A SERPENTINE MONSTER

An Invincible and Unconquered Foe of the Human Race.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Kelly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Proverbs xxiii. 32, "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The evil of intoxication is a universal curse. Its long, slimy, twisting coils spread over every land and are visible in every walk of life. There is hardly a man or woman sitting before me who has not had at least one near relative who has been cursed by the fatal bite of this crawling, insidious enemy. Perhaps that near relative was a father, a mother, an uncle, an aunt, a brother, a sister, a wife, a husband or a child. Alas, many of us can say we have not only had one, but many of our relatives and friends who have gone down into drunkards' graves after they have lived the hopeless and humanly helpless, degraded earthly existence of the drunkard. Even as I am preparing this sermon news is published that a man who has filled high places in the service of his country, who bore a name honored in our history, has lost his life in a brawl in which he would never have been involved if he had not indulged in intoxicating drink.

Solomon compared the sin of intoxication to the writhings and twistings of a serpent and to the stinging of an adder because at that time poisonous serpents were everywhere. Every thicket was filled with a constellation of their gleaming eyes. Every desert was the home of the puff adder, lying half buried in the sand. Every swamp was the retreat of the water viper. Every hillside had for the traveller a warning hiss or rattle. Even unto this day many of the countries of the east are overrun with poisonous reptiles. In India alone over 50,000 inhabitants annually die from

POISONOUS SNAKE BITES.

The serpents of intoxication have increased so rapidly that they are now innumerable. We hear their hiss in almost every legislative hall. We see their eyes gleaming out of almost every palace. We find them lying under the orange blossoms of the marriage altar, as well as in the detention hospitals for the patients who have their rooms filled with the coiling serpents of delirium tremens. We find many of our statesmen paralyzed by the glance of an adder's eyes, as a poor, little frightened sparrow might tremble and crouch until she falls into the open mouth of the blacksnake which has charmed her. We find that even a few of the ministers who fill the pulpits of the gospel of Jesus Christ are terrorized by the sight of the serpent of intoxication, because the rich brewer may be the president of the board of trustees or the wealthy distiller's family may be the largest contributors to the financial support of the church. The curse of sinful intoxicants is universal, therefore all Christian people—and that includes you and me—should band themselves together for its extinction. We shall deal with the serpent of strong drink in the same way the travellers over the western prairies deal with the rattlesnakes. There it is a universally obeyed law that every man shall kill every rattlesnake he may see. It ought also to be a universally obeyed Christian law, that every Christian should strike at the hideous head of the Satanic adder of intoxication whenever it reveals itself or lifts its fatal poisonous fangs to strike.

The evil results of a man's mind long weakened by intoxicants are very farreaching. We read with amazement how a boa constructor can swallow down a calf or kid or deer apparently five times wider than the natural size of the serpent's throat. But every country boy has seen the same phenomenon upon a small scale. A snake with a throat hardly larger than your little finger will give chase to a large, fat toad. It will then gather together the two hind legs of the toad and by suction slowly draw the whole body down its throat and

INTO ITS STOMACH.

Then, if the country boy will pick up the snake by the tail and snap him as he would a whipcord, the serpent's mouth will open and the toad will be ejected, alive and well, as was Jonah when thrown from the mouth of the big fish after he had been voyaging for three days in its internal cavity. But, though the student of serpentology may wonder at the size of a big toad which a small snake is able to swallow, his wonderment ought to be as nothing compared to the utter astonishment with which he sees the huge meal which the serpent of intoxication can swallow after the brain of its victim has been wrecked by strong drink. Without any apparent effort it can swallow down the merchant's store, the minister's pulpit, the lawyer's office, the surgeon's operating table, the mechanic's bench, the engineer's engine, the sea captain's ship.

