ITEE INFERIEURE



Copyriaht, 1914, by the Bobbs-Merrill company,

The cup of David's misery ran over. He fell forward on his desk, her desk,

"Esther!"
As if summoned by the cry, another

As it summoned by the cry, another little imp took stand by David's car. And his tongue was specious and honeyed, and he had the trick-of making black seem white and gray a golden splender.

splendor. Why run away and leave her to face

He was there a long time. It grew

He was there a long time. It grew dark. The street, descried by its daylight tollers, grew quiet except for the tramping of an occasional heavy footed watchman or policeman. David did not stir. He was slowly draining his bitter cup—and listening to the eloquent imp. Once to nearly every man comes an hour when he stands on a high mount and is shown the kingdom of his desire, to be his if he will—at a price. There David stood that even

price. There David stood that even-ing, and he fell. He listened and look-

He did not hear stealthy footsteps

along the corridor nor the rustling of cautiously drawn shades in Jenathan's

The visitor, too, supposed that he had the building to himself. But he worked by the light of a dark lantern

taught him, he made his preparations, substituting a sixty for a six ampere

fuse-which would give him, the old

cracksman had said, "juice" enough to

cut through the ribs of a warship—and clamping one strand of his extension wire to the safe door. This done, he unscrewed all the light bulbs from their sockets, lest when he turned

the switch a sudden glow through the shades arouse some prowling watch-man's curiosity. Then he took up the

other strand of his wire, to which was attached a carbon electrode, knelt on the floor and—gingerly, for so much

juice suggested many possibilities to a novice—touched the carbon to the

He drew back hastily, almost un-nerved. The old cracksman had not warned him of that blinding flash or

that sputtering, loud enough, so it

seemed, to be heard a block away. But

he remembered that Jonathan often kept money overnight in the safe. He forced himself to make the contact

David heard a shuffling sound from

David heard a shuffling sound from a nearby office. He straightened stiffly, wondering dully who the newcomer was—the watchman probably on a round of inspection, or perhaps Jonathan, who came to his office sometimes of nights to work off odds and ends that his lack of system allowed to pile the proper him Jonathan his friend who

up on him, Jonathan, his friend, who had been hurt, whose stricken, accus-ing, contemptuous face danced before

him. David's heart gave a sharp twinge at that. He hoped it was not Jonathan. He did not want to face

Jonathan just then.

He started at a sudden crackling report that resounded through the lonely building, followed by a strange, continued sputtering. He went slowly

into the corridor and to Jonathan's

office. At the door he stopped, staring in stupid surprise at the intent kneel-

ing figure dimly outlined in the glow of hot metal and the bluish, crackling

flame. Then, with a vague notion that

safe door.

again.

and tiptoed instinctively. Very fully, as his former cellmate

pillowing his head on his arms.

She would never know. Still, poor Shirley—none the less!

He set wearly to work once more.

The afternoon came to an end some-how. The clamor of machinery from the shop was stilled. The other offices the snop was stilled. The other offices became silent. He supposed the others had gone. A janitor made the rounds, closing the windows. Doggedly David stuck to his table until he had completed the design he was working on. Then he put the table in order for the night, donned his hat and coat and ned his hat and coat and started to leave.

But the corridor door of the adjoin-

But the corridor door of the adjoin-ing office was open. He looked in and saw Esther, hatted, but still on her high stool by the desk, looking out inte the street. She heard him, started and turned, then said:
"Oh, I thought every one was gone!"

'Yes, I thought so too."

They fell silent, awkwardly silent,
The easy comradeship was no more.
Then she smiled. No one but David
could have told that the smile was

"I was just thinking-isn't it funnyi that I'll be sorry to say goodby to that dings ackety street. I'll hate to leave a office. I've been here two

'You are leaving, then? I didn't

"Yes; at the end of the week." He commanded his feet to go on, and they went—toward her. He rested his folded arms heavily on the tall

desk.

"I'll miss you," he said. "I'll miss you very much. It won't seem the same here without you."

