Where Parents Blunder; Pamper Children Too Much

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Do not deny yourself comforts and pleasures in order to give your children luxuries.

There is nothing worth while in such a course of action, and almost invariably the result is injurious to the best interests of the children and to society at large.

Give the children you bring into this sphere of existence your love, your sympathy and your counsel. Study them as you would study the most important problems. Make yourself acquainted with their temperaments and dispositions, and train yourself to exercise patience in dealing with their weaknesses. Remember they may have inherited some of these weaknesses. An example of self-control, kindness and sympathy is the greatest wealth you can bestow on your children. Give them such opportunities to develop their strength and best characteristics as you can without too great sacrifice of your own needs.

If you are able to enjoy some blessings of your toil, enjoy them instead of hoarding your dollars to give your children luxuries which they have not earned or leaving a fortune to be fought over.

The worst characteristics human nature is capable of frequently develop in children of unselfish parents when the division of property is made—property which the children had no part in earning.

Not long ago a sober, industrious and contented laborer received word that an inheritance had fallen to him, and he at once began to neglect his work, to adopt vices, and finally committed suicide in a mood of despairing rage because the law was slow in giving him all he believed his due.

Not long ago I met two young women to whom a fortune had been left. I knew what sacrifices their dead parents had made to give them the luxuries and advantages they were enjoying, and I studied them with care. Two more arrogant, selfish and unlovable young women I have rarely encountered. They made frequent reference to "common people," and spoke patronizingly of the "middle class."

Yet the father of these girls had been a poor boy and a self-made man, and the maternal grandfather had begun life as a peddler until he earned the money to study a profession. Money hoarded for two generations, and the sacrifices of parents and grandparents brought no happier results in the third than two arrogant and purse-proud girls, who would have been rendered nobler and sweeter, no doubt, if they had been obliged to come in closer association with the "common people," and the middle classes.

I grow to believe there is a curse upon money we do not earn.

Certain it is that we rarely find the greatest characteristcs or the worthiest qualities developed in the children who have been spared all effort and shielded from all responsibilities, and upon whom has been showered the hoarded wealth of self denying parents, while scarcely a day passes that we do not encounter or hear of selfishness, greed, crime or folly which has resulted directly from inheriting wealth.

Enjoy the proceeds of your labor—be charitable, generous, benevolent while you live, give your children a happy home and reasonable pleasures and advantages, but do not sacrifice your life for them.

You only worry yourself and them and society by such a course. They will be better citizens if you let them work for what they have.

It Has That Clear Liquor

so appreciated by Japan tea drinkers.

"SALADA"

Ceylon GREEN Tea will displace Japan Tea just as "SALADA" Black is displacing all other black teas. In lead packets only, 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. II JULY 12, 1903.

Saul Chosen King.—1 Sam. 10 :17-27.

Commentary. — Connecting Links. "The story of divine providence in chapters 9 and 10 is intreesting as showing the interweaving of many threads to produce one picture of life. Saul and Samuel were guided to each other by seemingly trivial incidents. In this story we have an illustration of how God guides men and controls affairs without interfering in any way with the free will and choice of men. Stray asses led Saul to his kingdom. A shower, it is said, decided the fate of Europe at the battle of Waterloo." When Saul could not find the asses he had been sent by his father to seek, he went to Samuel, the prophet, for instructions. The Lord told Samuel that he should anoint Saul King. Samuel invited Saul to dine with him, and informed him that the asses were found. He also gave him an intimation that he was to be king.

I. Samuel's introductory discourse (vs. 17-9).

17. Samuel—"In this lesson the prophet-judge appears in a unique attitude, as one who assists in the revolution which is to take from himself the supreme power and bestow it upon another." What unselfish and noble conduct! Called the people—This assembly was evidently partly representative, made up of elders and heads of tribes; and partly popular, many of the people being present, encamped, and to some extent armed. Samuel and Saul both knew who had been chosen, so it was not for their sake, but for the people's sake, that this assembly was convened at Mizpeh.—Terry. Unto the Lord "This expression does not necessarily imply that the ark was present. Samuel publicly invokes the divine presence and blessing and has everything done as in the presence of Jehovah." Mizpeh—The location is uncertain, but is supposed to be a high hill not far from Ramah, Samuel's home. Several other important meetings were held at Mizpeh.

18. And said—Samuel first points out to the assembled people that Jehovah had always done for them the very thing for which they desired a king. He had delivered them from all kingdoms that had oppressed them. But this deliverance had been made to depend upon their own conduct, they were always required to repent of sin and purge the land from idolatry before victory could be theirs.