A drunkard's heart through the touch of the adder of intoxication not only becomes a poisoned heart, but the merciless heart of an inhuman monster. In order to drink a drunkard is willing practically to go to any extreme. He is ready to let wife and children starve. I have known two drunkards who were willing to sell their own flesh and blood in a life of crime in order that they might get liquor with which to satisfy their diabolical thirst. These two drunkards were not men of the lower social rank. They were men who were born in as good families as yours or mine. But why continue in this strain? In these days of almost [illegible] we need not longer describing how the serpent of intoxication can destroy a man's love for his wife and his children? No. In the rags of the factories we see it; in the scandals of the divorce courts we read it; in the horrors of the reformatory schools we can prove it. Let us pass on in our indictment of this coiling

SERPENT OF THE WINE CUP

The Solomonic serpentine evil destroys a man's soul as well as the temporal usefulness of his brain and the loving power of his heart. This is not a pleasant subject to touch. It is not pleasant because many of us have had friends, dear friends, who have met or are to-day on the way to meet a drunkard's doom. My brother, we must be true to the living as well as to the dead. If you had a loved one who was contemplating the commission of a heinous crime what would you do? Why, you would go to that friend and say: "Brother, if you do this you will have to pass many years in jail. If you allow your angry passions to rise and commit murder, you will have to sit in the electric chair or stand under the hangman's noose. That is the law which has been carried out in many instances in the past and will be carried out in many instances in the future?"

Now, my friends, what is the divine punishment that will be meted out to all who have been slain by the sting of the Solomonic adder? Let me read part of just one verse from the divine criminal code. Shall the drunkard inherit heaven? What says the epistle of First Corinthians? "Be not deceived; neither idolaters, adulterers nor thieves nor drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God." There is no need of reading further. That simple Pauline sentence covers the whole ground. It seems to harmonize with the Icelander's idea of hell, which is to be a great ice palace, the walls of which are covered with a huge mass of swaying, swinging serpents. Their forked tongues and hissing throats converge to a common center, where the condemned of God crouch and tremble and weep. Shall we not fight this serpent of intoxication, which may aptly be compared to the Icelander's Satanic serpents in the palace of the Inferno? Shall we not, one and all, fight the serpents of intoxication, which can and do destroy happiness the other side of the grave as well as that of the life which is on this side?

THE SURE ANTIDOTE

for the poison of the adder of intoxication must be found for Christians, first and last and all the time, in the blood of Jesus Christ. It is right to use the human agencies for the cure of inebriety, but I believe human agencies will always fail unless they are blessed by the divine power—by the power of the Holy Ghost. As a pastor and preacher and temperance worker I have personally tried to aid in the rescue of many drunkards. I have helped send some to the reformatory institutions. I have taken them into my own home and bought them medicines from the drug stores. I am free to confess that all these human agencies failed except when those victims of strong drink have thrown themselves into the arms of God and clung to Jesus Christ as their only Savior. Divine re-inforcement can save you if you will live so close to Christ that Christ can and will live close to you. Divine re-inforcement alone can save the drunkard who is heading toward a drunkard's grave.

This promise being true, that Jesus Christ alone is the only sure antidote for the suicidal thirst of strong drink, the next step in our temperance reformation should be to open all the churches in our Christian land for great temperance meetings. Every minister of the gospel should preach and continue to preach the gospel of teetotalism. Every pulpit of every church should be a broad, white desk before which the victims of strong drink could bow at the throne of grace for mercy and then arise and with trembling hand sign the temperance pledge and blot it then and there with their falling tears of penitence. The church of the Lord Jesus Christ must and shall lead in this successful temperance reform. The temperance movement will fail, and surely fail, if it is carried on purely as a secular movement. It will win, and surely win, if it is carried on as divine movement in which is enlisted the strong arm of a church inspired of the Holy Spirit. It is by you that the call for a gospel charge against the grog-shops must first be sounded.

Lastly, and most important of all, with the help of the church of God, we should try to kill the adder of strong drink by making our civil laws so stringent that the young should find it almost impossible to get at the wine cup.

EVEN IF THEY WOULD.

It is easier to keep 100 young men from acquiring the evil habit of strong drink than it is to reform one debauched drunkard. It is easier to prevent than to reform sin. I suppose the chronic drunkards who have been drinking for twenty or thirty years will find their poisonous serpent of the wine cup no matter where they may be. But it is possible by law to keep liquor away from the young men and the young women. It is possible to protect the rising generation so that they may not be able to find this adder's lair and to feel its foul breath or his poisonous fangs.

