

"Serve One Another."

(By Edward A. Collier, D. D. "By love serve one another!" Wrote one inspired of old, and in our Elder Brother The patterns fair behold!

He wiped the tear of sadness:
He cleansed the sin defiled;
And had a word of gladness
For every little child.

His words of deeds and kindness The peace of God distilled, emoved the veil of blindness, And hearts with comfort filled, His gentle touch was healing;
The grave His power confessed;
And sweet His voice appealing—
"Come unto Me and rest!"

Lord let Thy mind within u With service fill our days! Let Thine example win us From all our selfish ways! We would, O Elder Brother, patterned after Thee; ve serve one another. -N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.

Prayer.

Our Heavenly Father, we Our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee, not because we have anything of our own to offer, but because of our consciousnes of need. We can bring no worthy gift, for as we go back in memory over the vanished years, they are all blurred and blotted by our failures and our shortcomings and our sins. And we never saw ourselves as sincers until we never saw ourselves as sinners until we saw the face of Jesus Christ and in we saw the face of Jesus Christ and in Him all the guilt and deformity of our lives stood revealed. All along the way we can see the gleam of Thy great long-suffering mercy. We cast ourselves upon Thy mercy to-day, and we pray not only for mercy but for cleansing. May we so steadily behold the face of Jesus that we shall loathe all base things and take on the likeness of our blessed Master. Amen. blessed Master. Amen.

Faith to be Taken Seriously

The trouble with many a Christian is that he does not take his profession of faith in Christ seriously. He is interested in and occupied by other things. His thought, strength, time and means are under tribute to a group of objects which he has selected without conference with and reference to his Lord. He counts Jesus out of most of his active life. He has futurized his religion. His church is not an immediate affair, but a sort of necessary and unescapable resort of necessary and unescapable re-sponsibility which is often a real burden to him. He is impatient of its appeals and annoyed by its intrusion upon his self life. The cure of all these ills is attendance upon the prayer of the church. Keep thy vow u shalt be kept.—M. P. Boynton.

The Secret of Power

The Christian who neglects his Bible to feed on dreams and visions must expect to lament, "Oh, my learness?" But he who shows himself in sympathetic accord with the Master's prayer, "Sanctify them by Thy word," becomes partaker of the divine nature and grows more and more unto the stature of the fullness of Christ. The Holy Ghost is called the Spirit of Power. His influence is the great moral dynamic. The called the Spirit of Power. His influence is the great moral dynamic. The Lord said to His disciples on His departure, "Tarry ye at Jerusalem until ye be endued with power." They waited ten days, with one accord, in prayer until it came. It came from heaven with a sound as of a rushing, mighty wind, and there appeared unto them cloven tomeues, like as of fire, and they were tongues, like as of fire, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost (Acts xxi.

4). This was their qualification for the work of the kingdom. It seems to me that we have only slightly apprehended as yet the full significance of this manifestation of the tongues of fire. The kingdom is to come through the propagation of truth, and this will never be accomplished until the element of the on of truth, and this will never be implished until the eloquence of the ch, not in preaching only but in living, is a veritable gospel of e. The time will come when men speak the Gospel, "the Spirit is them utterance," in like manner; the eloquence of truth shall be do to the burning point; when they utter, as Milton said, "thoughts breathe in words that burn." It is preaching; all else is empty ch.—Dr. David J. Burrell.

Sorrow on the Sea.

(By a Banker.)

Although the great ocean is ever sublime, ever stately and majestic, whether she is in angry mood, her scattering waters raging in spasms of convulsive fury, and her rolling billows, lashed by the tempest into wild orgasms of infuriate turmoil, threatening to engulf any vessel exposed to their fierce onslaughts; or whether, calm and placid, her rippling wavelets glittering like diamonds, or later, in the glimmering of the gloaming, reflecting the many-hued glory of the annken orb of day; yet there ever has surken orb of day; yet there ever has been, there ever will be, sorrow on the

Aye, the heaving bosom of the rolling ain has been the scene of many a heart-breaking parting, of many a pite

heart-breaking parting, of many a pueheart-breaking parting, of many a pueous tragedy, of the fateful doom of
many a gallant ship which with every
soul on board has sunk prone into the
dark chambers of the deep.

