THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Guelph's rate is 21 3-4 mills.

Halifax now has an anti-prohibition Council.

Brockville is to have a pork-packing establishment.

Hull City Council has cut off three liquor licenses.

The Kingston School of Mining will erect two new buildings.

London has sold $115,000 worth of debentures at from 3 1-2 to 4 per cent.

Hamilton claims that the census returns will give it a population of 54,000.

Wm. J. Archer, 97 Brunswick avenue, was fatally burned in his home on Saturday night.

An American syndicate is willing to establish smelters at Ottawa if it is given a big bonus and a free site.

Hull, Que., will pay its corporation labourers 15 cents an hour for twelve hours a day. It is now ten at 14 cents.

Louis G. Evans of the 90th Battalion was fined at the Winnipeg Police Court for neglecting to attend drills.

Over 400 tons of binder twine have been manufactured at the penitentiary at Kingston for the coming season.

The Calgary Board of Trade is moving to have all members of the Dominion House visit the west when the House rises.

Contractor Jamieson, of Montreal, will build a $300,000 grain elevator at Port Arthur for the Canadian Northern Railway.

The smallpox epidemic at MacLeod Lethbridge, Maple Creek and other places in the North-West Territories is under control.

The Ottawa Electric Light Company threatens to raise the rates if new companies are given a franchise to operate in the city.

Veterans of '66 are applying for land grants the Dominion Government hasn't ordered. Ontario's grants to the South African boys has misled them.

The option on the salt wells of Ontario, granted to the syndicate which are seeking incorporation from Parliament, has been extended from April 30th until May 31st.

At Whitlemith Station, Man., C. W. Blank, a German farmer, shot and killed another German named A. Radke. They had a row over cattle. Blank gave himself up at Winnipeg.

Thomas Brown is suing Hamilton City for $10,000 for the loss of an eye; the result of an injury from fireworks used in the Laurier demonstration there last November.

Up to the present Canadian census schedules have been received at Ottawa from some 317 enumerators, whereas for the whole month of April in the last census only 52 were received at headquarters.

The Militia Department at Ottawa desires every man who has fought in South Africa and who has changed his address since coming home to notify the Department of his present address so that he may receive the Imperial gratuity of $25.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British War Office will buy Barton's aerial machine.

Five thousand pounds have been raised for the Cork Industrial Exhibition.

At London, Robert Gunter and Wyndham S. Portal have been made baronets.

A youth aged sixteen died at Ardagh, near Longford, who was 7 feet 1 inch in height.

Louis Godard will make an attempt in a short time to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, starting from London.

At London the annual return of recruiting for 1900 shows a total enlistment of 96,861, against 42,700 in 1899.

British coal exports during 1900 were 44,989,197 tons, an increase of 2,908,897 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The London County Council proposes to put forty steamers on the Thames for traffic between Hammersmith and Woolwich.

The census returns so far published of the British Isles show that the movement of population from the country to the cities continues unchecked.

The British patent office has granted a resident of Germany a patent for making glucose by heating sawdust with sulphuric acid, compressing and then boiling it.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it seems probable that the portion of the Imperial war loan offered to the public has been covered about seven times.

UNITED STATES.

New York has nine new cases of smallpox.

Every house flooded in Pittsburg will be disinfected to prevent disease or a plague.

Burglars at Anaconda, Montana, stole a 800-pound safe containing $10,000 in gold.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the State.

A discovery of ore near Shelbyville, Ill., that assays $300 a ton, causes much excitement there.

Adelbert Hay, son of the U. S. Secretary of State, has resigned as Consul-General at Pretoria.

Negotiations have been completed in Chicago for the formation of the largest beet sugar concern in the world.

George S. Dobbins, blind for 18 years, has graduated with honors from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

W. J. Bryan has announced that he has no intention of seeking a third nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

Lieut. William Patterson, of the Coast Artillery, formerly a Philadelphia lawyer, is to be tried by court martial at Manila for misappropriating funds.

Besides the heavy loss by flood in the manufacturing and wholesale districts of Ohio many laborers are idle and about 1,000 people have been rendered homeless.

A rogue's gallery of card sharps is to be hung in the card room of each of the big trans-Atlantic liners running out of New York, New York police will provide it.

Governor Odell has signed the bill taxing foreign corporations which do not employ 40 per cent. of their capital in business in New York State on their capital stock so employed.

Frank Fuller and Thomas Smith, Americans, have been sentenced to six months each at Kingston, Jamaica, for making false contracts with Jamaican labourers to work in Cuba.

