Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO IV. APRIL 24, 1904.

The Mission of the Seventy—Luke 10: 1-16.

Commentary.—I. The seventy sent forth (vs. 1-9). 1. After these things After Christ and His disciples made their final departure from Galilee. According to Andrews this took place early in November. The Lord appointed.—This appointment was temporary and not permanent like the appointment of the twelve apostles. Seventy others (R. V.)—The twelve apostles had been commissioned and sent out about a year before this. As the number of the apostles had reference to the number of the tribes of Israel, so the seventy disciples sent out call to mind the number of elders who were chosen to assist Moses in governing the people. And sent them—The chief purpose of this sending was not to train these messengers for a later independent mission, but it was a new attempt to influence to decision at least a part of the people, and by word and deed to prepare the coming of the kingdom of God in the midst of them. —Lange. Two and two. The same manner in which He sent out the apostles. This was done, "1. To teach them the necessity of concord among the ministers of righteousness. 2. That in the mouth of two witnesses everything might be established. 3. That they might comfort and support each other in their difficult labor."—Clarke. Before His face—They were to visit those cities and places where He intended soon to visit. Whither He Himself—As John the Baptist heralded the coming of the Messiah, so now seventy start throughout Perea, arousing interest and announcing the coming of Christ.

2. Harvest truly is great. The harvest is plenteous, the grain is ripe and spoiling, and must be garnered immediately or it will be lost. Laborers are few—True workers have always been hard to find. Pray ye therefore. They must set out with prayer, and have a deep concern for precious souls.—Henry, send forth—True laborers must receive their commission from God. Laborers — Real workers. If souls are brought to God to-day it will take earnest, persevering effort on the part of His people. 3. As lambs among wolves —This was a strange way to encourage seventy men just starting out to preach, but they had faith and knew that when Christ sent them they would succeed.

II. Various instructions given (vs. 4-11). The instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given the twelve apostles. 4. Carry either purse, etc. Trust God for your support. The purse was a small leather bag for carrying money. The scrip was a traveling bag used for carrying provisions whe ntraveling. Nor shoes. The shoes were made for use in the house. Salute no man. "Eastern salutations are elaborate and ceremonious." This would take a great deal of time, and their mission was urgent.—Henry. 5. Peaced be to this house, "Peace among the Hebrews had a very extensive meaning; it comprehended all blessings, spiritual and temporal. 6. Son of peace. "Any truly pious man who is worthy of such a blessing." 7. In the same house remain. Their stay was to be short. They were not to choose the best place and neglect the poor. Is worthy. The one who really labors is worthy of being supported.

8. As are set before you. Probably Christ here refers to the traditions of the elders about their meat. 9. Heal.....and say. Their mission was twofold; 1. They were to gain the attention of the people by healing their bodies. 2. The important part of their work was to preach the gospel of the kingdom.

10. Receive you not—Do not receive you kindly and accepted your message. Go your ways— You have no time to contend with them. Do not cast your "pearls before swine." Into the streets—The most public place. Let everyone see the result of rejecting the truths concerning the kingdom of God. 11. Wipe off against you.—"The Jews Jews considered themselves defiled with the dust of heathen countries, and the action here adjoined did not express anger, but a warning. Be ye sure—"The message was again to be repeated, if, perchance, some might hear at the last moment."

III. Impenitent cities upbraided (vs. 12-16).

12. In that day—In the judgment day. Sodom—See Gen. 19. This was one of the "cities of the plain" that was destroyed by God with fire because of its great wickedness. Than for that city—"Our Lord is here threatening the guilty inhabitants of the cities who reject His gospel, and from His words we learn; 1. That there is a future in which the inhabitants of the earth are to stand before the judgment seat of God and receive their sentence. 2. The degree of punishment will be measured according to the privileges enjoyed and the guilt incurred. 3. Acceptance of the message of God is the only method of escape and the only methods of salvation."

13. Woe unto thee— "Alas for thee!" This is an exclamation of pity, and it is evident that our Lord used the words in this sense.—Clarke. Chorazin—A town on the northwest corner of the Sea of Galilee. Bethsaida—On the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, north of Capernaum. It was the birthplace of Philip, Andrew and Peter. Mighty works—The great miracles. A miracle is a sign, a wonder, and a mighty deed (Acts 2; 22; 2 Cor. xii., 12; Heb. 2: 4). Tyre and Sidon—Tyre and Sidon were heathen cities situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. In you—According to this passage, most of the articles of Christ were done in these cities of Galilee. A great while ago — This seems to refer to the time of Ezekiel, who denounced destruction against Tyre and Sidon (Ezek., chaps. 26, 27, 28. Sackcloth and ashes—"In the East it was common for mourners to put on a black garment, which resembled a sack, with holes for the arms, and to put ashes upon the head." —Lange.

