

NOTES AND COMMENTS

We are delighted to find that Japan, which has picked up so many western ideas with amazing readiness, now enjoys the service of editors as enterprising as any to be found in the western world.

Twelve precepts comprise all the wisdom of the editor. "Eat meat only once a day." "Take a bath as hot as you can bear it every day."

A further rule of the Japanese editor might well be taken to heart by the western reader. Avoid, says he, the deadly steam pipe, for the effect of this importation from the Occident is at least as baneful as that of the national tippie-tea.

In the Medical Record Dr. Richard Ellis gives us the tale of one bald head and the deductions drawn from it. The bald head was not Dr. Ellis'; it belonged to an observing friend not of the medical profession. This friend had noticed that when cold winds toyed too freely with his unattached dome he often felt a chill down his spine; a cold was approaching. He thereupon rubbed his head briskly, restored the circulation, and as often as not escaped the cold.

Interesting, thought Dr. Ellis, and he began to wonder whether sneezing wasn't just nature's cunning device to do the same thing—to restore the circulation. In order to assist nature, the doctor devised the following simple expedient:

When the nasal mucous membrane is first congested, and one feels he is "taking cold," let him bend the body forward (as in picking up a pin from the floor) and "strain" gently till red in the face, then (in the erect position) try to breathe through the partially obstructed nostrils; repeat this process till the nostrils are freely open. Of course one should exercise and take hot drinks till that chilly feeling disappears, but that does not drive away the nasal congestion which so often induces a severe cold.

Dr. Ellis does not say that this will cure a cold, but he does say that he has made use of it for three years with excellent results. He publishes his discovery in order to give it a wider test, and since it is simpler than most home remedies and harmless, it seems worth passing on.

HORNETS AS PETS.

"Gentle, Inoffensive Creatures" That Kill Stinging Flies.

The public has heard of wasps as pets, but it has been reserved for Major Hurststone Hardy, of England, to tell us that the hornet is "a gentle, inoffensive creature very suitable as a pet."

He said that he felt no danger whatever." Major Hardy adds that he personally has "no fear whatever of these innocent and useful creatures, who seem quite willing to share our dwelling with us if encouraged to do so."

It will be remembered that Mr. Bates in his account of his experiences on the Amazon states that at first he killed hornets which flew near his face. But having observed them closely and noted that they killed stinging flies, pouncing upon them as the flies attempted to bite him, he left them alone and was rather glad of their company.

Looking Ahead.

Cynthia—Billy, I wish to share all of your troubles with you! Billy—I have no troubles, dearest! Cynthia—Oh, I mean when we are married.

An Exception.

"In the nature of things, everybody ought to be delighted to see an oculist." "Why should they?" "Because to see him is good for sore eyes."

Young Folks

Teddy.

"Children," said grandpa, "I've lost my penknife. When I was upstairs in my room awhile ago I picked up my coat and I thought something fell out of one of the pockets. I looked around, but could not see anything. Now I find my penknife missing, and I think perhaps it was that. Will one of you go up and see?"

Teddy was playing with his little engine. It had been wound up and started for London, but the boy decided that it could stop at a way station for a few minutes.

"I'll go, grandpa," he answered right away. Teddy was such an obliging little fellow. He was always ready to do things for people.

Matty was reading a book, and she hated to leave it even for a minute. So she was glad that Teddy offered to go.

Then there were Joe and Albert, the ten-year-old twins. They were playing a game together, and did not like to stop, so they, too, were glad to see Teddy going upstairs.

Pretty soon down came the little boy. His eyes were sparkling and his cheeks were red.

"Grandpa," he cried, "I found your knife and ten cents, too. Ain't you glad that I found them? They were both on the floor."

Grandpa smiled and answered—"Yes, my boy, I am glad to have my knife, because I want to use it, and I am glad to have the silver piece, because I want to give it to the little fellow who was so willing to do something for grandpa. Grandpa's Teddy, I think we will have to call him."

When the children heard this they were sorry they had lost the chance to get that silver piece. Besides, grandpa's words made them feel mean.

As for Teddy, you may be sure he felt very happy.

A PERSISTENT PEST.

Travellers in Central Africa Have a Lively Time.