A full rigged vessel, every sail set, is
observed, in the offing, ine of those fairies of the sea now so seldom seen,
which on a nearer approach is seen to
be in a strange state of disorder; for
her skysails and her to gallant-royals
are torn to ribbons and many of her
other sails are rent and torn. She appears to be sailing a most erratic course,
aimlessly tacking from time to time, her
wheel unattended, while signals offering help are not answered. But she is
a charnel house, a floating sepulof the net profits go to a community that did not earn it.

The report also shows that the paspears to be sailing a most erratic course, aimlessly tacking from time to time, her wheel unattended, while signals offering help are not answered. But she is but a charnel house, a floating sepulchre, a funereal ship of death. For the livid angel of death had been hovering over the doomed ship ever since her departure from a plague-stricken port, striking down with his venom-tipped spear one after the other of her crew; the survivors throwing their corpses to the sharks, which are still hungrily swimming round the vessel in the hope of more prey. And at length the destroying angel has claimed them all, and the graceful ship is but a hopeless, plague-infected derelict.

And what untold myriads of seafarers and voyagers have, all down the ages, found their last resting place in the placid depths of the great ocean;

mostly uncoffined and unknelled; mostly cut off in their prime, without time to consider their latter end, without opportunity to prepare to meet their God. And there will their blanching bones lie until, at the blast of the Anchangel's trumpet, the sea shall give up its dead, and they shall all appear before the judgment seat of God. Happy they who in their earth-life had lived the life of the righteous, and who, having laid their sins upon the Saviour of the world, who on the cross of shame had made expiation for them, found that the Accuser could lay no charge against them.

Peace.

When Alexander of Maceron was preostly uncoffined and unknelled; mos

When Alexander of Maceron was preparing for his wonderful journey, he gave away his things with a profuse hand, so much so that one of his friends asked what he had reserved for himself, and his reply was, "My hopes." That was a strange benediction which came from the Man of Sorrows, "My peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you." He was in the midst of sorrow, and was going into deeper agony. He saw them as a com-When Alexander of Maceron was pregiveth, give I into you. He was in the midst of sorrow, and was going into deeper agony. He saw them as a company, He looked upon them as a whole; they were to help each other, to draw from a common fund. "Peace I leave with you." What was this peace? What is this peace? Some make a wilderness, and they call it peace. Some provide for their sleep and their food, their ease night and day, and they call it peace. Prosperity, profit from commerce, liberty, reciprocity, increase of goods, titles, honors, riches, after all these do the worldly men seek. This gift of peace is altogether different. "The prime essential is not ease, but strike, not self-indulgence, but self-sacrifice, not acquiescence in evil for the sake of God."

The Master ever travels up stream;

The Master ever travels up stream; e attacks abuses, overturns tables orches the Pharisee, the Sadducee, the scorches the Pharisee, the Sadduce, the lawyer and the politician. Bold in at-tack, yet He is not carnal; fights with a sword, the sword of his mouth, sharp arrows of truth, piercing, dividing, kill-ing and making whole. "What living heart is there that will not

come At His redeeming call, that doth not

sigh To give him love for love, and wil

To give him love for love, and with not fly
Unto His heart, our everlasting home?'
Christ came to transform the heart give peace of conscience and reconcile to God. This right He purchased by His

This peace is not the work of man, but the gift of God, the truth as it is in Jesus. It transcends all human comprehension; it takes away the sting of guilt, silences the alarms of conscience, gives assurance of pardon, present and for ever. It is real, it is its own witness, it abides, it creates heavenly places even on earth.

"We march to fight with powers of night."

night,
That have held the world in sorrow.
And the broken heart shall forget

smart.
And shall have a joyful morrow.' This peace is not torper, dullness gnorance; not in vain did He tell then that the Comforter would come. No falsely did He define the blessed visit had Paul when he became the ambassa-dor of God. "For forty years the scoff of synagogue and the outcast of his people, he forgot the privations of the exile in the labors of the missionary, persecuted from city to city, he yet reated in each a centre of pure wor ship, and amid the joys of making cor verts, he had also the affliction of mak verts, he had also the affliction of r ing martyrs." Such was the spirit the faith which Jesus left, and in w His first disciples found their rest, consummation is not yet. "He shall reign from pole to pole, With illimitable sway; He shall reign when like a scroll Vonder beavens shall mass away."

