

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III.
APRIL 13, 1906

Jesus' Tower Over Disease and Death—Luke 7:1-17.

Commentary.—I. The centurion asks aid of Christ (vs. 1-5). II. Ended... sayings.—The sayings recorded in the preceding chapter, and in the sermon just preached, in the audience—What Christ said He spoke publicly. In secret He said nothing (John xviii. 20). Into Capernaum—Where most of His mighty deeds were performed. Yet His miracles failed to produce repentance (Matt. xi. 23). 2. A centurion's servant—A centurion was a Roman officer, ranking with our captain, who had charge of one hundred men. This centurion, though a Gentile, was favorable to the Jews, religiously inclined, generous and kind. The servant was probably a slave. Dear unto him—Or, "who was in much esteem with him."

By this statement Luke means that this was not an ordinary slave, but a faithful servant, distinguished by many excellences, and very highly esteemed by his master. The mutual affection between master and slave is very touching, especially when we consider the brutality that so often marked the slavery of the ancients.—Wilcock. "Employers should learn to exercise consideration and kindness to those who labor for them, and the employed should learn to earn respect and attachment by faithful service. The employer is not to regard his workman as mere machinery, to be used up and tossed aside." Was sick—"Sick of the palsy, grievously tormented (Matt. viii. 6). Ready to die—"At the point of death."—R. V.

3. Heard of Jesus—On his arrival at Capernaum. He must have known of his miracles before this. Sent... elders.—The leading men—the magistrates of Capernaum. "I send these, probably, because he thought they would have a greater influence with Christ. He was a Gentile, and evidently feared that Christ might not receive him. Matthew says the centurion came to Jesus. He probably came later, for Jesus evidently spoke directly to him, and yet it is a usual form of speech to attribute the act to the person by whose authority it was performed." He showed great respect to Jesus. He chose the most honorable persons to approach him. True humility does honor to a superior; a false humility sometimes leads one to be guilty of real respect.—Hom. Com. Beseeching him—Earnestly entreating him. These elders of the Jews must have been strongly attached to the centurion. Would come—They evidently thought it would be proper for him to go to the house, even though the centurion was a Gentile.

4. Came to Jesus—In haste. Drives to Jesus, and Jesus comes to those in distress. Instantly—That is, earnestly and without a moment's delay. He was worthy—This is what the elders said of the centurion. His opinion of himself was very different. "The centurion thought he was not worthy of a visit, these men thought he was worthy of a cure; thus honor shall uphold the humble in spirit. Let another praise thee and not thine own lips." Henry.

5. Letteth our nation—He was probably a proselyte of the gate, that is, one of those who embraced Judaism on the whole, but without becoming a proselyte of righteousness by accepting circumcision.—Farrar. Built us a synagogue—If Capernaum be Tel Hinnas as I became convinced on the spot itself, then the ruins of it show that it probably possessed two synagogues. The walls of one of these, built of white marble, are of the age of the Herods. It may be the very building here referred to.—Hid.

6. The Centurion's Opinion of Himself (vs. 8-9). Jesus went—He was glad to go with them. He is the Saviour of the Gentiles as well as the Jews. Sent friends—This was the second deputation, and it is quite likely that the centurion also came himself. See Matt. viii. 5-8. Trouble not thyself—If he had known Jesus better he would have known that Jesus was anxious to help him. Christ pleads with us to open the door and let Him in. Not worthy—He was only a Gentile, and thus outside of the favored nation. He regarded Jesus as a far less being. 7. To come unto thee—He felt as though he could not approach into the presence of one so great and so holy. The sinner, who is truly penitent, humbles himself in just this way, and trembles as he approaches into the presence of Jesus. But say in a word—He had probably heard a few words before this how Christ had healed the nobleman's son when at a distance from him (John iv. 46-54), and thus knew that the presence of Jesus was not necessary, 8. Set under authority—That is, under the authority of others. The argument of the centurion was, that although he was under the authority of others, yet he had authority over others, and they went at his bidding; how much more could Christ, who was under the authority of no one, accomplish what he willed? "He is confident that Jesus can as easily send an angel to cure this servant of his, as he can send a soldier on an errand."—Henry.

