

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON VI. Aug. 8, 1920. The Kingly Kindness of David

2 Samuel 8:15, 9:1-13. Commentary - I. David's Excel-lence as king. (8:15). 15. David reigned over all Israel. In his cam-paigns David had subdued all the enemies of Israel and extended his territory as for path as Damasure enemies of Israoel and extended his territory as far north as Damascus, as far south as Edom and far to the east. Hence he reigned not only over the territory occupied by the twelve tribes of Israel, but also over much territory beyond. The promise made to the patriarchs was being fulfilled. Executed judgment and justice.—The Lord chose David as "a magnetic fulfilled. Lord chose David as "a man after his own heart" to be king of Israel, and he had proved himself a capable ruler of the people of God. He was great as a military leader and he was great also as an administrator of public affairs. He judged righteously and out justice with exactness. meted out meted out justice with exactness. "Though involved in foreign wars, he maintained an excellent system of government at home, the most eminent men of the age composing his cabinet of ministers"-J. F. & B. Of David's executing judgment and jus-tice Kirkpatrick says that he proved "himself the true provent ative himself the true representative of Jehovah. whose attributes these are Jehovah, whose attributes these are (Psa. 33:5; 89:14), and a true type of the Messianic King (Isa. 9:7; 32:1; Jer. 23:5, 6." Unto all his people-David's excellence in executing judg-ment and justice would not overlook wrong-doing in one of his subjects and punish it in another. Ho was im-partial in his decisions and treated all his people fairly.

partial in his decisions and treated all his people fairly. 11. David's generous inquiry (vs. 1-4). 1. And David said — When David had become thoroughly estab-lished in his kingdom and was en-foring people and rest, his mind turnjoying peace and rest, his mind turned toward the regard he had had for Saul and the promise he had made to his friend Jonathan (1 Sam. 20:14-17). Left of the house of Saul-David had regard for the house of Saul-David had sired to show kindness for Jona-than's sake to any that might remain. There was no spirit of revenge or vin-dictiveness in the heart of David. He was too large a man to harbor any fill-feeling toward the family of him who had treated him most unjustly. 2. Ziba-He had been one of Saul's servants and proved himself to be a man of children for the saults of t man of ability. Some one of whom David made inquiry of (v. 1) must have known about him. 3. That I may shew the kindness of God unt That I -The large-heartedness of David him is clearly shown in thes words. He was not content to live for his own interests, but he wished to do some thing for others. He was in a posi tion to be helpful to others and he had a heart to do it. Jonathan hath had a heart to do it. Jonathan hath yet a son...lame—This was Mephib-osheth. When news came to the nurse of the death of Saul and his sons in battle at Mount Gilboa, she took Mephibosheth, who was then five years old, and made haste to flee In her haste the boy fell and became In the haste the boy left and became lame in both feet. 4. In the house of Machir—The king readily learned where Mephibosheth was. Machir is spoken of by Josephus as being "the principal man of Gilead." It seems likely that he received the lame boy into his home after the death of his father. It is evident that he was a man of wealth and of generous im pulses from his welcoming David Jater in his flight from Absalom (2 Sam. 17:27-29). In Lo-debar — This was a town is Gilead, near to Mahan-aim, east of the Jordan. Its site is

