Sunday School. INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XIII OCTOBER 11, 1908.

God's Covenant With David.-2 Sam 7: 4-16 Study vs. 1-29.

Commentary .- I. David's desire bund a house for the Lord (vs. ----"The Eingdom was now fairly laumen-ed, with favoring wind and tide to move OB to its full-ness of usefulness and glory. It did not seem right and fitting for the king to live in a house, while the Lord dwelt ho a tent. It did not honor God nor religion. The prophet Haggai (1.4), five centuries later, uttered the Lord's rebuke to his people, "Is it time for you, O ye, bodwell in your celled houses, and this house lie waste?" It ar-gues il for a people when the house of God is peglected. II. The desire not granted (vs. 4-40). 4, 5. That night-After David build a nouse for the Lord (vs. ...

II. The desire not granted (vs. 4-10). 4, 5. That night-After David had told the prophet Nathan his de-sire to build a permanent temple for the Lord. The night was the recognized time for prophetic vis-lons. Word of the Lord-God spake to Nathan by a vision (v. 17). Go and tell-Nathan's first answer to David was not given under divine in-David was not given under divine in-spiration, but was only his own judgment. That he might not continue to encourage error, or leave David to carry out human desures, the Lord spoke to Nathan and, reveal-ed his will in the matter. Shalt thou build-Meaning thou shalt not Not because a house should not be built, but not at that time, nor built by David. See 1 Chron. xvii. 4. 6. 7. Have walked in a tent-The idea which runs through the divine message is that the dwelling of Je-hovah in a tent was a fitting sym-bol of Israel's unquiet possession of nt. That he might not continue

hovah in a tent was a fitting sym-bol of Israel's unquiet possession of the land. Spake I a word—"In the troubled anarchy which lasted un-til Saul's reign, first one tribe and then another was called to the front and had a temporary as-pendence."

sion that they suffered from godless nations."-Lange. III. God's promises to David-vs. 11-17. 11, 12. Will make thee an house-God's covenant promise to David was threefold. First, he promised that the house of David should be estab-lished forever. He had a name of re-nown, and he was also to have a family of renown. Will set up thy seed-Exalt to royal rule and power. Not any of his sons living then, but from among those who should be born unto him there should be a selection for the throne. for the throne.

born unto him the throne. 13. Shall build an house—The se-cond promise made to David was that the house of the Lord should be built by David's seed. For My name—The name of God signifies God Himself, so far as He has revealed and manifested Himself to men. For-ever-"The word 'lorever,' emphati-cells twice receated in verse 16, ever—"The word lorever, emphati-cally twice repeated in verse 16, shows very distinctly that this prophecy looks beyond the succession of the kings of Judah of the house David, and embraces the throng the Christ.

of the Christ. 14-16. The third promise was that David's 'seed should be the son of God in a peculiar sense. His father, --This predition applied to Solomon.

build the kingdom of Israel. The approval of godly people is not sufficient. Nathen said, 'Go, do all that is in thine heart; for the Lord is with thee' (s. 3). But "the word of the Lord" compelled Nathan to dis approve what he at first approved, not because it was wrong is itself, but because God's purpose was some-thing different. WINS INSTANT AND

not bocasse it was wrong in itself, but bocasse God's purpose was some-thing different. The temporal application of the promise. This must not be lost sight of. God intended to establish a line of temporal kings in Israel through the descendants of David, but this promise was conditional, and David so understood it (f. Kings, fl. 4; T Chron. xxvill. 9). The spiritual application of the promise. The expression "forever" is repeated three times, rendering it emphatic. There is a growing tendency to limit the meaning of this term to a long or indefinite period of time. It has an absolute meaning (Pss. cxix, 89). Unless restricted by the connection this is its meaning. "The posterity of pavid could only last forever by running out in a person who lives forever, 1. e., in the Messiah." David's prayer, Not a sign of un-belief, but rather the overflow of a heart full of gratitude for mercy bestowed and promised. So the church is to pray from a full heart for the Kingdom of God to come. Not from fear that it will not come, but from overflowing joy at the prospect of its coming, and heat the church may be found ready when it shall come (Luke xxi, z8). John S. McGeary.