"But maybe you'll be leaving, too—"

"But maybe you'll be leaving, too—"

"But maybe you'll be leaving."

if your plans are taken, you know."
"I'd forgotten them. I don't seem to
care so much about them as I ought, now they're out of my hands, and I can't count on them. I suppose we'll not see each other very often after you leave here. I'll be leaving your aunt's in a few days. My—my people are

"Oh, you'll be glad of that!"
"Yes." And again, "Yes."

He let his eyes dwell hungrily on her, as though this were indeed their

"I'll miss you," he said again and fumbled at his collar. "One way and another I owe you a great deal. I shan't forget that. I shan't forget you. I'll remember that I came here—to prison, I thought—and found some good friends, one very good friend.

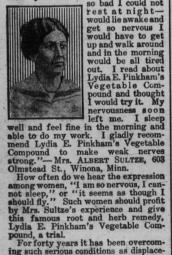
ed too long. He did not haggle with his tempter over the price, but agreed to pay, if only he might have his beau-tiful kingdom. "Don't!" The little hand lying on the desk clinched tightly. "Don't talk about it, I"—she got slowly down from the stool—"I must be going now." But her eyes did not leave his. They went suddenly dark. And in them b read the same hurt that was in his own heart. He saw with a fierce, blinding joy, then with horror and then

Esther, you too! Oh, I never want ed that! I hoped you— Oh, Esther!"
She gave him no answer, but stood looking at him piteously. No one see ing them could have failed to understand. The man who had come to the It was Jonathan.

### **WOMAN'S NERVES** MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Miun.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and



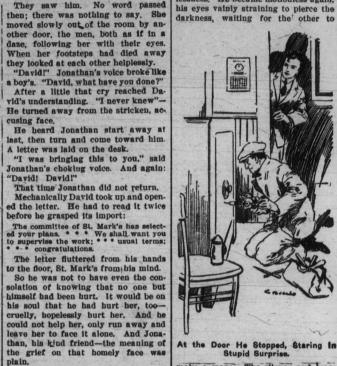
pound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

it was the wrong thing to do, but his overwrought brain not quite grasping the situation, be took two steps into the room.

"Get out of here, whoever you are!"
With a muttered ejaculation the intruder turned his head to look, then
sprang back from the safe, breaking
the contact. Instantly the room became black. David stared, still stupidly, at the dull red spot on the safe until it faded into blackness. Then he
realized. He stood very still; muscles
tense, senses sharply alert. He heard
a faint rustling, but he could not make
out from what part of the room it
came. "Get out of here, whoever you are!"

Smith, the burglar, crouched, rigid, waiting for a shot. It did not come. Slowly, as silently as possible, he reached for the sheath knife be carried and drew it. He had a gun, but a knife, the old cracksman had said, was much better for a fight in the dark, and it had the superlative virtue of noise-lessness. He became motionless again, his eyes vainly straining to pierce the darkness, waiting for the other to



At the Door He Stopped, Staring In Stupid Surprise.

make a move. The silence and inaction became unbearable. He gathered his nerve and muscles for a rush to where the door ought to be and leaped forward. At the third step a fist struck out and caught him on the neck, He recoiled a little, then lashed out blindly with the knife. He heard a sharp gasp and a body crumpling to the floor. But Smith waited no longer. Groping his way to the door, he sped along the corridor and through the shop to the rear window, where he had entered.

A quarter of an hour later a watchman spied the open window. He whis-tled a policeman to his aid, and together, after a period of timorous delibera-tion, they entered and, with many discreet pauses, tiptoed over the building.
They found David in the corridor,
where he had given up crawling, weakly trying to stanch the flowing blood. The policeman was young and new

to his job. He mopped his brow nerv-ously at sight of so much blood. "Are yez much hurted, d'yez think?" he inquired anxiously.

"More scared than hurt probably." David smiled wanly. "But just the same I think you'd better call up a doc-

Monster Devil Fish.

