O. 31. 1903

Soothing Syrup should Children Teething. It tens the gums, cures wind remedy for Diarrhœa.

TED FOR BISCUIT FAC- wages, steady employ- & Co., London, Ont.

THORIZED LIFE OF ger. Bernard O'Reilly and ss Guide." Both in Eng- makes positively the on ever offered to agents; ch a phenomenal sale as ." If you have any inter- y honestly and very rap- territory and be first in e not necessary, we run p till you write. The J. ited, Toronto. Mention

COLLEGE,
ville, Ont.
rolled last year. 184 56 young men. One of nd most largely attended o. Music, Commercial, tion, Physical Culture, Articulation and Teach-

esday, Sept. 8th, 1903,
reculars address RINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

29th YEAR
egins Sept. 8th, 1903
nd Conservatory of Music and Art
Specialists. A thorough rse given. A remarkably The only college in Canada pils to give special super- tages to those boarding. ts commend most highly llege as a safe Christian rents, make a note of these onable. Send for calendar ELL, President, St. Cath- tion this paper.)

Summer Excursions
00 Islands, Bay of Quinte, nce, to Montreal, Quebec, ver du Loup, Tadousac,
oronto, Kingston
ers Hamilton, Spartan d Corsican.
ation apply to H. Foster Passenger Agent, Toronto

USE
E AXLE GREASE
as No Equal
nly by
PBELL MFG. CO.
LTON, ONTARIO.
all leading dealers.

thing New.
ago Tribune.
—Have you anything Sunday?
aster—I think not. ame old grudge between the baritone.

atarrh in this section of the other diseases put together, few years was supposed to for a great many years doc- it a local disease and pres- bes and by constantly fail- local treatment, pronounced nce has proven catarrh to be disease and therefore re- tional treatment. Hall's Ca- ufactured by F. J. Cheney & , is the only constitutional rt. It is taken internally in ops to a teaspoonful. It acts lood and mucous surfaces of ey offer one hundred dollars ils to cure. Send for circu- nials.
CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
ats—75c.
Pills are the best.

ely the Only Way.
hicago Post.
you wouldn't marry
re was any other way ho," answered the se- cal girl.

PAVIN CURE
Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured.
Sioux City, S. Dakota, July 26, 1902. Gentlemen: Your Spavin Cure has cured four horses absolutely of spavin in the last four years with your Spavin Cure. Yours truly, Harry D. Ruettel.
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Spavins, Ringbones,
d others in this and other these benefits. Just read r your own satisfaction.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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e have in Gin Pills the emedy that has ever ed for all kinds of . So positive are we will cure any case of that we guarantee authorize any druggist rice in case of failure.
s, 50 cts. per box, $2.50, or direct from
RUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V AUGUST 2, 1903.

Samuel Anoints David.—1 Sam. 16: 4-13.

Commentary.—I. Planning for a new King.—vs. 1-5. Samuel's grief because of Saul's rejection was great. This showed his affection for Saul and his interest in the kingdom. But to continue long in such grief would hinder him in his public duties as prophet and also dishonor God. It was Samuel's duty to recognize God's will as supreme and not continue to cling to Saul when God had rejected him. The divine cure for grief is a greater faith in God.

4. Samuel.....Came—The Lord told Samuel to go to Bethlehem and anoint one of the sons of Jesse. But Samuel said, "How can I go? if Saul hear it he will kill me."—v. 2. The Lord then told Samuel to take a heifer and go to Bethlehem and sacrifice unto the Lord.

5. Sanctify yourselves— Change your clothes, and wash your bodies in pure water and prepare your minds by meditation, reflection and prayer, that being in the spirit of sacrifice, ye may offer acceptably to the Lord. "It is probable from the acts and words of Samuel on this occasion that he privately informed Jesse of his purpose to anoint one of his sons, but it nowhere appears that Jesse was informed as to the object of that anointing." This was left for future developments to disclose.

II. The Lord chooses David (vs. 6-12). 6. When they were come—After the public sacrifice there was the sacrificial feast, and in order to partake of this feast Samuel went to the home of Jesse. Between the sacrifice and the feast several hours would necessarily elapse, as the victim would have to be prepared and cooked. Eliab—Jesse's oldest son, one of Saul's army in the Palestine war (1. Sam. xvii. 13), and afterwards the ruler of Judah under David. In I. Chron. xxvii. 18 he is called Elihu. We have an exhibition of his rude and overbearing temper in I. Sam. xvii. 28.—Moulton.

7. Look not, etc.—Even Samuel was still judging from outward appearances. "That which chiefly recommended Saul to the favor of Israel was his size and beauty, but now in selecting a man after his own heart Jehovah shows that His divine judgment is based, not on external form or comeliness, but on the inner life. David also, however, was of a goodly appearance" (v. 12).—Terry. On the heart—God does not look at one's earthly possessions, or social rank, or family history, or literary attainments, or natural ability, for He does not judge from appearances, not even from religious manifestations—such as many tears, many prayers, a serious deportment, a solemn tone to the voice, etc.; but God looks on the heart, the inner life, the character, and judges accordingly.

8-10. Abinadab.....Shammah—These two, with Eliab, were the sons of Jesse sent to war against the Philistines (chap. xvii. 13). Again—Jesse, no doubt, brought his sons before Samuel in the order in which he considered them to rank, bringing the most likely first. Not chosen these—David's seven brothers had passed before Samuel and the Lord had refused them all.

11. Are here all—Samuel was not ready to give up. He quickly surmised that there might be one overlooked or counted unfit by the father. Jesse had offered all of his sons, whom he supposed were at all likely to suit. But the Lord had sent Samuel, and the errand could not be in vain. The youngest—Jesse, having evidently no idea of David's wisdom and bravery, spoke of him as the most unfit, God in His providence so ordered it, that the appointment of David might the more clearly appear to be a divine purpose and not the design either of Samuel or Jesse. —J., F. & B. His name signifies "beloved," and was an eminent type of the beloved Son of God. Sit down—"The word thus rendered means 'to surround,' and here suggests the sitting down or reclining around a table. Samuel did not propose to have that family gather round the table of the peace offerings with one of the sons absent. Here a lesson bearing on family worship may be learned."—Hurlbut.

12. Ruddy—The word denotes the red hair and fair skin which are regarded as a mark of beauty in southern countries, where the hair and complexion are generally dark.—Cam. Bib. Beautiful countenance—Literally, of beautiful eyes. "This indicates that his eyes were keen and penetrating, enlivened by the fire of genius, and beaming with a generous warmth."—Terry. David was evidently a beautiful young man as he stood there before Samuel. This is he—This was God's choice, and Samuel was commanded to anoint him at once. We can see here how little stress the Lord really puts on outward forms and ceremonies, for David was not present when Samuel sanctified Jesse's sons with such great care.

II. David set apart for his work (v. 13). 13. Anointed him—David was anointed in the presence of his brethren, though it is not at all likely that they understood at this time to what position he was being called. It is extremely doubtful if David understood the meaning of the act. He knew that God had some great work for him to do. The anointing was (1) the symbol of a setting apart by God for some special work, and (2) a call to him to prepare himself for that work.

