the autumn. Prices are very firmly held. The outlook for business is bright.

Advice to a Man in Love. Agree with the girl's father in plitics and with her mother in If you have a rival keep an eye on him; if he is a new-made widower

keep two eyes on him.

Don't put too much sentiment on

TALKI G WIFA FLA S.

in Mouern Wartare.

Chicago Chronice: The dignat corps pays a very imjo.ten. p..t in modern warfart -so it portant that army and navy of core say they could not possibly do without it, in spite of the fast that great campaigns were carried on and great hattles were carried on and great hattles were cought before it was ever dreamed of.

There are severa, systems of signating in use by the army and navy, the simplest of which is that commonly called "wigwagging," a term that was invented for it. Nearly everyone knows, perhaps, that the

everyone knows, perhaps, that the signaling is done by means of small flags, but a brief description of low the flags are handled to copvey a message may not be without interest.

interest.

The system is an adaptation of the Morse dot and dash telegraph alphabet, the different movements of a liag taking the place of the dots and dashes. By the Morse aphabet the letter a is represented by a dod and a dash, the b by a dash and three dots, and the letter c by two dots, a space and a dot. The other letters are represented in a similar way.

letters are represented in a similar way.

In the army system waving the flag to the right means a dot; to the left a dash, and dropping it directly in front of the operator means a space. If, therefore, the operator waves the flag once to the right and once to the left he makes the letter a; if he waves it once to the left and three times to the right he makes the letter b, and if he waves it twice to the right, once down in front and then once again to the right he makes the letter c.

once again to the right he makes the letter c.

This reads like slow work, but it is anything but slow, for the opera-tors are so skilful and quick in the use of the flag that they can give and receive the letters almost as

and receive the letters almost as fast as a telegraph operator can give and receive the clicks of his instrument.

The use of a strong field glass enables the receiving operator to read the signals at a great distance. When it is necessary to signal at night a torch is substituted for the flag.

Wigwagging in the navy is done out the same general principle, but the numerals 1, 2, 8 are used instead of dots and dashes. The letter a by this system is made by the numerals 2, 2; the letter by 2, 2, 1, 2; the letter by 1, 2, 1; the letter d by

thits system is made by the numerals 2, 2; the letter b by 2, 2, 1, 2; the letter a by 1, 2, 1; the letter d by 2, 2, 2, 2, and so on.

Waving the flag to the right means 1, to the left means 2, and down the front means 3. Two waves to the left, one to the right and one again to the left make the letter b; one wave to the right, one to the left and one again to the right make the letter b; one wave to the right, one to the left and one again to the right make c; three waves to the left make d, and so on.

The navy also uses a flashlight and the steam whistle in combination with the numerals; a short flash or a short blast of the whistle means 1; two short flashes or two short blasts mean 2, and a long flash or a long blast means 3.

Provision is thus made for signaling by day, whether the air be

Provision is thus made for sig-naling by day, whether the air be clear or foggy.

in Earlly Fall., as in midsummer, Pain-killer finds a use in every home. Externally for cuts, sprains or brulses, internally for diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis.

POSTSCRIPT TO HIS PRAYER Little Boy Apologized to the Lord for Making a Request.

One of the oldest families in Virginia is the Mayos, and its members have borne an important part in the history of the state. One had not yet old enough to have made his mark is evidently bound to do some time in the future. The boy is not an angel and his old colored mammy has threatened him many a time and oft with a jimerack—a strange beast, half fairy, half hobgoblin, who lives in a corner of goblin, who lives in a corner of the cellar behind the potato bin and listens to all things little boys say with an eye to repeating them. Not ong ago small Master Mayo was brought to book by his mother and spanked. He could think of no way in which the news of his offenset was swearing—could have reached his mother's ears unless the jimetrack had overheard and told on him. When he made ready for bed had overheard and told on When he made ready for bed him. When he made ready for bed that night he said his prayers thoughtfully and added to his usual petitions this request; "Please look behind our potato bia"

"Please look behind our potato bia and take that jimerack away. Amen."
Then he climbed into bed, only to fly out the next minute and resume his position on his knees. His mother paused at the door to listen.
"O, Lord," said he, "P.S.—II I had a good ax I wouldn't bother you about the jimerack."

Y. M. C. A's. Founder

The founder of the first Young Men's Christian Association a line looking man of 82 years, living at No. 13 Russell Square, London. He is Sir George Williams knighted in 1894, the 50th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. He and a few fellow clerks in the employ of Hitchcock & Rogars, now Hitchcock, Williams & Co., banded them selves together for purposes of domestic worship and mutual help and from that small beginning grew the great society of to-day in Europe and America. Of course, Williams, being a good boy and faithful employee, fell in love with Hitchcock's daughter, Helen, and married her, becoming later a member of the firm. The possibilities are that the society would have failed but for his gift of \$25,000 to him a hall and speed the work of the organization. The founder of the first Young

Butterfly Farms.

Up to within a year or two a butterlly farm establishment at keep two eyes on him.

Don't put too much sentiment on paper.

Go home not later than 10 p.m. Don't wait until a girl has to throw her whole soul into a yawn which she can't cover yith both hands.

Once a week is often enough to kiss her. She won't appreciate the kindness if you are overgenerous.—

New York Press.

butterily farm establishment at Eastboarne, England, by Witkins an entomologiet, was the conty one of its kind. To-day, however, there exist several such farmatin France. These butterflies are reared in the interests of the silk worm industry, and also rare specimens are grown to be sold at high prices to museums of natural history, in all parts of the world.