THE MARKETS.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, April 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard offered at 86c en route N.B., without bids. No. 2 red winter offered at 72½c middle freight, G.T., 58-lb offered at 72½c outside, and 59-lb at 72c east, without bids. No. 2 white offered at 72½c east on G.T.R., and No. 2 mixed at 72c east on G.T.R. No. 2 spring offered at 72c east, and No. 2 goose at 66c middle freight Pacific, and at 67c low freight to New York, without bids.

Barley—No. 3 offered at 50c outside, without bids.

Peas—No. 2 white offered at 80c outside, and No. 2 white eyes at 87c outside, without bids.

Oats—A car of No. 2 white sold at 43½c on track, Toronto. No. 3 white offered at 40c outside, and at 41c east without bids. No. 2 mixed wanted at 42½c track Toronto. Manitoba white oats, testing 37 lbs., offered at 45c North Bay, without bids.

Corn—No. 2 yellow offered at 56½c west, with 56c bid, while 56½c was bid on C.T.R.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—Trade is dull, with prices steady at 5 to 6c per lb. Evaporated, 10 to 10½c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 13c, yearlings, at 8c.

Honey—The market is dull at 5½ to 10c for strained; combs, $1.15 to $2.25 per dozen.

Maple syrup—New syrup, wine gallon, 90c; imperial gallon, $1.10. Sugar, 9 to 10c per lb., as to quality.

Beans—The market is quiet. Prices, $1.20 to $1.30 per bush, as to quality. Hand-picked, $1.35 to $1.40.

Cranberries — Market unchanged, with stocks small. Cape Cod, $9.50 to $10 per barrel.

Onions—Market steady at $2.50 to $3 per barrel.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with fair demand. Timothy quoted at $10.50 to $10.75 on track, Toronto, for No. 1, and at $9 to $9.25 for No. 2.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $6.

Poultry—Offerings limited, and prices firm. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys, 12½ to 14c per lb.; chickens, 70c to $1.

Potatoes—In car lots on track, 58 to 60c per bag. Small lots, out of store, bring 70 to 75c per bag.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—There is a fair trade, with prices firm for the best qualities. We quote as follows:—Choice, 1-lb. prints, 19 to 20c; choice large rolls, 17 to 17½c; secondary grades, rolls, 15 to 16c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; do, solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—The market is weaker, with offerings large. Sales in case lots at 12 to 12½c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet and steady at 11 to 11½c per lb. for choice makes.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs nominal in car lots. Hog products in fair demand, and steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Mess pork, $20.50; do., short cut, $21.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 12½ to 13c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 13½ to 14c, and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard—The market is firm. We quote:—Tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c; compound, 9 to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 1.—Flour—Quiet and easy. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, spot, 77½c asked. Winter wheat higher; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn—Higher, but no buyers; No. 2 yellow, 64½c; No. 3 do., 64c; No. 2 corn, 63½c; No. 3 do., 63c. Oats—Good enquiry; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley—Spot, 66½ to 69c. Rye—No. 1, 63c.

Minneapolis, April 1. — Close—Wheat—May, 78½c; July, 72½c; on track; No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½ to 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c. Flour—First patents, $3.65 to $3.75; second patents, $3.55 to $3.65; first clears, $2.80 to $2.90; second clears, $2.10 to $2.20; bran, in bulk, $12.50 to $12.75.

Duluth, April 1.—Close—Wheat—Cash; No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 do., 68½c; May, 72½c; July, 73½c. Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; May, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c. Oats—40c. Corn—59c.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 1.—Wheat—Higher; close, No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2, do., 72½ to 73c; May, 72½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58½c. Barley—66c; sample, 60 to 65c. Corn—May, 59½c.

Detroit, April 1.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 61c; No. 2 red cash and May, 80c; July, 77½c.