Yonder heavens shall pass away Thine is the Roman's strength withou

his pride, Thine is the Greek's glad world with

out its grave,
Thine is India's law with love beside,
The truth that censures and the grad
that saves."

OWNERSHIP RATES.

How Whitney Bleeds the Struggling Settlers of North Ontario

(Cobalt Citizen.)

Reports on the earnings of the North rn Ontario Railway for the month of Puly, as submitted by the Railway Com nission, show an interesting fact, just

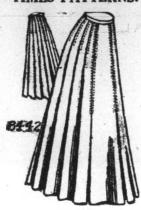
The gross earnings of the road are The gross earnings of the road are \$146,111 and the expenditures \$75,587. This expense is made up from two items—running expenses \$25,587, and interest \$50,000. The balance of \$70,524 with \$9,813 paid in by the mines as royalties, added, leave a net balance of \$80,337 as profits to the commission for the month's work. This net balance for the month's work. This net balance is turned into the provincial treasury as velvet; and necessarily must go to help pay the running expenses of the Province, which falls heaviest on Lower Ontario, because of its greater assessed valuation, therefore over 95 per cent. of the net profits go to a community that did not earn it.

The report also shows that the massessed the proof of the provincial of the profits of the provincial of the profits of the provincial of the provi

might make good and substantial returns to the people in Southern Ontario on penalties levied on a new and struggling community.

Shylock demanded his pound of flesh, and the Railway Commission demanded a burdensome freight rate. Does the cost of transportation demand these high rates? The men in the Government employ are in some cases paid lower wages than those employed by private corporations. Coal is the same per ton at Toronto as in other large business centre. The wear and tear on cars and locomotives is no greater than on the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific. And Col. Matheson himself says the roadbed is the very best in the country, therefore the cost of hauling could not increase enormously from North Bay to Colett over the cest from ing could not increase enormously from North Bay to Cobalt over the cost from Toronto to North Bay.

TIMES PATTERNS.



MISSES' SKIRT.

No. 8442.—This seven-gored pleated skirt will be found an excellent model for mohair, serge, broadcloth, or for the summer skirt or linen or duck. The pleats are stitched down closely at the hips giving a trim fit. The front is finished in slot seam effect. Cut in 3 sizes, i4, 16, 18 years, and the 16-year size requires 4% yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration will of this illustration will

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

Address. "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton

It will take several days befor you can get pattern.

GOOD BLOOD AND GOOD HEALTH

Is the Result Obtained When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Used.

To have good health you must have good blood. It is only when the blood s bad that the health is poor. The blood is the life-giving fluid of the body-it is therefore an absolute necessity that it should be kept free from all impur ities and poisons. To do this nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for can equal Dr. Wilhams Pink Pink Pink Pale People, These pills make new, rich blood with every dose; they drive out every impurity—every poison—and thus give good health. Concerning them Miss Bernadette Lapointe, of St. Jerome, Que., says: "For several years my health was very bad-my system was completely run down. I had indiges tion almost continually; my heart wa-weak: I had headaches and backaches day a friend advised me to try Dr. Wil-hams' Pink Pills, telling me that she to mine. I followed her advice and began taking the pills. They soon gave me some slight relief. Encouraged by this I continued their use for several months and they strengthened my whole system. I am to-day in excellent health and always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, for if I feel a little out of sorts. I take a low of pills and an out of sorts I take a box of pills and an

out of sorts I take a box of pills and am soon all right again."
Thousands of young girls throughout Canada suffer just as Miss Lapointe did. They are sickly all the time and are totally unable to take the enjoyment out of life that every healthy girl should. They need a tonic to build them up-to enable them to withstand the worries of household or business duties worries of household or business duties; to give them strength to enjoy social life. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills give blood to bloodless girls; they strengthen the nerves; banish headaches and back-rabes. Jeure, indigention, whom stiems aches; 'cure indigestion, rheumatism, heart papitation and relieve the many lls of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAGPICKERS OF PARIS. The Right to a District Passes From Father to Son.

ragpickers of Paris are born to their work, the occupation being passed from father to son for generations. Each rag-picker family has its own district, which is inherited by children and grand-

children.