14. More tolerable. "The degree of of your misery will be greater than even that of Tyre and Sidon." At the judgment. The final judgment. 15. Exhalted to Heaven. A Hebrew metaphor, expressive of the utmost prosperity and the enjoyment of the greatest privileges.—Clarke. Down to hell. Capernaum was to be brought down to a state of utter ruin and desolation. This prediction was literally fulfilled soon after this in the wars between the Jews and Romans. 16. Heareth.....despiseth. He that welcomes the apostles and listens to them is listening to the voice of Jesus Christ and of God himself. It was not long before the seventy returned with joy because of their success.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The mission. The account of the sending forth of the seventy is given by Luke alone. The number corresponds to the seventy elders appointed in the wilderness to aid in the government of Israel, as the number in the permanent body of apostles was the same as the number of the tribes of Israel. The mission of the seventy was short, as Christ was nearing the end of his earthly life, and they were to go before him to the several "cities and places whither he himself would come." Seventy men going forth two and two could, in a very few weeks at most, go over the ground which Jesus would visit in the short time that he was to remain upon earth. He exhorted them to pray that laborers should be sent into the harvest. They were in a position to help to answer their own prayers. If God could secure the laborers whom he wished to employ with their full and perfect service, and the willing offerings that are due his cause, the pure gospel of Christ would be spread over the earth, and the kingdoms of this world would become the kingdoms of our Christ.

Directions—They were not sent out on a pleasure trip, as the warnings and directions clearly indicate. "As lambs in the midst of wolves" is the comparison used. Naturally the lambs would be destroyed, and dangers as threatening would attend them on their mission, but supernatural protection was to be theirs. They were not out for gain, not for ease. No baggage nor money was to interfere with the one thing they had to do. Their business required haste, and they could not stop for social intercourse.

Received or rejected. They were told in effect that they would not be welcomed everywhere, but they were to go and make their mission known. If the messengers were received their sick were to be healed, and the nearness to them of the kingdom of Christ was to be declared. They were to know that a gracious opportunity was theirs to embrace. Upon the whole it is better for people and communities to have the light of God than not to have it, but it would be better for those rejecting the light if they had never had it. "More tolerable for Sodom than for that city" is an expression of awful import.

Rejoicing in success—Elated with their success they return. We are not told what proportion of the cities received them, but we know that they must have found welcome somewhere, for they were to perform miracles where they were received.

True ground of rejoicing— There was something better for them to rejoice over than they supposed. Better than to be numbered among miracle workers is it to have one's name written in Heaven. Better is it than to be enrolled in lists of statesmen,, soldiers, preachers or millionaires. If one's name is written in Heaven, he is constituted a citizen of that kingdom and the record is infallible. Heaven is his home, his centre of attraction.

The seventy honored—They had not come from the high and noble, but God had bestowed honor upon them in showing them the truth and His power, and by writing their names in Heaven. They were honored with personal contact with Him to whom "all things" were delivered of His Father.—David S. Warner.

Railroad officials are not all hypnotists, although they make passes.

When some men are confronted by an opportunity they invariably see double.

Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

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

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY

Said to be Affianced to Princess Thyra of Denmark.

New ork, April 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Graphic is responsible for the latest rumor regarding the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William, says a London despatch. He says that the Crown Prince may possibly return from Copenhagen, where he is now visiting, formally engaged to Princess Thyra, third daughter of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

ATTACK BY THIBETAN

They Had 200 Killed—British Ten Wounded.

London, April 18.—A despatch to the Times from Gyantse, Thibet, dated April 11, reports that further fighting in the course of the march of the Younghusband expedition occurred on April 8 at the Red Idol gorge, where precipitous mountains hem the winding river. The Thibetan guns on the crests were silenced by the British, and the 32nd Pioneers forced the passage. The Thibetans lost 200 killed. The British had ten wounded and none killed.

London, April 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, in moving that the revenues of India be applied to defray the expenses of military operations beyond the frontier, and of the political mission to Thibet announced that Col. Younghusband had arrived at Gyangtse, which is between forty and fifty miles from Lhassa, without losing a single man.

Gyangtse is only about sixty miles from the place where the British had their battle with the Thibetans.

