ed them before rulers, both d Gentile, that they might by learn their duty and ge and be constrained to ption in Christ. He made full of his ministry, doing good to ouls and bodies of men. Regardof his chains, he became the reed leader during the shipwreck character shone out so clearly t won for him a freedom at Rome abled him to spread the gospe of the triumphant churches

ing the study of Paul's history his care of the churches, we turn the marvelous experience of the cuted and banished apostle John on the Isle of Patmos. Amid the meliness of his suroundings he was iven a vision of the risen and glori-ed Christ, and from him received a message to each of the seven of Asia, confirming them in eir faith and calling them to faith ful obedience to the principles of thristianity. As their head, Christ aired loyal service with the prom-of fitting reward. Bridging the

k pictures that followed the letters the churches, we have one lesson the completed life of the Christian, a glimpse of the radiant ories of the heavenly life is given. ersecution and separation because
sin are shown to be limited to the
per duration of earthly life. All
use of distress will be absent be use all effects of the curse will be rever removed. The recompense is sufficient to sustain him until full realization of his vision d come. His obedience in writould come. under the direction and inspiraof the Spirit furnished to the rch of Christ, in all ages, sufficiit understanding of the ultimate tdimphs of Christianity to encourage aith and obedience through all the hifting scenes of earthly life.

that they

him. Paul appe

V. Topic: Paul's life Caesarea. King Agripp visited Festus and des Paul speak after they ha him. Festus wisned Agr

as to what to do with Pathis defence and Agrippa

ed of his innocence. T much affected by what P

spoke the memorable we thou persuadest me to be

V. Topic: Paul's prote

Caesarea and Melita. Pa

prisoners were delivered turion Julius to be tale. They sailed to Myra a

Fair Havens, Paul advi-

were caught in a severe drifted for fourteen days.

VI. Topic: Christian acti Melita, now Malta. On the

day of the storm the seame

The ship was wrecked an

persons on hoard escaped sa

Forum and Three Taverns.

tire consecration to God. It is reason-

powers can be employed to advan-

XI. Topic: Divine admonitions.

Island of Patmos. Jesus sends mes-

sages to the seven churches of procon-sular Asia. The lesson contains the messages to Ephesus, Smyrna and Per-

gamo. In these messages Jesus tells

their condition, gives them counsel and

tells of its joys, its beauties and the character of its inhabitants. God and

the Lamb are the light of that city

and they are also its temple. The in-habitants of heaven serve the King,

and they themselves are kings and

Son was to be given to Israel and to

and salvation to the world and set up

a spiritual kingdom which is to endur

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. In the life of the apostic Paul.

II. Of the triumphant churches.

III. Of Christianity in prophecy.

I. In the life of the apostle Paul. In

his personal work among the churches,

prisoner. He passed under the inspec-

tion of the authorities of his nation.

They held his teaching and work under

suspicion. They sought to make him pay the penalty of his life-career in

the surrender of his life. In every event he sounded the same clear doc-

trine of the atonement and resurrec-

tion of Christ. In every trial he fear-

lessly proclaimed to his accusers the gespel and his faithful observance of

its principles. In the whole course of

quired of others. Faithfulness in de-

vetion to his Master led to faithful-

were brother Christians or bitter

rinning at Jerusalem

to his fellow men whether they

exponent of all he had re-

Topic.—Concluding History.

Island of Patmos.

XII-Topic-Completed redemption.

of the Holy City

John de

promises rewards.

churches who he is, shows them

Topic: Revelation, Place: Is

d to beach the ship upon

was thus saved from to Jerusalem.