St Louis, April 1.—Wheat—Closed—Cash, 77½c; May, 77½c; July, 71½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 1.—There was another dull day in the prices at the Gorrie Market this morning. The dealers are all afraid that the heavy runs of the winter have resulted in a scarcity of cattle, and that they may look for high prices for some time to come. At present the prices are so high as to be prohibitory for many classes of dealers, and so they have ceased operating on a large scale, many being content only to keep up a small trade for the purpose of satisfying their more important customers. These conditions are prevalent in all classes of cattle, even feeders and stockers being at prices which will leave no profit after being prepared for the market. The trade in sheep and lambs was demoralized this morning. The demand has fallen off temporarily, as the local butchers are filled up with large stocks. The receipts this morning were heavy and there were no sales at all, although prices asked fell off 25c per cwt all round.

We quote:—

Export cattle, choice...	$4.80	$5.70
do medium...	3.50	4.80
do cows, per cwt...	2.00	3.50
Butchers cattle, picked	4.85	5.12½
do choice...	4.25	4.85
do fair...	3.85	4.00
do common...	3.25	3.85
do cows...	3.00	3.50
do bulls...	2.50	3.25
Feeders, short-keep	3.60	4.00
do medium	3.40	3.70
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,- 100 lbs...	4.00	4.25
do light...	3.60	4.00
Milch cows, each...	35.00	50.00
Sheep, exp. ewes, cwt.	3.25	3.50
Lambs, yearlings, cwt.	4.00	5.25
do spring, each...	2.25	5.75
Hogs, choice, per cwt.	6.12½	0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt...	5.75	0.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt...	5.75	0.00

DEATH OF CECIL RHODES.

Great Financier Passes Away at Cape Town.

A Cape Town despatch says:—Rt. Hon. Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5.57 p.m., on Wednesday. He slept during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength perceptibly diminished until he passed away.

A London despatch says:—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those who saw anything of him during his visit to London during the winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying feeling of public feeling in England towards him, there was no doubt he was almost completely broken down within the last two years. Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiselled face had become bloated, and his always huge frame filled out until the colossus became so stout as to make walking a matter of difficulty. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles during which he exhibited the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow bodily ailments to interfere with business. Among his associates in the city he never mentioned them, nor did he permit them to be mentioned to him. Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on all those vast South African interests created and controlled by him. Except that he was more irritable and more dictatorial, there was no outward change in his method of handling men, millions and empires. Toward the social side of life, however, he soured visibly. Once his day's work at the office of the British Chartered South African Company was over he shut himself up from the curious in an unfrequented London hotel, where he utterly denied himself to all except to half a dozen favored intimates.

NO EFFECT FINANCIALLY.

Financially, Mr. Rhodes' death is not likely to have any far-reaching results, as all his enterprises were systematized so thoroughly as not to need the master mind which was so necessary to their inception.

Thanks to the very great success of the De Beers mine, the British Chartered South African Company and Rhodes' fortune had been steadily accumulating. He lost money over the war, but what inroads that made must have been trifling compared with the many millions he possessed. He never lost his openhanded, somewhat reckless methods of handling money.

NO SUPPLIES FOR AFRICA.

Canada Asked Not to Ship Any During April.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Agriculture has been advised by the War Office not to ship any hay or supplies to South Africa during April. There is a congestion of traffic from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth northward, and until this congestion has been relieved further shipments from the Dominion are to be withheld.

The intimation is not unwelcome to the department, owing to the fact that matters have become somewhat disarranged at St. John, owing to the loss of the Huronian, and orders have been suspended until such time as another vessel could be secure to take the Huronian's place.

FEMININE DIPLOMACY.

Maude—"And did you scream when he attempted to kiss you?"

Clara—"Certainly not. I waited until after he had finished."

RAILWAY WRECK.

Fatal Collision on Wabash at Jarvis.

A St. Thomas, Ont., despatch says:—As the result of a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Wabash at Jarvis at 7 o'clock Friday morning, Engineers McGill and Charlton, and Conductor Henry Macdonald are dead, and Martin Donelly, a brakesman, is suffering from several broken ribs and injuries to his head.