Thoughts.—1. David had natural endowments: He had (1) a good inheritance; (2) physical strength; (3) attractiveness; (4) natural abilities as a warrior, musician and poet. 2. His early training was good. He had (1) a pious father and his home training was of a high order; (2) a healthful occupation, in which he developed in strength and agility; (3) an opportunity to study nature and meditate on God—seen in his writings in his references to the sun, the moon, the stars, the rivers, the mountains, the thunderstorm, etc. 3. He made a careful preparation. (1) He was faithful; (2) he improved his talents; (3) studied the Scriptures; (4) became a true child of God.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Samuel was the last of the three great prophets who were illustrious in God's service under the theocracy. These were Abraham (Gen. xx. 7), Moses (Deut. xxxiv. 10) and Samuel (Acts iii. 24). He was the last one of those great men who served God in the office of judge under the theocracy. He was also one of the only three persons who are mentioned in the Bible as being Nazarites for life. These were Samson, Samuel and John the Baptist. These last mentioned had all been born in direct answer to prayer of wives who had not been mothers, and they had been dedicated before birth to God's service to be Nazarites for life. Samuel succeeded Eli in the judgeship because of the wickedness of Eli's sons and the failure of their father to enforce obedience. Samuel was illustrious as being both a prophet and a judge, and also by serving in both offices under the theocracy and as prophet under the reign of Saul. Samuel was a noble character, and the only blemish in his life seems to have been the very thing that brought disgrace on Eli's house, and that was the evil doings and disobedience of his sons (1 Sam. 8.5).

David was the second of the three great kings who ruled the united twelve tribes in one kingdom, and each of them reigned forty years. He was by far the best, noblest and greatest of the three, and under his rule the kingdom reached the heighth of its power and strength.

The events preceding the anointing of David are briefly as follows: The people of Israel had rejected the theocracy, and in accordance with their request or demand God had consented to their having a king. He had chosen Saul for that place, and Samuel had anointed him to be king. But little was done towards his actually being king for some time, except the affair at Jebesh-gilead, in which Saul defeated the Ammonites. This was used by Samuel to officially install Saul into the kingdom, and Saul was acknowledged as king by the people of Gilgal. This first success was the beginning of Saul's downfall.

This anointing was probably the most notable of any in the Bible, both on account of the character of the personages and on account of its results. Samuel was a prophet, judge and Nazarite for life, the only instance of such a combination.

The results of this anointing of David are immediately manifest. The Spirit of the Lord came upon David, and at the same time departed from Saul. He continues in the kingdom for some time and has some remarkable success, but God has forsaken him. The anointing oil was an emblem of the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit.

Mrs. Emmons, saved from an operation for Ovaritis, tells how she was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I am so pleased with the results I obtained from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Conpound** that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for over five years with **ovarian troubles**, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—**and saved me from an operation**—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your case which you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address is Lynn, Mass.

The New Proposal.

(The Thomas S. Clarkson School of Technology confers a degree of "bachelor of science in domestic engineering" upon young women who complete the course in household sciences.)

Chicago Tribune.

Priscilla, when I gaze upon
The azure of your eyes,
I see the glory of the dawn
And peace of twilight skies.
Please note my blushing and my sigh,
And O, Priscilla, dear,
But say the word that you'll be my
Domestic Engineer.

What joy! Your knowledge so exact
Would ever charm my soul—
You know just how best to extract
Heat units from the coal.
No grim bacilli could get by
If you were watching near.
Priscilla, O, say you'll be my
Domestic Engineer.

A life with you—it could be but
A fate serene, divine,
For even pies must all be cut,
On geometric line!
No janitor could me defy—
His voice, I should not fear.
Priscilla, please, will you be my
Domestic Engineer?

Not Yet Settled.

Catholic Standard.

Mrs. McCall—So your dear old uncle has gone to heaven?

Willie—We don't know yet. His will won't be read till after the funeral.

It Really Costs Less
than Japan tea, because it goes so much further.
"SALADA"
Ceylon GREEN Tea for strength, flavor and purity is superior to the finest Japan tea grown. It is as far ahead of Japan tea as "SALADA" Black Tea is ahead of all other black teas. Lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

FARM AND GARDEN

Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, July.