In spite of all the progress made in modern and elegant Paris barrels of waste are piled up in the streets in front of many buildings on beautiful boulevards in the early morning hours, and it is the privilege, and in fact the mission, of the rag-pickers to examine this refuse.

They have use for everything, and but little is left after they have passed, their very thoroughness being one reason why the system is still allowed. Every scrap of paper has its market, says Popular Mechanics; rags are gathered for paper manufacturers, shoes go back to leather dealers.

Old sardine and preserved meat tins are used for making playthings, old bones produce gelatine and glue, lemon and orange peels are greatly sought after and sold at the rate of one cent a pound to perfume and syrup manufacture. They have use for everything, and but

bones produce genuthe and glue, temon and orange peels are greatly sought after and sold at the rate of one cent a pound to perfume and syrup manufacturers, old metals are highly prized, cigar stubs go to tobacco factories and even stale vegetables are carted away.

The quarters of the rag-pickers of Paris are just outside of the confines of the city, sections carefully avoided by most people who do not belong to the guild. Every member of the family from the oldest to the three-year-old takes part in the sorting of the spoils, and it often happens that members of a family die either from poisoning from stale food or from a cut from one of the tims.

The Sunday School Lesson

Saaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

SAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAK LESSON II.-OCTOBER 10, 1909.

Paul a Prisoner-The Plot.-Acts 22; 30-23: 35. Acts 23: 11-24.

30-23: 35. Acts 23: 11-24.

Commentary.—I. Paul before the council (22:30-23:10). The day following Paul's arrest the chief captain took him before the Sanhedrin in order to ascertain the nature of the charge against him. The scenes enacted here were very exciting. "The sight of the prisoner created such an uproar that he had to hurry him away lest he should be torn in pieces. Strange city and strange people! There was never a nation which produced sons more richly dowered with gifts to make her name immortal; there was never a city whose children clung to her with a more passionate affection; yet, like a mad mother, she tore the very goodliest of them in pieces and dashed them mangled from her breast. Jerusalem was now within a few years of her destruction; here was the last of her inspired and prophetic sons come to visit her for the last time, with boundless love to her in his heart; but she would have murdered him, and only the shields of the Gentiles saved him from her fury."—Stalker.

II. The conspiracy against Paul (vs. her fury."—Stalker. II. The conspiracy against Paul (vs.

11. The conspiracy against Faur (vs. 11.15).

11. Lord stood by him—Probably appearing in a vision as at Corinth (chap. 18:9). Paul must have been exhausted by the strain and excitement of the last two days. He was alone in the desolate barracks and knew not what the future had in store for him. But just at the right time the Lord appeared to him and could "Re of mode cheer" at the same had in store for him. But just at the right time the Lord appeared to him and said, "Be of good cheer," at the same time informing him that he must preach the gospel at Rome. 12. banded together—Made an agreeemnt. under a curse—Literally, placed themselves under an anathema. It was an invocation of God's vengeance upon themselves, if they failed to do the work which they undertook.—Cam. Bib. "But they could be absolved from this vow by the rabbins if they were unable to execute it." Such oaths appear to have been common among the Jews. Josephus tells of a similar conspiracy against the life of Herod into which a party of ten Jews entered with a like failure. 13. more than forty—This large number of desperate men, backed up by the Sanhedrin, the highest council among the Jews, would be likely to succeed in their murderous design, and Paul's life was in great danger. "They may have been prompted to this method of getting rid of the apostle, because they did not have the power of life and death any longer, and weer not likely to procure Paul's death at the hands of the Roman authorities, on any accusation connected with a religious question." 14. to the chief priests. The plotters no doubt went to the chief priests and elders who were Sadducees, as they were strongly opposed to Paul (vs. 8-10) and would be vere Sadducees, as they were strongly opposed to Paul (vs. 6-10) and would be

opposed to Paul (vs. 6-10) and would be glad to see him put to death. we have bound, etc.—Literally, "With a curse have we cursed ourselves." A Hebrew mode of expressing the intensity and earnestness of any action.—Cam. Bib. "How firm they made it, imprecating the heaviest curses upon themselves, their souls, bodies and families, if they did not kill Paul! These men must have believed that Paul was the worst of men

did not kill Paul! These men must have believed that Paul was the worst of men, an enemy to God and religion, and the curse and plague of his generation, when really his character was the reverse of all this. There are no laws of truth and justice so sacred or strong that malice and bigotry will not break through."