The buffalo-bean, a humble creeper with a russet-colored, woolly little pod, is a dangerous growth of Central Africa. The woolly appearance is due to a coating of almost invisible hairs. At a touch they become detached, and if any alight on your person they cause the most exquisite torture.

8. How then should we steal?—Their reasoning in itself is convincing. Their faith in their ability to demonstrate their innocence leads them to a rash unconscious pronouncement of the judgment of death upon Benjamin, whose life they were most anxious to protect.

9. Let him die.—Their willingness to stake their lives on their integrity was the strongest evidence in its favor.

10. He with whom it is found shall be my bondman.—The steward accepts less than they offer, asking only that the one found guilty be surrendered, not to suffer the penalty of death, but to remain in servitude in Joseph's house. In fixing these terms the steward was obviously under instructions from his master.

11. Hasted—Made haste.—Took down.—From the backs of the pack-animals to the ground.

12. And he searched.—The steward who had overtaken them and challenged their honesty.

13. Rent their clothes.—But said nothing. Their silence and their actions were more eloquent than words.

Returned to the city.—From whence they had just come, and where they immediately afterward found Joseph still at home.

14. Fell before him on the ground.—Still mute with disappointment and humiliation.

15. What deed is this?—Joseph addresses them with affected indignation. He reproaches them, however, not for their dishonesty and ingratitude, but for their folly in imagining they could escape detection.

Such a man as I—A man of my rank and power, and initiated in all the wisdom of Egypt, including its mystical and sacerdotal rites. The implication is that it was utterly folly on their part to attempt to rob or receive such a one as he.

16. What shall we say?—The facts in the case seem to allow no ground or excuse.

The iniquity of thy servants.—The iniquity which the speaker had in mind was not that of the discovered thief, as Joseph might be expected to infer, but the greater wrong done to Joseph and their father years before, and which had rested heavily upon their consciences all the years.

We are my lord's bondmen.—Servitude seemed more preferable to them than the necessity of facing their aged father without Benjamin, for whose safety they had become surety.

17. Get you up in peace upon your father.—Joseph presses home his advantage, and in order to bring them to a full realization of their position, insists that he will retain only Benjamin.

In the succeeding verses there follows Judah's speech of intercession, as remarkable for its pathos, beauty, and persuasive eloquence as for its frankness and generosity. The remaining verses of the chapter are part of the assigned lesson.

Never There.

She—Anyhow, you must admit he is a well-bred man. Did you notice his knowledge of Aristotle? He—I did, and if you want my candid opinion, I don't believe he's ever been there.



Hon. J. K. Flemming, Premier of New Brunswick.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 1.

Lesson IX. Joseph Tests His Brethren. Gen., Chap. 41. Golden Text, James 5, 16.

Joseph's brethren upon leaving Egypt the second time have their money again returned to them, Joseph's cup being at the same time placed in Benjamin's sack. Thus does Joseph plan a final test of the sincerity of his brothers. This test constitutes the subject of our present lesson passage.

Verse 4. Were gone out of the city.—Taking Benjamin with them. Rewarded evil for good.—Attempted to steal when you had received the most liberal of treatment.

5. Whereby he indeed divineth.—There were many methods of divination among the ancients, such as watching the flight of birds, examining the entrails and vital organs of animals slain for sacrifice, and the method of hydromancy, here alluded to. This latter method consisted of pouring water into a goblet or other vessel and of then throwing into the vessel pieces of gold or precious stones. During the process the movements of the water and the figures which these movements caused to appear therein were carefully studied and therefrom were suggested the unknown and the future. Similar means of divination are still practiced in Egypt and elsewhere.

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When a man gets all he thinks he needs he has a large surplus.

HEALTH

Avoiding Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid fever is a disease of youth; although cases sometimes occur among children or middle-aged persons, the majority of sufferers are between the ages of fifteen and thirty. It is also a disease of the late summer months, and young people often fall sick with it after a long summer spent in the open air in the pursuit of health and strength. Since that is the case, parents ought to know what steps to take in order to avoid the danger of infection.

Those who can afford to go to large and well-conducted hotels and boarding-houses seldom run any more risk of typhoid fever than in their own homes. Some risk there still is everywhere, although since we have found out that the disease is preventable, the risk grows less with each season.