III. Of Christianity in prophecy. The trine of Christ's atonement and esurrection has been prominent in It is fitting to e quarter's study. the prophetic view of od's plan of redemption for a world under the power of sin. It was the great and vital truth proclaimed by the apostles. It was the claim made by Christ himself. It was the revelaion made to the persecuted churches. It is the recorded message to all ger erations of all nations. The fulfilment of prophecy has been witnessed in the lives of those who believed land. They were kindly received by the in-habitants of the island. Paul was used and acknowledged Christ as the di-vine Redeemer. Beginning the year with Christ's ascension, we have fol-lowed the early Christian church through its varied stages of developby the Lord to do gospel work there.
VII. Topic: Applied Christianity. Written by Paul at Corinth. It ment. Christianity has proved to be the solution of all the problems in the is our duty to regard the consciences of others. We should be careful not to cause others to stumble. The leslife of man. It has stood the test of son of temperance is clearly drawn persecution. It has stood the test of from the next. We should be helpful to others in every way possible. prophecy. stand triumphant even unto martyrdom. Its principles have changed the whole world.—T. R. A.



riests unto God.

XIII. Topic: The divinity of Christ. The hoodback as featured on thie Place: Jerusalem, Isaiah had a view of the coming Christ, and his vision is used for our Christmas lesson. A afternoon gown is worthy of note. Pale grey chiffon velvet is used in the model, the skirt of which is very full, with deep shirrings at the waist-He was to bring light Chiffon in a matching tone is used in the sleeves, the dainty parent vest being made of fine silver

THE "UNCANNY" NAVY. Efficiency of Fleet Opened Eyes of a Canadian.

A writer in the Westminster Gazethis personal work among the churches, and in his epistles addressed to them. Paul set the standard of Christian life in an unmistakably elear view. in an unmistakably clear view. He admitted of no compromise, neither provided for any failure. In the provided for any failure. In the provided for any failure. The provided for any failure of the power of our failure of the power of the provided for any failure. studies of this quarter we follow Paul fleet. studies of this quarter we follow Paul In his constant practice of all he had the other evening that until he came preceded. His missionary tours were preached. His missionary tours were changed into travels under guard as a the other evening that until ne came across with his contingent he had not thought much about the nav. His fleet of transports was convoyed by a cruiser from the Canadian shore, and the word was passed around that she would be relieved at noon on a certain day. Eleven o'clock came, certain day. Eleven o clock came, but there was no sign of the new boat. Half an hour later smoke was visible on the horizon, and at 12 prompt No. 2 cruiser had swung round and taken her place at the head of the line, whilst No. 1 turned about. "Un-

canny," was his word. "Do you think our republic is in danger?" "Certainly not," replied danger Sorghum. "It is probably he reached Rome, Paul proved himself safe now. All I say is, that I shudder to think of what may befall it if I should happen not to be re-elected. enemies of the gospel. He traced the -Washington Star.



FALL SPRAYING.

(L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist. Failure to finish the spraying of their orchards tast spring owing to the wet weather and impassable condition of the ground has led a number of further to the better the spring of the spri dition of the ground has led a number of fruitgrowers to ask whether it would not be advisable to do at least part of the spraying in the autumn and thus make the task in the spring lighter. There seems no good reason why such a course should not be adorted in presed distributed and the spring all the second statements. adopted in peach districts and where-ever the San Jose scale is found. In fact the writer suggested this step last winter at the annual fruitgrowers meetings at Grimsby and St. Cathar

There is not a great deal of data at an accurate kind on which to get information about the value of fall spraying. It has, however, often been used for the control of San Jose Scale spraying. It has, however, often been used for the control of San Jose Scale and has frequently given good satisfaction. Cornell authorities have tested it on peaches for Leaf Curl and fee fairly confident that the rosult justified them in advising men to spray at least part of their orchards in the autumn for this disease. Some Elberta peach trees near Grimsby that were sprayed last autumn, but not were sprayed last autumn, but not this spring, were this spring almost totally free from Leaf Curl. in fact quite as free as those sprayed in the spring. This leads us to hope that we may look for the control of the Leaf Curl by fall spraying as well as if the work were done in the spring. An old apple orchard badly infested with San Jose scale and situated near Grimsby was sprayed well in the antumn, and next spring when I examined it I could find practically no liv-

ing scale. Ing scale.

Consequently I consider it the part of wisdom for any person who has a large acreage to ocver in the spring to do a portion of this in the autumn, and to observe the comparative value of the two times of spraying.

The results will not always be unform especially arrive the scale because of the control of th

iform, especially against the scale, be cause they depend to a very great ex-tent on the weather. If the spray-ing is done in dry, sunny weather, and if such weather continues for a few days afterwards, the effect will usually be much better than if the work is done on cold days or is followed soon by hot weather. course, holds true also of the spring, but not to the same extent, because the expanding leaves soon help to break the force of driving and wash ing rains which remove considerabe of the spray mixture.

A strong objection to fall spraying is that the trees are not pruned at the time of the year and therefore to do thorough work one must go very slow ly and use more of the mixture. This, however, is not so important an ob-jection in the case of small or average size trees, such as peaches, but it is a much more serious objection to the spraying of large apple trees unless they have been kept well pruned. It is well, however, to remind all those who have large apple trees badly in-fested with scale that the easiest way to destroy the scale on these trees is to give them as thorough a spraying as they can in the autumn, and ther after pruning, and, if necessary, scrap-ing, give them another very good, strong application in the spring; for not more than one man out of five will control a bad case of scale on large trees without giving the double application. It is very difficult to give both of these in the spring, and, therefore, one should be given in the

In districts where there is no San In districts where there is no San Jose Scale the best course of procedure would seem to be to omit the fall spraying and to postpone the spraying of apples until the buds have just burst or are bursting so as to give some protection to the young foliage against apple scab, that very destructive and troublesome disease. There is very little danger of burning the very little danger of burning the foliage on apple trees at such a date even with the regular strength or althe regul ratsrength of lime-sulphur ordinarily used for a dormant

Where spraying is done in the fall weather as the so-called Indian summer would be ideal for it, and we usmer would be ideal for it, and we usually have a week or so of this weather in November. At present I do not feel like advising the spraying of pears, plums or cherries in the fall, because I think that one is a good deal more likely contraction. deal more likely on the average to get better results by spring spraying against the Pear Psylla and the Brown Rot. I do not see how fall spraying could have much effect on either these, at any rate spraying with lime

sulphur strength of the fall mixture should be the same as for the spring viz., 1,035 specific gravity, or 1 gallon of the commercial to 7 gallons of water if San Jose Scale is present, and 1,025 to 1,030, that is 1 zallon of the commercial to from 9 to 11 gallons of water, where there is no San Jose scale. If rabbits are troublesome, give the trunks of all younger trees a good drenching, because there is reason to believe that rabbits will not feed on bark covered with lime sulgood drenching, because there is res teed on bark vovered with lime sul-phur. Of course the mixture will phur. Of course the mixture will wash off the trunks after a time and should be re-applied when necess This may be done with a whitewash brush and a pailful of lime-water.

PRUNING. Man wants large fruits of color, Man wants large truits of color, flavor and marketing qualities, hence his idea is to thin, dispose of the worthless and improve the quality. Left to Nature, many of our fruit troes would produce wood, leaves, flowers, etc., at the expense of fruit. To overcome this tendency the trees must be pruned. The first thing necessary in pruning the tree is to examine it care. pruning the tree is to examine it care fully, note the branching; see that the head is open so that it will admit the sunlight; watch for branches that cross and turn into the head; take out died and diseased branches. dead and diseased branches; watch for laterals that extend too far from the general growth of the tree. In-removing branches the cut should be made close to the body of the tree. so that it will callous over readily and the danger of rot fungus will be reuced to a minimum. Cut out no more Sharp pruning saws, knives,

clippers, etc., are necessary. Before going into the orchard to prune the equipment should be sharpened and in good condition. It is generally advisable to gather up and turn the tranches rather than leave them in the orchard very long. If there are diseased specimens and insects in branches they can be destroyed. Often this is the case.

. NOTES.

Navel disease which infects colts soon after foaling, can easily be prevented by providing clean and sanitary stalls for the mares and colts, and keeping the stable well disinfected, according to J. S. Coffey, of the Animal Husbandry Department Ches. Husbandry Department Ohio State
University. The disease is easily
transmitted from old bedding, sawdust transmitted from old bedding, sawdustor barnyard scrapings. Only clean and new straw should be put in the stall and a strong solution of iodine kept handy for bathing the navel cord of the colt. The first milk of the contains culostrum, a natural laxative, and is essential in keeping the young colt in good condition: therefore, mares should not be milked before or soon after foaling. In a few days both mare and colt can exercise in the Pasture lot.