The announcement is made that a monster devil fish weighing 1,700 pounds, and measuring 12 feet from tip to tip, has been captured three miles out from Deer Island, near Biloxi, Miss., by local fishermen, who brought the fish to Biloxi and placed it on exhibition. The fish, a species which is seldom seen so close to shore, was caught in a trawl net by Pat Moran, and it took three power boats to haul the fish into port. It had a mouth measuring four feet across, and in order to pass a rope through it, fishermen had to use an immense oar.

When one vessel attempted to bring the fish ashore it played with the boat as with a toy, and two other power boats came to its assistance. Many people viewed the monster.

The Nobel Fund?

Alfred B. Nobel, a Swedish chemist and physicist, left his fortune of \$9,200,000 to found a prize fund, the annual interest of which was to be divided into five equal parts (each amounting to about \$40,000, the sum available), to be distributed every year to the persons who, during the year, had done best in (1) physical science; (2) chemistry; (3) psysiology or medicine; (4) idealistic literature; and (5) the advancement of universal peace.



A Summary of Best Available Types for Stables.

When Pastures Fail the Milk Flow Decreases Unless Soiling Crops Have Been Provided — Corn Silage Will Also Greatly Increase Milk Yield In Hot Summer.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

N a day's visit among the farmers of Ontario in almost every county you would run across quite a number of stables equipwith some form or other of water system for supplying the farm stock more or less automatically with water each day. With few exceptions every new barn built now is provided with a water system. Among the available systems are the following, which, in this short article, can receive only a very brief description:

Of these probably the most comnon is that consisting of a water supply tank in the hay or straw loft above the stable, from which the water runs by gravity into a regulat-ing tank on the stable floor, which supplies the individual drinking basins with water automatically. The tank is usually built of concrete and the size depends upon the kind of power used for pumping; if windmill power used for pumping; if windmill be used then the tank needs to be large enough for three or four days' supply as the wind does not blow every day. Under these conditions a tank 10 x 4 x 4 feet, or its equivalent would be required for 30 head of stock. Sometimes the concrete tank is built just outside the stable wall and underground enough to protect it again frost, or in one corner wall and underground enough to protect it again frost, or in one corner of the stable, elevated enough off the floor to feed the regulating tank by gravity. In case pumping is done by gasoline engine and a smaller tank is sufficient, a metal one is suspended from ceiling of stable. In every case an overflow is necessary. Many provide means for collecting the rain water off the barn and running it into the storage tank so that the rain water on the barn and run-ning it into the storage tank so that in wet weather very little pumping is required, especially where a large tank is used. Another method of filling the storage tank is by the hydraulic ram installed at the spring. hydraulic ram installed at the spring. Still another is by means of a one-inch pipe leading from a spring or other source at an elevation at least as high as the storage tank. Sometimes where hydraulic ram or gravity system is in use the storage tank is dispensed with, the water, in the case of the former, running through the drinking basins or trough all the time and escaping to a good outlet the drinking basins or trough all the time and escaping to a good outlet or drain, in the latter the water is piped directly to the regulating tank which in turn supplies the basins or trough automatically. Again the water is pumped directly to tank in the attic of the house, and the over-flow from it supplies the stable withwater. And since the advent of the compression water system we find a few cases where it is used to supply the stables as well as the house, the installation being proportionately larger than it would be for the house alone. Probably no one system, however, can be absolutely recommended as best for every case as the circumstants or proportional transfer of the compression water system. ever, can be absolutely recommended as best for every case as the cir-cumstances pertaining to the source of supply, amount of water used, position and elevation of the farm buildings, etc., alw s have to be carefully considered in planning the ideal water system for the farm house or stable.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Most Ontario dairy farmers depend Most Ontario dairy larmers depend on 'the pasture crop for the feeding of cows during summer. If the pas-ture fails, there is no remedy, the cows go dry, the creameries and cheeseries suffer loss of patronage, the city milk plants are short of milk, and the whole dairy business is more and the whole dairy business is more or less handicapped. The time has come when dairy farmers should take out an insurance policy in the form of a summer silo, filled with corn from the previous year's crop. Falling this, silage in the bottom of a winter silo is good feed, but the surface exposed should be reduced one-half by cutting the silage down the centre with a hay-knife. If this is not available, the silage in one-half the silo may be dug down with a fork, but this leaves an irregular edge which causes excessive spoiling of the silage. Great care is needed in feeding summer silage, else there is danger of tainting the milk. The strong advantage of silage for supplementing poor pasture, is the fact strong advantage of silage for supplementing poor pasture, is the fact that a man can get feed out of a silo for a herd of cows in about one-half the time required to cut a soling crop in a field and haul this to the stable for the cows-to eat. Some meal, or wheat bran, should be added to the silage for best results.