Diamond jewellery worth $10,000 was stolen from the home of H. P. Crouse at Utica, N.Y., by two "workmen" who had, of course, been sent by an electric light company to remedy a defect in the wiring.

Neale McPeck, a New York broker, has entered suit against Randolph Surbridge, a Boston lawyer, and Isaac Irwin, a mining operator, of San Diego, Cal., for $25,000 for conspiracy over the "Fortuna" mine in California, in which shareholders are said to have sunk $6,000,000.

GENERAL.

There is a strike of doctors in Leipzig.

At Madrid the street railway employes are out on strike.

All the metal works in South Russia are forming a trust.

A violent dust storm has just visited Mandalay, Burmah.

Japan claims indemnities from China amounting to £4,750,000 sterling.

Four hundred factories in Russia are closed on account of commercial depression.

Santiago Perero, a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, has invented a steerable balloon.

A despatch from Amsterdam announces that Mr. Kruger will leave for the United States early in June.

Holland and Germany will construct a system of cables to the Far East, rendering them independent of the British lines.

The City Council of Amsterdam has voted $2,412,000 for an electric plant which is to furnish power for street cars, lighting, etc.

The Czar and Czarina will privately visit England and London during the coming season and will attend the Glasgow Exhibition.

China's average annual revenue has been 88,000,000 taels, while the average annual expenditure has been 101,000,000 taels.

Considerable excitement exists among the population of Teheran because of the heavy taxes recently imposed upon meat and other foodstuffs.

At Bromberg, Prussian Poland, nine persons have just been fined by the local court for singing a Polish song without having previously informed the police of their intention.

SLAVE-TRADERS DEFEATED

Successful Termination of Campaign in Northern Nigeria.

A despatch from London says:—Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Lugard and Col. G. V. Kemball, with a force of West African frontier troops have of West African frontier troops have completed a successful campaign against the powerful, slave-raiding Emirs of Bida and Kontagora, in Northern Nigeria. The British defeated the Emir of Kontagor after heavy fighting, 5,000 natives frequently charging the British squad. The British captured the capitals of both Bida and Kontagora, and released thousands of slaves. The Emirs, who have been the terror of the country for years, killed thousands of natives during the past year. They are now entirely powerless, and this was brought about without the assistance of white troops.

CZAR TO VISIT ENGLAND.

With Czarina Will be in London During the Summer.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the Czar and Czarina will privately visit England and London during hte coming season. They will attend the Glasgow Exhibition.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

BELLE ISLE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Tarte, in answer to Mr. Ganong said the telegraph line to Belle Isle would be completed by 1st August next.

EMPLOYES DISMISSED.

Dr. Sproule enquired about the dismissal of 70 employes of the department. Mr. Tarte replied that some men had been dismissed. There must be dismissals when there is no work to be done. Dropping into a reminiscent mood, the Minister continued: "When I took office I found there was a secret stair leading from the department. I had it closed up, but I am sorry for it now. I cannot go out of the office without being followed by an army of men looking for work. I repent for having got rid of the stair." (Laughter.)

PRESENTED IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the message received by his Excellency from the Colonial Office in answer to the resolution passed by Parliament on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria.

MECHANICAL MANAGER.

Mr. Borden was informed by Mr. Blair that E. G. Russell was engaged on Feb. 15th last to take charge of the mechanical department on the Intercolonial railway for a period of five years, at $7,000 a year. He has been absent since March 15th, from serious illness, and is not drawing his salary while away, but his engagement continues.

"C" BATTERY PAY.

Mr. Clarke asked whether the Government had ascertained whether the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, during the time that they served as part of the Rhodesian Field force, came out of the Imperial or the Rhodesian treasury.

Dr. Borden replied that the Government had no doubt that the money came from the Imperial treasury. About fifty of the men received pay from the Canadian Government prior to the time the Imperial pay commenced. The rest have thus far received Imperial pay only. The department is awaiting returns as to what the men drew from the Imperial Government, and as soon as this is known their pay will be issued to them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

Mr. Morrison was told by Sir Louis Davies that the Government is not advised that the Provincial Government of British Columbia contemplates exercising jurisdiction over the fisheries in that province. The Dominion Government has not relinquished any of that jurisdiction, unless it may be with respect to oyster beds and other fisheries below low-water mark.