Nervousness, Dyspeps.a, 'ndige tion, and kindred aliments, take wings be-fore the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed direc-tions, and was cared permanently of the worst jorm of Nervous Prostration and Dys-pepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nervo builder.-12

Which Ray is Respo

Which Ray is Responsible? The X-ray operators at Guy's Hos-pital, London, where the most ex-tensive use has been made of X-rays in the treatment of disease, suggest that the severe disturbances report-ed by Mr. Edison as coming from the X-rays are really from the ultra-violet rays, for in their large experi-ence in the application of X-rays in skin diseases no such accidents have skin diseases no such accidents have courred.

A SKIN THAN BURNS which eczema is not only unsightly, but a weariness of the flesh. In such cases faithfully use Weaver's Syrup in ternally and Weaver's Cerate 'externally. They always cure.

Miss Carnegie's Body Guard.

gey often 'doon wi' the barry, an the auld man has to slink awa' with a sair an' heavy he'rt, an' mony fears o' the dark cotlook. It's fine, maybe, if ye've been a gaffer, an' the warl' has gane sae far weel wi' ye, an' ye can retire to yer cottage and gair-den, an' rest content wi' the thocht that yer bread an' water are sure lang as yer lample burns, but we're no' a' gaffers, an' wi' mony the win-ter has comé far oftener than the summer, an' sae even the mites are scarce. Auld age and plenty is fine to see, but auld age an' poverty is ane o' the saddest sichts o' a'.-Sandy McNab. A small procession went into a florist's shop on Fifth avenue which attracted the attention of all the customers in the place. There was a nicely-dressed young woman, pre-sumably a governess, another who was a lady's maid, a footman and last, but by no means least, a pri-vate detective. In the midst of all these grown people was, one tiny little girl, simply-gowned. She took great interest in the floral display, McNab. and wont around to the different stands and counters admiring them Scottish Regiments Abroad. But nover for a moment did the re-tinge of four allow her out of their sight. They screened her from gen-eral observation and crowded about her. With the advice of the gover-Naturally Scotsmen, however far hey may be frae hame themselves, always take an interest in the movealways tables as a sequence of the sequence of the source of the sequence of the second sequence of the second careform. Eight battallons are in India, the second Royal sects at Kengtes at Manabad, the second sequences at Dinapore, the First Cameron and at Nowshera (both battallons of this regiment being this abroad). her. With the advice of the gover-ness, the child made some trifling purchases. A carriage outside was waiting for her, and the retinue pre-ceded and closed in. To a general

ceded and closed in. To a general inquiry, the shopkeeper answered: "That is little Miss Carnegle, and she is never allowed to go out with-out a bodyguard. A private detec-tive is always near her. You know the children of the very rich may be kidnapped any day and held for a maneous She is very intelligent. a ransom. She is very intelligent, and knows just what she wants to purchase.

And someone remarked that the And someone remarked that the life of such a child was surrounded with more state than that of a Eu-ropean princess, and that she should grow up, always to be followed by a retinue, and never to be alone, was a fate which hardly compensated for large fortune.—New York Times.



THE ATHENS REPORTER OOT. 7 1908

Our Scotch Corner

· 1

"Oh, I beg your pardon, my usual fee is £2 2s." said the physician, as he picked up the note of introduction from his desk. "Twa guineas, and fer what ?" ask-ed the Scotchman. / "For my advice," replied the physi-cian.

cian. "Then," replied the Highlander, "I'll

"Them," replied the seated the naw pay ye a penny." "And why not, pray?" asked the doctor. "Because," replied the Scotchman, "I dinna intend to tak' your advice."

"Because," replied the Scotchman, "I dinna intend to tak' your advice." Novel Scrapbook. If you wait to do the very latest thing, you will keep a scrapbook. Not a scrapbook for poetry or cook-ing receipts, but for pieces of goods like your gowna. It really is a bright idea, and you will value your scrap-book so much by and by that you will be more than repaid for the trouble it costs you to make it. Paste in the scraps by attaching gum or mucliage to the corners, add-ing pieces of silk, lace, braid or other trimmings, even buttons may be se-cured to the page. Beneath the pieces write the date when you first wore the gown and any interesting data concerning it. Some women add a picture of the costume cut from a fashior, sheet or book, or write out a description of the gown as an ald to the memory. By and by, when your grandchild-re. ask you about " the good old times," and what kind of clothes people wore then, you can get out your scrapbook. The granddaughter will, no doubt, find much cause for merriment in the outlandish fash-lons, but you will be quite indignant, as you insist that they are pretty and artistle. You live ovar your youth as you turn the pages. "This white organdie," you say, "was my grandaring gown: this pink chiffon my first ball gown. This blue scrap," and you pat it tenderly, "is a piece of the gown it wore when your grandfather proposed to me. The renge brown stuff is like a golf suit," and your pert granddaughter laughs at the idea of your ever playing Auld Age. The thocht o' auld age is a fricht to mony. We're livin' noo-a-days in sich a flee-up wey that ane wad think auld age was a sin, an' sae hardly ony o' us'll admit it at first. Whane'er it is admitted then it is gey often "doon wi' the barry," an' the auld man has to slink awa with man any more farst.