The House, by 270 to 61 votes, adopted a resolution sanctioning the employment of Indian troops for the protection of the "political mission to Thibet."

Mr. Brodrick proceeded to defend the British action, saying that while the Thibetans were trying to circumscribe their relations with India, they simultaneously were attempting to open up relations with Russia. The British Government could not acquiesce to any change in the political status quo in Thibet, nor countenance an attempt on the part of any of the foreign Governments to establish a predominant interest.

Great Britain, declared Mr. Brodrick, had no desire to occupy the country, or to establish a permanent mission in Thibet, but the Government was absolutely resolved that if any power is to be predominant in Tibet, it must be Great Britain.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, warmly criticized and condemned the mission, and the "slaughter" os the Thibetans,declaring that Mr. Brodrick's explanations of the reasons for the mission were wholly insufficient.

The debate ended with a short speech by Premier Balfour, declaring the mission had no ulterior objects. The last thing the Government desired, he said, was to add to its Indian frontier responsibilities.

CANADA IS PATIENT.

Awaits Britain's Action on the Fiscal Question.

London, April 18.—Mr. E. Parks, M. P., presiding at a meeting in Birmingham, said he believed the Canadians had no selfish idea in regard to the fiscal policy. Their only desire was that we should take our food from them, and they would in return, obtain their manufactures from us.

Ald. Ames, Montreal, pointed out that Great Britain is investing money all over the world, and the Canadians thought that some should go to Canada. The opportunities there for remunerative investment, he said, are unequalled in any other part of the world. Referring to further preference, Mr. Ames declared that he would tell the truth; they could not give any. Thirty-five years ago, had the mother country talked of free trade with the empire, Canada might have been able to do something on those lines, but not now. Times had changed. Great Britain might take all the time necessary to consider the question. Canada was quite willing to wait long. She felt they were honestly endeavoring to find a solution to the question, but, if it were allowed to drop, there was the danger that Canada would get tired waiting, and their powerful neighbor might make a tempting offer that Canadians would find difficult to turn their backs upon.

A two column editorial on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals in the Liverpool Daily Post, referring to Canada's prosperity, says; "As a new country fills up and progresses in wealth and prosperity, its interests necessarily broaden, its intellectual, social life advances to a higher plane. The Canadians are on this upward journey, and will not allow their progress to be impeded by any fiscal policy that would run athwart their line of advance."

The superintendent of the Islington Cattle Market says Canadian horse dealers complain that they no longer find a paying market in England, giving as the cause the electrification of the tramways.

The receipts for the year 1903 at Deptford of cattle and sheep from Canada were 47,812 and 46,012 respectively.

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets Give Instant Relief.—They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach distress coming on—sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 35 cents—96

CANADA'S FIR T ROD MILL.

Extension of the Iron Industries in Cape Breton.

Sydney, C.B., April 18.—Despite the depression in the steel market and the fact that the local steel and coal plants are working to only half their capacity, it would be difficult to find a more optimistic people just now than those living in the Sydneys.

When it is learned that the Dominion Steel Company at Sydney had just completed new billet and rod mills, is constructing a new coal washing plant, and is commencing to build a mill for the making of steel rails, and that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company at Sydney mines is just finishing the erection of a steel plant and modern ore piers, the prophecy seems to be properly fortified.

The new rod mill of the Dominion Company at Sydney will be in operation in a few days. It has a guaranteed capacity of 200 tons per day of twenty-four hours. Placed in direct line with the other mills and furnaces, it forms the last, although not by any means the least interesting, of the stages through which the metal passes in its metamorphosis from ore.

To replace the small coal washing plant which was burnt down about twelve months ago the company is installing a modern plant at a cost of $200,000.

The steel rail mill, will, it is anticipated, be ready to start operations in the fall. It will have a capacity of 500 tons per day.

The new steel plant of the Nova Scotia Steel & Iron Company at Sydney mines will cost, it is stated, in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, over a million dollars having been spent already. The work has been proceeding somewhat slowly owing to the severe winter, but the contractors, a Columbus, Ohio, firm, are now pushing the construction and expect to get the plant completed by the end of June. The plant includes one blast furnace and four open hearth furnaces, and will give employment to about 400 hands. It is located quite close to the three collieries which the company purchased in 1900 from the General Mining Association, of London, England.

Normal Weight of Children.