The accident was due partly to a mistake made by Charlton, and partly owing to a dense fog. Charlton had crossing orders at Jarvis, and stopped there, as instructed, but instead of taking the siding at the west switch, he ran up the main line beyond the east switch and backed in. He had got his train clear of the main line with the exception of locomotive, tender, and two cars, when the west-bound freight under Conductor Macdonald, which he was to cross, crashed into his engine.

The fog was so thick that McGill was unaware of the impending danger until it was too late.

McGill was killed instantly, his body being later found in the firebox of his engine, but Charlton lived for about an hour after he had been taken from the wreck. The firemen saved their lives by jumping. Macdonald was riding in the cab of McGill's engine, and was so badly mutilated that it was impossible to collect his remains from the wreck for removal to St. Thomas.

The bodies of the two engineers and the injured brakesman were brought to St. Thomas, and the wrecking train sent out to clear away the wreckage. Both engines and a number of cars were badly damaged.

All the dead were residents of St. Thomas, and were married. Two of them, McGill and Charlton, leave families.

RHODES' FORTUNE.

He Left It for Scheme of Imperial Federation.

A London despatch says:—The Daily Mail states that Mr. Cecil Rhodes bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, outside of some personal and family bequests, to promote a vast Imperial scheme of education. The object embraces every part of the British Dominions. It aims at the intellectual betterment of the British race throughout the world, and the fostering of Imperial sentiments. The details will be published in a few days by the executors of his will.

A gift to Oriel College, Oxford, Mr. Rhodes' alma mater, is a mere incident of the scheme, which is universal in its scope. It is a mistake, the Mail says, to suppose that any of Mr. Rhodes' wealth will be specifically devoted to the furtherance of mining or other ventures in Rhodesia, although the latter country will, of course, share in the general benefactions.

REPORT OF SEALERS.

They Have So Far Caught About 120,000.

A St. John's, Newfoundland, despatch says:—The steamer Leopard has arrived here from the seal fishery loaded with 12,000 seals. She brings a much better report from the sealing fleet than the steamer Newfoundland brought on Monday. The reports of the Leopard account for about 120,000 seals so far.

The sealing steamer Southern Cross put into the harbor of Green's Pond this evening, with only seventy seals on board. She did not sight ice, the seal herds, or any other sealing steamers during her entire voyage. She put into Green's Pond because of severe weather. Her's is the second total failure among the sealing fleet this season. Some humble features.

TO CHECK SMALLPOX.

Quebec Authorities Will Co-operate With Ontario.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Quebec authorities have decided to co-operate with Ontario in protecting cities from the danger of smallpox infection from shantymen returning from the camp. The Quebec authorities from the first expressed a willingness to co-operate and bear their share of the cost of the Ottawa quarantine station. The city authorities, however, took exception to Ottawa being made the dumping-ground, and the Quebec delegates promised that quarantine stations would be established at Gracefield, Cologne, and Waltham. The result will be to greatly lessen the work in Ottawa.

LINE TO ROTTERDAM.

Service Will Be Established to Run From Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says:—Early in May a direct line of steamers will begin running between the port of Montreal and Rotterdam. The service, which will be established by the Canadian Forwarding and Export Company, will consist of four vessels, the Rodney, Tiger, Sanford, and Ceylon, aggregating 18,000 tons. The ships all carry principally steel for the German market.

THE BRANTFORD MURDER.

A Startling Fact Has Been Discovered by Inspector Murray.

A despatch from Brantford says:—The Quirk murder mystery remains unsolved, but Inspector Murray, who has been working on the case, has been able to gradually get together all the facts surrounding the death. In the confusion arising from the first excitement of the crime considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining every minute circumstance bearing on the incidents of Sunday night.