reugh brown stuff is like a golf sult," and your pert granddaughter laughs at the idea of your ever playing gold. There is a black strap, with a piece of crepe, worn gon a sad occasion. You turn the leaf quickly; you do not wish to sadden the young people. There are dozens of gowns represented, and you remem-ber them as well as if you had worn them yesterday. Somehow the fab s of their Scottish regiments, and ber them as well as If you had worn them yesterday. Somehow the fab-rics seem finer and the tints more tasteful than those which your granddaughters wear. At any rate, you are glad that you made that

scrap-book so long ago. THE SAME, BUT NOTTHE'SAME

Love-making as it is Practised by the Various Races To-day.

A curious inquirer into amorous customs and traditions has lately set forth some interesting observa-tions on "the way of a man with a maid" in different parts of the world. In Japan, it appears, the affair is carried on with character-istic delicacy. There, the lover who



Toronto Farmers' Market. Receipts of grain were smaller than usual to-day, with prices as a rule. Inmer. Wheat a little higher, 500 bushels of white selling at 80% to 82%c, 300 bushels of red winter at 80% to 82%c, and 300 bushels of goose at 73 to 73%c. Barley, firm-er, 800 bushels selling at 49 to 50%c. Oats sold at 33c a bushel for 500 bushels.

Dairy produce and vegetables in pood supply, with butter and eggs irmer. Poultry in fair supply, with lemand good. 'The market is about demand good. The market is about steady at 10 to 11c per lb. for chick-ens, 6 to 8c for old fowls, 10 to 12c for ducks, and 15 to 17c for turkeys." Hay in limited supply, with little change in prices; 20 loads sold at \$10 to \$10.75 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$9 for mixed. Straw, easier two loads solling at \$9 to easier, two loads selling at \$9 to \$9.50 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, light selling at \$7.75 to \$8, and heavy at

75c per basket; Spanish onlons, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per large case, and 90c to \$1 for small.

The Cheese Marketa. London, Oct. 3.—At to-day's cheese market 1203 white and 1837 color-ed cheese were offered. Sales-215 colored, 11 1-82; 400 colored, 11 1-4c. Next market October 10. Cornwall, Oct. 3.—Twenty-one hun-due cheese were hoarded here to-

Cornwall, Oct. 3.-Twenty-one Adn-dred cheese were boardeu here to-day. All sold at 111-4c, except 130(boxes. The sales were-Lovell & Christmas, 931: Hodgson Bros., 500; T. S. Williamson, 25; A. W. Graat. 40; Ayer Co., Limited, 166; Willen & Rildy, 182; James Alexander, 136.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quota-tions at important wheat centres toiay-SHILL Dec

Cash.
 New York
 Cash
 Dec.

 Chleago
 84 5-8
 77 8-8

 Toledo
 83 83 5-8
 83 7-8

 Duluthy No. 1 N
 78 1-4
 75 1-2

aradat Post's on Frade.

MADE MICE EARN LIVING. David Hutton One of the

Men Ever Known. Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the natives of Fifeshire, and it never was more forcibly examplified than in the person of David Hutton, a native of Dunfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those ack-nowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respect-able income to their owners. About the year 1820 this gentleman actu-ally erected a small mill at Dun-fermline for the manufacture of thread-a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, "The Curlos-ity Coffee-Room," he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned on him. "In the summer of the year 1812," he said, "I had reason to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufac-tered by the Evench prisoners in

