Review.—Read Pealm 8.
Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Israel demanding a. king. Samuel was growing old; there was no one to take his place; other nations had kings; Israel wanted to be like the other nations around them; the elders came to Samuel and asked that they might have a king; the request displeased Samuel; he took the matter to the Lord; the Lord said, hearken unto the voice of the people; they have not only rejected Samuel, but they had rejected the Lord; the Lord told Samuel to protest solemnly and show what a king would expect of them.

II. Topic: Israel choosing a king.

II. Topic: Israel choosing a king. Saul goes to Samuel seeking information; the Lord told Samuel to anoint Saul to be king; Samuel to anoint Saul to be king; Samuel invites Saul to dine with him; afterwards he anoints Saul; Samuel told them that they had rejected God; ordered the tribas to arrange themselves for the purpose of casting lots for a king; Saul is chosen; Saul had hid himself; the Lord revealed his hiding place to Samuel; Saul is brought in and the people shouted and said, "God save the king."

shouted and said, "God save the king."

III. Topic: The consequences of obeying and disobeying God. After his election as king Saul returned to private life, but soon it became necessary to go against the Ammonites and Saul called the army together and gained a great victory. Samuel then called the people together at Gilgal for the purpose of ostablishing Saul in the Government. Samuel makes his farewell address; speaks of his integrity; recalls Jenovah's past mercies and farael's ingratitude; confirms his words by a miracte—a thunderstorm miracle-a thunderstorm

Topic: Disobedience punished Saul had been king about ten years he has grown proud and rebelli-cus; he was commanded to utterly destroy the Amalekites; he brought back the best of the sheep and oxen and Agag the king; Sam-uel met Saul and charged him with disobedience; Saul excused himself and said the people saved the best in order to sacrificee to the Lord; Samuel said, "To obey is better than sacrifice"; Saul is rejected.

V. Topic: The Lord choosing a king. The history of David is begun; Samuel is commanded to go to Bethlehem and anoint one of the sons of Jesse; he fears to go; is told to take a beifer and sacriis told to take a heifer and sacriunto the Lord; the elders of the town tremble at his coming; Samuel told them he came peace-ably; seven of the sons of Jesse are made to pass before Samuel, but the prophet said the Lord had not chosen them; David is called in from rhe field and is anointed by Samuel in the presence of his

by Samter in the presence of the brethren.

VI. Topic: Fighting the Lord's battle. The Philistines are arrayed against Israel; Goliath, the Philistine giant, challenges Saul's army to furnish a champion to meet him; David hears the challenge and of-David hears the challenge and of-ers himself; is first clad in a coat of mail, but lays it aside and takes only his staff and sling and five smooth stones from the brook; the Philistine derided David; David answers him; David slang a stone and smote Goliath in the forchead;

met at the stone Ezel; according to previous arrangement arrows were shot and David was warned; David and Jonathan then have an affectionate farewell.

IX. Topic: David's noble act. Samnel died and was buried in Rama; David in exile for six or seven years; Saul pursued him with murderous in-tent; David's exile a benefit to him in many ways; Saul's life was twize In many ways; Sants life was twice in David's power; David exhibited true nobility by not permitting him to be put to death; David called on Saul from a distance and expostulated with him; Saul admitted his sin and promised to pursue David no longer.

. opic : The Israelites defeated Philistines fought against Israel: Saul's sons were slain in the batile; he ar hers p. e. sel Saul hard; he wa greatly distressed; asked his armorbearer to kill him; the armorbearer would not; Saul took the sword and took his own life; the armorbearer then took his life; the men of israel fled; the Israelites came and dwelt in the country; the bodies of Saul and his sons treated with indignity; inhabitants of with indignity; inhabitants Jabesh-gilead took the bodies, burnt them and buried the bones.