A child of 5 should weigh forty-one pounds, be forty-one and one-half inches in height, and have a chest girth of twenty-three and one-half inches.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day show a slight increase, and prices generally ruled steady. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of two loads of white at 98c, and 200 bushels of goose at 83c. Barley quiet, one load selling at 48c. Oats are steady, with sales of 600 bushels at 36½c to 38c.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 30 loads at $10 to $12.50 a ton for timothy, and at $8 to $9 for mixed. One load of straw sold at $10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with heavy selling at $6, and light at $6.50.

Following are the quotations:

Wheat, white, bush., 98c; red, 97 to 98c; spring, 90 to 92c; goose, 82 to 83c; oats, bush., 36½ to 38c; peas, bush., 68 to 70c; barley, bush., 48 to 48½c; hay, timothy, per ton, $10.50 to $12.50; do., clover, $8 to $9; straw, per ton, $10 to $10.50; seeds, alsike, bush., $4.50 to $5.75; red clover, bush., $6 to $6.35; timothy, 100 lbs. $2.25 to $3.25; apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.25; dressed hogs, $6 to $6.35; eggs, per dozen, 16 to 18c; butter, dairy, 19 to 22c; creamery, 23 to 26c; chickens, per lb., 12 to 15c; goose, per lb., 12 to 13c; ducks, per lb., 12 to 14c; turkeys, per lb., 17 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to $1.10; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, $1.25 to $1.75; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; beef, hindquarters, $7.50 to $9; beef, forequarters, $5 to $6.50; beef, choice, carcass, $7 to $7.25; beef, medium, carcass, $6 to $6.50; lamb, yearling, $10 to $11; mutton, per cwt, $8 to $9; veal, per cwt., $8 to $9.50.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	July.
New York	96 1-8	92 1-8
St. Louis	92 1-2	83 1-8
Duluth	92 7-8	92 3-4
Toledo	99 3-4	89 3-4
Minn.	94	94

British Live Stock Markets.

London, April 13.—Live cattle firmer at 10½c to 12c per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady at 8 1-4c to 8 1-2c. Sheep slow, 12 1-4c to 13 1-4c per lb.

Toronto Horse Market.

Not for many years has the horse market in Toronto been so brisk as it has been during the past week. Inquiries have been heard for good carriage horses that have not been forthcoming. The only slackness is in saddle horses, although the [illegible] offered by H. R. White last w[illegible] commanded an average of $260 per head, which a couple of years ago would have been thought particularly good. Heavy draughts and good workers, express horses and such like are in brisk demand, not only for the Northwest, but all over Western and Northern Ontario.

The demand for Clydesdales and shires well exceeds the supply. Geldings of good size would command from $300 up; Canadian mares with breeding from $4,000 up, and Canadian bred stallions of quality from $600 up, while the imported fellows go well into four figures. The demand is, in fact, phenomenal.

Sheep Market Not Glutted.

The enterprising farmers of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois who last season purchased more abundantly on the Chicago market the sheep and lambs that came from the Utah, Idaho and Wyoming range country, have recently marketed the major part of their finished stock a very remunerative figures.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has been moderately active, but without any special feature. There has been quite a good sorting trade in spring and early summer goods, and the outlook for business is bright.

Business at Toronto has been favorably affected this week by a freer movement of railroad freight than experienced for a good many weeks. There has been a good recovery in domestic securities. The prospects for trade are promising.

Trade conditions at Quebec are only fair, which is accounted for owing to the backwardness of the season.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific coast distributing centres wholesale trade is developing a little more activity. The prospects for the spring and summer trade are bright.

At Winnipeg wholesale trade is looking up. There is a very fair sorting business being done now. The reductions in the prices of lumber are expected to have a stimulating effect on building operations.

Hamilton wholesale trade has been fairly active this week. The various local industries are active, as reported to Bradstreet's, and good wages are being paid. Retail sales are larger. The general outlook for the jobbing trade is bright.

In London this week the demand from the jobbers has been very fair. Retailers have been buying quite liberally.

Ottawa wholesale trade is showing some expansion in certain lines. Values of domestic staples and imported goods are firmly held.

A PLEA FOR FINLAND.

King Edward and King Christian Appealed to by Lutherans.

New York, April 18.—More than a thousand Lutheran congregations in the United States and Canada have offered daily intercessionary prayer during the Lenten season and Passion week for the deliverance of Finland from the impending destruction of her liberties by Russia. As the outcome of this movement the following identical cablegram was today sent to King Christian of Denmark and to King Edward, who is the former's guest at Copenhagen: "During the Passion season one thousand congregations of various nationalities have, without Finnish influences, offered intercessions for Finland. We pray Your Majesty to communicate this fact to the Czar, and to ask him to deal graciously with Finland."