One startling fact that has been discovered is that the murderer prepared his scene beforehand. In the harness room where Quirk was killed is a glass door opening to the yard. Across this window was pinned a lap robe, which would conceal the affair. All those who went into the harness room after the crime testify to this. He also probably turned on the electric light beforehand. This may in fact have played a part in the plan to lure Quirk out there. The murderer, whoever he was, was in all probability known to Quirk, and was quite unsuspected. He must have summoned Quirk from the bar, perhaps pointed out the gleams of light which would show faintly from the window, in the manner in which the robe was hung, as evidence that someone was out there.

Mr. Toole says they frequently had to put loaders out of the barn on nights when the gates were left open, and it may be that Quirk was induced to go with the murderer in the belief either that some tramp was out there asleep or some one was trying to steal his game cocks. As Quirk entered the harness room it is quite evident that he was struck three times in quick succession, either with a hatchet or an iron bar, and the body placed in the position, as found, by the murderer.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A new developed feature is the receipt of another anonymous letter by the Courier, this time from Buffalo.

This is the third anonymous letter in the case. The first was received by the Courier from Woodstock, the second by Toole from Detroit, and now this one from Buffalo. All of them have been handed to the police. They seem to be written by the same man, and it looks as though they were intended for a blind.

PEACE IS NEAR.

Last Shot in the War May Be Fired Within a Week.

A Paris despatch says:—The Journal publishes an interview with Boer Delegate Wessels on his return from the United States. He declared that something much in advance of his visit, but the interviewer remarks upon his melancholy air. He spoke without conviction, and if he is not discouraged he is evidently depressed. Wessels denied that he rejoiced at the death of Mr. Rhodes. He would not admit that Mr. Rhodes was the evil genius of the Transvaal, and said he was convinced that even if Mr. Rhodes had never lived, the war would have come just the same. England would have yielded to the temptation of the moment. He said the present negotiations were serious.

"I believe and hope," he added, "that peace is drawing nearer. I do not say that an ideal, but a satisfactory, peace will be secured by mutual concessions. Nevertheless, our independence must be respected."

Mr. Wessels refused to define his understanding of independence. He said the Boers were indifferent regarding a standing army, but disarmament was impossible, in view of the German natives. He added that Schalkburger, Reitz, Steyn, and the other Boer leaders had good sense, and were of high character. They know the resources they can still command, and will act for the best interests of the Boers. It was not for the Boer representatives in Europe, sheltered from danger, to be more warlike than those fighting. He expressed the hope that an honorable peace might be signed for the Boers, and declared that Mr. Kruger would approve it.

135 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Lord Kitchener Reports Operations Designed to Force.

In a despatch dated from Pretoria Wednesday, Lord Kitchener says:—"At dusk on the evening of March 29, the combined movement against Gen. Delarey was undertaken by columns of mounted men, without guns or impediments of any sort. The columns started from Commando Drift on the Vaal River, and traveled rapidly all night, and at dawn on March 30, occupied positions along the line from Commando Drift to the Lichtenburg blockhouse line. The troops moved rapidly eastward, keeping a continuous line, with the object of driving the enemy against the blockhouses, or forcing an action. The result has not yet been fully reported. Kekewich's column, after the commencement of the action, captured three fifteen-pounders, two pom-poms, nine prisoners, and a hundred mules, carts and waggons. General W. Kitchener's column captured 89 prisoners, 45 carts and waggons and a thousand cattle.

"The troops covered 80 miles in twenty-four hours. The total number of prisoners is 135."

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Mr. William Douglas, E.C., of Chatham, is dead.

The Canada Life Assurance Company are to erect a large block at Winnipeg this summer.

Mrs. Campbell was sentenced at St. Catharines to one year in the Mercer Reformatory for perjury.

The Dominion Coal Co., of Halifax, may absorb the New England Gas and Coke Co., of Everett, Mass.

J. G. Jardine, newly appointed Trade Commissioner for Canada in South Africa, sails the second week in April.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has presented an address and purse to Speaker Robertson, who goes to Europe for his health.

It is feared that the sending of 2,000 mounted men to South Africa and of 600 men to the coronation may interfere with the holding of the regular summer camps of instruction.