9. Marveled at Him—The only other time when Jesus is said to have been astonished is in Mark vi. 6, when He marvelled because of unbelief.—Hom. Com. Christ was not ignorant of the centurion's faith. He knew all about that before a word had been spoken; but He expressed His admiration with a view to make it the more conspicuous.—Benson. So great faith—Faith is that soul consent which enables us to grasp God. "It is the medium through which we receive the blessings of the Divine Life." "There is more faith on earth than we know of." Great faith is, 1. Noticed. 2. Praised. 3. Held up for imitation. 4. Honored. "What is the faith that is well-pleasing to God? It is faith which springs from humility. 2. Which is joined with love. 3. Which aims after what is highest, and strives to appropriate it."—Lange. Jesus did not commend him for his affection for his slave, but for his faith. Faith in God is necessary, because, 1. Works cannot save us. 2. Faith is the only means by which we can please God. 3. It is the only means by which we can be brought into union with Christ. In Israel—After the return from captivity this term was given to all Jews. 10. Servant whole—The healing took place at a distance from Christ. He could heal by a word as well

IV. The widow's son raised from the dead (vs. 11-17). 11. The day after—Soon afterwards.—R. V. Much people—Jesus was now reaching the height of His popularity. 12.—The gate—Nearly all towns and villages were surrounded by walls as a protection. Carried out—With the exception of kings, all burials were outside the city. Much people—Here was a large company of mourners. Nain is approached by a narrow, rocky path; there was only one entrance to the city; the two processions met on the western slope of the hillside. 13. Had compassion—He did not wait for her to ask for help, for probably she did not know him. Her needs—Her needs were her silent prayers. "The fact that this youth was 'the only son of his mother,' and that she was a widow would convey to Jewish notions a deeper sorrow than even does to ours, for they regarded childlessness as a special calamity, and the loss of offspring as a direct punishment for sin."—Farrar. Weep not—The large company came to weep with her.

14. Touched—Here again, as in the case of the leper, our Lord sacrificed the mere Levitical ceremonialism, with its rules about uncleanness, to a higher law.—Farrar. Bier—Jewish coffins were open, so that the dead could be seen; but in the case of the poorer classes there would be no coffin, but merely a board supported by two poles on which the dead would be laid. I say—Life and death are controlled by the will of this "I." Arise—At last death has met its Master! It is the same voice that shall hereafter awaken not one, but all the dead. The Lord of both worlds, who holds the keys of death and of Hades, has spoken.

15. Begged to speak—Which proved that he was fully restored to life. To his mother—But such a miracle would have a far deeper significance than the temporary concolation of a mother. This miracle teaches us, I. That there is a life beyond that and the soul continues to exist when separated from the body. 2. That Jesus is the source of immortal life (John xi. 25, 26)—in fact, of all life. 3. That we shall hold our identity in the other world—the same persons, only "changed."

16. Came a fear—A sense of solemnity and reverential awe. Glorified God—The miracle was witnessed by a large company of people, and they all recognized the hand of God on the one who could perform such mighty deeds. Great power—The Jews were at this time expecting Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the great prophets to appear.

17. This rumor—It appears that the report of this miracle spread throughout all Palestine; it reached the ears of John the Baptist, who was imprisoned as Castle Macherus.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Mount above circumstances (v. 2). This centurion was a Roman soldier, living among men whose lives were hard and cruel, surrounded by companions whose passions were unbridled and conversation coarse; sent to rule in despised Galilee over a nation utterly degraded and having his headquarters in corrupt Capernaum. Surely circumstances were against him. And yet, if he had not seen Capernaum, if he had not been quartered in that city, he had never built "a synagogue" (v. 5); but for his servant's sickness, he might never have heard of Jesus (v. 5); but for his great sorrow he would never have won the great benediction, "I say unto you I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel" (v. 9).