And not only by stringent laws should the destroying wine cup be kept from the young, but the young should also be taught why the debauching influence of strong drink is kept out of their reach. The evil results of indulgence in the wine cup should be taught in the public schools. They should be taught upon the public platforms as well as in the private home. The evils of strong drink should be presented so clearly and vehemently to the young that the rising generation should some day by the grace of God be able to stand up in their might and declare that America must and shall forever be free from the evils of strong drink. They shall be able to declare it with our help at the church altar; they shall be able to declare it in the nominating planks of our great political parties; they shall be able to declare it at the American ballot box; they shall be able to declare it by telegraphic communications before a sin cursed, alcohol poisoned world.

Christian men and women, north, east, south and west, let us one and all rally to the temperance cause. Let the ministers consecrate the pulpits to the work. Let the laymen consecrate the pews. May we one and all be ready to die for the temperance cause, but never to surrender; never to cease fighting the saloon and its intrenched power until we are summoned before the great white throne of heaven. Never, never, never let up in the struggle against this hemispheric evil until the home and the church and the kingdom of God shall forever be free. May God give us one and all supernatural strength for the struggle which is before the temperance cause of the church of America and of the world.

ALL ABOUT WATCHES.

Few Realize How Minute Parts of Time-pieces Are.

"Much in little" can be said more truly of a first-class watch than of almost any other product of human ingenuity and industry. The watch one carries in his pocket—unless it is of the cheapest "pocket clock" variety—has in its movement more than 150 parts, and this number does not include the case which holds the movement.

A glance at the movement is enough to show that most of its parts are very small, but one can scarcely realize how minute some of them are. Take, for example, the numerous screws which hold the parts together. Some of them are so tiny that it takes nearly 150,000 of them to weigh a pound. One must use a good microscope to see the threads in these screws, and each of the threads must be absolutely perfect and true, or the screw is useless.

There are screws in a small-sized watch, such as women usually carry, which have a thread of 260 to the inch. The weight of one of these screws is one one hundred and thirty-thousandth of a pound.

The diameter of the pivot of the balance wheel in a watch is only one two-hundredth of an inch, and pivots are classified by a gauge which measures down to one ten-thousandth of an inch. The jewel hole into which the pivot fits is one five-thousandth of an inch larger than the pivot, so that the latter may have sufficient play.

Jewels in a watch movement are cut from slabs of garnet, ruby or sapphire, one-fiftieth of an inch thick. Then they are "surfaced," drilled through the center, and on the convex side a depression is made for an oil-cup. A pellet jewel, finished and in use, weighs one one hundred and fifty-thousandth of a pound, while the weight of a roller jewel is a fraction more than one two hundred and fifty-six thousandth of a pound.

The largest hairspring stud is four one-hundredths of an inch in diameter and nine one-hundredths of an inch in length.

To make the complete movement of a good watch more than 3,700 different processes are employed. It takes about five months to complete a single watch of the best grade, but as all the processes are carried on simultaneously the finished product is turned out continuously by the manufacturers.

The balance in a modern watch must make 18,000 vibrations every hour. A change of only one beat will cause the watch to gain or lose four and four-fifths seconds in twenty-four hours. Think of the wonderfully delicate mechanism and equally delicate adjustment that puts together more than 150 pieces of almost microscopic size and turns out a watch that will not vary one second in twenty-four hours.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

"Can I see your father for a few minutes before I go, Miss Hendricks?" he asked. "I want to speak to him about a matter of some importance."

"Certainly, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, with a blush.

After Mr. Sampson had taken his departure, with a happy smile upon his face, Miss Hendricks found her way to her father's shoulder, and, stealing one arm about his neck, whispered:

"What did he want, papa?"

"He is an agent for a patent gas burner," said the old man, "and I've agreed to give it a trial."

MADE A NAME.

"So you are married?" said a man to a friend.

"Oh, yes. Married over a year ago."

"Given up all your ideas about fame and glory and all that sort of thing?"

"No, sir. I always said I would make a name in the world."

"Yes."

"Well, I've done it."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. I superintended the christening of our baby last week."

No woman has entered the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, for 1,400 years.