y unknown. I. Royal kindness to Saul's adson (vs. 5-13). 5. king David L. and fetched him—The king did III. Royal not wait for Mephibosheth to come to him, but he sent for him, having learned by inquiry where he was. 6. Miphibosheth. . . . fell on his face, and did reverence—This was the Ortental form of saluting a superior. He touched his forehead to the ground. He recognized David as king and did him homage. He was but live years of age when Jonathan, his father, died, yet he may have had impressed upon his mind the regard his father upon his mind the regard in tarties had for David. It has been suggested that he was afraid upon being sum-moned into David's presence, think-ing the king suspected that he was planning to become king of Israel. ing the king suspected that he was planning to become king of Israel, and David might design to take his life. It was common then for a king upon ascending the throne to slay any who might here had a shift the who might have had a claim to the throne, behold thy servant—Miphibo-sheth was free to acknowledge that he was David's subject and servant. 7. fear not-If Miphibosheth had any fears, David would allay them at once. For his father's sake he would show kindness to him. will restore thee all the land of Saul-This was thee all the land of Saul-This was one particular in which he would show him kindness. This land was probably in Gibeah which was Saul's estate. This doubtless fell to David estate. This doubtless the throne. Whatever other land Saul may have had would be granted to Mephibosheth. thy father—Saul was Mephibosheth's thy father—shall was hepitoketh a grandfather, yet according to the cus-tom of the country and time, he was spoken of as his father. eat bread at my table continually—For Orientals to eat together once meant friendship, and for them to eat together for an extended time meant a family relaextended time meant a family rela-tion. David would receive his friend's

P

of the produce to afford them a liv-

of the produce to afford them a liv-ing. 11. so shall thy servant do-Ziba had been Saul's servant, ret now he fully recognized the authority and kindness of David. The interests of Mephibosheth would be safeguard-ed. 12. Mephibosheth had a young son. . . . Micho-Mephibosheth must have been upwards of twenty years of age at this time. The events of the lesson occurred about the middle of David's reign. 13. dwelt in Jeru-salem-As one of the royal family. Questions.--What kind of king was David? What kind of man did God, say he would choose for Israel's king to succeed Saul? What important. in-quiry did the king make? Who was Zirl? Who was Mephibosheth? How did Mephibosheth become lame? What kindnesses did David show him? For whose sake? What were the elements or strength in David's character? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Tonic-Elements of strength in Dav-

d's character. I. David's conquests. II. David's kindness.

1. David's conquests. In consequence of the conquests of David Israel was raised from the condition of a petty state, barely holding its own among the surrounding nations, to a place among the great Oriental monarchies. Indeed its too great magnificence un-der Solomon sapped its strength and prepared for its speedy dissolution. Too great luxury is enervating alike to individuals and peoples. Under Dav-id the bounds of the kingdom were ex-tended to embrace the promissil land tended to embrace the promised land. His own throne being established, he proceeded to the subjugation of the enemies of Israel. The extended limits of the kingdom were preserved on ly during the reigns of David and Solo mon, a period of about sixty years. Palestine had been given in covenant to Abraham and his descendants, and Israel now saw the promise faifilled We may learn that the fint lissue be

We may learn that the fint lissue be-tween the kingdom of God and its en-emies is not doubtful. Jesus said concerning His church, "the gates of II. David's kindness. "Is there yet any that is left in the house or Saul?" In the presence of earlier history the inquiry is melancholy indeed. Tran-sitorines is written on all things earthly. There are agencies at work that crumble even the pyramids. We recall Saul's disobedience and its penalty, but apart from all disloyalty to heaven. it is written on all things earthly that they must fade away. Kings and peasants are in the same eternal procession. David finds now the opportunity for the discharge of the long obligation of an unparalleled friendship in the person of Jonathan's son, deformed of person and deprived of his father by the same calamity which removed David's steadfast friend. Strong elements of character appear in both. The greater the sprear in both. The greater the greatness, the wore ready the conde-scension. England's greatest Premier, who shaped for years the policy of the empire on which the sun never sets, could kneel beside the pallet of a dying newsboy under the rafters of a London garret and point him to the Saviour of both Mephihosheth, too, was not unwotrhy of his father. Set aside from hereditary honors he quiet-ly accepted the degradation. He did not foment his grievance to have it remedied. He sent no advocates the king, but quietly waited until sent for. Though lame and obscure, he was still Jonathan's son. Sonship re-mained the principal fact of his life. The accidents of life can not destroy our lineage. God recognizes His children, though they may be obscure, afflicted and friendless. "He know-eth the way that I take," Job declared in the deepest, darkest hour of his misjudged affliction. True piety has Providence in events. Jonathan still lived in David's heart. He is gone, but Mephibosheth shall sit at the sing's table and keep his memory green in the king's heart. David re-stored Mephibosheth to his patrimon-

ial inheritance an dexalted him to dis-tinguished honors. Christ restores our forfeited possessions and exalts his own to imperishable honors. They shall sit at the King's table. W. H. C.