Reason from analogy (vs. 7-9). The centurion reasoned that, as he, a man "under authority," had absolute dominion over a hundred men, and a word from him would compel instant obedience from any of them, so the great Ruler, in His realm, would be equally powerful. Reasoning from analogy is biblical. To be humble. The centurion was a humble man. He loved the lowly (v. 2). He was free from national prejudices (vs. 2, 5). He said honestly, "I am not worthy" (vs. 6). The lower we lie in humility the higher we rise in prayer. Study the prayers of the great apostle.

"Great faith" (v. 9). There are degrees of faith (Rom. vii. 6). To the disciples who questioned why they could not cast out the dumb demon from the nobleman's child, "Because of your unbelief" (Matt. xvii. 20). To the nobleman discouraged by the failure of the disciples, he said, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth" (Mark ix. 23, 24).

"Much people... with her" (v. 12). "The sad circumstances aroused great compassion, and the people mourned and wept with the bereaved. This great number were witnesses to Jesus' first miracle of raising the dead, and listened to the sermon that miraculously ensued." "Weep not" (v. 12). The compassion of Jesus never fails. "He did not wait for her to ask for help, for she probably did not know who it was that met her, nor would she have expected that he could help her in this trouble. Her needs, her sorrows, were her silent prayers, such prayers as Jesus always heeds."

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED.

Flesherton Jury's Open Verdict on Man Buried in His Home.

A Flesherton, Ont., despatch: In connection with the burning to death of Mr. Allen Parks, which occurred on Tuesday night, persistent rumors of foul play have been current. Mr. Parks was known to have had considerable money with him, and only a comparatively small portion was found among the ashes of the fire. His gold watch and two chains are also missing, and his skull was badly crushed in.

At the coroner's inquest held this morning it was brought out that deceased had a quarrel at the depot in Proton with an Italian laborer on the afternoon of Tuesday and that they had almost come to blows.

The following verdict was rendered: "The jury say that Allen Parks came to his death on the night of March 27th by being burnt in his dwelling-house which on said night was destroyed by fire, and the jurors are of the opinion that there were circumstances in connection with the fire which lead to the conclusion that said death may not have been caused by accident or natural causes."

The British Museum has declined to purchase the Nelson memorandum outlining the plan of the battle of Trafalgar, which was recently sold at auction for \$18,000, and offered to the museum by the late Sir John Lubbock.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich, their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

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Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1.00 All Druggists

COBALT

The directors of the GORDON COBALT SILVER MINING CO., LIMITED, are offering to the public for the purpose of development of the COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TREASURY STOCK AT \$1.00 PER SHARE, payable at time of issuing.

THE GORDON COBALT MINE, consists of 30 acres in the heart of the Cobalt Mining district, and one mile from the TOWN OF COBALT, AND IN THE FAMOUS COLEMAN TOWNSHIP, and has been granted by the present government. The property has been opened and a hole of four feet in depth made, and the ASSAY SHOWS FROM 20 TO 25 OUNCES OF SILVER TO THE TON. THE ASSAY MAY BE SEEN AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

THE COMPANY IS ONLY \$200,000. The company has no bonded debts and no preferred stock. The price of the mine and stock in full payment for its properties.

Experts consider the GORDON COBALT PROPERTIES, one of the best prospects in the district and many have invested in the company's shares; the property is within 40 miles of the famous HUDSON BAY MINES AND PROPERTIES.

The company will commence work at the mines by April 1st. This stock will shortly be drawn from the market. The prospectus and applications for stock address: THE GORDON COBALT SILVER MINING CO., Suite 49-1, 24 Victoria Street, Toronto, W.A. Marsh, President, Jno. F. Lennox, Secretary.