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen. Hygiene and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

Deviled Liver.—Skin three pounds liver and chop fine with ½ pound fat pickled pork. Mix with it one teacup bread crumbs, and season with salt to taste, one teaspoon each ground pepper, mace and cloves. Put it into a covered pail, set in cold water, and cook two hours after the water boils. Remove the cover, gash the top, and scatter over bits of butter, place in the oven and brown. Serve in slices when cold, with sour jelly.

Sweet Rusk.—Take one pint warm milk, ½ cup butter, one cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, 2-3 cake compressed yeast. Make a sponge with the milk, yeast and flour enough for a thin batter. Let rise over night. In the morning add the butter, eggs and sugar, well beaten together, the salt and flour enough to make a soft dough. Mold with the hands into balls, and let rise until very light, then bake.

Delicious Sweets.—Pare small raw sweet potatoes, fried whole in deep fat. Fifteen minutes' frying does them to a beautiful brown, outside, and tender mealiness inside. French fry is the name.

Baked Stuffed Tomatoes.—Select six large firm tomatoes. Remove only enough from the top to scoop the meat and seeds out. Chop very fine three slices of fried calf's liver, the whole of one hard-boiled egg, one cup toasted bread crumbs, ½ cup melted butter, one red pepper pod, salt to taste, and season highly with black pepper if liked. Mix together with one raw egg. Place the tomatoes close together in a baking dish, and cover the whole with crumbs. Dot the top with small cubes of butter. Bake 20 minutes and serve in baking dish. This mixture a thick layer of the toasted breadture, omitting pepper, is a delicious stuffing for green peppers, but require 30 minutes in hot oven.

In making Boiled Custard, after scalding the milk, pour it over the beaten eggs slowly, instead of putting the eggs into the milk, as it will usually prevent the custard curdling.

Apple Custard Pie (with Meringue.)—Stew and strain enough finely flavored tart apples to make a large cup of sauce. Add ½ cup sugar (more if desired) and one scant teaspoon grated nutmeg. Beat two eggs light and pour upon them ½ cup hot milk, to which has been added a bit of soda not larger than a pea. Let sauce and custard get cold, beat quickly together, fill a pie dish lined with good paste. Brush the latter with white of egg before the filling goes in. This prevents a soggy crust. Bake without an upper crust in a quick oven. Just before drawing from the oven, cover evenly with the meringue on the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with one tablespoonful powdered sugar. Brown lightly. It is delicious, as also are peach pies made in the same way.

Potato Puffs.—To two teacups cold mashed potato add ½ cup sweet milk, ½ teaspoon salt, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons flour and two eggs beaten to a froth. Mix the whole thoroughly until light, put into a pudding dish, spread a little butter over the top and bake until a golden brown. The quality depends upon thoroughly beating the eggs before adding them, so the puff will remain light for baking.

Chickens in Cream.—Cut chickens in two lengthwise, place halves in a dripping pan and just cover with sweet cream. Season with a little salt, pepper and butter. Set in oven, and by the time the cream is almost cooked away the chickens will be done. Have just cream enough left to put over mashed potato as gravy.

Cocoanut Bars.—Place two pounds white coffee sugar over the fire with one pint water, and boil until a little dropped into cold water can be rolled into a ball. Then remove from the fire and stir in two teaspoons either vanilla or rose flavoring. Now add one pound grated cocoanut and stir with a wooden spoon until the mixture begins to look white, and then pour at once into a shallow square pan. As soon as it has cooled a little, mark off into squares. When cold, either break or cut.

Corn Cake.—One cup Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one cup flour, 2-3 tablespoon melted butter, one cup milk, 1½ teaspoons baking powder and one egg. First beat the egg, then add the sugar, butter and milk. Lastly, add the meal and flour, into which has been sifted the baking powder.

Bread Crumb Omelet.—Let one cup bread crumbs soak in one cup milk a little while, then beat the yolks of two or three eggs with it, adding a dash of pepper. Put into a hot buttered spider, then turn the whites, beaten to a stiff froth, on top of the yolks, and put into the oven to cook. When done, fold it over and serve hot.

GRAPES IN WINTER.