C. P. R. TAXATION.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, was told by Mr. Sifton that in submitting a case regarding taxation of C. P. R. lands in the North-West, the Government would endeavour to establish the view most favourable to the interest of the settlers in the North-West, and would be guided by its legal advisers in attaining that object.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Morrison, said that the Government did not expect that the report of the commission now taking evidence in British Columbia touching Oriental immigration would be received before the close of this session of Parliament. As soon as the report is received it will be printed and distributed.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Mr. Morrison was told by Mr. Fisher that the Government has not received any official report of the existence of bubonic plague in Australia, but had heard of it through vessel captains. By way of precaution against its coming to Canada all Asiatics arriving here are disinfected, as are also their effects. Articles liable to carry contagion are disinfected unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the port of shipment. In addition a bacteriological laboratory has been established, with a trained bacteriologist in charge. All quarantine officers on the Pacific coast have been instructed to keep in view the possibility of this disease reaching Canada, and to take necessary precautions.

CLERGUE CONTRACT.

In Supply Mr. Blair's estimates were taken up, and some further discussion ensued with reference to the Clergue contract. The item of $500,000 for steel rails for the Intercolonial railway this year was finally allowed to pass with the understanding that the whole subject may be re-opened if desired when the other railway estimates come up for consideration.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In Committee of Supply Mr. Sifton told Mr. LaRiviere that the programme of the geological survey this season would be as follows:—

In the Yukon territory, Mr. R. G. McConnell, with Mr. Joseph Keele, will survey the gold district of 100 miles, Thistle creek, and South Forks of Big Salmon river; also possibly the coast west of White Pass railway, and south of White Horse.

In British Columbia Mr. R. W. Brock, with W. W. Leach as assistant, will be in the Boundary district, Mr. James McEvoy, and Mr. T. Denis, as assistant, in the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. Mr. Lawrence Lambe will collect cretaceous fossils in the Red Deer country, N.W.T.

In Ontario Dr. A. E. Barlow will make lithoiical investigations in the Sudbury district. Prof. John Macoun will collect botanical specimens along the north shore of Lake Erie and the east shore of Lake Huron to Cape Hurd; he will also explore Temagami lake park. Dr. Ellis, with two assistants, will finish the Kingston district. Mr. Robert Chalmers will go to the St. Lawrence valley, and westward to Lake Huron, to investigate wells and borings, for water gas, and petroleum. It is also intended to explore the region between Lake Nepigon and Lake St. Joe, the north shore of Lake Superior, north of Jackfish Bay, and Muskoka district. Mr. W. J. Wilson will go to the Valley of Abittibi river, and Mr. Frank Johnson, will go round Lake Abittibbi and northward and eastward in conjunction with Mr. Wilson. Dr. Ami in the valley of the St. Lawrence west of Lake St. Francis, and the Ottawa valley west of Mattawa.

WILL VISIT HUDSON'S BAY.

Mr. D. B. Dowling and Mr. James Macoun, will visit the district of Keewatin, in the region south-west of Cape Henrietta Marie, and will make a track survey of the Opazotika river. Mr. A. P. Low will visit the east coast of Hudson's bay, and the outside chain of islands in the eastern part of the bay. Prof. Bailey will continue his work in the south-west portion of New Brunswick. Dr. Hugh Fletcher, with Mr. McLeod and Mr. A. McKinnon, will be engaged in Annapolis, King's, and Cumberland counties, N. S., Dr. G. Matthews will collect fossils at Bras d'Or, while Mr. E. R. Fairbault will survey in Halifax, Lunenburg, and King's counties.

$1,000,000 FOR RIFLES.

In the debate on the militia estimates, Dr. Borden stated that a million dollars had already been spent in purchasing 40,000 rifles for the militia, and as much more would still have to be spent for the same purpose. Under such circumstances he thought that care should be taken in distributing the rifles. The intention of the Government was that when rifle associations were formed, ten rifles should be distributed to each association. It was thought that this would be enough to meet all needs.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, April 30.—Wheat—There was a good market here to-day. Exporters bought red and white Ontarios readily at 68c, low freights to New York. Quotations are as follows —Red wheat, 68c; white wheat, 68c; No. 1 goose wheat, 67c, low freights to New York; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 95c; No. 2, 91c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 94c; and No. 2 hard, 90c.

Millfeed—Tone easy. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points sell as follows:—Bran, $14; and shorts, $15.

Corn — Strong. American No. 2 yellow, on track here, 50c; No. 3, 49c.

Peas—In good demand, and higher; No. 2 middle freights, at 65 1-2c; and east at 66 1-2c.