Fire at Dawson City on Saturday destroyed several valuable steamers.

At Montreal Edward Laurin, who shot and killed his father's colored coachman, G. W. Smith, was found guilty of manslaughter on Saturday.

The Buffalo Express says Karl Dallman, one of the three men in Kingston Penitentiary for attempting to blow up a lock of the Welland Canal, is Luke Dillon, the Irish leader, and member of the Clan-na-Gael.

Solomon, the Galician murderer, has been sentenced at Winnipeg to hang on May 27th. He said the witness against him had told the truth. He pleaded for his life so that he might see how his children progressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cunard Steamship Company has declared a dividend of four per cent.

The Most Rev. Charles E. Eyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, is dead.

The King has promised a cup for an international yacht race off Cork Harbor during the Exhibition.

The programme for this year's Bisley competition contains a new prize to be known as the Coronation.

It is proposed to erect an arch made of western Canadian grain near Westminster Abbey for the coronation.

Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, intends to sail around the dome of St. Paul's cathedral in his airship on coronation day.

The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, England, which has been in progress for eighteen years, has cost over £80,000.

Two ladies have just been elected members of the Royal Society of British Artists. They are the first ladies who have thus been admitted.

Of 1,300 Old Etonians who have taken part in the war, sixty-three have fallen in battle and forty-five have died of wounds or disease.

UNITED STATES.

The threatened strike of 16,000 cotton mill operatives at Lowell, Mass., has been postponed a week.

Frank Moran, possessing property and bank deposits estimated at $65,000, died in the county hospital at Omaha, from starvation.

Floods in middle Tennessee have resulted in losses aggregating four million dollars. Twenty-four persons also have been drowned.

Coal operators at Philadelphia predict that if the strike order becomes general there will be a coal famine in all the large Eastern industrial centers.

J. Sylvester Knapp, at one time owner of a farm now occupied by a large portion of the city of Middletown, N.Y., and a member of a leading family in Orange county, died in the poorhouse at Orange, N.J.

GENERAL.

The Turkish Government has decided to call 90,000 irregular troops to the colors.

It is said the Ameer of Afghanistan has recently shown a favourable inclination toward Russia.

An official bulletin on the subject of cholera at Mecca and Medina admits that 1,129 deaths from that disease have occurred.

The wine trade of Portugal is passing through a period of serious depression owing to the superabundant production.

The Official Messenger admits that from Moscow alone 95 students have been banished to Siberia, and that 567 have been imprisoned.

After hanging eight Turkish officers an Albanian brigand named Delatrie had the bodies cut in pieces and sent to the nearest Turkish garrison.

A Marseilles pianist for a wager played for 27 hours, with three intervals not exceeding an hour and a half. He is now a victim of nervous prostration.

KINDNESS OF THE GOSPEL.

The Spirit of Love Should Enter Into Our Business Enterprises.

[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Rolly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—I. Timothy, iv 8, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for events to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing nothing. When the body of Catiline was found on the battlefield it was found far in advance of all his troops and among the enemy, and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determined to conquer. You are expecting prosperity, and I am determined so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and, therefore, I propose, as God may help me, to project upon your attention a new development of success. You have in the business firm frugality, patience, industry, perseverance, economy—a very strong business firm—but there needs to be one member added, mightier than them all, and not a silent partner, either, the one introduced by my text, "Godliness, which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come."

I suppose you are all willing to admit that godliness is important in its eternal relations, but perhaps some of you say, "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere

NOD OF RECOGNITION

which we are to give to the Lord Jesus as our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were an admission ticket, of no use except to give at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud and a religion of the coffin and a religion of the hearse and a religion of the cemetery who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a post-mortem religion, I want to-day to eulogize an ante-mortem religion. A religion that is of no use to you while you live will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths and about coffins and about graves and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God and is on the straight road to heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right he will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution or drive rheumatism from the limbs or neuralgia from the temples or pleurisy from the side, but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition that one is most able for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advantage.