Grape Jelly.—Pick the grapes from the stems carefully, wash, add a little water, and then put on the stove to boil. When grapes are softened, pour them into a bag made of thin cotton cloth and hang them suspended over a porcelain lined pan until the juice has ceased to drip. Before putting the juice on the stove, take one pint sugar to every pint of juice you are using, and place the sugar in a dry, flat pan. Put in the oven and let it remain there to heat slowly until it is thoroughly hot, but be careful not to allow the sugar to melt. When the juice has boiled hard for 20 minutes, add the hot sugar gradually and stir until all of it is dissolved. After the sugar has been added do not let the mixture boil, but if, after testing, the mixture is not thick enough, put it on the back of the stove where it will keep warm but not boil. When the mixture jellies in a saucer, pour it into glasses and cover while hot.

Grape Juice.—Prepare as for jelly and add one cup sugar to one or two quarts of juice. As much sugar may be used as wanted, one cup of it to two quarts of juice will make the juice rather sweet. After bringing the juice to a boil, bottle and seal while hot.

Grape Marmalade.—After making grape juice or jelly, take the pulp and add sugar to the proportion of ¾ pound sugar to one pint of pulp. Thoroughly boil the mixture once, and then put it in jars and seal.

Grape Catsup.—After making grape jelly or juice take the remaining pulp and strain through a fine colander. Then to one quart of pulp add one cup vinegar, one cup sugar, or more if desired sweeter, one tablespoon cinnamon, and ½ tablespoon cloves. Boil up well and bottle.

CULINARY CONCEIT.

Never parboil a turkey before roasting. It takes from the flavor of the meat.

When boiling a pudding in a cloth, put a plate beneath it to prevent any chance of its sticking to the saucepan.

Chop hard boiled egg and mix mayonnaise and spread on bread. You will not want a dainty sandwich than this.

To make mock crab cut the slices of cheese, mash with a fork to a paste and add vinegar, mustard and pepper; spread on crackers or make sandwiches.

When coloring is required in hashes, soups or stews let the onion have its skin left on, and neither burned sugar nor any other coloring matter will be required.

You may like fried cucumbers. Pare and slice lengthwise two large cucumbers, dust with salt and pepper, dip each piece in beaten egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve hot, with tomato catsup.

For an egg fondu beat four eggs until light, add salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls Parmesan cheese and same of milk; heat tablespoon of butter, turn in the egg mixture and stir until thickened. Serve on squares of buttered toast.

VEGETARIAN BEEFSTEAK.

With the price of beef still advancing many housekeepers are resorting to various substitutes, and a good vegetarian beefsteak can be made from split peas. A pint and a half of split peas should be soaked overnight in water, to which a little pinch of soda has been added. In the morning pour off the water and put the peas into a double boiler with fresh water enough to cover them. Add as seasoning a sprig of thyme and a very little garlic, two cloves and a green pepper, first taking the seeds out of the latter. When the peas have been steamed until tender remove from the fire, drain and partially mash them, beating in while hot, a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion or two tablespoons of celery, also minced very fine. The mixture is then made into balls like fish cakes, which are dipped in beaten egg and Indian meal or bread crumbs, and fried. This may be served with a tomato sauce, and will be found to be so hearty as to entirely take the place of meat.

MISSES JACKET.

12 to 16 Years.

Loose jackets, in box style, are much in vogue for young girls and make ideal cool weather wraps. They slip on and off with ease and being loose, admit of an additional underwrap when the weather demands. The season's display shows them in tan covert and black cloth, in silk interlined and in cheviot. The model is adapted to all materials but as shown is of tan cloth stitched with corticelli silk.

The jacket includes loose fronts and half-fitted backs, that are joined by means of curved underarm gores, and closes at the left side in double breasted style. The sleeves are bell shaped and fit smoothly at the arms-eyes. At the neck is a deep turn-over collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 52 inches wide.

CURIOUS WEDDING CUSTOM.

Brides in Alfoeld, Lower Hungary, have been deprived of their wedding gifts by the Government health authorities. It was a custom of the place for brides to wash with soap and to comb the heads of all guests, they in turn throwing coins into the basin. The result, according to the doctors, was the spreading of disease, and an epidemic of ophthalmia led the Government to put a sudden end to the custom.