But for reasons of economy, many people are obliged to take their families to places where the nature of typhoid, and the proper means for preventing it, are not yet well understood. Before your summer plans are definitely made, therefore, there are certain things that you should carefully look into. In the case of a popular resort, it is not difficult to find out what its typhoid record has been in the past. But the prosperity of a resort rises or falls with its healthfulness, and the hotel-keepers can usually be trusted to make the necessary effort to maintain proper conditions.

There is more danger in those innocent sylvan retreats that tired people dream of in the spring as necessary to their summer happiness. Quantities is no guarantee of a clean water-supply, and a clamorous vine furnishes no assurance of germless milk. The summer will pass more happily with you if you have made a careful examination of the sources from which water is got for drinking purposes, and for washing vegetables, and the dishes in which milk is kept, and know that there is no reasonable cause for apprehension.

Bed Sores.

When a patient has been confined to bed for a considerable time, and has had to keep to a horizontal position for a long period, it is very common for a sore to appear at the bottom of the back, and if this is not attended to it will spread and cause the sufferer much discomfort. This will only happen, however, when the nurse has been neglectful. The natural excretions of the body irritate the skin when sound, but doubly so when the skin has been bruised. In every case of this long confinement to bed, especially when the patient, either from old age or some special disease is unconscious of the calls of nature, preventive measures must be taken to avoid bed sores. As long as it is possible the patient must be removed from one bed to another, or the position altered in such a way that the patient must be washed with warm water, and afterwards carefully dried with soft linen. If it is quite impossible to move the patient from one bed to another then the bed must be kept as comfortable as possible. If there is the slightest appearance of bed sores over the lower part of the spine a water pillow should be used, sufficient water being employed to keep the sufferer from contact with the bed, but not enough to make the pillow hard. The parts after being washed should be dusted well with powdered boric acid. When a bed sore has formed it should be washed two or three times a day with a weak carbolic acid lotion, and dressed with eucalyptus ointment. A circular water or air pillow must be used, so that there is no pressure over the bed sore itself.

A ROMANTIC LEGACY.

A Young Woman Receives a Fortune For Her Honesty.

A wealthy man died in Brussels, Belgium, leaving nearly the whole of his fortune to a young woman who was entirely unacquainted with him.

He was a very eccentric man, and set out, like Diogenes, in search of an honest man. His tub was an omnibus and his lantern a small coin. In the omnibus he took his seat near the conductor, and always showed himself very obliging, passing up the money of passengers and returning the change, but to the latter he always managed to add a half franc. Then he would watch those to whom it came. They would count it carefully; notice the extra coin, and invariably slip it into their pockets. No one thought of the poor conductor, whose meager salary of three francs a day could ill spare such a loss.

But at last a young woman passed her back with "Conductor, you have given me half a franc too much."

"Diogenes" delighted, followed her home, made inquiries, and as the answers were satisfactory, made his will in her favor, though he never gave her warning that her half franc was going to bring her a million.

"All I demand for my client," declared the prisoner's counsel, in the voice of a man who was paid for it, "is justice." "I am very sorry I can't accommodate you," replied the judge, "but the law won't allow me to give him more than fourteen years."

UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

Three People Were Imprisoned for Five Weeks.

It seems incredible that any human being could survive for five weeks under a snow-drift; yet in the year 1755 three inhabitants of the hamlet of Bergetto, in the valley of the Upper Stura, at the foot of the Alps, did just that.

During the winter of that year the fall of snow was unusually heavy. On March 19th, the parish priest, on his way to church, heard a terrifying roar from the mountain top. Casting up his eyes, he saw two avalanches descending toward the village. He gave the alarm, and then ran back into his own house.

The avalanche buried over thirty houses. Twenty-two persons were missing, including the parish priest who had given the alarm. The mass of snow that lay over the ruined dwellings was about forty-two feet deep.

When the surviving peasants had shaken off their terror, they set about trying to save whatever life or property they could. Peasants from neighboring villages came to their assistance. But they could do little; the depth of the avalanche was so great, and the snow continued to fall in such quantity, that they had to wait for the warm April winds to melt the gigantic piles.