XI Topic; Daval ascending throne; David returned from ex-ile asked direction of God; was told to "go up" to Hebron; those with David located near Hebron; David los anointed King of Judah; he owed kindness to the people of Ja-sh-gllead; asked them to recog-his authority; Abner made Ish-beth king over the northern Abner and Ish-bosheth were sinated: all Israel came to urged him to become their s again anointed and es capital at Jerusalem warnings against sinsepistle was written
Peter, about A. D.
hylon, to the Chrisroad: the true life
Il should forsake
ta deadly ovil: ter urges so

pro-

portance ranks third in the co ation of graces, which, accord I. Pet i, are the adornings of

portance ranks third in the constellation of graces, which, according to L. Pet. I, are the adornings of true Christian character."

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Those who rebel against God's ways and walk according to their own carnal desires are certain to go astray. The children of Iarael were backsidden and had become worldly and groud. Samuel was old and "not up-to-date."

Humility was the crowning cirtue in the life of Samuel and in the early life of Saul. The true Christian is a numble person. He is cothed with humility (I. Pet. v. 5). Although Samuel saw that the people were weary of his judgeship, yet he still did all he could for them, praying for them and giving them fatherly instruction and advice.

Saul's rejection came from various causes: 1. He was disobedient. "This "This was the root of his offence. He was determined to be a king like those of the nations around Iarael—a despot, untrammeled by constitution, and regardless of any higher power. 2. As a result of this sin we find other sins—cropping out. of which one was vanity, rearing a monument in his own honor (v. 12). 3. Notice also the sin of falsehood (v. 13). He knew that his declaration was false, and none the less because it was half true. A half truth is generally the worst of lies. 4. We see also the sin of hypocrisy (vs. 14, 15). He made the pretense that his disobeddence was only for a pious purpose. The hypocrite is one who uses his religion as a cloak for his own selfish aims. God accepts no such sacrifices as those of Saul. 5. Next, the sin of cowardice (vs. 20, 21). "The people took! Saul showed a most unkingly spirit in foltowing the multitude in evil. His weakness of will in submitting to the crowd when he should have ruled it made it manliest that he was not fit to wear the crown. 6. Lastly, the sin of formalism (v. 22). He made religion to consist in outward service, offerings, and forms, and ignored the weighter matters of the law—righteousness and obedience to vice, offerings, and forms, and ig-nored the weightler matters of the law-righteousness and obedience to God. In sharp contrast shines the spirit of Samuel

Lessons from the life of Saul. "I.
As God gave Saul great opportunities, and orepared him for a life
which would make him a better benefactor to his nation and a blessing
to the world, so he gives to every
one of us the offer of a kingdom and one of us the offer of a kingdom and large o portunities of usefulness and blyssing. 2. As before Saul, so before us there are two diverging ways, and we must make our own choice. 3. The great question of our lives is whether we will obey God or not. 4. Life is full of tests of our character; it is both a probation and an education. God bears along with us. 5. If we change in character, our relations to God must change. The same glorious sun will warm, cheer, culighten, invigorate; or may harden, wither, burn, destroy. 6. The truly good are not only indignant at sin, but are grieved over sinners, and pray for them. 7. The worst sinners are often unconscious of the depth of their wickerness. 8 King Saul, in the most unkingly manner, laid the blame of his sin on the people. So Adam laid the blame on Eve." blame of his sin on the people. Adam laid the blame on Eve."

When a man tells me he can't- af-ford the time to take a vacation, I am compelled to think that there five emooth stones from the brook; the Philistine derided David; David answers him; David slang a stone and smote Gollath in the forchead; David then cut off the head of the giant; the Philistines fled; Israel pursued them.

VII. Topic. The deliverance and prosperity of David. After his victory over Gollath, David acted wisely and was promoted; the women sang; his praises; Saul became very angry; he watched David's movements with suspicion; feared David would seize the kingdom; tried to kill David, by casting his javelin at him; David escaped; David made captain over a thousand; all Israel and Judah loved David.