The patrons of a cheese factory have a direct financial interest in supplying only good pure milk, free from taints or bad flavors. Thousands of dollars are lost to the country annually because patrons send to the factories tainted milk, which if used at all, not only precludes the manufacture of first-class cheese, but diminishes the quantity of cheese per 100 pounds of milk. Some of the chief causes of tainted or gassy milk have been enumerated by the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in order that patrons may be induced to guard against them. In many cases the source of trouble may be found in the undesirable germs that get into the milk during and after milking. These germs are always associated with filth in some form or other. Careful investigations show that a very large proportion of the cases of taints or bad flavors in milk and its products are caused by the germs which are always present in the droppings of animals. Such germs are to be found in large numbers wherever such droppings are deposited. The mud of stagnant ponds, where cattle are allowed to drink, and the surfaces of barn yards or milking yards are always swarming with them. For this reason the udders and flanks of cows should always be brushed before milking to remove the dry mud, particles of manure, hairs, etc., which might otherwise fall into the milk pail. Straining the milk, while it is necessary to remove the visible dirt, does not get rid of these foul germs, which are the actual cause of the tainted, gassy milk. Improperly cleaned milk pails, strainers and milk cans are constant sources of contamination.

The whey tank is a common source of infection at those factories where the whey is returned to the patrons in the milk cans. This practice is detrimental to successful cheese making, but when it cannot be arranged to have the whey disposed of in some other way, the tanks should be kept thoroughly clean in order to lessen the danger of contamination.

They should be emptied at least once a week.

Absorption of Odors.

It is a well known fact that milk will absorb some odors to which it is exposed. Warm milk will absorb odors quite as freely as that which has been cooled; hence the necessity for removing it from the stable or milking yard as soon as possible after it is drawn.

An Impure Water Supply.

An abundant supply of pure water for the cows, is one of the essentials for the production of good milk. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds, or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health they cannot give first class milk. Moreover the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows, and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection, which is often overlooked.

Improper Feeding.

There is in Canada an abundance of good, wholesome food, available for cattle feeding purposes. The natural pastures are, on the whole, excellent, and it is only in limited districts or at certain seasons of the year that trouble is experienced with weed flavors. Among the cultivated foods, turnips and rape are two prominent exceptions to the rule of suitability which applies in general to Canadian fodder crops. While they are undoubtedly valuable in a ration for growing or dry cattle, if turnips and rape are fed, even in limited quantities, to milking cows, there is a likelihood of imparting to the milk a taint which cannot be eliminated by any process known to the cheesemaker's art. Some first-class foods when fed alone, and to excess, will cause indigestion and thus indirectly affect the milk. One example of this kind is found in green clover.

In conclusion it may be said that when cows have free access to salt at all times they will give more milk, which will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals. Yours very truly,

W. A. Clemons,
Publication Clerk.

In a letter to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, Mr. G. T. Powell, of New York, consulting horticulturist, reaffirms the statement which he made at the Cobourg meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in 1899, that the Keiffer pear makes an excellent stock on which to graft Bosc and Anjou. He says:

"My Bosc and Anjou topgrafted on Keiffers are exceedingly fine. The union is perfect and the trees are bearing heavy crops. I think it is necessary to take three years to make the change, working only two or three branches at a time. Many have failed by cutting the entire top in one year; hence this warning to take at least three years to complete the topgrafting."

Keiffers have been so largely planted in the United States and Canada that there is a reasonable doubt whether good prices for them can be maintained. This experience of Mr. Powell's, extending as it does over a period of some twelve or fifteen years, will be of especial interest to all pear growers.

If it should appear that the Keiffer has been overplanted, it will be a satisfaction to know that it is so good a stock for such excellent varieties as Bosc and Anjou. These are always in good demand in British markets.

The Anjou is recognized as one of the best export pears as far as the qualities of the fruit are concerned, but unfortunately on its own roots it is sometimes very long in coming into bearing and is then only moderately prolific. Topgrafted on Keiffer, in Mr. Powell's experience, it becomes one of the most prolific bearers of excellent fruit. Yours very truly,

W. A. Clemons,
Publication Clerk.
Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch.

Note the Days: August 17 18 19 20 1903

HAMILTON'S GREAT
SUMMER CARNIVAL
and
OLD BOYS' REUNION

Arrange your vacation to cover these four days and be with us.
SINGLE FARE from all points in Ontario east of Port Arthur.