THE SCLATER MURDER TRIAL.

Detective Says Mrs. Sclater Made Clean Breast of It.

Told Him of the Conspiracy to Kill Her Husband.

A Three Rivers, Que., despatch: (Special)—Most important and telling was the evidence given this morning in the Sclater murder case by ex-Constable Beaulieu, for that was the most terrible witness that has yet been given during the whole trial. He effected the constable stated that Mrs. Sclater had made a clean breast of the whole affair to him, intimating a conspiracy to kill her husband; that she had told him McCraw told her on the fatal Sunday that he was going to kill Sclater, and when she demanded that this would involve her also, he had told her not to be afraid, as he would be the one to suffer, but that in any event he had so arranged things that it would look like suicide. During Beaulieu's recital Mrs. Sclater sat in the dock with bowed head, hidden behind the desk, but evidently weeping violently.

Beaulieu was closely cross-examined by Mr. Greenshields, but stuck to his story with great exactness. The defence was expected to be quite short, but today's developments may alter the course of the trial considerably.

THE MILITARY.

An Ottawa, Ont., special despatch: The following appointments were gazetted:

Signalling Staff—To be assistant adjutant general for Signalling, Major Bruce Carruthers, from inspector of Signalling.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, for signalling, Capt. I. A. Lister, R. C. R., from Assistant Inspector of Signalling.

Quebec commander 18th Infantry Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col. Commanding, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson, from the reserve of officers.

To be Brigade Major, Major Joseph Thomas O'Neil, 65th Regiment.

10th Brigade, Field Artillery, to command, with rank of Lieut.-Col. Major and brevet, Lt.-Col. N. F. MacNaughtan, from the 14th Middlesex Batts.

THE WORLD'S NEWS

The retiring American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Bellamy Storer, returned to Vienna from Egypt to-day.

The Pope to-day received in private audience Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Right Rev. James McGohrick, Bishop of Duluth.

John Neher, aged 75, the oldest and one of the most widely known bankers of Troy, N. Y., died last night at his home here.

The main building of the University of Idaho was completely destroyed by fire early to-day. One man was asleep in the building at the time of the fire, but escaped injury.

Joseph P. Tinker, note taker at the National Bank of North America, was arrested and arraigned in New York police court to-day on a charge of stealing \$34,000.

D. M. Stewart, a Montreal banker, last night in an address before the Canadian Club, of Boston, compared the banking systems of Canada and the United States to the advantage of the former country.

Six foreigners, who are thought by the police to have occupied the house in Minneapolis where six Bulgarians were murdered early Tuesday, were arrested at Duluth, Minn., to-day.

A special commission under the presidency of Premier Witte has been created for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the troops and police in handling revolutionary and agrarian outbreaks.

The Chile Government has signed a contract with the German Trans-Atlantic Bank for a loan of \$18,500,000, in addition to the Arica-La Paz Railroad loan of \$12,500,000 loan secured from a German financial house.

Governor-General Rennenkampff, of Chile, East Siberia, to-day commuted the sentences of death imposed by a court-martial here on March 27 on thirteen naval officials, who had participated in the recent strike, to various terms of penal servitude and in some cases to exile.

The peasant troubles in the district in which the Bouronka estate, Russia, owned by Princess Cantacuzena, formerly Nellie Grant, is situated, have assumed a more serious phase. The Governor-General has telegraphed to the officer in command of the district not to spare the troops in suppressing the disorders.

Jas. W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, arrived at Greenfield, Mass., to-day and was driven to a private sanitarium at Deerfield, where he will remain several weeks to recover from the effects of two surgical operations which were performed in New York recently.

The fire which destroyed the Masonic Temple in Dover, N. H., early to-day was confined to that building, though several fires burning brands ignited the roofs of near by structures. When the walls of the big five-story brick block fell several spectators were slightly injured by flying bricks. The loss is estimated to-day at nearly \$250,000.

Japanese Politeness.

The politeness of the Japanese is a byword and its application to the practical affairs of his life was well known to a small party of us in a cruise ship at Atlantic City a few days ago.

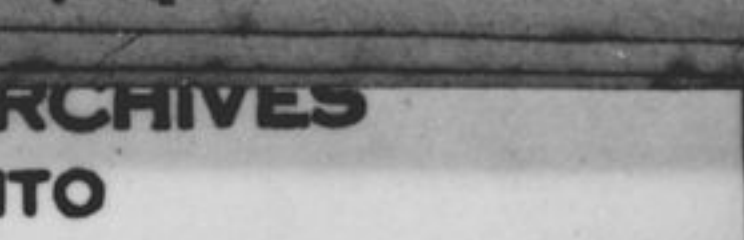
Over a ship of fragile and valuable property was the following warning: "Please be good enough to handle these at your own risk."

A TRULY IDEAL WIFE

HER HUSBAND'S BEST HELPER

Vigorous Health is the Great Source of Power to Inspire and Encourage.—All Women Should Secure

One of the most noted, successful and richest men of this century, in a recent article, has said, "Whatever I am and whatever success I have attained in this world I owe all to my wife." Even the day I first knew her she has been an inspiration, and the greatest helpmate of my life."



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

To be such a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, to inspire him to make the most of himself, should be a woman's constant study. If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, irregular or no blood, she should start out once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Following we publish by request a letter from a young wife:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, and I hope you can ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I want to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."—Mrs. Bessie Ainsley, 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every sick and ailing woman.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Market Reports

—OF—
The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were a little more liberal than of late, with no special change in prices. Wheat, 200 bushels of Fall selling at 74 to 75, and 300 bushels of goose at 75, heavy firm, 300 bushels selling at 51 to 52. Oats, 400 bushels selling at 23 to 23 1/2. One load of rye sold at 75 a bushel.

Hay, timothy, firm, with sales of 15 loads at \$10 to \$12 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw firm, 3 loads selling at \$10 a ton. Linnecus, heavy, with light quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.25 to \$9.50.

Canada, white, bush... \$0.74 \$0.75
Do., red, bush... \$0.74 \$0.75
Do., Spring, bush... \$0.71 \$0.72
Do., goose, bush... \$0.74 \$0.75
Oats, bush... \$0.23 \$0.23 1/2
Barley, bush... \$0.51 \$0.52
Peas, bush... \$0.73 \$0.74
Rye, bush... \$0.75 \$0.76
Hay, timothy, ton... \$10.00 \$10.00
Do., mixed, ton... \$9.00 \$9.00
Straw, per 100... \$2.25 \$2.25
Dressed Hogs... \$2.25 \$2.25
Apples, per bbl... \$1.75 \$1.75
Cider, per bbl... \$1.75 \$1.75
Butter, dairy... \$0.25 \$0.25
Do., creamery... \$0.29 \$0.29
Eggs, per doz... \$0.18 \$0.18
Turkeys, per lb... \$0.10 \$0.12
Geese, per lb... \$0.12 \$0.14
Cabbage, per dozen... \$0.40 \$0.40
Cauliflower, per dozen... \$0.75 \$0.75
Potatoes, per bag... \$0.90 \$0.90
Celery, per doz... \$0.40 \$0.40
Beef, hindquarters... \$7.50 \$7.50
Do., forequarters... \$6.00 \$6.00
Do., choice, carcass... \$6.00 \$6.00
Do., medium, carcass... \$5.00 \$5.00
Mutton, per cwt... \$10.00 \$10.00
Veal, per cwt... \$9.00 \$9.00
Lamb, per cwt... \$10.50 \$10.50

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11 to 12c per lb. refrigerated best 1 1/2; sheep, dressed, 14c to 14 1/2c per lb.; lambs 15c to 15 1/2c dressed weight.