15. The council—The Sanhedrin, the greatest Jewish council. Its meeting place adjoined the temple on the east side. It met daily except on the Sabbath and festival days. "It had authority to interpret the divine law, to decide on the qualifications of priests, and to try those accused of idolatry and false prophets and heretics." The apthority to pronounce the death sentence was taken from it by the Romans, about three years before the crucifixion of Christ. Bring, etc.—Lysias was to be asked to bring Paul down from the tower of Antonia to the place where the Sanhedrin held its meetings. Ready to kill him—They intended to kill him while on the way to the council. And to this plot the highest dignitaries of the church gave assent. Such a course, however, seems to be in perfect accord the church gave assent. Such a course, however, seems to be in perfect accord with the Jewish opinions and practises of those times. Philo, a great Jewish writer, in speaking of the course to be taken toward a Jew who has forsaken taken toward a Jew who has forsaken the worship of the true God, says that it is "highly proper" to inflict "imme-diate punishment on such impious apos-tates," not taking time to carry them before any court or magistrate; and this should be done because of an abhorrene

tates," not taking time to carry them before any court or magistrate; and this should be done because of an abhorrence of evil and a love for God.

III. The plot disclosed (vs. 16-22). 16. Paul's sister's som—This is all that we know of the family of Paul. Nor do we know for what purpose he was at Jerusalem. It is possible that Paul might have a sister residing there; though, as Paul himself had been sent there formerly for his education, it seems more probable that this young man was sent there for the same purpose.—Barnes. Heard—The secret of the plot had too many keepers to be well kept." Into the castle—Thus it appears that Paul's friends had free access to him.

17. Paul called—He had received Christ's own promise of protection (v. 11), but he did not on that account neglect to avail himself of the ordinary means of protecting himself. God's promise encouraged him to put forth his own exertions for his security. Young man—We do not know whether this youth was a Christian or a Jew, nor do we know the means by which he discovered the plot, it is enough for us that God was pleased, on this occasion, to employ a lad as the guktrian angel of the apostle.—Lange. 18. The prisoner—A name which Paul afterward often applied to himself.

"In Paul's sister's son we see: 1. Intelligence. He walked not through the world or the city of Jerusalem dreaming but kept his eyes and ears open, and picked up the plot which had been formed against his uncle. 2. Affection On retat footing religiously he stood with his uncle cannot be told; yet in the sudden peril which confronted his mother's brother he made a bold stroke for his rescue. 3. Promptitude. Had he delayed in making known his discovery, his uncle's life might have been lost. 4. Courage. Had he been timid he would to himself.

1V. The journey to Caesarea (vs. 23-25), 23. He called—The chief cantain and communication he had made to the Governor." communication he had made to the Governor."

What makes a man loose his temper is for his wife to look astonished when le says he always keeps it.—New York Press,

took immediate steps to get Paul out of Jerusalem so this infamous plot could not be carried out. Caesarea—The Roman capital. Third hour—Nine o'clock.

24. Bring him safe—"This was probably the largest body guard Paul ever had."
They were to go with the greatest despatch to Felix, the Governor at Caesarea. The letter Lysias sent shows us that he was favorably impressed with his prisoner. Paul probably reached Caesarea by the next evening. He had left Jerusalem never to return. That infamous city was still rejecting those that were sent unto them and fast rushing on to its own destruction—the most ferrible destruction the world has ever seen. It was wise for Lysias to send Paul to Caesarea, for there he would be safer than at Jerusalem and it would be easier to give him a fair trial. Paul was rot confined in any ordinary prison, but resided in the palace of Felix. Thus tae apostle remained for two years.

Questions—Give a brief review of the last lesson. How was Paul benefited from being a Roman citizan? Whe still for the palace of the palace of the palace of the palace of the last lesson. How was Paul benefited from being a Roman citizan? Whe still part of the palace of the

Questions.—Give a brief review of the last lesson. How was Paul benefited from being a Roman citizen? Why did the Lord appear to Paul? What did he tell Paul? What plot was made against Paul? Who made this plat Who gave information concerning it? What did the chief captain do? Where was Caesarca? Why wise to send Paul there?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS Paul Held a Prisoner.