COMFORT AND SOUND SLEEP follow the use of Weaver's Cerate, for skin troubles, no matter how tormenting they be nor of how long standing. It soothes and cleanses.

Sweet Pickles.

Lay the cucumbers in brine for three days, then drain and lay in fresh water for a day. Line the kettle with grape leaves, and arrange the cucumbers in it in layers, scattering a pinch of alum over each layer. Cover with cold water and three layers of leaves; fit a lid on the kettle, and steam the pickles; throw into cold water, and when they are firm pack into jars. Fill the jars with boiling vinegar that has been seasoned with a cup of sugar to each quart, eight whole cloves, eight black peppers, six allspice, and six blades of mace. Seal the jars at once. They will be ready for use in three months.

Few Flies last year
No Flies this year
if you use
Wilson's Fly Pads

The Markets.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, ex. choice	$5 00	to	$5 20
Export cattle, choice, per cwt	4 60	to	4 80
do cows	3 30	to	4 00
Inferior cows	2 75	to	3 25
Butchers' cattle, picked	4 65	to	4 75
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 40	to	4 60
Butchers' cattle, fair	4 00	to	4 20
Good cows	3 25	to	3 50
do rough	2 50	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 25	to	4 50
do medium	3 50	to	3 75
do light	2 75	to	3 00
Stockers choice	3 60	to	4 00
do light	3 30	to	3 60
Stockers, common	2 75	to	3 00
Milch cows, each	33 00	to	58 00
Export ewes, cwt	3 65	to	3 75
Bucks, per cwt	2 75	to	3 00
Culls, each	2 00	to	3 00
Spring lambs	2 50	to	4 25
do per lb	0 04½	to	0 05
Calves, per head	2 00	to	10 00
do per lb	04	to	05½
Hogs, select, per cwt	5 80	to	0 00
Hogs, light, per cwt	5 55	to	0 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	5 55	to	0 00

Toronto Farmers' Markets

July 27.—The offerings of grain today were small. One load of goose wheat sold at 72 1-2, and 500 bushels of oats at 37 to 38c. Other grains purely nominal.

Vegetables and dairy produce in good supply, and prices, as a rule, steady.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 20 loads of new at $8 to $9 a ton, and one load of old at $14. Straw is nominal without offerings.

Dressed hogs are in limited supply, and prices unchanged at $7.50 to $8.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bush., 76 to 77c; red, 76 to 77; goose, bush., 71 to 72 1-2; peas, bush., 75 to 78c; oats, bush., 37 to 38c; barley, bush., 42 to 44c; hay, old, per ton, $12 to $14; new, per ton, $8 to $9; straw, per ton, $9 to $10; apples, per bbl., $1.50 to $2.50; dressed hogs, light, $7.50 to $8; eggs, fresh, per dozen, 18c to 20c; butter, dairy, 16c to 18c; creamery, 19 to 20c; chickens, per pair, 65 to 85c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14c; potatoes, new, bush., 60 to 70c; onions, per bag, 65 to 70c; cabbage, per dozen, 50 to 75c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c to $1; beef, forequarters, $4.50 to $5.50; beef, hindquarters, $8 to $9; beef, choice carcass, $7 to $7.50; beef, medium, carcass, $6 to $6.50; lamb, yearling, $6 to $7; spring, $9 to $10; mutton, $3 to $6; veal, $7 to $9.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

July 27.—Receipts of raspberries at the market were heavy on Saturday, but the demand was good, and there was very little change from the prices of Friday. Most of the berries sold at 6 and 6 1-2c per box, but extra good fruit brought 7 1-2c. Red currants were about steady, with rather less offering. Black currants came in more freely, and are quoted lower, at 75 to 80c per basket. Cucumbers are easier at 50 to 60c per basket. Huckleberries are about steady, at $1 to $1.10. A few lots of Canadian plums were in, and they sold at $1.10 to $1.25 per basket. The demand for other fruits was good, and prices generally were unchanged. Quotations are: Bananas, $1.50 to $2.50 per bunch; cocoanuts, per sack, $3.75; lemons, 300's, $4; oranges, late Valencias, $4.50 to $5; water melons, 25 to 35c; pine apples, $3.25 to $3.50 per case; Havana sugar pines, $3.50 to $4; apples, Canadian Astrachan, 12 1-2 to 20c per basket; Canadian tomatoes, 75c to $1.15.

The Cheese Markets.

Belleville, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here today there were offered 2,945 white and 140 colored. Sales were: Hodgson, 775; Watkin, 870; Alexander, 350; Sprague, 345; Magrath, 300, att at 9¼; Cook, 140 colored at 9 5-16c.

London, Ont., July 25.—Twelve factories offered 2,472 boxes. Sales, 720 at 9¼c.

Cornwall, July 25.—At the Cornwall Cheese Board here to-day, 1,429 white, 924 colored and 49 V.S. cheese were sold at 9½ to 9 5-16c for white, and 9 3-8c for colored.

Cowansville, Que., July 25.—To-day 43 factories offered 2,296 boxes of cheese. Twenty creameries offered 1,493 boxes of butter. Sales: Cheese at 9 to 9 1-8c, butter, 18½ to 19c.

Watertown, N. Y., July 25.—On the Cheese Board to-day 7,000 cheese sold at 9⅛c for large white, 9⅜c for large colored, 9¾ to 9 7-8c for small white, and 9¾ for twins.

Canton, July 26.—Twin cheese, 9⅛c; large, 9⅛c. Butter, 23 lots, 20 1-8c.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Trade at Montreal is good for the hot weather. Many country merchants and city business men are now holidaying, and a number of travellers are off their routes. In Toronto trade this week has been fair in spite of the hot weather and the holiday season. The crops are turning out well. At Quebec there is an active sorting demand for seasonable goods, and sales are reported as good as this time a year ago. Trade has been fairly active at Vancouver and Victoria the past week. Business in wholesale lines as well as retail trade at Winnipeg has been much more active this week as a result of the opening of the Winnipeg Exposition. There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade circles at Hamilton for the hot weather season. Notwithstanding this late time of the season for sorting, quite a few parcels of seasonable goods are being sent out. Retailers throughout the country are busy, and the outlook for trade as reported to Bradstreet's, is bright. In London there is a fair amount of activity in jobbing trade circles.

He is Getting There.

Chicago Record Herald.

"I hope to find a place some day where I can smoke in peace," grumbled Mr. Muckfried.

"You will," answered his wife, suggestively, "and where everybody else smokes, too."

Choosing the Lesser Evil.

He—That young one with its crying will drive me crazy yet! Can't you get him quiet?

She—I'll try singing to him.

He—Oh, never mind. Better let him cry.

THE SERVIAN MASSACRE.

The Shocking Truth About the Blackest of Crime.

("Ivanovich" in Nineteenth Century.

Belgrade is less than two days by the Oriental express from Paris, but the psychical state of the French officer is hundreds of years in advance of that of the Servian colonel and lieutenants who tried to clear off by massacre the Obrenovich dynasty. The ultra modern circumstances which accompanied their work render it more revolting. Officers who had studied in the Zurich Polytechnic School knew how to use dynamite without injury to themselves when they wanted to break in doors massive as those of a church. Those who had been told off to cut the electric wires communicating with lamps had India-rubber gloves. They searched by the light of composite candles they had brought in their pockets for the hiding-place of the King and Queen. When they discovered the fugitives, some of the officers held high the candles for their comrades to lay on and not spare the unfortunate pair. There was no attempt to resist. All Alexander wanted was "to die with Draga," and this elevated him into the region of romance. It may hereafter furnish a theme to Servian bards. Another modern circumstance makes one's flesh creep. The bodies, flung out of a window, lay on a garden walk until dawn, when a soldier received an order to wash them with a fireman's hydrant, and when they had been cleaned to lay them on the tables of the palace kitchen for dissection. The surgeons had been requisitioned to come there at 5 o'clock. When they arrived they received instructions to search into the cerebral causes of Alexander's incapacity and to ascertain whether Draga could have hoped to be a mother.