Winnipeg Options.

The following were the closing quotations to-day at this market: June 1st, May 2nd, 1906.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York... \$1.44 \$1.44
Duluth... \$1.44 \$1.44
St. Louis... \$1.44 \$1.44
Minneapolis... \$1.44 \$1.44
Toronto... \$1.44 \$1.44
Duluth... \$1.44 \$1.44

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock since last Friday, as reported by the railways, were 34 carloads, consisting of 1,079 cattle, 566 hogs, 114 sheep and 395 calves. The quality of fat cattle was fair in comparison with those received on this market for several markets past, although there was an over supply of half fat steers.

Some of the cattle that sold at the highest prices lost money for the drover bringing them in.

Exporters—Owing to those exporters bought for butchers' purposes there would not be more than a couple of loads which sold at \$4.25 to \$5.00 per cwt. Export hogs sold from \$3.50 to \$4.25, and one extra quality at \$4.30 per cwt.

Butchers—Choosing picked lots of butchers' cattle, under 1,200 lbs. in weight, sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10 per cwt.; loads of good at \$4.50 to \$4.70 per cwt.; medium at \$4 to \$4.40; common at \$3.50 to \$4; cows at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers—Trade in feeders was limited, and inclined to be slow as there were few of the right kind offering. Best short-keeps, 1150 to 1200 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium short-keeps, 1150 to 1200 lbs., at \$4.40 to \$4.60; best feeders, 950 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.85 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.80 to \$4; medium feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.65; best stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., at \$3.10 to \$3.35; common stockers, \$2.75 to \$3. Mr. Murray shipped two loads to country customers.

Milk Cows—About a dozen milk cows and springers, generally of common to medium quality, sold at \$20 to \$45 each. Veal Calves—The best two calves or the market were bought by J. H. Wickson, St. Lawrence Market, at \$7.25 per cwt. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.50 for export ewes; \$5.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. for hucks.

Hops—Mr. Harris quotes prices firm: at \$7 per cwt. for select and \$6.75 for lights and fates; cows, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; stags, \$2.50 to \$2.50 per cwt.

BRADSTREET'S ON TRADE.

Montreal: There has been a slightly better tone to trade generally during the past week. The continued cold weather throughout the country has stimulated retail trade in winter dry goods and such a event was sorely needed in many localities. Sorting orders in these lines have been somewhat more active, and there is now also a better demand for spring and summer lines, resulting no doubt from a feeling of greater confidence, as shelves are being emptied of winter lines. The hardware trade reports continued activities, while groceries are quiet. Sugars have advanced 10c per cwt. Pig iron is scarce, and in other metals there is a firm feeling to the market. General orders from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories continue large, and the outlook in all lines is bright.

Hamilton: The volume of spring business moving continues heavy, and prospects generally continue very satisfactory. There is a quiet tone to country trade, but collections are fair to good. Sorting orders are generally fair to good. London: Retail and wholesale trade here is moving well. The dry goods and the hardware trades are particularly active. Groceries are rather quiet.

Victoria and Vancouver: There is a satisfactory tone to trade in all lines here. Activity in the building trades and general rapid development of interior industries are creating a demand for hardware. There is continued business in all branches of the shipping trade.

Bringing Saloons to Time.

(Hartford, Conn., Courant.) The liquor interests of Galveston, Tex., are giving a practical illustration of "reform within the party." The temperance people waged war upon the saloons until the brewers became apprehensive and promised to be good. The brewers shut off the supply of beer from the dives and the dance halls, and the saloons that followed to obey the ordinance were put under the ban. Places rich and left were notified that selling to minors and bootlegging must stop. Saloons that tolerated gambling on the premises were closed, and the reform was complete. The work was thorough and the reform is said to be satisfactory to the temperance people at large.