19 Rejected—Samuel charged them with ingratitude and unfaithfulness, as expressed in the demand for a king. God, in the character of King, had governed the Israelites for 400 years. He ruled on terms which He, Himself, through the agency of Moses, had prepared to them, viz., that if they observed their allegiance to Him, they should be prosperous; if not, adversity and misery should be the consequences. Present yourselves—Arrange yourself in systematic order for the casting of the lot. By your tribes, represented by the twelve princes—Hurlbut. Your thousands—This means the same as families. The number of heads of houses in the several families of a tribe might easily reach a thousand. —Lange. Samuel knew the peevishness of that people, and that there were those who would not be satisfied with the choice, if it depended on his single testimony, but by this method the people would see that God had appointed Saul, for the disposal of the lot was with the Lord." This would prevent disputes.

II. Saul chosen King (vs. 20. 21), xx, 21. Benjamin was taken—We are not told expressly by what process the selection was made but it was probably by casting lots. The lot was in common use among all nations of antiquity. It is regarded in Scripture, not as a chance decision, but as a legitimate method of ascertaining the divine will.—Cam. Bib. The lot among tribes fell on the tribe of Benjamin, which was the smallest of the tribes. Family of Matri—The heads of the tribe of Benjamin next appeared and the family of Matri was taken. The successive steps are then passed over. At last Saul of the household of Kish was taken. Could not be found.—"He withdrew in hopes they would proceed to a new election."

III. Saul declared King.—vs. 22-27. 22, 23, is there yet a man—They inquired whether Saul was present or was to be sought for elsewhere. Among the stuff—The baggage which was usually placed in the centre of the camp. Ran, etc.—There appears to have been much haste and excitement. Higher than any—Saul was tall and commanding in person. It is supposed that he was at least seven feet in height. It was an age when leaders stood in the forefront of the battle, and a giant would strike terror to his foes.

24, 25. See ye him—Saul's distinguished stature and great strength helped much to recommend him to the people. There was none like him in majesty of appearance, and he became popular instantly. The Lord hath chosen—But God had, in this, yielded to their demands against His own will and wisdom. Manner of the kingdom. The constitution and laws of the new Government, with the respective duties of King and people towards each other and towards God. Wrote it—"That is, the charter of this constitutional monarchy was recorded and deposited in the custody of the priests ,along with the most sacred records of the nation,"—J. F. & B.

26, 27 Saul.....went home—To his father's house. Saul modestly left the public affairs for Samuel to manage, as he had been doing. There appeared no great desire to rule, in Saul. Such a humble spirit as this, when he was advanced to such a high position, appears beautiful. He was humble, for God was with him then. Went with him—Not the whole company, but a few select friends, perhaps, or those who regarded it a conscientious duty to escort their new King to his home. hearts.....touched—Such as were moved by him to do their duty and recognize the authority of Saul. These were the subjects who would help to have a peaceable reign and would be loyal subjects. Children of Bella[illegible] were wicked, profligate and not disposed to be controlled. Despised him—Did not recognize him, but only scorned his manner and doubted his ability No presents.—They gave no proof that they acknowledged either the divine appointment or his authority. Held his peace. Having no ambition for the position he quietly submits to their offence, and thus prevents all occasion for uproars. So far from resenting this affront Saul seems not to notice it.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

In the former part of the chapter is recounted the anointing of Saul and the events which followed until he was publicly chosen king. The convention of the people here spoken of was doubtless called soon after the anointing of Saul. If there must be a change in the government the sooner the better.

The people reproved. Samuel, when he has the people assembled, recites to them the story of what God has done for them in the past and reproves them for rejecting God, who had been their deliverer and saviour in all their tribulations, as their king. As on a former occasion, he made them to understand that God was not pleased with their course.

A lesson in humility. At the beginning of his career Saul manifested many of the elements of a successful leader. He was discreet. He manifested a humble spirit. The true leader of the people of God is not self-assertive. Only when occasion demands does he come to the front and then God uses him to lead on to victory Doubtless Saul's downfall began by his being lifted up in himself.

Real Cause.

Chicago News.

Host—My wife is worrying about there being thirteen at the table tonight.

Guest—Superstitious, eh?

Host—No, not exactly; but she has only a dozen silver knives and forks.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were small. The only offerings were a load of white wheat, which sold at 76c, a load of goose wheat at 70c, and a load of oats at 65c.