RECLAIMED FROM THE SEA.

It is estimated that the land of Lincolnshire, England, reclaimed from the sea amounts to more than 680,000 acres, or more than 1,000 square miles. In the estuary of the Humber about 290 square miles have from time to time been gained from the sea.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 19.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. vi., 8-20. Golden Text, Heb. xi., 30.

The title of this lesson is the fall of Jericho, and the verses assigned are as above or only verses 12 to 20, but I suggest nothing less than the whole chapter, with a glance at the preceding chapter and its connection with the previous lesson, in which we saw the hand of the Lord dividing the Jordan for Israel to cross over, that all people might know and fear Him for their good. In chapter v we see the rite of circumcision and the ordinance of the Passover, the one suggestive of death to the flesh, no good thing in us, and the other of redemption by the blood of the Lamb. Only thus can the reproach of sin and of this evil world be taken from us (v. 9). In v. 12, we read that the manna ceased not until they had eaten the corn of the land, and the Lord changes not, yet some cannot trust Him for their daily bread. In v. 13-15, we see the real Captain taking command and Joshua submissively taking his right place instructed by the unshod foot that the whole affair was the Lord's and not his. Compare Ex. iii. 5, and contrast Josh. i. 3. Now, in chapter vi we have the victory at Jericho by the same mighty hand that divided the Red sea and the Jordan, and it was manifest to all that the Lord was with Joshua (vi. 27).

1-5. And the Lord said unto Joshua, See, I have given into thine hand Jericho.

Thus He assured him, and then instructed him just what to do and told him what would happen, and, however unlikely or improbable it seemed, faith accepted the assurance and expected the result.

6, 7. And Joshua, the son of Nun, called the priests and said unto them, Take up the ark of the covenant.

The Lord wants a willing and obedient people on whose behalf and through whom He can show His power (Isa. i, 19; II Cor. xvi, 9). If we were only willing to be counted foolish by the wisdom of this world, then the wisdom and the power of God would be seen in us.

8-11. So the ark of the Lord compassed the city, going about it once, and they came into the camp and lodged in the camp.

Both Joshua and all the priests and the people perfectly obedient to the Great Captain of the Lord's host! Implicit faith and unquestioning obedience are what God desires and delights in. No voice of man was heard, but just the sound of the trumpets as they marched this first time around the city. Probably gazed upon in wonder by those in the city, who may have assembled on the walls to see this strange sight. What was accomplished? Seemingly nothing. But they obeyed God, and that is everything.

12-14. And the second day they compassed the city once and returned into the camp. So they did six days.

Seven priests with seven trumpets, a perfect testimony to the power of the atonement which shall yet lead to the complete overthrow of all enemies, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father (Rev. xvii. 14; Phil. ii. 11). The arm proclaims the righteousness which God demands and provides, and Isa. xxxii. 1, 17, proclaims that a King shall reign in righteousness and the work of righteousness shall be peace. It may seem to some that as little is now being accomplished as was accomplished by those six days seemingly foolish, and useless processions, but wait.

15, 16. Joshua said unto the people, Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city.

Six times more around the city with no sound but that of the trumpets; twelve times in all, and seemingly nothing accomplished, but God's time has now come! It is the thirteenth round when at Joshua's command the more than 600,000 voices break forth with a shout of victory because they believed God and obeyed His servant.

17-19. All the silver and gold and vessels of brass and iron are holiness unto the Lord (margin).

Therefore they were instructed not to take any for themselves lest they put all into the treasury of the Lord, while they utterly destroyed all the inhabitants except Rahab and her household.

20. The wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city.

Just as the Lord had said it came to pass, and it always will be so, for see Isa. xiv, 24; Ps. xxxiii. 10, 11, and it therefore becomes us ever to say, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii. 25), and act accordingly. The verses following tell us that all the living in the city, both man and beast, were utterly destroyed except Rahab and her household. The New Testament record of the overthrow of Jericho and the salvation of Rahab is summed up in the few lines of Heb. xi, 30, 31, and faith in God is the heart of it. The evidence of her faith and the assurance of her safety were the scarlet line in her window (chapter ii. 18-21), and it is to me very interesting and suggestive that the Hebrew word translated "line" is the identical word which in Ps. lxii, 5; lxxi, 5; Jer. xxix. 11, and elsewhere is translated "expectation" and "hope." Her expectation or hope was a scarlet one, and it was a sure one, and so the believer's expectation is as sure as the blood of Christ can make it. As all in Rahab's house were saved by her faith, let your faith take hold of God for all your household.