THE ATHENS BEPORTER



(By Elsye Tash Sater.)

Listening an art? Yes, indeed, and one of the rarest and most refreshing. Moreover, it is an art which all may cultivate, and which gives joy to every

cultivate, and which gives joy to every one. We have only to be present at some social or community function, such as clubs, lectures, church services, or committee meetings to see that ilst-ening is almost a lost art. There are people of spiendid intellect who could not tell you what was the speaker's theme, the minister's message, nor name one number on the musical pro-gramme. They could tell what kind of a hat Mrs. B. wore, who came with that new social butterfly, how many diamonds Mrs. X. had on her hands, and if the speaker wore the latest thing in cravats. Now it is impossible to eliminate all distractions even in the most atten-

Now it is impossible to eliminate all distractions even in the most atten-sive and quiet of audiences and homes. In the latter, if we are reading, we are not so easily disturbed because it is the eye and hot the ear which governs our concentration. At a pub-ik gathering the appeal is largely to the ear all is here been the ear, and most of us have been trained to be eye-minded rather than ear-minded. How then shall we go about it to become gool insteners?

Resolve every time you attend a lec-ture, an entertainment, a musicale, or function of any kind, that you will function of any kind, that you will concentrate on everything the per-former says or does. "Make believe" that you are to tell, or better still, write about it to someone after the programme is all over. It will not only help to develop the art of listen-ing, but will train the memory as nothing else can do. It will give you value received for your time. Not only should we listen with eye and ear, but with an open mind; that is, an impartnial, unprejudiced mind toward the speaker. He has some-thing to say to us, some message to impart, or he would not be there. This does not mean that we are bound to

does not mean that we are bound to agree with all he says, or admire the performance in every detail. It does mean, however, that we are to listen with a tolerant spirit to all that is said and done. If we do this we shall hear few lectures or performances from which we are not the gainer in some way

from which we are not the gainer in some way. Listening is not only a neglected art in public, but it is a much abused one in conversation. How interesting is the person who looks you in the face as you talk, and waits till you have finished before he speaks. How an-noying is the one who interupts with questions, exclamations, and opinions of his own. Also the one who, all the while you are talking, looks out of the window, turns to watch some one across the way, taps impatiently on the arm of his chair, or coughs and clears his throat.

clears his that that of coughs and Aside from the things we may learn by listening, there is a decider gain to one's personality, a manner that only the true alert listener may have. Study the people whose address and personality you admire and you will find they are the ones who know how to listen, responsively, restfully, de-lightfully. the existence of enchanted spots, such as the siren island of Calypso or of those islands that Sinbad likened to

Cultivate the habit of listening, as Cultivate the habit of listening, as you would the lungs, muscles, or mem-ory. See to 't that you listen with every sense alert to all that is going on in the vast panorama about us. Cultivate, too, the habit of listening when you are alone. If it is in the aisles of a vast forest, listen to the myriad volces all around you, the song of the 'streams, the murmur of the pines, swish of leaves, and epic of cak and elm. If it is alone in your room, take a few moments for quiet medita-tion, and listen to the still "small woice." God's messenger, speaking to tion, and listen to the still "small voice," God's messenger, speaking to you of the inner thoughts and life which only he and you can under-stand. It is only by thus "slowly lis-tening" that we can hear the right word for our guidance. There is always time to listen, for by listening. There is always time to listen, for by listening I mean an attitude of mind and heart, rather than a particu-lar time or place in which to exercise the art. The time and place for its cultivation is here, now and always, wherever we are, whatever we may be doing. It is surprising how much more the listeners of the world accom-plish than they who are blind, deaf and unresponsive to the great possi-bilities in this life that is ours.



A clean start for the day!

Out of your bed and shaved in three minutes. This is AutoStrop Razor service.

Easily stropped, easily cleaned—nothing to take apart or unscrew. The only safety razor that sharpens itself.

Any dealer will demon-stute the AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund of purchase price.

Auto Strop Razor -sharpens itself

Only \$5.00-complete with strop-twelve blades in an at-tractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada

Mariners of all nationalities cherish very much the same superstitions. Their joys and fears are the same in

all waters and have found similar ex-pression. from Nova Scotia to China. It has been pointed out that since the days of the Phoenicians, the greatest

days of the Phoenicians, the great st of sailors in ancient times, seamen have ever been a 'tempernestal lot, whose belief in omens an signs has been more or less incomprehensible to the landsman. The ancient mariners held the wild-est superstitions, but their belief in the avience of englanded groups such

the Gardens of Paradise, was much more picturesque and romantic than the superstitions of the modern sea-

The latter is filled with foreboding

man.

malign influence.

the Sea

Omens of

T at the n ck to the vora If the igonants. If these monary or as-ne-whisps remain stationary or as-and, Dana tells us, they are good mens, but if they descend then foul venther will surely follow. How they are by the name of "St. Elmo's lights" is not known, although con-ecture has it that St. Elmo was St. Grasmus, who in early art is always

jecture has it that St. Eine vas St. Brasmus, who in early art is always shown as carrying a candle. Among the very curious supersti-tions of modern sailors may be men-tioned the following: Capital, cook or chbin boy consid-ers it unlucky to ship with a man who has neglected to pay his laundry bill. A sailor, nearing port after a lengthy voyage, will gather up old clothes and shoes unfit for further use and ceremoniously commit them to the sea, in order to insure himself luck on his next voyage. Sailors like to ship on a craft that displays a shark's tail firmly nailed to the bowsprint or jibboom.

Sallors like to ship on a craft that displays a shark's tail firmly nalled to the bowsprint or jibboom. Jack Tar places great faith in the merits of a pig as a weather prophet. During very rough weather it is difficult to convince any old-timer that there is not a Jonah aboard. Many captains of the old echool, who ought to know better, are so super-stitions in this regard that it is not uncomman for them to evince an in-tense dislike for officers who have happened apparently to be the harb-ingers of bad weather, especially fog. It is quite usual on board ship to find members of the crew micknamed "Foggy Jones," "Heavy Weather Bill" or "Squally Jack." Cate on board ship are held to be lucky, and many a stray feline finds a comfortable home and careful at-tention with Jack for its friend, al-though, on the other hand, our do-mestic friend has at times been held responsible for the continuance of very bad weather and forced to ac-cept the role of Jonah to the fullest extent.

extent.

20

cept the role of Jonah to the fullest extent. One of the most curlous of the superstitions of the sea is that per-taining to the capture of a shark. The natural dread and antipathy with which these monsters of the deep are viewed cause a capture to be halled with much rejoicing. All hands, from the captain down to the cabin boy, take a Been interest in the proceed-ings, and, having successfully landed the shark on deck—an operation in-volving no little excitement—it is killed and its tail cut off. This tro-phy is then nailed either on the end of the bowsprit or the jibboom and is considered an infallible charm, capable of bringing the craft the fair-est of winds and weather. It is not uncommon to observe sailing ships lying in port with this peculiar em-blem of the sailor's superstition, but the custom is fast dying out, since, in the case of steamers, a shark cap-ture at sea is a very rare occurrence. in the case of steamers, a shark cap-ture at sea is a very rare occurrence. Another remarkable and weird superstition is that pertaining to the abbaross. These huge birds, measur-ing from fourteen to eighteen feet tip to tip of their wings, are to be seen only in the stormy regions of the capes of Good Hope and Horn and the surrounding latitudes. The peculiar belief of old sallors credits these birds with possessing the souls of ancient mariners, who, for their sins, must have been doomed to scour these stormy seas for all eternity. During calm weather these birds

During calm weather these birds are easily captured by a contrivance of the sallors' own invention. This, being baited, attaches itself to the hook bill of the albatross, when the hook bill of the albatross when the bird attempts to swallow the bait; and the creature is then hauled on board. Few captains will permit crews to kill these birds, since they hold out the killing is certain to en-tail disaster to the ship. The killing of a pig at sea is al-ways an occasion of great moment, not only for the reason that fresh meat is to be enjoyed—a great lux-ury on a sailing vessel after perhaps months of sait provisions—but also

The latter is filled with roreboung by the sight of a batch cover upside down or by the falling overboard of a swabbucket. He stands aghast at the accidental tearing of a flag, and h is certain that if sai's be sewed or mended on the quarterleck ill inck will ensure Events are always visced will ensue. Events are always viewed by him in the light of what has gone before. Everything that is inconven-ient or vexatious he ascribes to some months of sait provisions—but also because what is termed a "pig breeze," or favorable wind, may be regarded as a certainty. Pigs when kept on sailing ships are allowed very frequently to leave their pens, and their movements on such correctors their movements on such occasions, which are held to fortell the wind to be expected, are watched with the keenest interest. Should a pig evince keenest interest. Should a pig evince any signs of laziness, lying down or wandering a'mlessly about the decks, then this is a sign that calm weather will come, with little or no wind in prospect. Should, however, the pig show a frisky mood, with much equealing, then it is a sure sign of "big winds," a very necessary factor in the navigation of a sailing ship. Of the many superstitions and legends having to do with phantom ships, none is more widely told than that of the "Flying Dutchman," or phantom ship of Banderdecken. How that legend originated no one knows, but it has been ascertained that there was never heard of again.



pples, basket es, bkt, aspberries. osseberries. Lauberb. do box . bkt. is, each ... 0 75

vegetabase Asparagus, 3 bunches Beans, bkt. Beets, new 6 for Carrots, new 6 for Cabbage, each cumbers rseradiab, hunch tuce, leaf, cos. tuce, head, each. Lettuce, head, each Unions, Bermudaa, m'sure Do., green, Bch Potatoes, bag Do., peck Do., peck ettu bunch ach. peck 0 35

0 15

C 10

1.00

0 30

MEATS-WHOLESALE

		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	179-198-1995-1995-1995-1995-1995-1995-1995	21 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Beef.	forequart	ers. cwt.	18	00 21 60 11 00 34
Do.,	do., me	dium	16	60 18
Do.,	hindqua	rters	28	00. 34
Do.,	do., med	lium	26	00 30
arca	sses, choi	ce. cwt.	26	00 27
Do.,	medium		23	UN 27
Do	comman		19	00 23 00 10 00 30
eal,	common.	cwt	14	00 16
Do	medium	*** ** *	18	00 30
Do.,	prime		25	10 26
leavy	hogs, or	WL	A 20 1	00 21
hatte	hogs, c	WE	20 1	10 77
Intro	n. cwr	CHE		N 30
amb	Spring.		39	1

SUGAR THOLESALE

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Tor-onto delivery, are now as follows:--Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto de-

on Canadian refined surar, hverv. are now as follows: Acadis. granulated. 100-lb. Do., No. 1 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 2 yellow. 100-lb. Atlantic granulated. 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow. 100-lb. De., No. 1 yellow. 100-lb. De., No. 1 yellow. 100-lb. De., No. 2 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow. 1001lb. Do., No. 4 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 4 yellow. 100-lb. Do., No. 4 yellow. 100-lb. bags bags bags bags bags bags jags bags bags bags bags bags bags bags bags bags Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-D, 2k Lawrence granul'd, 100-D Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-D Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-D, Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-D, 2k Lawrence gran, 100-D, Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-D, Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-D, Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-D, bags bags bags bags

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on hte Winnipeg Exchange were as follows:-Open. High. Low
 July
 Open. High.

 July
 Open. High.