If silage is not available for feeding during the season of '19, then soiling crops like clover, oats, peas and vetches, corn, etc., should be provided, so that the cows may not want for feed to make milk.—Prof. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Farm Tractors.

Interest in farm tractors has increased rapidly-in Ontarlo in the past two or three years. In the early part of this year the Ontario Department of Agriculture held 32 courses on farm power in different parts of the province, and there was a total attendance of 12,270. No greater interest has been shown in courses on any other subject, and much useful educational work was done.

Handle Tubers Carefully. Potatoes should be handled carefully and not as though they were cobblestones. The potato is a living thing, with a protective skin, which it is able to keep intact if it has a cair chance.

# **SUNDAY SCHOOL** LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. Teacher of English Bible in the Mc Bible Institute of Chicago.)

#### **LESSON FOR MAY 18.**

THE GRACE OF GOD.

LESSON TEXTS — Ephesians 2:4-10;
Titus 2:11-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—We believe that
through the grace of the Lord Jesus
Christ we shall be saved, even as they.
—Acts 15:11.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genésis 6:
7; 2 Cor. 12:9; John 1:16, 17; 1 Cor. 15:10;
James 4:6; 1 Peter 4:10; 2 Peter 3:18.

Grace means unmerited favor. God's grace means his kindness toward us through Jesus Christ. (Eph. 2:7.) God's mercy does not go out to men be-cause they are good but because he is good and desires to bestow that goodness upon lost and ruined men in order to make them good.

J. The Grace of God in Salvation

(Eph. 2:4-10.)

Grace brings salvation: it does not send it. Jesus Christ, who is the em-bodiment of God's love and grace, came bringing salvation with him. In order to apprehend what the grace of God has done, observe:

1. Man's natural state (Eph. 2:1-3). In the natural man is found all that is opposed to the will and purpose of God. (1) Dead in trespasses and sins (v. 1). The supreme need of the dead man is life, therefore he must have life from without himself. The characteristic of one who is dead is that he is (a) without sensation—
"past feeling." (4:19.) The natural man, therefore, can neither love God nor hate sin until he is made alive.

(b) Without motion. Activity is the demonstration of life. So far as God and holiness are concerned they are motionless. They are as helpless Lazarus was in the grave. (2) Under the control of fleshly and worldly lusts (v. 2). The carnal nature holds sway over their lives. (3) Under the domination of Satan (v. 2). All unregen erate men and women are ruled by Satan. Since he is the god of this age (2 Cor. 4:4), the prince of this world (John 12:31), all who have not been freed by Christ are under the rule of Satan. (4) Under the condemnation and wrath of God (v. 3). Over all these death, worldliness, disobedience, lust of the flesh—hangs the wrath and condemnation of God.

2. Man's state by grace (2:4-10).
(1) He is alive in Christ (v. 5). The Holy Spirit lays hold upon men dead in sin and quickens them into life. (2) Raised up with Christ (v. 6). God's grace not only makes lost men alive but raises them up with Christ.