Barley—A boom to-day. Cargoes of No. 2, at lake Ontario ports, would be taken at 49c. This is equal to 46 to 46 1-2c, east.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Firm and scarce. Car lots, west, are quoted at 52c; and east at 54c.

Oats—Higher. No. 1 white oats, on the Midland, 31c, No. 1 white, west, are quoted at 30 1-2c.

Flour—Firm. Holders of 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, middle freights, ask $2.65 per bbl. Exporters were bidding $2.60.

Oatmeal—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at $3.35 per bbl; and in wood at $3.45.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, April 30.—Eggs. Situation unchanged. Demand is active, supplies large, and prices easy. Fresh continues to sell at 11c.

Poultry—Receipts light. Bright stock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 40 to 60c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c.

Potatoes—Easy at 27c for car lots, on track. Sales out of store are made at 35c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag; onions, $1 to $1.10 per bag; carrots, 25c per bag; parsnips, per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl; $1 to $2; sweet potatoes, per bbl. $2.50.

Dried apples—Dull. Dried apples are easy at 3 1-2c; evaporated at 5c.

Maple syrup—New run maple syrup firm. Receipts light. Five-gallon tins are quoted at $1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at $1.10 to $1.15.

Honey—Stocks light. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1-2c for 5, 10, or 20-lb. tins, according to size of order; comb honey sells at $2 to $2.25 for dark, and at $2.50 to $2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 10c.

Beans—Quiet. Tone of prices easy. Ordinary white beans bring $1.55 to $1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.65 to $1.70.

Baled hay—Choice timothy, on track here, $10.75; two-ton lots, delivered, $11.50.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here, $5.50 to $6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs on the street are firm at $8.25 to $8.75. Car lots are quoted nominally at $8 to $8.25, on track here. Provisions are firm and in good demand. Dry salted shoulders are firmer. Lard is also firmer. The quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8 1-2c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, $20 to $20.50; heavy mess pork, $19 to $19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c, medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c.

Lard—Pails, 10 3-4c; tubs, 10 1-2c; in tierces, 10 1-4c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 30.—At the western cattle yards this morning only 35 carloads of live stock came in, comprising 300 cattle, 600 hogs, 100 sheep and lambs, 70 calves, and a few milch cows.

A light run and a brisk demand kept prices steady. The market was a good one.

Export cattle sold well at unchanged prices. Good to choice fetched from 4 3-4 to 5 1-4c per lb; and light stuff from 4 1-4 to 4 5-8c per lb. All here sold.

In butcher cattle prices were firm, especially for the best stuff, which sold quickly at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c per lb; medium to good sold at from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb; and the remainder at from 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c per lb.

There was a fair demand for stockers, at from 2 7-8 to 3 3-8 per lb.

Export bulls were a slow sale to-day at from 3 1-2c to 4 1-4c per lb.

A few good calves are in demand.

Very few cows came in, and they were of poor quality. A few good milch cows will sell.

Small stuffs being in unusually small supply, prices were steady and sales brisk.

Export ewes are worth from 3 1-2 to 4c per lb.

Spring lambs are worth from $3 to $5 each.

Butcher sheep are worth from $3 to $4.50 each.

"Barnyarders" are worth from 4 to to 4 1-2c per lb.

Good grain-fed lambs fetch from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c per lb.

Bucks are worth from 3 to 3 1-2c per lb.

There was no change in hogs.

"Singers" sell at 6 3-4c per pound thick fat and light hogs, at 6 1-4c per pound.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 200 nor above 200 pounds.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt. ...	$4 25	$5 25
Butchers, choice, do.....	3 75	4 25
Butcher, ord. to good	3 50	3 75
Butcher, inferior	2.75	3 25
Stockers, per cwt ...	2.87 1-2	3.37 1-2
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.75	4.25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt	3 50	4 00
Butcher sheep, each .	2 00	4 50
Lambs, g.f., per cwt.	4 50	5 50
Do., b.y., per cwt .	4 00	4 50
Do., spring, each.....	2 00	5.00
Bucks, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Milkers and Cows.		
Cows, each.....	20 00	45 00
Calves, each.....	1 00	8 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 60	6.75
Light hogs, per cwt..	6 15	6 25
Heavy hogs, per cwt	0 00	6 25
Sows, per cwt...	3 75	4 00
Stags, per cwt..... ..	0 00	2 00

Chicago, April 30.—May corn scored another record advance to-day, closing 1 5-8c higher. Wheat closed 3-4c, and oats, 5-8c higher. Provisions at the close were 2 1-2 to 7 1-2c improved.