Cows are naturally quiet, and wish to be milked. Wash your hands before starting to milk. Fake the stool in the left hand and the bucket in the the left hand and the bucket in the right. Keep firm control over both, and do not let the tucket touch the floor. Before sitting down speak to the cow in a kind, firm voice. Never kick her or hit her. Sit well under the cow, so as to get all the teats well over the top of the bucket. Before to romove any pieces of hay or straw starting, page the hand down the teats starting, pass the hand down the teats that may be on them. Keep all dirt from the bucket. Milk with dry hands. As far as possible, milk the two fore teats lifst and then the two hind ones. Keep milking with both lands right up to finish. Do not let one hand be idle. Do no laugh, talk or shout in the stable. Be sure to milk the cow out thoroughly. Learn to be thorough; quickness will with practice.

Experience has proved late fall plow ing to be the most effective preventa-tive of cut-worn damage. The larvae hatch in the fall and harbor in the sod through the winter. Late fall plowing exposes these to the elements, and in exposes these to the elements, this way they are destroyed. plewing will also assist in the fertilization of the ground, and it will put it n excellent shape for early spring use.

During fall and spring, when temcratures are moderate, pigs drink the right amount of water if they have access to it. In cold weather, when the water is chilly, they will not drink enough for best results. Then it must be fed to them in the form feed. The young pigs and breeding stock need more water than fattening

stock. Balancing the hogs' ration is a very nice problem. They will not thrive on a ration that is low in protein, as, for instance, corn and water. Such a ration, too, is deficient in phaeral matter and variety. When fed an exhands, pigs will be equally stunted.

A man who depends upon milk o its products as the main source of his income from his live stock must have cows that produce milk much above he average.

A Death Lure.

According to tradition, Kenith, the legendary King of Scotland, was allured to his death in a most novel manner. Kenith had slain a son and brother of Fennella, who, to be avenged, ordered Wiltus, a famous silversmith, to construct a death dealing statue of silver. In its right hand the statue held a basin and in the left had an apple of pure gold bot. with diamonds and other precious it should not take place until after the leaves are nearly all off the trees and only on bright, sunny days. Such that anyone guilty of such yanthat anyone guilty of such vandalism would be immediately riddled by poisone I arrows shot from openings in the body of the statue. Kenith was invited to inspect the wonder, and, as Fennella had hoped, he tried to pluck the precious imitation fruit. When his hand touched the apple he was wounded by the arrows and died where he fell.

Why Women Don't Stammer.

Have you ever met a woman who tammers? If you have you are a man If you have you are a man in thousands, for stammerng is extremely rare among the fair sex. most cases the reason why a mar tutters over his words is due to sheet nervousness or self-consciousnes. He thinks he is going to stammer and that makes him do so.

makes him do so.

Women suffer far less from self-consciousness than men, and that is why they so seldom stammer. If they are self-conscious they usually show it by blashing and not by halting in their speech.

speech.

Of course, there are cases of stammering which simply cannot be cured whatever means are tried. But nine people cut of ten can cure themselves if they will not think they are going to stutter, and if they will learn for a time to speak slowly and distinctly. An excellent help, too, is to read aloud to oneself.

Real, Nevertheless.

"What is the political difference," inquired the man from back home tween the citizen who is about to vote and the citizen who is about to voted and the citizen who has already voted?"

A mere distinction of terms," responded Congressman Hammfatt. "The one who is about to vote is a good fellow, while he whose ballot already has been cast is a good thing."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Do you really think the public likes to be humbugged?" asked the man of many anxieties. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "when the humbur is pretty and harmless. But they re ent the kind that buzzes around waiting for a chance to sting 'em."-



A extremely simple dance frock is shown, suitable for the debutante, the crop being a simple circular affair erded at the bottom.



AT EVENING TIME. know not what the long years hold

winter days and summer clime: But this I know; when life grows old, It shall be light-at evening time. canot tell what boon awaits

At evening time it shall be light. -Thomas C. Clark. INVOCATION.