 Oct.
 113%

 July
 113%

 July
 082

 July
 123%

 July
 123%

 July
 123%

 July
 123%

 July
 158

 Jor.
 135

 July
 121

 July
 135

 July
 121

 July
 121
 /8:--gh. Low. h. Low. 1 11 0 85% 0 79% 1 63

July 8 51 8 51 8 45 Oct. 3 51 8 51 8 45 xTo R1%c sold. MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis-Flour unchanged. \$43.00; Wheat, cash No. 1 Northern to \$2.85; corn, No. 3 yellow. \$1.49 to oats, No. 3 white, 84% to 84%c; flax, \$3.23% to \$3.26%

CANNOT LOSE TOAD.

Little . Amphibian He



Care of Home and Chicken Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in house-hold duties and the cares of mother-hood, needs ccasional help to keep her in good health. The demands her in good health. The demands upon - mothe's help are many and severe. Her own kealth trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest tolis, while hurried meals, promen action and much indoor living tend to weak-en her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indis-through weakness, headaches, posed through weakness, headaches, beckaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill, she must make her blood rich to renew her heather the must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of .it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pils. These pills make new blood, and through their use thousands blood, and through their use thousands of weak ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired or de-pressed, it is a duty you owe yourself a. I your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fai: trial. What this medi-cine has done for others it will surely do for you tion. David would receive his friend's son as a member of his family. S. bowed himself-In gratitude. what is thy servant-Mephibosheth felt him-self unworthy of such consideration. a dead dog-"though the son of a prince and the grandson of a king, yet his family being under guilt and wrath end himself noor and lame he do for you.

do for you. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. wrath, and himself poor and lame, he calls himself a dead dog." He com-pares himself to a dog, an animal de-

OBLIGING.

pares himself to a dog, an animal de-spised, and too, this animal dead. 9. called to Ziba-The relationship between Ziba and Mephibosheth was such that Ziba would be entrusted Visitor—Are you good at your work? I am very particular about work? the way my hair is cut.

with weighty interests for him. The king made known to him what he hai done. 10. shall till the land for Village Barber-Well, I'm reckoned fairly decent; but, if you like, I'll do one side of your head first, so that him-Mephibosheth would thus have a responsible man to take care of his you can see for yourself .-- Answers.

property and deliver to him the pro-ceeds of the same. Since Ziba had property and deliver to him the plot ceeds of the same. Since Ziba had "Every airship is a success in one Don't go too far. It's one fifteen sons and twenty servants, it way." "What is that?" "It makes stand your own ground, fifteen sons and twenty servants, it money fly."—Baltimore American. another matter to trespass.

4

Famous Artists.

Diego Rodriguez de Silva Velasquez was born at Seville, in the year 1599, He studied under two masters-Herrar. who had a most violent temper, and Pachea. who was a great help to him. and whose daughter he later married.

Velasquez's opportunity came ir 1623, when through the popular Min-ister Oliverez, he was presented to the King Philip IV. At twenty-four Velas-King Philip IV. At twenty-four Velas-quez found himself appointed court painter, with a regular salary and an additional sum for each picture. It additional sum for each picture. It him a chance for the portrait painting he loved.

Twice he visited Italy, the first time studying and copying the works of the old masters. He did not belong to any school, however, but faitfully deany school, nowever, but faitfully de-picted the little world in which he lived—the court of Philip IV. The little Infante Carlos, who lived only sixteen years, was a favorite subject of the portrait painter, and in the pic-ture, "Maids of Honor," we find the little Princess Marfarita.

Velasquez's last public event was the arranging of the marriage festi-visies at the frontier, when the Infanta Maria Theresa married the French King, Louis XIV. Soon after this event he died, but the wonderful portraits of the man whose motto was "Truth, not painting," will ever call forth our admiration of his skill.

Unicorn.

The unicorn is a fabulous animal, with the body of a horse but of larger size, and with one horn of 1 1-2 to 2 cubits in length on its forehead, per-fectly straight, with a white base, black middle and red tip.

Don't go too far. It's one thing to but quite The

The sailor is a firm believer in the efficacy of odd numbers, as naval tautes testify —minute-guns except Women at sea, to say nothing of preachers, he regards with distavre, and certain officers will bear a bad reputation for the weather they bring ertain days, the seaman is convince are unlucky. One old chronicler puts the number of days upon which it is undesirable to gut to sea at fit; three, but the number has been considerably reduced since his time. Among these days were the anniversaries of the cestruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the suicide of Judas.