Buffalo, April 30.—Flour—Quiet but firm. Wheat—Spring, nothing done; spot in small lots held higher; No. 1 Northern, old, variously, 84 3-4c; do. of, in store, 82 5-8c. Winter wheat—Offerings light, better enquiry; spot mixed wheat, 78c asked, on track; No. 2 red quoted at 79c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 48 3-4 to 48 1-2c; No. 3 do., 47 3-4 to 48c; No. 2 corn, 47 3-4 to 48c; No. 3 do., 47 3-4c, through billed. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white clipped, 32c; No. 3 white, 31 3-4 to 32c; No. 2, mixed, 30c asked; No. 3 do., 29c, through billed. Barley—Dull; car good Western, on track, sold at 58c; to arrive lake, quoted at 58 to 63c. Rye—No. 2, on track, sold at 58c; No. 1 quoted at 62c.

PRIEST'S BODY FOUND.

Mystery of Father Joly's Disappearance Cleared Up.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Father Joly has been solved by the finding of the priest's body on Saturday in the Lake of Two Mountains. The missing priest was stationed at St. Emelie, a small place in Joliette county. He disappeared last November, and after his disappearance it was found that he had large sums of money in the Montreal banks, and that shortly before his disappearance he had withdrawn $2,000. The Archbishop of Montreal placed the case in the hands of Detective McCaskill, of the Quebec Provincial police, and as the result of a diligent search by Detective McCaskill's men, the body of the priest was found on Saturday in the Lake of Two Mountains.

It is generally believed that the priest committed suicide.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Speaks to Professors of Religion.

A despatch from Washington says: Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—"So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil,"—Isaiah xli. 7.

There had been war made upon idolatry, and its friends gathered to the scene. The carpenter went to work and cut out idols to take the place of those that had been destroyed, and the blacksmith fashioned parts of the idol on the anvil and the goldsmith adorned what the other two mechanics had made. "The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil." When I read that passage I wondered why it was that in the kingdom of God we could not be just as well banded together—why, since there is work for every Christian man to do, we could not all be encouraging each other. I encouraging you by the way I do my work, and you me by the way in which you do your work, and so, in a spiritual and Christian sense, "the carpenter encouraging the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil."

I propose in the first place to address myself to those who profess the faith of Christ, and in the next place to address myself to those who professas not to be Christians, for my dear friends, you all profess one thing or the other in regard to the religion of Jesus Christ. I want, before I get through, to point all these Christian men and women to some style of work. I don't believe that a man can be a child of God and have no anxiety about the redemption of the people. Many of you have sworn before high heaven that you will be the Lord's; and before I get through speaking tonight, the Holy Spirit will tell you something you ought to do, and it will be at the infinite peril of your immortal soul if you refuse to do it. In the first place here are the

ELDERS OF THE CHURCH.

It is very plain what their work is. It is your work to help me in watching this great flock. Sickness will come to one of these church members; he there and pray for him. Death will come to some of the households of this congregation; before they have time to put crape on the door bell, I want you to be there to talk of Jesus, who is "the resurrection and the life." Here is a young man who wants to become a Christian, but he does not know how to start. His father cannot tell him. Take him by the arm, walk with him down the street, and before you leave him be sure his feet are on the road to heaven. You are not called to be a king over a nation; you are not called to be general in an army; but God has given you the highest honour—he has put into your hands the keys of the kingdom. Be thou faithful unto death and Christ will give thee a crown.

Here are the deacons of the church. They ought to be familiar with the dark lanes and rotten stairs and the damp cellars of these cities. There are hundreds of suffering, stretching out their hands for bread. Give it to them. Do you hear the cry of that freezing woman? Go give food to your feet while you buy her coal and pay her rent and tell her of that land where they never freeze and never starve. What a beautiful work that is. Oh, the reward of those who are faithful to the outcast and the suffering and the poor!

Then, here are the trustees of the church. Let them look after the church finances as well as they look after their own business. Let them know that God backs them up in their work, and that they do for the church they do for God. In the name of him who will judge the quick and the dead I bid you rouse up to that work, the importance of which you will not appreciate until the last day comes,

AND THE BOOKS ARE OPEN.