To greet me, with the falling night, But this I know: beyond the gates

Gracious Father, Thy needy children invoke Thy manifested presence In words that are spoken and sung and written and printed they breathe forth their longings for Thyself. They seek the experience of that sacred and intimate fellowship of heart which can only be known by those unto whom Thou art in very deed the Father. As the giver of life, as the provider for all need, as the instructor in all wisdom, and as the protec-tor from all harm show Thyself as the One Father of those who have put their trust in Thee. Help all Thy children to seek to grow like their Elder Brother. Take from their souls all bitterness. Sweeten their hearts with Thy love and fill them with

Thy Spirit .- Canadian Baptist. A SIMILITUDE.

My personality is like a ship. It is distinct, individualistic, and free; it is limited, impressionable and mobile Of all pieces of machinery, a ship is almost a sentient being; she has to be studied, trimmed, educated, adapted; not too high in the water or she will capsize; not too low in the water, or she will be submerged; not lopsided, not down by the head, or down by the stern. She has to be watched, and cared for, and fed. She subject to danger, injury and loss. If life is continuous adaptation to environment, there is no human call ing where study is so constant, diffi-cult and responsible. The sailer lives in a large world, sails over a wide ocean, is buried in a large grave. O, the wideness of the sea; your eye stops not till you touch the horizon e., when heaven touches earth; the life on the ocean wave is free, and yet every moment you are up against some limitation as definite as the everlasting mountains.

I stand on the deck and know my self to be a man. I give wings to my thought, but the albatross seems to beat me. I look ahead, and the horizon seems to bar my progress. I look over the side, the dull, sad music of humanity tingles, but there is a vaster music which appeals to my spirit; "deep calletir unto deep." I, too, have depths which I have not fathomed. There are laws of navigation, of tides, of winds, of beings. "There are symmetries, harmonies, "There are symmetries, harmonies, vibrations, laws of right, requirements of perfection, which are no provincialisms of this planet. They are known among the stars, they reign beyond Orion and the Southern Cross, they are wherever the univer-sal spirit is, and no subject mind, though it fly on one track forever. can escape beyond their bounds."

Do my decks respond to busy feet: Affection, will, impulse, conscience,

take their place as part of my crew.

Am I moved upon from without? The winds of heaven keep my crew busy, making sail, tak They trim, adjust, and fit. taking in sail. Am I moved from within? Mon!

tions, visions, enthusiasms chase each other like flying fishes and dolphins leaping in the sun-Is my commander on board? Yes! ever present, never absent, strong able, and to those not well acquaint ed severe, but His anger is only the north side of His love. Is He respon-sible? Ye-! He is the great gulf of Responsibility. He feeds. He sus-tains, He comforts, He arrives! The ruswer is ever the same!

"So He bringeth them unto their desired haven."

Every hour Thy boundless mind And Thy heart, so true and kind, Beats still for the soul it sought.

The Tyrolese.

You may find the artistic temperament among the peasants in the villages of Bavarian Tyroi. They talk still of the King Ludwig, who lavished money on palaces and died an insane suicide and murderer. You remind they that they are still paying off the debts of the mad king. They reply cheerfully that they are glad of it, for Ludwig loved music and gave us Wagner.-London Chronicle.

Japan's most expert wrestlers are men who have inherited their ability from ancestors who made wrestling a profession for generations.



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce—
Butter, choice dairy, Eggs, new-laid, doz.
Live Poultry—
Terkeys, ib.
Do., Spring, Ducklings, ib.
Spring, chickens, lb.
Dressed Poultry—
Turkeys, lb.
Do., Spring
Fowl, lb.
Grese, Spring
Ducklings, ib.
Spring, chickens, lb.
Do., Spring
Fowl, lb.
Fowl, lb.
Grese, Spring
Fruits—
Spring chickens, lb.
Squabs, per doz.
Fruits—
Apples, Baldwins, b. Apriles. Baldwins, bbl. Do., Spies, bbl. Do., Greenings, bbl. ... per bush. Beets, per bush.