GLOOM, UNREST, DEJECTION,

are at war with every pulsation of the heart and every respiration of the lungs. They lower the vitality and slacken the circulation, while exhilaration pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The sense of insincerity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror is most depleting and most exhausting, while the feeling that all are working together for our good and for our everlasting welfare is conducive of physical health.

You will observe that godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic or febrifuge or anodyne, but saws and hammers and yardsticks and crowbars and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan or ride in carriage of softest upholstery or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away to the bank, away to the field, away to the shop, away to the factory! Do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul!" "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," while upon the bare back of the idler and the drone comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says, "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the

SCHOOL OF CHRIST,

which declares that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of Christ in his heart and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy him and show my salvation."

Again I remark that godliness is good for the intellect. I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the Christian life his intellect goes into a hedwarfing process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intellect, new strength to the imagination, new force to the will and wider swing to all the intellectual faculties. Christianity is the great central figure at which philosophy has lighted its brightest torch. The religion of Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clearest draft. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God clear as crystal.

Now, I commend godliness as the best mental discipline, better than belles lettres to purify the taste, better than mathematics to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration, better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and victory. It will go with Hugh Miller and show him the footprints of the Creator in the red sandstone. It will go with the astronomer on great heights where God shepherds the great flock of worlds that wander on the hills of heaven answering his voice as he calls them by their names.

Again I remark that godliness is practical for one's disposition. Lord Ashley, before he went into a great battle, was heard to offer this prayer: "O Lord I shall be very busy to-day! If I forget thee, forget me not." With such a Christian disposition as that a man is independent of all circumstances. Our piety will have a tinge of our

NATURAL TEMPERAMENT.

If a man be cross and sour and fretful naturally, after he becomes a Christian he will always have to be armed against the rebellion of those evil inclinations. But religion has tamed the wildest natures. It has turned fretfulness into gratitude, despondency into good cheer, and those who were hard and ungovernable and uncompromising have been made pliable and conciliatory. Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend evil habits than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairie.

Again I remark that religion is good for worldly business. I know the general theory is the more business the less religion, the more religion, the less business. Not so, thought Dr. Hamilton when his "Biography of a Christian Merchant" when he says: "He grew in grace the last six years of his life. During those six years he had more business crowding him than at any other time." In other words, the more worldly business a man has the more opportunity to serve God.

Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business or if it be a good business wrongly conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar and beet juice in vinegar and lard in butter and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business, but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ its mightiest auxiliary.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit. It will keep you from ebullitions of temper, and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atoms by bad temper. It will keep you from worriment about frequent loss; it will keep you industrious and prompt; it will keep you back from squandering and from dissipation; it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, asking about the health of your family when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick, but the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambric pocket handkerchiefs you will take and

PAY CASH DOWN.

It will prepare you for the practical duties of everyday life. I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us of, a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the way through, and it will help us to direct the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast importance, glorified by Christian principle.

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good you do not want this divine tonic? Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive, that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And if what I have said is true then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpones religion to sixty years of age gets religion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unalleviated and uncomforted? You want religion to-day in the training of that child. You will want religion to-morrow in dealing with that customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the floods? Can you without being incased in the mail of God's eternal help, go forth amid the assault of all hell, sharp shooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they never could correct, although they lived sixty years after, and like serpents crushed under cart wheels dragged their mauled bodies under the rocks to die. So these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into everyday life and, first, in practical business affairs, and, second, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have illustrated, while angels looked on and a universe approved, the glorious truth that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come."

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 6.

Text of the Lesson, Acts ix., 1-20
Golden Text, iii., 19.

1, 2. Saul yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord.

"What an evil breath he had! The word translated "breathing out" is used only this once and means to breathe in or out, to breathe, to live. His very life was to hate Christ and Christians, and yet the time came when he could truly say, "For me to live is Christ" (Phil. i, 21). Our first introduction to him is in chapters vii 58; viii, 1, 3, in connection with the death of Stephen and the persecution following, which at this time was still going on. Saul's own account of his life in those days is found in chapters xxii, 3, 4; xxvi, 9-11; Gal. i, 13, 14, but in Eph. iii, 1-3, he speaks of it all as being under the prince of the power of the air.