Si0 to \$10.75 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$9 for mixed. Straw, asker, two loads selling at \$7 to \$5.0 a ton.
Bressed hogs are unchanged, light \$7.50.
Wheat, white, bushel, \$0 1.2 to \$2 : 25; goose, 73 to 74c; red, 50 1.2 to \$2 : 25; goose, 73 to 74c; red, 50 1.2 to \$2 : 25; goose, 73 to 74c; red, 50 1.2 to \$2 : 25; goose, 73 to 74c; red, 50 1.2 to \$2 : 25; goose, 73 to 50 1.2 to \$25; to \$2, to \$25; butter, adiry, 17 to \$20; do, creamery, \$21 to 25c; hild, seen, 40 to 50 to \$20; to \$2, to \$25; butter, adiry, 17 to 20c; do, creamery, 21 to 25c; hour, 75 to \$1; dressed hogs, per bar, 75 to \$1; dressed hogs, per wet, \$7.50 to \$3; tarkeys, per bils to 17c; potatose, per bag, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling and related of an analy at an and the amaking of severing thread seemed the analyse to \$10, 50; beef, indigative, set \$60, 50; beef, indigative, set \$60, 50; beef, indigative, \$25 to \$60; beef, cholds, \$25 to \$60; do, \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; to \$61; beef, cholds, \$25 to \$60; do, \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; to \$60; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; and prices generally steady peaches, sellow, basket, 20 to 300; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; and prices generally steady peaches, sellow, basket, 20 to 300; basket, \$20 to 300; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; and basket, \$20 to 300; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; basket, \$20 to 300; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; and prices generally steady peaches, sellow, basket, 20 to 300; basket, \$20 to 30; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; basket, \$20 to 300; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling, \$7 to \$7.60; basket, \$20 to 300; beef, modum arcsas, \$60 to \$6.75; lamb, year ling be and schead and ling and schead at \$100; basket, \$20 to 300; basket, \$20 way, the mouse, at that rate, carf-earned ninepence erry six weeks, last one farthing a day, or seven shilling-and sixpence a year. Taking six-pence off for board and allowing one shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each motes of six shillings. Mr. Hutton firmly in-tended to apply for the Ioan of the empty cathedral in Dumfermine, which would have held, he calculated, 10.000 mouse, mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hun-dreds of spectators. Deatt, however, overtook the inventor before this marvelous project could be carried out.-Edinburg Scotsman.

MY FIRST CASE

I shall never torget my first case, I shall never lorget my lirst dass, The doctors were nearly sincys sent out in couples, and my com-panion on this call was a great, raw-boned, six-footed, red-haired native of Hayseed, uncouth, learn-ed and intensely earnest. In those days a truck-horse load of antisep-tics was considered necessary, so

- Business shows some expansion at Montreal in heavy fall and winter goods. Prices are very firm. The cot-ton mills this week advanced the price of sheetings. Elankets are in active demaud, although in other ines of woolen goods there is a good deal of competition under the British preferential tariff injuring the domestic trade. Grain deliveries in Ontario are are buying more freely, their fall and winter stocks having been broken as

The Bonnie Heather. In Scotland the heather is at the height of its bloom. There are six processes of heather indigenous there, not counting the Ling; six miracles of pink and purple and duloet honey-server. Sweet are the uses of there is a second secon

Auld Age.

borescent.

Will chasten—This was another tok-en of love and union. As a father He would punish that he might not con-tinue in wrong doing. My mercy shall not depart—"The family of Saul be-came totally extinct. The family of David remained until the incarna-tion. Joseph and Mary were both of that family. Jesus was the only heir to the kingdom of Israel. IV. David's prayer (vs. 18-29). Dav-id's address to God consists of, 1. Humble thanksgiving for the unde-served favor shown to him and his should gladly accept the will of God past manifestations of His glory im and to Israel (vs. 22-24). 3. Petition Will chasten-This was another tok

and to Israel (vs. 22-24). 3. Petition for the final fulfilment of the pro-mise (vs. 25-29).—Cam. Bib. Teachings.—God's mercles and bles-sings should lead us to prove our gratitude to Him. We should often consider our own littleness before God uplifted us by His grace. We should gladly accept the will of God. even when it overturns our plans. Nothing can bring greater happiness and prosperity to a family than having God as their Father. DPACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. David was now fully established as king over all Israel (chap v. 1-3), and for a time seems to have been free from molestation from foes without or within the kingdom (v. 1). Think ng upon these things, he began to con-trast his fixed and permanent abode with the tabernacle, symbolical of a temporary dwelling, in which the ark, the symbol of Jehovah's presence among them, dwelt, Out of gratitude to God for His mercies toward him arose the purpose to "build an house for the Lord." Nathan the prophet approved the plan of the king until God revealed His purpose in the mat-ter to bim, when he came to David which forms the subject of our les-son.