EARN CASH

In Your Leisure Time
If you could start at once in a business which would add a good round sum to your present earnings—WITHOUT INVESTING A DOLLAR—wouldn't you do it?
Well, we are willing to start you in a profitable business and we don't ask you to put up any kind of a dollar.
Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Poultry raising pays.
People who tell you that there is no money in raising chickens may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is—to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is out-classed. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.
The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.
Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chickens with this

"Ah! my child, don't give me whims. Sure you'll have to have whole life tete-a-tete with him is good. Make much of him, now, and I'll not fail to be with you tomorrow at ten." "At the other side of the door, congratulating Waring in the and most cordial manner." "I consider a great deal of for spiriting you up, my dear thing venture, nothing having a price any one might be proud to have for advice. I say, I am your best man?" "I am afraid I'll be half-way when the happy event comes off." "Oh! we are going ahead in rate. We won't I should say, I fix it for Tuesday fortnight." "Sharp work, eh?" "Here Mona returned.

"I do not think my grandsons come down just yet, Captain L." "Sorry I shall not have the of seeing her. I shall be going in about six weeks, and I have Paris to see my sister, etc." "I talk flogged on an ordinary chick a few minutes, and then Lisa take leave. "Should I not see you as Miss Jocelyn," she said slowly. "I am well pleased to see you, and have my warmest good wishes for your happiness. I shall pay my respects to Mrs. Newburgh on my return; don't so good-bye." "Mona flushed and paled up. "And I wish you all possible so good-bye," she said slowly. "Waring is his gratitude, and him downstairs, and bid him a sive farewell at the hall door, in high glee to Mona, who was stung more cool on the first. "Oh! let me do that. Why do you never find it warm?" "Not just yet, I hope. Some other I never seem to get a word with you, Mona. I was the back of Lisa, though capital fellow. I don't know it like any fellow better; but I want to tell you how I happy, you're just now when I came in; you looked as if you were glad to if I thought you were going to of me as I am of you, why, I sh almost off my head with joy."

"You are too good to me," Mona said, softly, for his words as touched her.

"I know," he went on, "that not care much for me now, but to hope you will give me your how long and slender it is. You do not do much with it, Mona. You draw a handkerchief, your slipper off. I don't like shoes, you put it on again. Now, give me for luck; you have never given me one kiss, and I have dreamed of since—just one more, Mona."

And Mona—shocked at her own stance, ashamed of her own selfishness, she said, "I shall be with you whole heart—emphatically herself her pale, fair face to him.

Clasping her hand in both his, Waring bent down and pressed it lingeringly on her. He scarcely to embrace. His frame trembled, eyes were moist, and he said, "Say, 'Lisa, I will try to love you."

"I will try—I will indeed, Leslie repeated. "I have been so uneasy unhappy about poor Grandma, and thought of marrying so soon; together I have been shaken and I say you must forgive me if I'm stupid."

"Stupid! You stupid! What an! Meanwhile Lisa walked down street in anything but pleasant commure.

"I certainly troubled myself so early about my charming young She has thrown me over easily, and she must think me a soft idiot; I troubled myself advising or directing her. Were I to remain in town, I teach Mrs. Leslie Waring that I foolish stripping, to be tossed aside indifference and impunity when I fed her fairer fortune. She knows it cost me a bad quarter of my life to give her up for her own good, can calculate on the strange void of feminine nature."

So argued Lisa, with the logic logic usual in men whose vanity been wounded. He was quite willing to give her a bad quarter of his life, broken hearted at the his fascinating self. Yet, although rily irritated, he probably never more passionately to be in his place—always provided the engine marriage, what you will, was not permitted.

Both Mrs. Newburgh and Sir B. Ewerard were very urgent that the ding should take place as soon as possible. Waring, though eager on this was so fearful of incurring displeasure to express himself as by as he felt it was always, "Whatever choice, dear." This excessive deference to her wishes almost wearied her present mode she did not care think or decide about anything.