(3) Association with Christ in glory

(v. 6). Christ's incarnation has so identified himself with the race that those who are saved are raised up to be with Christ and shall ultimately share his glory. The actuating principle of God which moved him to thus lay hold upon lost men is his love (v. 4). Man's salvation is due entirely to God's grace. Not only the salvation has been provided in grace but the faith which appropriates it is God's cifet (v. 2). Workshop to the salvation has been provided in grace but the faith which appropriates it is God's cifet (v. 2). Workshop the salvation of the salv gift (v. 8). Works as grounds of sal vation are absolutely excluded.
(4) The purpose of God in the salvation of men (vv. 7, 10). (a) It is to display his grace in the coming ages. The demonstration to the inhabitants of the spheres in which sin has not entered, in the ages to come, will be the transformation of dead and lost men and their exaltation with Christ. (b) To glorify God through their good works (v. 10: cf. Matt. 5:16). While good works have absolutely no part in the salvation of men God's purpose in saving them was that they might do

II. The Grace of God in Right Liv-

good works ing (Titus 2:11-14).
Grace is not only essential to salvation but essential to right living. It teaches saved men (1) to deny ungod-liness (v. 12). The saved man has the divine nature. The grace which has saved him teaches him the neces sity of a denial of everything that is opposed to God. (2) Worldly lusts (v. 12). The redeemed man is sur-rounded with the things of the world which have a downward pull upon (v. 12). him. The grace of God teaches to renounce them. (3) Sober living (v. 12). The grace of God teaches the saved man self-control; to have the reins of his nature well in com mand and to rule with a strong hand (4) Righteous living (v. 12). The grace of God teaches the saved man to live uprightly with reference to those about him. (5) Godly living (v. 12). It teaches him to so live in this present world as to enable him to meet God and abide in his fellow ship. (6) It teaches the right mo-tive in living (vv. 13, 14). The blessed hope of the glorious return of the Lord Jesus Christ is the grand incen-tive to holy living in this present

world. He that has it will keep him self pure. (I John 3:3.) Greatest of All Heroes

The greatest of all heroes is One-whom we do not name here! Let sa cred silence meditate that sacred matter; you will find it the ultimate per fection of a principle extant through out man's whole history on earth .-

Christian Life.

The problem of the Christian life finally is simplified to this—man has but to preserve the right attitude:
To abide in Christ, to be in position, that is all .- Henry Drummond.



When you "feel mean" - dull, tired, nervous, bad digestion, no appe-

Don't you find out, afterwards, that your bowels were not acting freely and naturally?

Due, of course, to a liver gone on a strike.

Take two or three pillsonce. After that, only one, until your're all right.



ine bears Signature Brentsood

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Powerful Explosive.

The liquid oxygen explosive appears, from netices in the German technical press, to have been developed as a min-ing substitute for nitric explosives, which had been all taken for military purposes. It was discovered a score of years ago that when a carbonaceous material is saturated with liquid oxy-gen and ignited by a fuse or electricity, the carbon and oxygen combine violently, and successful trials were made in blasting. This explosive, made in blasting. This explosive, called "oxyliquit," is now doing duty quite extensively in breaking up coal and potash. In seeking a combustible, experiments were made with a mixture of gasoline and infusorial earth, pulverized cork, dry wood pulp and dried peat, but the best results were ob-tained with lampblack. This is placed in a suitable cartridge. In the pre-ferred method the filled cartridge is immersed for half an hour in liquid oxygen in a special container, and then, with an ignition system quickly attached, is placed in the borehole, tamped and exploded. The effects are nearly equal to those from the sa weight of dynamite. The serious dis advantage of the method is the necessity of liquefying the oxygen at the place where used; but a very great advantage is safety in transportation, and especially complete lack of danger from unexploded cartridges. The oxygen evaporates in about ten minutes, leaving simply inert lampblack.

### Beetle-eaters.

Some of the natives of Ecuador eat a beetle that is found extensively on high plains of that country, after roasting it like a chestnut.

Printers in Japan receive 67% ents a day.

Farmers, Attention!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit and now is the time to order for spring planting. Largest list of Fruit & Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada.

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T. E. FOSTER, District Agent, Smiths Falls, Ont JOHN A EDWARDS, Local Agent, Carleton Place, Ont

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