On April 18th the villagers returned to their melancholy task. They had no hope of finding any human being alive. One of them, named Roccia, whose entire family was beneath the avalanche, was most active in the search. By April 24th he had got so far that, after breaking through six feet of icy snow, he could touch the ground with a long pole. Three friends worked with him.

The four worked vigorously, and made their way at length into Roccia's house, but no one, dead or living was there. As it was probable that the victims had sought shelter in the stable, about a hundred feet from the house, Roccia and his companions began to dig in that direction. After they had burrowed for some time, they reached the stable. One of the men thrust a pole through a hole in the wall, and on withdrawing it, heard a hoarse, faint cry for help.

The workers now toiled with redoubled activity, and soon they had made a large opening. And there, to his joy, Roccia found his wife, his daughter, and his sister-in-law. The three sufferers could not move, and were shrunken almost to skeletons. The men carefully carried them to a nearby house, and took measures for reviving them. In a few days they had pretty well recovered.

They owed their lives to these circumstances: They had taken refuge in the manger, which, being strong, had withstood the weight of the snow, although the roof fell in. Fortunately, two goats were near them, and these animals supplied them with milk enough to keep them alive.

They had, of course to feed the goats. Over the manger was a hole into the hay-loft. Through this hole one of the women was able to pull down fodder into the rack; and when the fodder no longer reached the hay, the sagacious animals climbed upon her shoulders and helped themselves.

Through the whole of their five weeks' imprisonment they were in total darkness. After the first five or six days, they suffered little from hunger, although a quart of goat's milk had to suffice for the three. They suffered far more from the chill of the melted snow-water that trickled over them, and from the cramped positions in which they had to sit and lie.

CURIOUS OLD BEQUESTS

Guides for Travelers—Rushes for Church Floors.

Ancient bequests for having bells rung and beacons lighted for the purpose of guiding travelers by night are quite numerous in England, and this is not to be wondered at when one considers the absence of fences in the "good old times."

Among the curious legacies is one which provides for the holding of a plot of land, rejoicing in the name of "Petticoat Hole," at Stockton-on-the-Forest, in Yorkshire, on condition of providing a poor woman with a petticoat once a year.

In the old days when rushes were strewn on the floor in lieu of carpets, says the London Telegraph, many persons left bequests of money and land for providing rushes for the floors of churches. Their use, of course, has long been discontinued, but in certain places the church wardens attend to the preservation of their rights by cutting a little grass each year and strewing it on the church floor.

But perhaps one of the most eccentric bequests was that of a certain John Rudge, of Trysull, Staffordshire, who left a pound a year for a poor man to go round the parish church while the sermon was being preached, awakening the slumbers and incidentally to eject any stray dogs that might invade the sacred premises.

From Habit.

"Why did she want to set her husband's will aside?" "Merely because it was her husband's, and she had not in the habit of setting it aside."

Rather Odd.

"It's pretty expensive to have one's own lawyer." "But it doesn't cost anything to keep one's own counsel."

FROM OLD TO NEW TESTAMENT

The Old Testament Impresses Us As a Book of Longing, the New As a Book of Joy

The old commentators were right in believing that Jesus fulfilled prophecy; they were wrong in placing the emphasis upon the fundamental in prophecy, but upon mere accidents of verbiage or of foretelling. What was the reason why Jesus appeared in Palestine rather than in India or in Japan? The reason is the Old Testament. The reason is that in Israel men sought it through the discovery and the doing of his will.

From beginning to end the Old Testament is a book of a great moral emotion. It is not content with contemplation. It knows nothing of the immanence of God. It seeks with might and with unparalleled grandeur the conformity of human will to the divine. The possibility and delight of such conformity is the inspiration of the prophet and the experience of the psalmist. Morality is not a social order, it is the invitation of a wise and merciful God to a feast.

And yet the careful reading of the Old Testament makes it evident also that in turning from it to the New Testament we are turning to a new religion. It not only helps us to an appreciation of Jesus by revealing to us the moral foundations on which he built, but it allows us to apprehend that individual contribution of his to the Jewish religion that made it.

The Religion of Mankind.