VIII. Topic: Jonathan's last intercession for David. To save his life David fled to Samuel; Saul pursued him; David then appealed to Jonathan for assistance; Jonathan loved David and promised to find out what Saul's intentions were; Jonathan met at the stone Ezel; according to previous arrangement arrows were



Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Money seemed but poor and pal-try compared to health, and yet a few dollars invested in Lydla E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me good health. I suffered for several years with general weakfor several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was frightful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of its advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health. it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. Hughson, 347 E. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill. — gsoon forfat if Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. — \$5000 forfelt if priginal of above letter proving genuineness cannot

begind of above retter proving genuineness tunned by produced.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs nothing, but it ma mean life or happiness or both.

It Really Costs Less

Ceylon GREEN Tos for strength, flavor and purity is superior finest Japan tea grown. It is as far ahead of Japan tea as "SAL-ADA" Black Tea is shead of all oth er black teas, Lead packets only. 25c. and 40c. per lb. By all grocers.

CHILDREN'S TELTH.

They Should be Cared for and Kept Clean and Filled.

These little teeth should be kept clean and filled just as carefully as permanent teeth. One of the most obvious reasons is to spare a thry child any unnecessary pain. One sleepless night spent in the care of a suffering child with the tooth ache is more than enough to convince a mother. Filling the tiny cavities that 'a 'dentist finds in such teeth does not give a child pain. The bit of soft filling stops the decay and the tooth is thus kept in its position in the jaw until thrust out by nature. A child's first tooth should not be pulled until it fairly drops at the touch. If it is taken from the jaw before the permanent tooth appears, being larger than its predecessor, it does not find the proper room which growth of the jaw would otherwise give, and the results are those overlappings so disfiguring, so pain ful and so costly to remedy. A large, well-curved jaw is the first preparation. If the slaw would otherwise give, and the results are those overlappings so disfiguring, so pain ful and so costly to remedy. A large, well-curved jaw is the first preparation for handsome teeth but the size of the jaw is not with in the soope of parental care. The best that can be done is not to decrease its size by untimely removal of the teeth. The new tooth absorbs a part of material for its own roots from the small roots of the first one. "Any one who has looked at the entire absence of roots on a first shell-like tooth which drops out by nature's push will recognize this, and rendily understand that to have pulled the tooth too soon would have robbed the new tooth of its needed material and made it just so much she recognize this, and rendily understand that to have pulled the tooth too soon would have robbed the new tooth of its needed material and made it just so much which drops out by nature's push will recognize this, and readily understand that to have pulled the tooth too soon would have robbed the new tooth of its needed material and made it just so much less strong and healthy. Watch the child's teeth and have them regularly inspected by a competent dentist.—Harper's Bazar.

A modern weapon in the battle for health.—If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration. South American Nervine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4.

A Grim Invention.

A Grim Invention.

A German professor has invented a process of silver-plating dead bodies so as to convert them into metallic images of the individuals as they were when in life. Gold plate can be used if the relatives can afford it. But as the expense of silver-plating a body is \$12,500 there are probably few relatives who would deem themselves justified in squandering the deceased's estate on such a memored's estate on such a memor

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN Painkiller will be found to fill your need as a household remedy. Used for a liniment for stiffness and taken internally for all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes. There is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Duvis

IN THE BARREN LANUS.

east Canada to the Arctic.

(New York Sun.) In the last few years no more in teresting geographical work has been done in any part of the world than in the northern part of North Amm-erica. The Sun has often told of the progress of our Government sur veys in Alaska, where more has been done in the past seven years to reveal and map its geographic features than all earlier explorers achieved from the first days of the Russian

Caradians have been almost equally busy in the northern half of their country. They have traversed the Barren Lands and discovered many lakes and some rivers that had many lakes and some rivers that had never before appeared on any map. Perhaps their greatest discovery is that of the Dubawnt River, about seven hundred miles long, which empties into Hudson Bay, through Chesterlie/I Inlet and is likely some day to be navigated by stean.boats of considerable draught.

considerable draught.