son. The insufficiency of thman wislom illustrated. It is not flways certain, breause our plans and purposes are good and in general might be for the glory of God, that therefore they represent the will of God for us, or represent the will of God for us, or that in His providence he will permit us to carry them out. He may have other plans for us. David's purpose to build an house for the Lord was right in itself and was no doubt the offspring of a desire to glorify the off spring of a desire to glorify the for him. God's purpose to the throne, light buill not that he might Him an



THE E es := Backache is a forerunner and

one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible head-

all the time, and I had terrible head-aches. "My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."-MISS KATE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City.-Stood forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for

kidney and womb troubles. Every woman who is puzzled

about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. and tell her all.

lang at Nowshera (both battalions of this regiment being thus abroad), the Second Black Watch at Solon, the First Seaforth Highlanders at Nusseerabad, the Second Gordon Highlanders at Thobba, and the Second Argyll and Sutherland High-landers at Fort William, Beigal. The other two battalions on foreign ser-vice are the First Highland Light In-fantry in Egypt, and the Second Cameron Highlanders in Malta. What it Was For.

Two Scottish Highlanders in Glas-gow for the first time were having a walk through the city. Turning a a walk through the city. Turning a corner they were much surprised to see a water cart wetting the street. Not having seen anything of the kind before. Tougal, who, under a mistaken kiea, ran after the cart and cried to the driver: "Hey, and cried to the driver: "Hey, man i hey, man! yer are losing a' yer' water !!" His friend annoyed at Tougal's want of knowledge, ran after him, caught him by the arm, and said, rather testily: "Tougal man, dinna be showing year ignor-ance. D'yer see it's to keep the lad-dles off the back o' the cairt ?" Where Durie Gets It.

Where Dowie Gets It.

Where Dowie Geta It. A youth full of Scotch oatimeal en-ables Dowie to carry off jauntily an old age full of shrewdness, express-ing itself in the form of general or-ders to his army, about to move on New York, filling a dozen railroad trains, more or less. "Don't talk about what you con't understand." "Don't argue anything," "Don't forget that New York is a big eity, and that its inhubitants ars not tenderfect," with more of the same sort, making up a brief code for the guidance of his myrmicons, which they will no doubt find it prudent, as it will by very ra-tional and sensible, to obey.-New York Tribune. ork Tribune.

Why He Would Not Pay.

Why He Would Not Pay. A few weeks ago a Scotchman came to consult a Wimpole street doctor and began relating the symp-toms of his aliment. When he had concluded the physician said: " "The first thing you must do is to stop smoking and the next is to cut off your liquor, and then there must be no more midnight suppers." "Humph!" ejaculated the Scot. "I dinna like that."

dinna like that "Well," said the physician, relent-

ing, "if you must have something to ext at night take a few biscults and a glass of warm milk about an hour before retiring; but no liquor, remem-

"And that is all ?" asked the Scotchman as he arose gravely from "I think so," said the doctor. "Of

istic delicacy. There, the lover who wishes to declare his love throws a bunch of plum-flower buds into the indy's conveyance as she enters it on her way to the wedding of a friend. Should she fasten them to her gown it signifies that the suitor is accept-ed; should she throw them away, however, the fates are against him. In the Arctic regions a less amiable habit prevails. The Eskimo lover cares little for the usual amenities of signification is walks boldly into of sivilization; he walks boldy into the fair one's abode, scizes her by the hair, or by her garments of fur, and drags her away to his home.

the hair, or by her garments of fur, and drags her away to his home. The Hungarian gypeise use cakes as toye letters. A coin is baked into the sweetmeat, which is then thrown at the favored lady as she passes by. If she eats the cake and retains the coin, all is well; bu: I she should fling back the two hopes. Among the savages of the Arabian desert the girl is approached without ceremony while pasturing her flocks. She re-sists strenously, attacking her suitor with sticks and stones. If he succeeds in *Criving her* into her father's tent she is his, but if she should repulse him, lifelong disgrade would be his portion.-- Harker's Weekly. Weekly.