Callots, per bag.

Others, per bush.

Drions, per bush.

Orions, per bush.

Orions, per 55-lb. bag.

Cabage, per dos.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, fancy Nyssether. \$15 00

MEATS—WHOLES.
Beef, fancy Xxas, cwt.
Do., lorequarters, cwt.
Do., hindquarters
Carcases, choice
Do., common
Veals, common, cwt.
Do., medium
Do., prime
Heavy hogs
Shop hogs
Abattoir hogs
Mutton, heavy
Do., light
Lambs, Spring, lb.
SUGAR MARK SUGAR MARKET.

LIVE STOCK Trade in cattle was glow, but pri were fairly steady. Small stuff and h were in tair demand at unchan Export cettle, choice
Export cettle, choice
Butcher cattle, choice
do. do. medium
do. do. commen
Butcher cows, choice
co do medium
do. do commen
Export. do bulls
Feeding steers
Stockers, choice
Go. light
Villers, choice, each
Springers
Steep, ewes
Bucks and culls
Lambs Lambs ... Hegs, fed and watered Calves

OTHER MARKETS.

WINN. Wneat-WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High. Low. Close. 171 175% 169% 169% at 76 181% 175% 1.7578

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.73 1-4;
July, \$1.67 1-4; cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.72 1-4
to \$1.78 1-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.70 1-4 to
\$1.83 1-4; No. 2 do?, \$1.65 1-4 to \$1.71 1-4
Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$8 1-2c. Outs—No.
3 white, 47 1-2 to 48c. Flour—Fancy
patents, \$9.20; other grades unchanged.

Bran—\$24 to \$24.50. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Djuth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.2 1-2;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.71 1-2; No. 2 do., \$1.61
1-2 to \$1.68 1-24 December, \$1.71 1-2 nonlnal. Linased—to arrive, \$2.86 2-4; December, \$2.85; May, \$2.89 3-4. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—At the wool auction sales to-day 7,700 bnles were offered. There was a good selection offered, and scour-ed merinos were active and firm, Queens-lands realizing 4s 6 1-24 and Victorian crossbreds 3s Sd.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
Cattle, receipts 1,500.
Market steady.
Stative beef-yeartile 700
Vestern steers 700
tockers and feeders 500
ows and heifers 3 3 85
Alves 800.
Market strong. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, Iteport.—Receipts, cottle 550; fairly active and steady. Veals, receipts 160; slow \$4.50 to \$14.50. Hogs, receipts 6,000; active; heavy and mixed \$10,65 to \$10.75; yorkers \$10.50 to \$0.35 to \$9.50; roughs \$9.40 to \$9.50; sturs \$1.50 to \$8.25. page 35.50 to \$8.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,500; slow, lambs \$8.50 to \$13,65.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Mheat, spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba, new-17s, 6d.
No. 3 Manitoba-16s, 10d.
No. 1 Northern spring-17s, 5d.
No. 2 hard winter-16s, 10d.

No. 1 Normalist No. 2 hard winter—16s, 194.

No. 2 hard winter—16s, 194.

Corn, spot quiet.

American, new—13s, 194.

Hour, winter patents—47s.

Logs in London (Pacific Coast) 4, 195.

to 25, 15s.

short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—35s.

cut. 28 to 30 lbs. ls. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—107s Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—168s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—168s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—ss; oid—96s. os; oid—96s. American, refined—97s. American, refined in boxes—95s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, ne

Colored-131s. Colored—131s.
Australian in London—54s, 2d.
Turpentine, spirits—53s, 9d.
Turpentine, common—23s, 6d.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 1-4d.
Linsed Oil—53s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—53s.

Beauty page expert tells "Arthur" onions are a good medicine, promoting dibestion, inducini sleep, relievinb rheumatic pains, coughs and colds. Oh my, yes; also good for corns, warts, bunions, pains in the back. failing eyesight, loss of memory and the warding off of various evils, including sweethearts. Buy a bale, Arthur.—New York Evening Telegram.

"When I left college I didn't owe anyone a cent." "Dear me, what an unfortunate time to leave!"—Tiger.