The latest journey in northeastern.

Canada was made by David T. Hanbury and two white companions, who
in 1901-1902, starting from Fort.

Resolution, near the mouth of Great

Slave River; paddled across many
lakes and down their connecting
rivers and finally down the Dubuwnt River to Chesterfield Inlet, rivers and thatty down the blawnt River to Chesterfield Inlet, where they replenished their supplies: then they struck across the Barren Lands and reached the Arctic coast, a little southwest of King Williams liam Land, where Schwatka found so many relics of the Franklin expedi-

They left the coast after following it about five hundred miles to the west, at the mouth of the Coppermine River, which they ascended for about sixty miles and then struck southwest to the Dease River and Great Bear Lake, which they descended to Fort Norman, where their explorations ended after thirteen months and seventeen days in the wilderness. Mr. Hanbury's route map and a description of his journey have just appeared in the Geographical Journal. All through that vast flat region the divides between the various river systems are hardly perceptible. At the headwaters of the Ark-l-link tributary of the Dubawnt River, for example, the divide is only a low moss swale about three hundred yards across. On one side the explorers saw They left the coast after follow-Bear Lake, which they descended to Fort Norman, where their explorations ended after thirteen months and seventeen days in the wilderness. Mr. Hanbury's route map and a description of his journey have just appeared in the Geographical Journal. All through that vast flat region the divides between the various river systems are hardly perceptible. At the headwaters of the Arki-linik tributary of the Dubawnt River, for example, the divide is only a low moss swale about three hundred yards across. On one side the explorers saw a little stream trickling westward to the Mackenzle and the Arctic Ocean, and another to the east, movey

in au camp of two snow nuts, and those huts containing five families and some visitors—about forty-five persons in all. A little further west, about south of Victoria Land, they they saw Esquimaux who were strangers to the Arctic natives who strangers to the Arctic natives who were accompanying the party. Mr. Hanbury thought these new-found natives bore a more marked resemblance to the Mongolian type. They were friendly, but did not invite the white men into their hnts. On the east coast of Kent Peninsula, where deer live all winter, Esquimaux were harved to thise reddier, with conner busy catching codling with copper hooks through holes in the los. Not far from the Coppermine River the occupants of an Esquimaux camp fled on the approach of the strang-Ocrs, leaving everything behind. The stone kettles with boiled salmon were still warm: The white men took some half-dried salmon and left

took some half-dried salmon and left in payment knives, files, needles and other useful articles. As they turned inland again they saw no more of these natives, who belong to the central group of the Esquimaux family and who are more isolated from the rest of the world than any other members of their race.

The party had spent the winter of 1901-'02 near Hudson Bay and did not start on their Arctic trip till not start on their Arctle trip till March 9 last year, when they set out with two sledges laden with stores and another carrying the canoes, in which a large part of the journey was made. The three sleds were hauled by twenty dogs. On March 16 last, year, the temperature was 51 degrees below zero, almost as cold as any day in the previous winter, the coldest day of which recorded 57 degrees, while the

mean temperature for the whole of January was 30.5 degrees. Many indications of copper wer found along the Arctic coast ami on the nearby islands. At the north-west point of Lewis Island coppor was found in fight a wedged vertically in the rocks and a so in small churk in the rock: and a so in small cir: ks.
The party picked up between two and
three pounds in a short time. Wherever native copper was found it was,
vertically, instead of rerizontally,
rheed in basalt, which wes much disintegrated and easily broken up. Copper was also found in lumps or nuggets, some of them very large.

At one place a patch of gray rock
was found which was quite soft and
easily cut with an axe or knife. The

was found which was quite soft and easily cut with an axe or knife. The exclorer called it lettle stone because the natives used it to make the retone he they and oil lam; a. The rock occurs in felsoathic granite, but the presence and origin of this peculiar formation are not yet expleable. No sign of gell was discovered, but iron was found everywhere in small quantities.