3, 4. Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

Thus spake Jesus of Nazareth to him in the Hebrew language (xxvi, 14) and arrested him in his mad career, for God had determined concerning him, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further" (Job xxxviii, 11). Whoever touches a Christian touches Christ Himself, but not even the devil can go one step beyond God's permission (Job. i, 10; Dan. iv, 35; Zech. ii, 8). Though it was midday, this light from heaven was above the brightness of the sun, and Saul could not see for the glory of that light (xxvi, 13; xxii, 11).

5, 6. The Lord said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

He recognizes a superior and asks, "Who art Thou, Lord?" The answer fills him with trembling and astonishment, for Jesus of Nazareth is actually speaking to him. Seeing Him to be indeed the Christ, the Messiah, whom the prophets had foretold, he at once acknowledges Him as Lord and meekly asks what he is now to do. Thus suddenly shall Israel as a nation be surprised some day, and, looking upon Him whom they pierced, they shall be filled with true penitence and, accepting Him as their long-expected Messiah, shall say: "Lo, this is our God. We have waited for Him, and He will save us" (Zech. xii, 10; Isa. xxv, 9). Saul's conversion was a pattern or type of the conversion of the nation (1. Tim. i, 16).

7-9. He was three days without sight and neither did eat nor drink.

The men who were with him fell to the earth, seeing the light and being afraid. They also heard the voice of some one speaking, but did not hear the words, for those were for Saul only. Compare xxii, 9; xxvi, 14. It was somewhat like the experience of Daniel and of our Lord as recorded in Dan. x, 7; John xii, 28, 29. That Saul really saw Jesus is evident from verse 17 and I. Cor. xv, 8. What Jesus said to Saul as He commanded him to rise and stand upon his feet is fully attested in Paul's testimony before Agrippa in xxvi, 16-18. Consider him three days blind and fasting, the world shut out, the body mortified, dying to self, God dealing with his soul. It is the period of death preceding resurrection (Gen. xxii, 4; xlii, 17; Jonah ii, 17; Hos. vi, 2; John ii, 19; Rev. xi, 11).

10-12. Inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for, behold, he prayeth.

Thus said the Lord to Ananias, a devout disciple and one who had a good report of all the Jews at Damascus (xxii, 12). He, like Philip in a previous lesson, is prompt and obedient, one on whom the Lord could rely to do His bidding. His reply reminds us of Samuel and Isaiah (I Sam. iii, 4, 6, 8, 10; Isa. vi, 8). These three days find Saul and his Lord in intimate communication. Saul talks with the Lord, and the Lord in vision reveals Himself more fully to Saul. From Jesus Christ by revelation he received the gospel and from Him also all his future instruction (Gal. i, 11, 12, 15, 16).

13-16. He is a chosen vessel unto me to bear my name.

Ananias hesitates just a little as he thinks of Saul's reputation and authority and his madness against Christians. The Lord graciously bears with Ananias in his objections, but repeats His command to go and assures him that Saul is to be His special messenger to the gentiles. One would think that the Lord's first Assurance to Ananias that the persecutor was praying would have been sufficient encouragement, but we are so slow to expect wonders from Him whose name is Wonderful. Saul is not only chosen to bear the name of Christ, but also to suffer, for faithfulness to Christ and suffering for His sake are inseparably connected in this present evil age, while the whole world lieth in the wicked one (Gal. i, 4; I John v, 19, R.V.) See also John xv, 18, 19; xvi, 33; Philip. i, 29; II Tim. ii, 12; iii, 12, but be encouraged by Rom. viii, 18; I Cor. x, 13.

17-20. Receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost.