To what degree their report is sincere it is yet impossible to say. They found the King had an abnormally thick and small skull and sclerosed and adhesive meninges. He also suffered from spinal malformation. Draga suffered from the malady which two French doctors some time diagnosed, but of which a Russian doctor sent by the Czar to examine her could see no sign. * * * Well, at the post-mortem in the palace kitchen at Belgrade, the surgeons counted in the body of Alexander six revolver wounds, each deadly, and forty-two sword wounds. Draga received two pistol balls and sixty-two sword cuts and slashes. She had been cut to pieces, but they left her face unmutilated. And—still more frightful—her corpse bore black and blue marks that testified to a merciless pounding with strong fists. The regicides gave so many conflicting accounts of their adventure that one did not know what to believe. It is now certain that the King and Queen were defenceless; that they at once on being aroused by the dynamite took refuge in her wardrobe room, and that they never sought to escape by the roof, and did not run through a long suite of rooms, slamming the doors after them. They had not a moment's time to utter a prayer.

Draga's brothers received a five minutes' respite to make their souls. Nicodemus, the eldest, for whom Mademoiselle Pach mourns in Brussels, asked for cigars and for leave to embrace his brother. He and Nicholas faced unflinchingly a firing party, casting away the cigar ends as they stood before a wall. This reminds one of La Tremouille, the light-hearted and heroic Frenchman in Sardou's "Patrie."

DEMILL COLLEGE OPENING.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the opening of Demill Ladies' College for the 29th year, on Sept. 8th, 1903, at St. Catharines, Ont. The Demill College has pursued an unusual course, in not admitting day pupils, which is necessarily a great loss to the College financially, which must be a great advantage to those boarding socially, as well as educationally. Students attending the institution show in the moral and religious character building (which is a most important feature of their education), that they have enjoyed the great advantages derived from such a course, giving as a result a high standing to the College, and offering very desirable surroundings, in which to place the young when in training for life's work.

DON'TS FOR WOMEN.

Don't use soap on the face oftener than once a day. Night time is the best time for a thorough cleansing.

Don't use cold water when giving the face a cosmetic scrub. Warm water followed by a dash of cold water, is better.

Don't try to put cold cream on a cold skin, or the absorption will not be thorough.

Don't despise the humble lemon. With the juice of a lemon and the beaten white of an egg, milady, brush in hand, may touch up her freckles in the seclusion of her boudoir, and no one be the wiser.

Don't forget that vinegar will eradicate yellow stains from the face. Bathe the bruise at once with vinegar and discoloration will be prevented.

Don't have a shiny nose and forehead, because it is warm weather. Use a little cologne or spirits of camphor in the water when bathing the face.

Don't wash your face in cold water the moment you reach a washstand if you have been traveling. Remove traces of dust and smoke with cold cream, and wipe off with a soft towel.

Don't be afraid of the flesh brush or glove. Friction rouses the circulation and restores tone and color to the skin.

Don't expect to cure an eruption on the face by external application only. A hot foot bath, containing washing soda, will often cure this trouble.

Don't be afraid of using a little rice powder on the face, neck and arms if troubled with prickly heat.

Don't use alcohol on the face unless the skin is oily.

Don't use tincture of benzoin on the face unless the skin is dry. It is detrimental to an oily one. This is an instance of a preparation excellent in itself, but not suited to every complexion.—Washington Star.

"Everyone loves a lover" may look well in print, but in everyday life lovers are veritable nuisances to those doomed to watch their manœuvers.

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