This whole northeastern region across the Barren Lands to the Arctic coast shows many evidences of the work of the great glacial epoch. Plutonic rocks, chiefly granite, prevail. The Barren Lands are mainly vall. The Barren Lands are mainly vast, sancy, flat or undulating tracts, with erratic boulies strewn around, btu no roosk epassed on the surface in situ. On the Arctic coast basalt was ob-

street extending, with interructors, from Kent Peninsula almost to the Comparmine River. Near Lewis Lind, in Bathurst Inlet, is a bet of limestone, 15 feet thick, underlying busalt. As no fossils were found in the linestone, its age could not be determined.

Two Views of the Bells.

The Markets.

The offerings of grain were tair to-day, with prices somewhat easier. Wheat quiet, 500 bushels of white selling at \$2 to \$4c, 400 bushels of red winter at \$2 to \$3c, and 400 bushels of goose at 77 to 782. Barley unchanged, 3,000 bushels selling at \$0 to 50 1-20. Oats wesker 1,1.00 bushels of new selling at 38 to 33 1-2c, and 200 bushels of old at 37c.

Supplies of dairy produce were large, with prices very firm. Choice butter brought 17 to 20c, and fresh eggs 22 to 23c per dozen.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 30 loads at \$6 to \$11 a ton, and one load of straw at \$10.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, light selling at \$7.75 to \$8, and heavy at \$7.50.

selling at \$7.75 to \$8, and heavy at \$7.50. Wheat, white, bushel, \$2 to \$4c; r.d. \$2 to \$6 c; gomes, 77 to \$78; fers, 76 fers, \$2 to \$6 c; gomes, 77 to \$78; fers, 76 fers, \$2 to \$6 c; gomes, 77 to \$78; fers, 36 to \$3 1-2c; burley, 50 to \$2 1-2c; hay, new, per ton, \$9 to \$11; feraw, \$10 seeds, nisike, bushel, \$4.75 to \$5.50; appies, bushel, \$7.75 to \$1.25; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$6; eggs, per dozen, 20 to 23c; butter, dairy, 17 to 20c; creamery, 20 to 23c; chickens, per pair, 60 to \$0c; ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1; turkeys, per lb. 12 to 14c, potatoes, per bag, 50 to 6.c; cabbage, per cozen, 40 to 50c; caulflower, dozen, 75c to \$1; cellyry, dozen, 35 to 40c; beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hindquarters, 58 to \$9; medium, carcase, \$6, to \$6.50; \$0; medium, carcase, \$6 to \$6.50; cho.ce, c.rcase, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lamb, yearling, \$7 to \$7.50; mutton, ewt., \$5 to \$6.50; yearl, cwt., \$7.50 to \$9. Toronto Fruit Markets.

Peaches, yellow, basket, 35 to 60c; do, Crawfords, 65 to 81; pears, basket, 20 to 25c; do., Bartletts, 30 to 40c; plums, 20 to 30c; grapes, small basket, 20 to 25c; do., large basket; ghenkins, 25 to 20c; green 20 to 25c.

Oranges California late Valent

20 to 25c.

Oranges—California late Valencias, extra, \$4.50 to \$5; lemons, case, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Bananas, \$4.50 to \$2; Canteloupes, case, 25 to 50c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 35 to 40c per bushel; tomatoes, 10 to 17 per basket; ghinkins, 25 to 20c; greencom, 7 to 82 per dozen; celery, 30c; egg plant, 25 to 30c per basket.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quota-

to-day: Cash. Dec. 85 5-8

Duluth, No. 1 north, 83 1-8 78 3-8

Shortage in wheat Crops.

London, Sept. 20.—Thomas Thom, of the Liverpool Corn Exchange, estimated this year's shortage at 36,000,000 husbels, in the world's wheat available for British needs. Canada's average export of wheat to Great Britain during the past six years was only 6,000,000 busbels. Mr. Thom contends that any deficiency can scarcely be supplied from Canada, as the natural outlet for Manitoba and Alberta is the Pacific Ocean, to meet the increasing bread wants of China, Japan and the Philippines. Mr. Trom thinks that those ippines. Mr. Trom thinks that those who expect sufficient supplies from Canada's Northwest are doomed to disappointment.

disappointment.

tiradstreet's on Trade.