Then, there is the Sunday school field. It is an immense congregation in itself. Oh, the work it is doing. It is waiting for some of you to help. Hark, I hear in the tramping of those little feet the marching of coming generations, and in the hosanna that this afternoon rang in the temple, I hear another peal in the halelujahs of heaven. Oh, when you close your eyes in the last sleep, do you not want your influence felt in the church and state. The lambs on the cold mountains are waiting for you to shepherd them. Do you say they are nothing but little children and of no great account? Does it seem a stooping for you to go there? That child has covered up in in the ashes of his body a spark of immortality which will blaze on with untold splendor long after the sun has died of old age and all the countless worlds that glitter at night shall be swept off by the Almighty's breath as the small dust of the threshing floor. That soul at death will speed quicker than the eagle, swifter than lightning, swifter than thought forever and forever upward until lost in God, or plunge down into endless night. You are deciding whether it shall go upward or downward.

Then, there is the praying circle. Every Friday night you can go there and pluck clusters of life for your own soul and the souls of others. Has any one ever heard you pray? Is it because you are ashamed of your poor grammar or ashamed of Jesus that you have not been heard there? Is it because illiterate men sometimes take part and your taste is offended? Oh, when the long roll of Judgment thunders shall wake the dead and empires of the departed shall rise from the dust, and "Come, ye blessed," and "Depart ye cursed" shall rend the air, do you think such an excuse as that will stand? Oh, have you been living all these years in this world of trouble, and has no one ever heard you pray? I hear coming up through all the streets of the city a cry of bereavement uncomforted; of drunkenness unpitied; of uncleanness that knows no way of reformation. Behold, the gambling hells!

BEHOLD, THE GROGSHOPS!

Behold the brothels! O Lord Jesus, did'st thou weep over the city, and shall we stand stolidly looking at all this wreck of broken families and broken fortunes and broken hearts? work of the Lord—that so many of these people are coming up to the work of the Lord—that so many are enlisted, hundreds more this year than last year, and yet I shall not be satisfied until I see every man and woman belonging to this church thoroughly enlisted for the Lord. Come, my friends, do what you can. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and knowing that in judgment you and I must give an account before God, I charge you to gather up all your energies of body and mind and soul and unite them in one direction in behalf of Christ's kingdom. Oh, it is a great service. I want you to understand, you Christians who are drones in the hive, doing nothing, that you are missing your chief satisfaction. Look at the life of a man who serves God and of one who serves the world. Some of you will be dead before this year is ended. "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might; for there is no knowledge nor wisdom nor device in the grave whither we are all hastening."

But now the rest of my remarks are to those who profess not to be Christians. I do not want to sweep the gospel net through this audience to-night and catch two or three souls, but to catch a thousand. I want to ask you why it is that you have not become Christians? There is a man who says; "Because I am waiting for a revival before I become a Christ." What do you call this? During the past few years we have had

A PERPETUAL REVIVAL.

The constant cry among the people has been; "Which is the way to heaven?" Why is it that the silence in our assemblages makes it seem as if the audience were listening for the footstep of Christ on the church aisle? Oh, if you have been waiting for a revival, it has come, not by earthquake, or storm, but by a still small voice, and a deep surging to and fro of heart-felt emotion. The tide sets in toward the beach, and all you have to do is to let yourselves float in on the billow. God, tonight, shakes at the door of your soul. Whether you listen to me or not, whatever may have been the motive that brought you here to-night, whether you like my preaching or not—the Lord God Almighty this moment rattles at the door of your soul.

There are some of you who say you are kept back by your worldly engagements. You say: "I have so much to do." O my dear brethren, will you let your store, your office, your shop, stand between you and heaven? O my God! shore, that man the folly of letting anything stand between him and heaven! There is somebody in the audience who says; "I am afraid some one will laugh at me if I become a Christian." Would you want to let anybody know you wept over sin? Wouldn't it be infinite mortification if anybody should find you on your knees? Will you allow your soul to be caught in such a thin trap as human scorn? Can these people who laugh at your seriousness insure you for the future? Can they bridge the chasm between this world and the next, and open for you the gate into the skies? If so, let this religion of Christ go down under a volley of merriment. But they can't help you, and

YOU KNOW THEY CAN'T.

When the earth crackles in the last fire, and the mountains crash into ruin, and the throne of judgment shall be set, and the trembling, omnipotent, what will be all this laughing and jeering of your associates!

I hear Jesus saying to that young man: "Son, give me thy heart," and I hear him call to some young woman as to the maiden in the Scripture: "Damsel, I say unto thee, arise." Oh, that it might be like the crowning of a May queen, as the garlands of God come down upon the brows of these dear young people.