Thus said Ananias to Saul, as, having found him just where the Lord said he would be, he put his hands upon him and told of the Lord's commission. He received sight, both natural and spiritual, confessed Christ in baptism, took food for his body and was strengthened and immediately preached in the synagogues that Jesus of Nazareth is the Christ, the Son of God. Old things are passed away, all things are become new, the Spirit has clothed Himself with Saul (Judg. vi, 34, R. V., margin) and now henceforth he does but one thing, knows but one thing, the one Him is ready to lay down his life.

CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.

4 to 10 Years.

The long-waisted dress known as the French model suits little girls to a nicety and is in the height of present styles. The very pretty example shown is made of nainsook with yoke and trimming of fine needlework, and is worn with a ribbon sash; but all washable materials are equally appropriate, while cashmere, henrietta, albatross and simple silks are all in vogue for the heavier frocks.

The skirt is circular and flares freely and gracefully at the lower portion, while the upper edge is joined to the skirt, the seam being concealed by the sash.

To cut this dress for a child of 8 years of age, 5½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ½ yards of allover embroidery, 3 of edging and 2½ yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

PERILS OF THE EYE.

A warning, from a trustworthy source, of the danger in looking at a very brilliant light with unshielded eyes is furnished by the singular experience of a gentleman at Cornell University, who imprudently observed the partial eclipse of the sun in May, 1900, without using a shade glass. Afterward, looking across the landscape, he saw a flock of eight or ten red birds flying erratically about. Upon examination he found that the sun's rays had formed a crescent-shaped image on the centre of the retina of the left eye, the color of the image being green with a narrow red border. The effect is still noticeable, and the use of the left eye for scientific work has had to be abandoned.

DR. DOYLE'S GOOD WORK.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Pro-Boer Slanders Against the Troops and Administration Contradicted.

Slanders against the conduct of the individual British soldier in South Africa, and false accusations in regard to the general administration are ably refuted by Dr. A. Conan Doyle in his latest book on the war.

"I went to South Africa with great sympathy for the individual Boer," says the author. "I was three months in Bloemfontein when there were from ten to thirty thousand men encamped round the town. During that time I only once saw a man drunk.

"I once heard of a soldier striking a Boer. It was because the man had refused to raise his hat at the burial of the soldier's comrades. I not only never saw any outrage, but in many confidential talks with officers I never heard of one.

"I saw twenty Boer prisoners either within five minutes of their capture. The soldiers were giving them cigars.

"Only two assaults on women came to my ears while I was in Africa. In each case the culprit was a Kaffir, and the deed was promptly avenged by the British army."

THE REFUGEE MORTALITY.

Of the formation of the much-talked of concentration camps, Dr. Conan Doyle says that the British had a choice of three courses.

"The first was to send the Boer women and children into the Boer lines—a course which became impossible when the Boer army broke into scattered bands and had no longer any definite lines; the second was to leave them where they were; the third was to gather them together and care for them as best we could."

MISGUIDED MOTHER LOVE.

The Boer women themselves are to blame for the deplorable mortality among the children in the camps. They refused to allow them to be quarantined.

"Boer mothers, with a natural instinct, preferred to cling to their children and to make it difficult for the medical men to remove them to the first stages of the disease. The result was a rapid spread of the epidemic, which was fatal to many of the sufferers were in low health owing to the privations unavoidably endured in the journey from their own homes to the camps."

BOER MURDERS.

The author has investigated and proved cases of the Boer abuse of the white flag, the plundering and shooting of British wounded, and the systematic murder of Kaffirs. He quotes the actual experience of Lance-Corporal Hanshaw at Graspan—

"Finding we were outnumbered and resistance hopeless, we threw down our arms and held our hands up. Pte. Blunt, who was with me, shouted 'Don't shoot me, I have thrown down my rifle.' The Boers threw down Pte. Blunt dead. He was holding his hands above his head at the time. Lieut. Mair then shouted, 'Have mercy, you cowards!' The Boers then deliberately shot Lieut. Mair dead as he was standing with