Paul Held a Prisoner.

I. Preparation for trial. "The Lord said, Be of god cheer, Paul" (v. 11). Paul here had an experience of what John afterward wrote, "Him that loved us. behold, he cometh with clouds" (Rev. 1. 4-7). In our every trial God is with us as really as He was with Paul. His word is our preparation for and our comfort in the trial. "The prayer Paul offered in the temple, the most holy sanctuary to him, as a Jew, wis honored of the Lord by being answered with a manifestation of His presence, and the granting of a special revelation. All true prayer is answered, and God seems to especially delight in supplication offered in places dedicated to His name."

II. The plot to murder. "We have bound ourselves... we will eat nothing until we have slain Paul" (v. 14). The Eible says, "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer" (I John 3:15). The man who says of an enemy, "I hate him," belongs with these blood-thirsty Jews who sought to slay Paul. K. Gerok calls attention to some characteristics of hatred: 1. Hate rises early. "When it was day" (v. 12). Love is always earlier than hate. Before any pain reaches us it has passed by infinite love. Nothing can reach us but by God's permission and the greatest curse may prove the greatest blessing. 2. Hate binds men with a curse. "Bound themselves under a curse" (v. 12). The curse is always on those who hate, not on those who are hated. "Curses like chickens come home to roose." 3. Hate demands estigaction to its own hurt II. The plot to murder. ens come home to roose." 3. Hate demands satisfaction to its own hurt. "Would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul" (v. 12). A man cannot live on the hatred of his fellow-man. These conspirators died of starvation if they kept their vow. 4. Hate is injudicious. "Forty made this conspiracy" (v. 13), It is scarcely possible that so many men could keep a secret. 5. Hate has no cunning against God. "They came to the chief priests" (v. 14). They trusted their own cunning and men. "The forty conspirators sought no help and feared no hindrance from God, though their design was made in the name of their religion. But when the works of religion are hatred and thirst for blood, God is opposed to it." God gives men certain freedom but he holds himself ready to hinder evil in his own time and way. He is continually saying to the wicked by his providences, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." 6. Hate will not lesitate to lie. Bring him down as though you would inquire something (v. 15. Under pretense of sending for Paul to question him, they prepare to kill him. Hatred stops short of no sin to ens come home to roose." 3. He mands satisfaction to its own

15. Under pretense of sending for Paul to question him, they prepare to kill him. Harted stops short of no sin to carry on its foul designs.

III. Promptness in action. "Heard... went" (v. 16). Had the young man delayed God must have worked a miracle to save Paul. "It is a lifelong disadvantage to be slow." Sir Walter Scott wrote, "Beware of what women call dawdling. Do instantly whatever is to bo done, and take your recreation after business, never before it." It is said of one who came to great distinction in the house of commons that the first time he spoke in that assembly he rose hastily and gave expression to his sentiments. He sat down fearing he had blundered. In a moment a bit of paper was handed him by the greatest statesman of the day, containing only these was handed him by the greatest statesman of the day, containing only these words, "You'll do." He was so encouraged that he preserved that bit of paper among his treasures. It was handed down as an heirloom. In a certain mansion it hangs handsomely framed in the hall: and a knowledge of the history of the little words, "You'll do," says to every one, "Be prompt, decisive, courageous."—A. C. M.

THE OLDEST MAN LIVING midnight. His wife called for assistance, but found her hubby was only paring his corns. Far better not to risk blood poi-soning—use Putnam's.

The Postage Stamp.

Consider the postage stamp. It says nothing regarding the difficulty of the task assigned it, but by dint of close application it usually gets there. Also, it delivers the goods.

Again, if one isn't enough to carry the thing through two or more by working

Again, if one isn't enough to carry the thing through, two or more, by working harmoniously together, see the thing to

No matter if the (mail) matter be weighty, it puts a good face (of Wash-ington) on it and goes directly to the point. It gets licked and stamped upon, and men besmirch its fair features and ofttimes give it more to carry than the (postal) union allows; but in spite of all this it sticks unflinchingly to the matter in hand, by virtue of the fact that it knows that it has good backing. Its stick-to-it-ivity is worthy of emula tion by—YOU!—Judge.