I hear some say, "I am too old." Alas, how old art thou? Seventy? Eighty? That is not too old. If thou canst not do any more than tremble towards the cross, if thou art too weak to-night to hold thy staff, if all thy soul seems to be bound down with sorrow, just stumble thy way and put thy withered arms around that cross, and life and joy and pardon and peace and salvation will come to you. Though your sins are as scarlet they shall be as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. No, you are not too old.

I hear some one say: "Give me more time to think of this!" What is time? We wrote compositions upon it in school, but what is time? It is a very swift wheel, and it goes around sixty times in a minute and every time it turns it hurls souls into eternity. Oh, what an uncertain thing life is! O ye who are voyaging on in life, dreaming of heaven, of the fruits of the tree of life, of heavenly supplies will you ever get them? Or will any of you wake up at last as from a dream to find nothing but darkness and hunger and thirst and woe? I wish I could batter down to-night the last obstacle in the way of your coming to God. "As I live," saith the Lord; "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth." Turn ye! why will ye die? You read in this Bible that the Israelites were all surrounded; there was the Red Sea before them and mountains on either side, and Pharaoh's host right after them. You are as thoroughly surrounded—eternity before you, eternity behind you, eternity on the right hand and eternity on the left hand, eternity above you, eternity beneath you. Oh, eternity! What glory and despair. What hallelujahs and wailing. What glittering of crowns and rattling of chains! Eternity! Where will we spend it? Who will be our companions? What will be our occupation? Eternity! Eternity! Oh, shoreless sea, oh, interminable procession! oh, unending years! Eternity: who can count thy joys! who can tell thy tears.

SPREAD OF DISEASE BY ANIMALS.

Some of Those Which Equally Affect Both Man and Animals.

The subject of the relationship between the diseases to which man is liable and those from which animals suffer is very interesting and important, and will well repay the study now being given to it by physicians and veterinary surgeons. These diseases may be divided into three classes—those equally affecting both man and animals, those special to man, but which may also be caught by animals, and those belonging to animals, but which may attack man if he comes in close contact with the sick animals.

Of those equally affecting both man and animals the best known is tuberculosis. Some physicians insist that the tuberculosis of cattle is not the same as that of human beings, but most are of the opinion that the differences between the two diseases are only such as might be expected to exist in view of the vital differences between the two classes of beings.

Another disease common to men and some animals is smallpox. In this case there seems to be more difference between the disease in man—smallpox, and that in animals—cowpox, or horsepox. Yet that the two affections are closely related is shown by the protection against smallpox that is afforded us by inoculation with cowpox, or vaccination.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are shared with us by various animals, and it has been asserted by certain English physicians that these diseases may be conveyed to children in the milk from sick cows. However this may be, there is little doubt that cats, rabbits and perhaps other domestic animals, can acquire diphtheria from sick children, and can in turn transmit it to healthy children. The plague is a disease common to man, monkeys and rodents, and is equally shared by them that no one knows whether it was primarily a disease of man or a rat pest.

Among the diseases belonging especially to animals, but which may also be contracted by men, are hydrophobia, anthrax or malignant pustule, glanders and foot-and-mouth disease.

Some of the parasitic skin diseases are also transmissible from men to animals, and the reverse. A very common example of this is ringworm, which is not infrequently introduced among the children of a family by the cat.

VALUE OF LONDON LAND.

As an instance of the great increase in the value of land in London, it is mentioned that the ground-rent of the Athenaeum Club, on the approaching expiration of the lease will be raised from £500 a year to £1,800 a year; and that the Reform Club, after 1934, may have to pay £4,000 a year ground-rent instead of £2500, as at present.

England's prison population is ninety per 100,000 of her inhabitants, that of Ireland sixty-six per 100,000 of Scotland only fifty-two in the same number.

In 1881 England had 538 people to each 100 houses, in 1891, 532. It is expected that the present census will show a further reduction.

40 per cent. of last year's sentences on British criminals were 7 days or less, 25 not more than 15 days; only half of one per cent. over a year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 5.