Dairy produce in good supply, with prices steady. Ducks are easier, with moderate offerings.

Hay quiet and steady, a dozen loads selling at $12 to $14 a ton for timothy, and at $6 to $9 for mixed. Straw is dull, three loads selling at $6.50 to $8.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, light selling at $7.50 to $8, and heavy at $7.00.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bush., 76 1-2 to 77c; red, 76 to 77c; goose, 70c; peas, bush., 75 to 78c; oats, bush., 35 to 35 1-2c; barley, bush., 43c; hay, timothy, per ton, $12 to $15; mixed, per ton, $6 to $9; straw, per ton, $8 to $9; apples, per bbl., $1.50 to $2.50; dressed hogs, light, $7.50 to $8; eggs, per dozen, 18 to 20c; butter, dairy 16 to 19c; creamery, 20 to 23c; chickens, per pair, 65 to 75c; ducks, pair, 65 to 80c; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14c; potatoes, per bag, $1.40 to $1.45.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

The local fruit market was fairly active to-day. Strawberries firm, selling at 5 1-2 to 7c per box, while poor qualities are quoted at about 4c. Black currants, $1 to $1.25 per basket. Raspberries, quart, 11 to 13c. Cherries, choice, $1 to $1.10 per basket, and sour 50 to 60c. Gooseberries, basket, 40 to 50c. Currants, red, basket, 50 to 60c.

Cucumbers, basket, $1.25 to $1.50. Potatoes, new, barrel $4.50; bushel $1.25. Beans, wax, basket, $2.25 to $2.50. Asparagus, dozen bunches, 60 to 75c.

The Cheese Markets.

Belleville, July 4.—To-day 3,605 boxes cheese were registered, of which 3,355 were white, balance colored. Sales: Hodgson, 1,245 at 9 15-16c; Cook, 120, McGrath 75, and Kerr 150; these three at 9 3-4c; 9 13-16c offered for balance.

Cowansville, July 4.—To-day 42 factories offered 2,362 boxes of cheese; 17 factories offered 1,646 boxes butter. Allan bought 110 cheese for 9 3-8c; Duckett 752 for 9 3-8c, Hodgson 37 at 9 1-2c; and 489 at 9 3-8c, Lovell 373 boxes for 9 3-8c, Grant 60 for 9 3-8c, McPherson 231 for 9 3-8c, James Dairymple 225 for 9 7-16c; unsold, 75 boxes.

South Finch, Ont., July 4.—Regular meeting of South Finch Cheese Board was held yesterday; 2,500 boxes were boarded; half white, balance colored; price offered on board 9 5-8c for both; none sold, as factory men are looking for more on the street.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, ex. choice	$4 90	to	$5 15
Export cattle, choice, per cwt	4 70	to	4 90
do medium	4 20	to	4 60
do cows	3 30	to	4 00
Inferior cows	2 75	to	3 25
Butchers' cattle, picked	4 60	to	4 75
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 40	to	4 50
Butchers' cattle, fair	4 00	to	4 30
Good cows	3 25	to	3 75
do rough	2 90	to	3 00
Bulls, export, heavy	3 75	to	4 25
do medium	3 00	to	3 50
do light	2 75	to	3 00
Feeders, short-keep	4 40	to	4 60
do medium	4 00	to	4 40
do light	3 65	to	4 00
Stockers choice	3 50	to	4 00
Stockers, common	2 75	to	3 00
Milch cows, each	25 00	to	40 00
Export ewes, cwt	3 75	to	4 00
Bucks, per cwt	2 75	to	3 00
Culls, each	2 50	to	3 50
Spring lambs	2 50	to	4 00
Calves, per head	2 00	to	8 00
do per lb	03½	to	05
Hogs, select, per cwt	5 75	to	0 00
Hogs, light, per cwt	5 50	to	0 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	5 50	to	0 00
do sows	4 00	to	4 25

Trade in Canada.