The cool weather during the first part of this month improved the rail sorting trade in wholesale dry goods circles at Montreal and the warmer weather this week did not materially check the movement. Trade continues brisk at all points except for the Northwest. Sale so far this season are considerably, ahead of last year at this time in many departments.

Travellers for Toronto houses returned to their routes this week after being in the city for the two. Exhibition weeks and orders have.

Collections, as a rule, are reported.
satisfactory.

At Hamilton, as reported for Bradstreet's, there has been a steady axpansion in the sorting trade. The
advances in staple goods have hadthe effect of stimulating the demand.
from the retail trade. The large distributing houses are busy making
shipments to all the principal tradecentres of the country.

The cool weather at Winnipeg last
week did not materially lessen the
demand for fall and winter goods,
but the very unfavorable change in
the weather which set in on Saturday, had the effect of checking the
demand, owing to the fears of ser-

urday, had the effect of checking the demand, owing to the lears of serious damage to the wheat crop. The railways are crowded with freight, and as very little wheat has yet begun to move, the prospects are for increased difficulties in the matter of shipments next month. Lamber is easier. Most staple goods are

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast trade centres, there is a good demand for seasonable lines. The London Exhibition this week attracted many retailers to the city Victoria, Vancouver and other and business has shown considerable activity.

able activity.

Ottawn wholesale trade, as reported to Bradstreet's, is of an encouraging nature. Sales have been very satisfactory. The character of the buying has been of the best sort. Retailers are in buoyant spirits and look for a large fall and winter trade.

Pen Picture of Bourassa.

Bourassa is a curious combination. He does not care a straw for popular favor. I am told he forfeited his chances of Cabinet preferment simply because he would not forego expressing his opinion, whatever it is, so that he has hurt himself more than anyone else by his course. And it does not worry him a particle. He is a good type of an educated and polished Freachman, says he has not time to get married, lives a moral life, is popular with the more progressive Frenchmen in and around Mohtreal, but carries no weight or in-Pen Picture of Bourassa eal, but carries no weight or in-luence whenever he "goes off the

RULE OF GROWING CHILD. eficiency of Weight in Propertion to Height is a Bad Sign.

The weight of a growing cirkl is the most important index of its general heatth. The standard of weight for growing children—that usually given by authorities in the matter—is that at five years of ags a child should weigh as many pounds as it is inches high. As a rule, this will not be much over or under forty pounds. Children who come of large parents should weigh something more than that. The rate of increase should be about two pounds for every inch of growth, with a tendency for the weight to exceed this standard proportionately, rather than to fall below it. When a child is rather heavier in proportion to its height than the standard it is a sign of good health. If the child is growing rapidly it should not be solved to fall much below it without being made to rest more than has been the custom before. A deficiency in weight in proportion to height is always an unfavorable sign. Any interruption in the progress of increase in weight, especially during the continuance of growth, must be a danger signal that should not be neglected by those interested in the patient.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. The weight of a growing child is Plain Dealer.

THE COURT STUMPED.

One Indian's Name Sounded Like Groans of Anguish. (Vancouver Province.)

Names were used in an appeal case Wednesday before Judge Henderson that would make Longfellow wilt over Hiawatha, and Fenimore Coo-per be glad that he was dead. "What is your name?" asked the

The answer was about two minutes

The answer was about two minutes of guttural.

"Is tout a name?" said the judge to himsel, "or is the man in pain?" Then the interpreter started making somus. Excrybody istened for another two minutes, and the judge and counsel looked anxious. "How do you spell it?" and Mr. Cane started more trouble. They tried to get all the letters from the interpreter's lips, but he had to write it down after all. The final result was "Eleenumeedinooch." Well," said Judge Henderson, as the registrar slopped, gasping for breath, "we will not undertake to pronounce that name. What is he known as, for short?"