The fact that Columbus began his first voyage on a Friday and that he discovered land on the fifth day of the week have no weight with the sailor—the day remains unlucky. Everybody is famillar with the old superstitions of sailors that, to bring

favorabie breeze, tney must whis... a rayorable breeze, they must whist e luring the calm. From the remotest times there seems to have prevailed a belief that

seems to have prevailed a belief that libation or sacrifice would placate the storm spirits and induce them to permit the vessel to proceed un-molested on its course. Russian sail-ors have been known to pour oatmeal and water over a rocky promoniory in order to obtain a wind favorable

in order to obtain a wind favorable to their designs French sallors believe that certain of their shipmales are able to con-trol the winds by virtue of a ring worn on the fourth finger of the right hand This power, however, curries with it distinct disadvantages, since if the necessary remains school for if the possessor remains ashore for more than three days, of if any single voyage extends beyond a period of three months, his life is forfeit.

A broom is thought to 'ert consid-erable influence upon the wind. There is a Dutch tradition, that if windis a Dutch tradition, that if wind-bound, a vessel is passed by another craft and a broom is thtrotwn in the vessels course the luck of the first vessel will change. It has been point-ed out that in this elation the broom which Van Tromg lashed to his mast as a symbol of his power to sweep the seas of the British possessed a very different significance n the elyes of his men. They probably regarded it as capable of bringing winds favorable to their admiral's design to zet at

to their admiral's design to get a Charles II's ships. A star-doged mon was thought to

portend a storm; while if the muon rese in a storm she would soon "eat up the clouds." Many an anxious mariner found comfort in this belief. ghostly lights of St. Elmo,



Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken and timess prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are on ideal me-dicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweet-en the stomach and thus prevent the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolute safe medicine, being guaranteed to contain neither opiates no- narcotics or other harmful drugs They cannot possibly harm—they al-ways do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

True Genius.

How grateful we zie to the man of the world who obeys the morale as in humanity, and in the obligation to serve mankind. True genius always has these inspirations.-Emerson.

NOT THE ONLY PEBBLE?

He-Why do you reject me? Is there anther fellow? She-Possibly. Did you think you were the last of the species?

Homing Instinct.

When I was a boy down on Cape Cod, writes a friend of the Companion. I re-member my mother scraping the side of toad with her hoe while working in the garden. The next day mother noticed there was a large scab in the toad's side. It made her nervous to look at it, and she asked me to put the toad in a box and carry it away. I carried the

side. It made her nervous to look at it, and she asked me to put the toad in a box and carry it away. I carried the toad a distance of three miles into the woods and dropped him. He was back in our garden the very next day; and although I repeated the performance three times, it hopped back every time. Finally mother said not to bother him, for the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second thought unfor the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second though the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second though the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second though the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second though the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second though the scab was healing.
I never gave that a second though the scab was healing.
I happened to be studying under Professor. Sharp at Boston university, when to illustrate a point to the class, he said the toads, like carrier pigeons posessai the toads. I happened next morning after Professor Sharp made the remark about the homing instinct of hop-toads that freight where I am employed and showed me a hop-toad he had picked up on the laws at the Saugus station and brought to Boston is his caboose: he said he intended to put the toad in his garden at Sommerville to ead's hind leg with the conductors' name and address written on it: and he was to turn the toad losse in his garden at Somerville that at a on which his garden at Somerville that at a on which his a bord. The toad's hind leg with the toad in he was to turn the toad in his garden at the Saugus the next noon the toad how the at gave nucleh his mark at the saugus the next noon the toad how the at gave nucleh is name was written on it: and he was to turn the toad how and at the Saugus the next noon the toad how the star on which his garden. At wakefield, ten miles from Boston. Putting the toad in his garden at the saugus the next noon the toad to the Walkefield station and took a train for Boston at half

Some people are so naturally buoyant that they have some difficulty keeping down their expenses.