Dun's Review to-day, Saturday, says: With seasonable weather, crop conditions and business generally have improved in Hamilton district. In most retail lines dealers report their turn-over for the past six months as being much in excess of the corresponding time of 1902. Wholesalers have large orders in hand, and prospects are encouraging for fall trade, while manufacturers have orders which will keep them fully employed for several months. The harvest generally is promising. The yield of strawberries has been unusually large, and shipments by local express companies alone are stated to have reached nearly 2,000 tons within the past two weeks, most of which went to eastern cities.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Wholesale business at Montreal has been fairly active this week, considering the fact that many are holidaying. Payments have been rather slow in some lines. Crop conditions are more favorable in this Province, and the outlook for general trade is favorable. Business has been interrupted this week at Toronto by the holidays. At Quebec the movement in general trade during the week has been active, and some houses report orders ahead of this time last year. There has been a fair movement of fall goods at the Coast. The continued favorable weather for the crops in Manitoba have had a good effect on trade at Winnipeg and other distributing points in the west. There has been a fair expansion in trade at Hamilton, and the shipments now are heavy, retailers throughout the country being quite willing to take deliveries of goods, the breaking of seasonable stocks having created facilities for the preparations for the fall trade. The manufacturers are busy, labor is well employed at good wages, and the crop conditions are excellent, all these being factors which go to show that trade will continue in a prosperous condition indefinitely. At London there has been a good demand for seasonable goods, as well as for the fall, and the outlook is considered very promising. The conditions of wholesale trade at Ottawa this week have been satisfactory.

Advice for Complainers.

Every day in the year the average man has a grievance. On the last day in the year he has probably forgotten the other 364.

Three hundred and sixty-five days in the year he has poured his particular grievance into the ears of some poor devil who has troubles of his own.

What's the use of it?

Don't kick. Let the other fellow do the kicking—and give him cause.

Don't bluff. Some day Fate is going to deal you a good hand.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE AGE OF A HORSE

An Old Groom's Poetical Advice as to How Not to be Fooled on it.

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course,
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

The middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old;
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year;
In two years from the second pair;
In three the "corners" too, are bare.

At two, the middle "nippers" drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop;
When four years old, the third pair goes;
At five, a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view,
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years;
At eight, the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the corners light.

As time goes on the horsemen know
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before
'Til twenty, when we know no more.

VIEWED BY BOTH SEXES

Pupils of a School in Germany Tested With Suggestive Results.

An interesting series of experiments has been tried by the school authorities in south Germany to test the faculty of observation as it is exercised by boys and girls.

A man dressed as an ordinary workman and with ordinary features was placed in a room by himself. Classes of girls of different ages were sent through the room. All that the teacher told them was that they were to go into the room through one door and out through another. When they returned to their classrooms they were asked to describe the man in the room.

Nearly 80 per cent. of the girls confined their attention to the man's clothes; the others described both clothes and features. The same experiments when tried with the boys revealed the fact that nearly 70 per cent. of them confined their attention to the man's features, the remainder to both features and clothes. The experiments have been tried with the object of fixing the force of evidence in cases where young people are called as witnesses to establish identity.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS. This is the record of Perry Davis' Painkiller. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'.

The Results.

There is no more conspicuous instance of the influence of liberal advertising, backed by business ability, in building up a great industry, than the magnificent success of the Pope Manfaucturing Company, of Hartford, Conn. There is no more conspicuous instance of the influence of the reversal of this policy to the injury of a great industry than the downfall of the American Bicycle Company.

Colonel Pope was once asked what was the first essential to success in selling a good thing.

His answer was, "Advertising!"

"What is the second essential, then?"

"Big advertising!"

"And the third?" The reply came in a thunder tone:

That is the declaration of his faith justified by works. He had a good thing and he made the public see it and know it and call for it by a yearly outlay rising to over half a million dollars in well-made, well-placed advertising.

What did he get from it? A net income running up to over a million in a single year. A property for which he refused a bid of $8,000,000.—Columbus Journal.

Tips for Travelers.

Here are a few tips that should be written on every traveler's hat band:

Get posted! It costs no more to enjoy your trip by being prepared.

Get ready in time: By procrastinating you are apt to lose your head—and train.

Take as little baggage as possible.

Take your manners with you.

Don't demand Pullman service on a tourist ticket.

Make the best of things—it is a winning card.

Use discrimination regarding tips.

Don't pay for one seat and expect to occupy three.

Remember there are other [illegible] gers.

Don't talk too much [illegible] fate of the parrot [illegible]

Remember [illegible] home.

Don't snore [illegible] want to sleep.

Confidence," in July.

QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE.

With what hand should the fork be brought to the mouth when meat or any food requiring cutting is eaten?
Arthur.

With the right hand. The food is cut and then the fork is transferred from the left to the right hand.

If a gentleman is out driving with a lady in a buggy, and if the lady's place is next to the curb, should the lady step in first and let the gentleman pass in front of her or should the gentleman get in from the middle of the street, or should the lady let the gentleman get in first, and in stopping should he permit the lady to get out first, or is it his place to get out first and help the lady?