They Should Incorporate. Montreal With

In Britain the unions are incorporated under a general act of parlia-ment and can be prosecuted as unions, but in the United States and

mions, but in the United States and Canada they are not inborporated, either by general or special legisla-tion. This condition, however, does not apply, as Mr. Flett seems to think, that the unions can make rules for their own government with-out refering to the judiciary, that is, in other words, without troubling themselves as to whether those me-thods are lawful or unlawful. • • • Whatever rules a society makes, the courts will enforce upon its mem-bars, and whatever wrong, it does the

the courts will enforce upon its mem-bers, and whatever wrong it does the courts will hold its members account-able for. The only object of refusing incorporations is to prevent the funds of the organization being pro-ceeded against for damages, and

ceeded against for damages, and such refusal would imply either an intention to commit damage or a fear that the courts would mulct them unjustiy. It would be a mis-chief should the latter view become "Well, good-day to ye, doctor," prevalent among a people who are the sound also made splendid made the patient, as he stepped to noted for their respect for law, it pomparisons, it is the stepped to the sound be t

winter stocks having been broken as a result of the recent lower temper-atures. Large silpments are being made on sorting orders by Toronto

firms: At Quebec during the past week, business is reported somewhat quict, and collections are only fair. Shee factories, as a rule, are busy, and the outlook is gener. Ily encouraging. Business through British Columbia is quite active. The lumber business shows little improvement, but build-ing operations at the coast cities are bucite.

The frost of Sept. 12 resulted in The frost of Sept. 12 resulted in lowering the average condition of the érop about one grade. Most of It will be No. 2 Northern. Trade at Winnipeg is scarcely as heavy as it has been for some months. In Hamilton, as reported to Brad-street's, there has been more activity in heavy winter goods. Factories and mills are behind in their orders, and retailers are complaining about slow deliveries. Prices are firm. Ottawa wholesale trade is fairly active. The conditions of wholesale and retail trade are healthy. A steady development has charac-terized the wholesale trade at Lon-don this week.

n this week.

Failures in Canada.

Failures in Canada. In every respect the commercial insolvencies for the Dominion of Canada make a much more favorable exhibit than in the corresponding nine months of 1902. Total de-faults numbered 721 and the sum involved was only \$5,332,611. These figures compare with 940 failures for \$0,322,467 last year, which was about the average in recent prefor \$3,322,467 last year, which was about the average in recent pre-ceding years. Manufacturing fail-ures number 167 and involved \$2, 090,744, against 148 for \$3,788,537 in 1902. Trading insolvencies were 538 in number and \$3,090,072 in amount, compared with 077 de-faults for \$5,071,693 a year ago. Other commercial losses were 16, with Habilicies of \$151,795; against 15 failures involving \$162,237 fast year. In the banking class one large suspension accounts for mest of the \$2,139,225 liabilities. Com-pared by Provinces the princi-pal decrease in liabilities occurred in Quebec, while Ontario and Brit-ish Coglumbia also made splendid pomparisons, 1111 [111]

the hall of another tenement, its frontage being on a small and horrible inger court. It was here the lattern was needed, for we had five littered and broken steps to mount, all in pitch darkness. The sick room was a squall hold, the average room of the tenements, reeking with smoke and the olor of garlie, the windows tightly weal-ed. On the rickety wooden bed lay the patient, a middle-aged woman of 20 years, her face seamed with lines of care and want and be-grimed with dirt. On the pillow beside her lay a child about a year old, while from under the covers at the foot of the bed peeped three pairs of black feet. The place was filled with friends and relatives, and of the crowd the only one who could speak intelli-gible English was a title girl of 10, whom we had to keep at hand to serve as an interpreter. We cleared the room and did what we could for the poor woman with the resources we had brought. Even water was scarce here, as every drop had to be carried up the five flights Three hours later two more lives were added to the swarming misery of the place-for my career had opened with twins. In looking back over the strug-gle and effort of these long years, I cannot say that they were bet-ter than a sheltered life in a home of my own; but I know I would not make the change. It has cer-tainly been , a broader life, and though I have had to do without the pleasures and sorrows that are woman's own-the bringing up of though I have had to do without though I have had to do without the pleasures and sorrows that are woman's own-the bringing up of a little flock that was mine - I have had the satisfaction of moth-ering and saving many others, per-have mad the satisfaction of moth-ering and saving many others, per-have mad the satisfaction of moth-ering and saving many others, per-have mad the satisfaction of moth-flices of varying grades-but all -varying backward-to the big, pleasant apartment that is both offlice and home. I have now, a fine practice, good health, an ex-cellent income. I have how a fine practice, good health, an ex-cellent income. I have how a fullusions and all my sentimentality, but I still fore and respect the work. I am satisfied with the issue. -Everybody's Magazine.

Barrie ratepayers yesterday car-ried a by-law to loar \$20,000 to the carriage company and grant them a free site, free water and light for twenty years. A by-law to in-stall an electric fire alarm in the toyy was also googd 1113