Solomon was in despair.

"My wives gave me seven hundred samples to match on my way downtown this morning," he cried.

Herewith he became color blind.—
New York Sun.

The Paper on Which "The Times" is Printed

Riordon Paper Mills, Limited

at Merritton, Near St. Catharines THEY ALSO MAKE BUILDING PAPER AND ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF SULPHITE PULP IN CANADA

Head office, Mark Bisher Building, Montreal, where all dence should be addressed

ROGERS COAL CO.,





Rogers Coal is SCRANTON Highest Grade of Anthracite HEAD OFFICE, - - 6 James N.

GEORGE J. GUY, Manager

Try the Little Railway Size **Admission Tickets**

For Church Concerts and **Entertainments of All Kinds** 0000000000

Nothing So Handy Numerically Numbered

Nothing So Cheap Easily Kept Track Of 100 Different Patterns | Can't Be Counterfeited

ONLY \$1.50 PER 1000

And in larger quantities cheaper still. The TIMES is the only office in the city that sup-

plies this class of tickets, and we print millions of the during the year. Send in your order. We print them while you

0000000000

We also fill orders for Exhibition and Show

Tickets on the Reel

in quantities of 6,000 and over, at manufacturers prices. Prices quoted on application.

Corner Hughson and King William Streets Times Printing Co.

Job Printing of every description from a threesheet mammoth poster, plain or in colors, to an ad-Swammannam of the same of the



Use Harris

Heavy Pressure Bearing Metal. The copper covered cake; best by

actual test for all machinery bearings. For your convenience, for sale by WILKINSON & KOMPASS, Hamilton.

THE CANADA METAL CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GOLD MEDA

WOOD MILLING CO.

Origin of "O. K."

Under date of yesterday, a profes-sional man well known in this city and Chicago writes to the Evening Wisconsin as follows: Editor Evening Wisconsin:

Noting your editorial of Augest 24 ontroverting the editorial statement of controverting the editorial statement of the Chicago Inter-Ocean in its assump-tion that the phrase "O. K." originally came into use during the civil war, let me say that you are entirely correct in your statement—it was in common vse long before that time. The writer of this communication distinctly remem-bers of its use during or shortly before 1848, and then it was commonly under-stood that it had its origin during or very shortly after the war with Mexico. very shortly after the war with Mexico. very snortly after the war with Mexico. In that war, it was said, an army officer, whose duty it was to examine and approve of army accounts, would approve the same by writing above his signature "Oll Korrekt," and as the and approve of army accounts, would approve the same by writing above his signature "Oll Korrekt," and as the volume of his work increased he abbreviated the above to O. K. Probably if this army officer were living now he would favor simplified spelling. When General Taylor ("Rough and Ready") was nominated for the presidency in 1849, the Loco Focos asserted that he was the original author of the expression. The writer of this was a member of an engineer party in 1849, and it was his duty to revise his notes taken during the day in the evening. When they

were so revised he would affix the letters "O. K." to the margin of each page. If William E. Cramer were now alive I am sure he would corroborate.

Methuselah.

The Evening Wisconsin is glad to receive and publish this letter. "Methuselah's" anecdote of the Tøylor campaign not only substantiates what the Wisconsin asserted, but lifts the subject to the dignity of history.—Milkaukes Evening Wisconsin.

Commenting on the forecoing a con-

Commenting on the foregoing a cor-respondent of the New York Tribune

respondent of the New York Tribune says:
"Methuselah," in a post-obit to the Evening Wisconsin, places the origin of "O. K." in the period of the war against Mexico, but he lived many years, and had many things to remember, and his memory is confused.

I was born in 1829, the year when Jackson's reign becam, It is a remin;

Jackson's reign began. It is a remin-iscence of my childhood that a cam-paign humorist said of one of Jackon's subordinates that, in good faith, be approved of papers by writing upon them "Oll korrect." or "O. K." This son's subordinates that, in good faith, he approved of papers by writing upon them "Oll korrect," or "O. K." This was a hit at the imputed illiteracy of some of "Old Hickory's" followers and a sly dig at the general himself. The jest took such a hold upon the public that the initials were adopted into business use.