Whose place is it to buy the wedding ring?

Who consults the minister in regard to the details of the wedding?

Is it the rule for a lady to give an engagement ring to her intended husband? A. B.

The lady should step into the carriage first, and the gentleman should pass in front of her in order to take his seat, unless in the case that there is no one to hold the horses' heads, when the gentleman should be in the carriage and the lady can enter afterward. The same rule applies to getting out.

It is the bridegroom's privilege to buy the wedding ring and also to give instructions to the minister about the ceremony. There is no rule as to the lady giving the gentleman to whom she is engaged an engagement ring, but it is sometimes done.

Would it be proper for a young lady to recognize a young gentleman when meeting him on the street, she having served him at a church supper? Constant Reader.

It is not a good plan for any lady to continue an acquaintance begun without an introduction unless she is well acquainted with the young gentleman's family, or they have mutual friends. In such a case recognition by a smile or a bow in passing on the street would be quite correct.

If you can give bonbons, books and flowers to a girl, why is it not permissible to include fruit also?

Is there any stated time to give these things and can you give them as often as you like and at any time and in any quantity common sense may dictate? G. C.

It is perfectly correct to send fruit to a young lady. There is no stated time when flowers, books or candy may be sent. Christmas, New Year's, birthdays, Easter or any festival is generally chosen for formal acquaintances. If a young gentleman continually sends a young lady any of the above mentioned gifts it gives the impression of his wishing to appear devoted, and that is the only reason why such gifts may not be sent all the time.

A mother, two unmarried daughters and an unmarried niece have sent cards for an afternoon tea to my husband and me. Will you kindly tell me how many of my husband's and my own cards should be sent or left at the house? An answer will be greatly appreciated.
An Old Subscriber.

An envelope addressed to Mrs. —— and the Misses ——, or two envelopes, if you prefer, containing one of your own and one of your husband's cards, is sufficient for the mother and the unmarried daughters. For the unmarried niece a separate envelope and a separate card of your own and your husband's, as you could not very well put all three names on one small card envelope.

Weight of a Bushel.

According to act of Parliament, the weight of a bushel of the various commodities given below is:

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Lime, eighty pounds.
Indian corn, fifty-six pounds.
Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Peas, sixty pounds.
Barley, forty-eight pounds.
Malt, thirty-six pounds.
Oats, thirty-four pounds.
Beans, sixty pounds.
Clover seed, sixty pounds.
Timothy seed, forty-eight pounds.
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds.
Flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
Hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Castor beans, forty pounds.
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips and beats, sixty pounds.
Onions, fifty pounds.
Bituminous coal, seventy pounds.

A Pretty Gown.

A fairy-like gown of white organdie has for a foundation a slip of white taffeta, finished at the hem with a plaited ruffle. Yoke and high collar are of Valenciennes lace, with a touch of Irish lace around the base of the collar. The blouse is tucked for fullness and the lower half is encrusted with Valenciennes and Irish lace. The skirt has a princess girdle of lace in points, and below this the skirt is tucked. The graduated flounce starts in points from a lace heading which forms a design of points and bow knots on the body of the skirt. The sleeves are tucked half way to the elbow, where they are finished with a very deep pointed ruffle, lace trimmed.

"My income is small," said a rather dilatory lover, "and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof." "But I don't live on the roof," was the response.

Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has secured this to me." —MRS. LAURA L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps. —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

HAMILTON

Summer Carnival and Old Boys Reunion

August 17, 18, 19, 20, 1903

FOUR DAYS OF UNINTERRUPTED ENJOYMENT

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Reception and Welcome to all Old Boys and Visitors. Amateur Athletic Sports. Yacht and Skiff Races. Grand Evening Promenade, Massed Band Concerts at Dundurn-Harvey Park and Drill Hall. Grand Military Parade and Demonstration of Visiting and Local Regiments. Fireworks at Dundurn and Harvey Parks. Bands at Parks. Illumination and Decoration of Hamilton Beach. Parade of Illuminated Boats. Floral, Mardigras, Automobile, Bicycle, Veteran Fire Brigade, Industrial Trades and Work-Horse Parades. Gymkhana at Jockey Club. Manufacturers Day, all Factories Open to Visitors. Grand Midway and Street Fair.

Reduced Rates on All Railroad and Steamboat Lines

Fix your vacation for above dates and come to Hamilton for a good time.

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