It should be said immediately that it is hard to prove that Jesus introduced any absolutely new religious conception. He himself felt that he was not revolutionizing, but completing. He was conscious of breaking at serious points with the religion of his times, but he was insistent that the religion of his times was a degenerate form of the religion of the Old Testament. To the teachers of his day, he said, "Ye have made the word of God of no effect through your tradition." The Old Testament was his refuge in temptation and the keeping of its commandments was the method he recommended to obtain eternal life. In it we find the central truths of his gospel either

Fashion Hints

Mantelets.

The little wrap known as the "mantelet" has been adopted by Paris with an enthusiasm not surprising when the beauty of the models is seen. They are combinations of lovely line and color and in the simple moire, bengaline, silk tapestries and brocades they give a decided decorative note to an afternoon or evening costume.

The short bolero with a postilion back is one of the favorites, although longer mantelets give more protection and for that reason should appeal to women who desire utility as well as beauty.

The kimono sleeve seems to be favored above all others, coming in elbow, three-quarter and full lengths. It is finished with a deep cuff in most instances. The dropped armhole is used if the material is not wide enough. Cord outlines this seam and gives a firmness at the line of wear.

Revers may be used, contrasting colors being good. Collars that show a variety of cut and draping are important features. One collar of soft silk is draped over the shoulders and caught in under cabochons or ornaments of cord. Another collar at the back completely covers the back in the form of a draped hood of soft moire that is weighted down by heavy tassels.

Cutaway lines in front are used. These give a good freedom in walking and allow a manteau to be longer at the back than at the front.

Blue, taupe, gray and mixtures in colors are the shades most favored. These harmonize with any colors in a gown beneath and are generally becoming to the average woman.

These mantelets have earned a niche in fashion's gallery. They are rivals of the topcoat, which will never be discarded from spring and summer wardrobes.

White Footwear.

During the coming summer white footwear is to be more fashionable than ever, and the conventional shoes for outdoor occasions will be well cut buttoned boots of white buckskin, with a moderate Cuban heel and vamp on the new long line now considered patrician and distinguished. One handsome model has the high top with 14 buttons and lines of dainty perforated trimming of brogueing, in the shoe vernacular, on the toe.

New types of piazza footwear are included. There is a colonial pump of white calfskin with a covered heel and an odd trimming of black patent leather laid under a row of perforations. The buckle is of patent leather studied with rhinestones. To the woman who adores novel effects a new white buckskin oxford will appeal. The arrangement of the buttons on alternating scallops of the white buckskin and black patent leather is a novel footwear note.

Flower Brooch.

A novel thing is a delightful bead

clearly uttered by some rare man or if at least suggested.

If we think of Jesus as demanding mercy rather than sacrifice we find that he was anticipated by Amos and by Micah; if we think of him as emphasizing the love of God rather than the struggles of man after righteousness, we find Hosea doing the same; if we think of him as rejoicing in present personal trust on God rather than in expectation of national purification and supremacy, we can say no less of the author of the twenty-third psalm; if we realize that he lived in an inner and eternal world, we see in the seventy-third psalm the ecstasy of one of the earliest venturesome believers in immortality and we find the belief in immortality widespread among the Jews when Jesus appeared.

The Fatherly Attitude of God.

We find a dim suggestion of it in Isaiah, as applied to a group of Israelites, though for a clear belief in it as applied to individuals, we must look to the apostle; if, finally, we remember his summary of the moral law and his refusal to separate the love of God from the love of man, we discover an unusually close parallel in Jeremiah's summary of Josiah's life, which he addressed to Josiah's scoffing son: "Did not thy father eat and drink and do justice? Then it was will, with him. Was not this to know me, saith the Lord?" It is no wonder that he said: "I am come not to destroy but to fulfill."

The Old Testament impresses us as a book of righteousness and national faith, the New as a book of individual men, set face to face with God by an individual man; the Old Testament as a book of a great ambition, the New as a book of a great sacrifice. But in the last analysis the difference lies in the character of Christ. It is this character which the failure of the Old Testament to redeem the world emphasizes; a character, however, deeply reverent toward the book which it alone made "old."—Dr. Ambrose Vernon White.

flower brooch. They are made in various colors and designs and consist of a delicate spray or bouquet of small flowers and leaves. The whole thing is in beads, and sometimes there are as many as 20 different colors, or, rather, shades of color, in the one spray. Used to pin up a lace scarf or to give a touch of color to a white blouse, they look altogether charming.