"Thom," was the answer, and there was a feeling of relief.

"nom," was the answer, and there was a feeling of relief.

The name was subsequently explained to express what the other indians thought of Tom, and means "Good-hearted and Open-handed."

Method of Getting Even.

"I don't mind being told that I'm stout," she said. "I am stout, and I might as well acknowledge it. But there is a wrong way to do everything and there is a way of telling a penson that he or she is stout which always grates on my aerves." The speaker paused and looked ever her auditors in a manner which plainly indicated that this remark was but the moral to a fable soon to follow. Nor were the listeners disappointed.

to follow. Nor were the listeners disappointed.

"Every once in a while, pursued the narrator—who, there was no denying, really was stout—"I haven't time to go all the way to my own church and so drep in at the onacross the street. There I always see Mrs. Prattleton. She weighs 50 pounds more than I do if she weighs an ounce, but she seems serenely unconscious of it and always greets me after the service with a honeyed smile and the remark, 'You're fatter than when you were here last.'

far this season are considerably, ahead of last year at this time in many departments.

Travellers for Toronto houses returned to their routes this, week after being in the city for the two Exhibition weeks and orders have been coming to hand quite freely. Trade is, in many lines, anead of last year, and the general feeling is that nearly all departments will show good increases at the end of the season over those of 1902.

At Quebec the demand for fall goods continues favorable and country buyers are ordering liberally. Collections, as a rule, are reported satisfactory.

The repetition finally made me rather angry, so a month ago I go' a seat just by her and watched her closely. There wais a good deal of closely. There wais a good deal of the stime I ald not get upon year, and the general feeling is that nearly all departments will show good increases at the end of the season over those of 1902.

At Quebec the demand for fall goods continues favorable and country buyers are ordering liberally. Collections, as a rule, are reported satisfactory. way, hard as it was and then looke squarely into Mrs. Prattleton's face. She blushed and squirmed, and at once tried her level best to follow my example, but she had to give it up; it was no use; she was too fat. Erosa that day to this she hasn't told ne I'm growing stouter—in fact, she asn't moken to me at all."—Phila-elphia Press.

The Barnardo Waifs.

The August-September issue of the National Wail's Magazine (the official ergan of Dr. Baraardo's Homes contains the 37th report of this na-tional and philanthropic work. Dur-ing 1962 no fewer than 10,378 aping 1962 no lewer than 10,578 applications were received, and after very careful investigations and sifting 3,501 of these candidates, who were orphans or absolutely destitute, were freely admitted to the permanent benefits of the Homes. On the 31st December, 1902, the Association and under its care 6,399 walfs which 31st December, 1902, the Association had under its care 6,399 waifs, whilst during the twelve months which endied on that date 9,875 otherwise forlorn and destitute boys and girls had been under the care of the Homes. Emigration is one of the chief out-Emigration is one of the chief outlets, and during the year, 1,053 boys and girls were sent to Canada, bringing up the grand total emigrated to 13.657. As a proof of the confidence which the public have in this work, the donations last year showed an increase of £32,975 5s. over the recepts for 1901, the total donations for the year amounting to £173-732 18s. 8d.; but the Council strongly plead for a permanent income. ly plead for a permanent income of not less than £200,000 in order to meet the claims of destitute child-hood from all over the Kingdom

A new form of espionage is being organized in Russia. It takes the form of an entirely new police, to serve entirely in the rural districts, serve entirely in the rural districts, and will be composed of 50,000 men, distributed through the 46 provinces. Prominent among the duties of the new force will be those of keeping the Government, through the provincial authorities, well informed as to any symptoms of ferment in the rural population, with indications as to its cause, and the strict surveillance of all strangers, and, still more, of suspected persons appearing in of suspected persons appearing in their districts.