"Jesus and Peter" John 21. 15-22. Golden Text, John 21. 17.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Verse 15. When they had dined. When their breakfast was over. Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me, more than these? Are you still confident that you love me more than the other disciples love me? The question was not asked to arouse in Peter's mind, or in the minds of his fellows any comparison or jealousy. But Peter himself had aroused these by his confident professions, Matt. 26.33; Mark, 14. 29; and, so far as we know, these gentle words are the only spoken rebuke Peter ever received from our Lord for his three denials. In reply Peter no longer compares himself with others, but, as Dr. Churton beautifully says, "speaks as one that knows he ought to love most, because to him most has been forgiven." It is noticeable that the evangelist refers to his friend as "Simon Peter," but makes Jesus call him, "Simon, son of Jonas." This becomes pathetic when we remember that "Peter" was a surname conferred by our Lord on this enthusiastic man because of the rock-like steadfastness he foresaw in him; but Simon had forfeited the surname, and had acted in a manner, to quote Dr. Watkins, "true to his natural name, but not true to his apostolic name." Yes, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. Profound feeling is manifested in these words. Embarrassing as the question was, Peter must have felt some comfort in having it asked, for if Jesus had quite lost faith in him he never would have asked it. He at once makes his relations with the Lord a confidential matter—"Thou knowest." He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. While our Lord cares for all his flock, he especially cares for the weak and the little—helps most those who need most. All who are to-day engaged in bringing little children to the Lord by holy rites, by "providing diligently for their instruction in the doctrine and discipline of holiness," all primary class teachers, junior teachers, intermediate teachers, workers among the "juniors," of the Epworth League and similar societies, all faithful parents, all people who at once love children and love God, and are seekers to bring these two lovers together, are fulfilling this holy injunction. See Acts 2. 38; 1 Cor. 7. 14; Eph. 6. 4; 1 Pet. 3. 6.

The end of this verse may be a proper place to pause to consider how what we call mental association, the grouping of memories, must have thrilled Peter's soul at this moment. Our Lord's question concerning his love, and our Lord's commission to work, each uttered three times as we shall presently see, might well remind him of another trio—his own three denials of the Lord; and each of these denials had been made close to a fire of coals. It was by the side of this very lake, amid almost identical surroundings, that he had first called him to be a fisher of men. Peter's inevitable memory of these things will account for the deep emotion he manifested.

16. The second question simply concerns the apostle's love, omitting all comparisons. Peter's answer is as before. The second commission varies a little from the first. "Be a shepherd of my sheep" would be a more liberal translation, with some strong reasons to read, "my little sheep." The word for our Lord's word for "love" is different from the word used by Peter, with a difference that cannot be represented by any two words in English. It represents a higher, more intellectual love—a love of choice, of strong determination. Peter's reply has an almost self-deprecating effect, as if he said, "I dare not boast as once I did; but thou knowest."

17. The third time. Here the Lord changes to Peter's word, and this, perhaps, is part of the cause of Peter's grief; for the change may have impressed him as almost an expression of doubt, and he exclaims, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. The "circumstantial evidence" is all against Peter, but he cannot doubt the genuineness of his own love, though he cannot prove it; and surely Jesus himself, who has repeatedly shown a prophet's power to read the human heart, must know it. Feed my sheep. "Feed my sheep." Dr. Watkins well expresses the gradation of the threefold commission thus; "1. Feed my lambs; 2. Be a shepherd to the weak ones and the flock; 3. Feed these weak ones." The fundamental thought is "Live, as I have lived for others." Peter had sadly stumbled, but our Lord had saved him; now he is to spend his life in efforts to save other men. Remember that this commission is given to us as truly as it was to the apostle.

18, 19. Verily, verily, I say unto thee. A phrase of emphasis used repeatedly by John, and by no other evangelist. The rest of the verse needs little explanation. It is made up of pairs of sentences. When Peter was young he helped himself; when he became old he would be dependent upon others. When he was young his will power had free play; when he becomes old he is to be taken by others against his will. There is an ancient traditional explanation of the phrase, Thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, which refers it to a time when Peter was to be bound to a cross by chains. This explanation doubtless was caused by the first words of verse 19 "This spake he, signifying by what death he should glorify God. Peter refers to this, 2 Pet. 1. 14. It is better to receive the word as a general prophecy of martyrdom than as a detailed description of the method of death. When he had spoken this, he said unto him, Follow me. There are three possible meanings of this phrase. The one first to suggest itself to most minds is the same that it had when Jesus first uttered it to those selected as apostles as if he now said, "Recommit your fortunes to me. Start again as a disciple." Some commentators have held that Jesus simply withdrew from the rest of the group and invited Peter to go with him. But the true meaning is evident when we recall the words of Jesus as recorded by John in the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of his gospel. When before his death Jesus repeated what he had said to the Jews, "Whither I go, ye cannot come," and added to the apostles, "So now I