Summer Wraps.

Most of the summer wraps have sleeves cut in one with the body of the garment. Such wraps are usually colorless and depend for their charm on the beauty of the material. The new brocaded worsteds and cottons are utilized for such wraps.

PROPHESIED MANY THINGS

Nun Lived for Fifty Years Strapped to a Wall.

An octogenarian nun by the name of Maria Benedetta Frey has just died at Viterbo, Italy, from paralysis of the lower spine. Fifty years ago her death was considered inevitable and the doctors were convinced that it was impossible for her to bear the excruciating pain or to remain motionless, as was necessary, more than a couple of days, but they strapped her head to the wall and in this unnatural position the nun lived for half a century, never complaining.

The people considered her case a miracle, as the nun showed a prophetic spirit, predicting many events, such as the conviction of the Camorristas and the assassination of King Humbert and for this year the death of the Pope. When the nun celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her illness the Pope sent Cardinal Cassetta with an autographed blessing and instructions to celebrate mass at her bedside. Before her death the Pope sent his blessing with a message asking her to pray for him. The nun may be beatified in the near future.

Lady-Like Efforts.

A lady came down from upstairs and asked the manager of the hotel if she could get a glass of water. "Why, certainly, madame," said the manager, filling up a glass. Two minutes later she was back in the office again. "I don't like to trouble you," she said, "but could I get another glass of water?" "No trouble at all, madame," said the affable manager, handing her another glass. Two minutes later she appeared again. "Certainly, madame," said the affable manager, "but could I enquire what you are doing with so much water?" "I know you'll just scream when I tell you," said the lady. "I am trying to put out a fire in my room."

Literally.

"A dressmaker can soon tie an extravagant woman up." "Yes, especially with the new hobbie skirts."

Two classes of people worry about money—those who have too little and those who have too much.

ABLE OFFICIAL... Britain's Foreign... Sir Arthur Nicolson... Permanent Under Secretary... Affairs since 1910... managed for the British Empire... the British Empire... peering age this year... to pass o... to which he has... England, where... foreign policy doc... terially with a c... terly, the perman... to the Foreign... largely responsib... negotiations... Foreign Minister... to depart from th... him... Sir Arthur... Office as long... has served at... posts as Berlin... nople, Athens, T... Bulgaria and Mo... Embassy and St... Madrid. It was... post that he came... ign Office as st... Lord Hardinge... who had been a... Petersburg durin... case War and lat... tion for the Angl... was Permanent... and he a Sir... worked for a be... between the two... for years had been... emies. They had... the French Gover... sired her ally... friend, England... quarrels, which... out of a misund... other than any t... and they were... Edward Grey... which now exist... the former squab... suit... The great m... ish public are res... Arthur for this... to him fell the r... work, but there... terie of anti-Rus... no good in any o... agreements, who... him go, and who... as voiced by on... that "the Russes... he did so much... ing to an end w... WHEN BA... When the baby... do not put it do... near—Yes, it is... it is to be ha... Every baby show... age of fifteen or... day—that is how... his lungs. But m... gives sharp pier... sobbing while n... needs attention... lieve the little... Baby's Own Tab... late the stomach... worms, break up... make baby health... Tablets are sold... ers or by mail... from The Dr. V... Co., Brockville... Little Dave wa... father in the act... one of his little... father, not bel... punishment, conc... lecture. After... wrong of such an... ways bear in mi... these temptations... you turn a dea... Dave's lip trembl... "But, father, wh... ain't got a deaf... Hard on... First Woman—... to be always wh... Ditto—"Yes, it i... understand what... to each other?"... DANDRE... FALLING... Prevent... Treatme... CUTIC... SO... Make Cuticura Oint... And a parting an... Cuticura Ointment... whole scalp has... Next morning sha... cura Soap. Sham... be used as often... once or twice a... sufficient for th... ment for women's... Cuticura Soap and Oint... the worst. A liberal use... should be made of the... the cure and the... sent, with full dire... 25c. Price, 25c. Free, 10c.