HARDLY SO FORTUNATE.

Lord Tennyson's well known aversion to sightseers and their ways gave rise to many an odd experience. Once, it is said, he complained to the Queen, saying he could no longer stay in the Isle of Wight, owing to the tourists who came to stare at him. Her Majesty, with a kindly irony, said that she should not suffer much from the grievance; but Tennyson, taking her literally, replied in the same strain, "No, ma'am," said he; "and if you could clap a sentinel wherever I liked, I should not be troubled either."

WASTING AWAY.

THE SAD CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS.

Mothers Should Be Very Careful When Their Daughters Complain of Headache, Fickle Appetite, Dizziness or Heart Palpitation.

Many mothers neglect the health of their growing daughters. Not wilfully, of course, but because they think the occasional headaches from which they suffer, fickleness of appetite, and pale cheeks, are the natural result of the merging into girlhood into womanhood. This is a serious mistake. There is no period in a girl's life when she needs more attention, and unless the little troubles are successfully treated, many serious ones—perhaps decline and consumption—are sure to follow. What every young girl needs at this period is a tonic medicine that will give her a rich, red blood, strong nerves, and bring her safely through a critical period in her life. For this purpose there is no other medicine in the world can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their present health and happiness to this medicine, and thousands of others who are suffering would soon be strong if they would give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Among the many young ladies who have proved the great worth of this medicine is Miss Jennie Beamer, of Boyle, Ont. Miss Beamer says: "Some years ago I became very weak and my friends feared I was going into decline. I was pale; suffered from terrible headaches; my appetite was poor, and I grew very thin. I became so weak that I could hardly walk. I remained in this condition for several months, during which time I tried several medicines but none helped me in the least. Then my mother got me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and almost from the outset they helped me. I continued the use of the pills, the severe headaches left me, my appetite returned and I gained in weight. In fact I was soon enjoying perfect health, and have since continued to do so. I attribute my entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and will be glad if some other weak and ailing girl will profit by my experience."

Pale and sallow cheeks, dizziness, headaches, palpitation of the heart and the feeling of weariness and anxiety so many young girls suffer will soon disappear if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used. These pills also cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney ailments, St. Vitus' dance, and other troubles that come from poor blood and weak nerves. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ADDRESSING SOVEREIGNS

The evolution of the royal title from the simple style of "King of the English," in the days of Confessor, has, apart from certain fantastic variations, as in the reign of Elizabeth, been gradual. The King's full title is "Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Henry VI. was addressed as "Most Grace" for a time, but became "Most Excellent Grace"; while Edward IV. was "High and Mighty Prince," and Henry VII. "His Highness." Henry VIII. became "His Majesty," Elizabeth was frequently styled "the Most High, Mighty, and Magnificent Empress," James I. was addressed as "Most Sacred Majesty," Queen Anne was "Her Most Excellent Majesty," and George I. became "His Most Gracious Majesty."

BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

A Family Event That Does Not Always Bring Unmixed Joy.

Baby's first tooth does not always be unannounced. Inflamed gums, impaired digestion produce a feverish and fretful condition about which the mother often feels concerned. The baby boy of Mrs. George McGregor, of Hamilton, Ont., was troubled with diarrhoea while teething. He was cross and restless. He did not sleep well and matters became serious. The mother writes as follows: "My sister had used Baby's Own Tablets for her baby and advised me to try them. I got a box and after giving the Tablets to my baby a few times he began to improve and was soon well. He is now a big, healthy baby and never gets fretful or does not sleep well. I give him a Tablet and he is all right again." Baby's Own Tablets replace castor oil and other nauseous, griping drugs. They regulate the stomach, quiet the nerves, and promote healthful sleep. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and to be absolutely harmless. If your druggist does not keep them you can obtain a full-size box, post paid, by sending 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.