Paris.—The Foreign Office discredits the report that negotiations are in progress looking to bringing about a meeting between President Loubet and Emperor William.

EXPLOSION ON A U. S. VESSEL.

Twenty-nine Killed on the Warship Missouri.

Accident Took Place in the Turret Room.

Only One Man of the Turret Crew Survives.

Pensacola, Fla., April 18.—By the explosion of 2,000 pounds of powder in the after twelve-inch turret and the handling room of the battleship Missouri, Captain W. S. Cowles, commanding, 29 men were instantly killed and five injured, of whom two will die. The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice about noon, when a charge of powder in the twelve-inch left-hand gun ignited from gases, exploded, and, dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room and all exploded. Only one man of the entire turret and handling crew survives. But for the prompt and efficient work of Captain Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water, one of the magazines would have exploded, and the ship would have been destroyed.

Captain Coowles, completely overcome by the disaster, referred all newspaper men to Lieut. Hammer, the ordnance officer. The latter gave out a statement of the explosion and its probable cause. According to him, about noon, after the first pointer of the after twelve-inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot of his string, the charge ignited. The fourth shot was being loaded, and from all indications the first part of the charge had been rammed home, and the second section was being rammed home, when gases from the shot previously fired or portions of the cloth cover ignited the powder.

The breach was open and a dull thud gave notice of something unusual. No loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turret. A few seconds later, another explosion, somewhat stronger, occurred. This was in the handling room below, where 1,600 pounds of powder, or four charges, ready to be hoisted above, had ignited. Fire quarters were sounded and every man of the ship responded, and the magazine and handling room were flooded with water.

The second explosion occurred near one of the magazines, and so hot was the fire that the brass work of the magazines was melted. Smoke and the fumes of the burned powder made it almost impossible to enter either the turret or handling room, but officers and men, with handkerchiefs over their faces, made efforts to rescue the men inside. Leading the rescuing party was Captain Cowles. The officers endeavored to keep him from going below, as men fell unconscious as they entered, and had to be pulled out by their comrades, but, unheeding their advice, the commanding officer rushed below, followed by Lieut. Hammer, the ordnance officer, and Lieut. Davis.

The twenty-five men of the turret were found lying in a heap. They had started for the exit when the first explosion took place, and had just reached there when the more terrible explosion in the handling room occurred, which burned and strangled them to death. The bodies were hardly recognizable, the terrible and quick fire having burnt the clothing from the bodies of the men, and the flesh hung from them in shreds. The faces were mutilated by the flames only.

The dead are—Lieut. W. C. Davidson, lieutenant, junior grade; E. A. Wechart, lieutenant of marines; J. V. P. Gridley, midshipman; W. E. T. Neumann and Thomas Ward, jun.; boatswain's mate, first class, J. K. Petterson; seamen, W. J. Bogard, O. N. Sounder, E. R. H. Allison; ordinary seamen, C. Rice, C. J. Killen, J. Gedris, J. F. Kennedy, J. P. Starr, J. C. Nunn, C. H. M. Franks; landsmen, H. S. Cherbarths, B. J. Milligan, J. M. Roach, C. H. Meyer, R. C. Tobin and J. W. Cole; coxswain, J. Bloxopolus; electrician, second class, T. F. Rowlands; gunner's mate, second class, A. Smith; chief gun captain, T. J. Braun; private marine, W. L. Shipman; apprentices, second class, J. C. Hardy and P. R. Castler.

The injured—J. E. Knight, seaman, may recover; J. T. Donnelly, ordinary seaman, dying; R. S. Starr, seaman, will recover; F. C. Scaub, apprentice, second class, will recover; man, supposed to be O. B. Moe, apprentice, second class, dying.

SAW NAVAL DRILLS.

Kaiser at Malta Pays Visit to the British Fleet.

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 18.—Emperor William this morning visited the British fleet and witnessed torpedo nets, anchor, and boat drills. He lunched on board the battleship Bulwark, (flagship of Admiral Domville), and made a speech of congratulation to the officers and men on their efficiency.

During the afternoon the Emperor received the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta on board the Hohenzollern and later drove to Citta Vecchia and visited points of interest. This evening his Majesty officially dined at the palace, afterwards held a reception on board the Bulwark, and viewed the illumination of the fiet in the harbor.

Mrs. Buggins—You have never done anything really clever in your life. Mr. Buggins—You seem to forget, my dear, that I married you!

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO