

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII MAY 22, 1904.

Jesus Teaches Humility.—Mark 10: 33-45. Commentary.—I. An ambitious request (vs. 35-37). 33. James and John.—According to Matt. xx. 20, they made this request through their mother, Salome, "he was one of the constant attendants of our Lord, and now falling on her knees, made her request. Nothing could have been more ill-timed than this selfish petition when He was going forth to His death."

Right hand.—Left hand.—A Jewish form of expression for being next to the King in honor.—Cam. Bib. In thy glory.—Matthew uses the expression "in Thy Kingdom." Our Lord had just promised His disciples (Matt. xix. 28) that they should sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes. They probably understood this literally and came to request the chief dignities in this new government.

II. Christ's reply (vs. 38-40). 38. Ye know not.—"Ye do not know the nature of your request nor what it would involve. You suppose that if granted it would result only with honor and happiness; whereas, it would require much suffering and trial." "You often is it that our desires and perhaps even our prayers, would ruin us if granted."

III. A lesson in humility (vs. 41-45). 41. Who will be the greatest?—The other ten apostles heard it.—Herald of this bold request made by Salome and her sons. Much displeased—"Moved with indignation"—R. V. "The sons of Zebedee had been in a better social position than most of their brethren, and this attempt to secure a pre-eminence of honor kindled a storm of jealousy." Cam. Bib. 42. Saith unto them—"Our Lord soothed their jealousy by assuring them that in His kingdom there were no lordships." Accounted to rule, etc.—That is, those who are in position to exercise authority and dominion, such as princes and governors, use their power to gratify their worldly ambitions and their love of ruling. 43. Not so among you (R. V.).—The principles of My kingdom are entirely different and are peculiar to themselves. There are to be no ranks and no high-sounding titles. All are to be on a level—the rich, the poor, the bond, the free, the learned and the unlearned. Will be great—There is a holy ambition which every true Christian should possess, an ambition not for place, but for ability to serve. Minister—A servant. The original word is deacon, a word meaning a servant of any kind. Frenchers of the Gospel are called ministers because they are the servants of God and the church.— Barnes.

44. The chiefest.—"The only superiority here to be sought is a superiority in labors and suffering for the common good. If any would be great let him be the greatest servant." 45. Came.—to minister.—Jesus points to Himself as an example for them to follow. He was not a self-seeker and "came not to be ministered unto"; but He came to minister to serve. This was the character of His life. "The Son of man ministers to the sons of men." To give His life.—The Son of man showed Himself the greatest of all by enduring the greatest sufferings and making the greatest sacrifice of all. A ransom.—The literal meaning is a price paid for the redemption of captives. Christ died in the place of

sinners. For many.—This does not mean that all were not ransomed. "All are not always many." All the great poets of the world are not many. But the persons for whom Christ died are "many"—incalculably numerous; not one has been left out.—Morrison.

A strange fear seems to come over the disciples, when Jesus speaks of His sufferings and death, and as He eagerly leads the way towards His crucifixion. They seem to have no true conception of the meaning. St. Luke tells us that "They understood none of these things, and this saying was hid from them" (chap xviii. 34).

Absorbed with a worldly and selfish view of Christ's purpose and inflamed with carnal ambition, they overlook the solemn words just spoken, and begin asking for special personal favors, which, if granted, would give them power and prominence. St. Matthew says it was their mother, Salome, who made the request; perhaps they were all involved. Our Lord makes His reply, however, to the two sons: "Ye know not what ye ask. How can ye have had entirely mistaken the nature of 'His Glory,' and perhaps had little idea of the true character of the baptism of which He speaks. In their ambition for place and honor, they think they care not anything, and almost flippantly answer, 'We can.' That it was not a loving desire to be ever close to the Master's side, but a human ambition for place and power that prompted their request, is shown by the solemn lesson which He proceeded to teach them.

They were indeed baptized with the same baptism of suffering and martyrdom that Jesus was baptized with, though John, after much suffering, was permitted to die a natural death; but it was after all such wrong notions of Christ's glory and kingdom had been destroyed in their hearts by the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The true exaltation is reached by the path of humility; we descend to ascend. All of our efforts to elevate ourselves in the eyes of men by any other means must fail. "It is so great a thing to be little, that, unless it were done by thee, who art so great, it could not possibly be learnt." "You will go higher as you faithfully fulfill the duties of the lower sphere." We must be helpful, not helpless; not waited upon, but a servant; yea, "the servant of all." There must be rulers in church and in state, to be sure, but he is often best qualified for such positions who least desires them, who in his humility prefers to be least of all, and esteems others better than himself, the one whom the responsibility is weighty and the position a cross.

IV. Church Union.—A formal discussion of the proposed union of the Protestant Evangelical denominations in Canada took place here this morning at a meeting of the Protestant Ministerial Association, and as a result it was decided to hold a public meeting at an early date to further consider the matter. The discussion was introduced by Rev. Hugh Redley, of Zion Congregational Church, who referred to the resolution that had been passed at Toronto, declaring the proposal both desirable and practicable. For himself, he felt that the plan must move along the line of least resistance, and that might possibly exclude such denominations as the Anglicans and Baptists.

These remarks elicited an opinion from Rev. J. J. Gilmour, pastor of Hamilton Baptist Church, formerly of Hamilton, who said that from the point of view of the Baptists union was not practicable at the present time. The question of the rite of baptism would prove an insuperable barrier. The Church of England was represented by Rev. Dr. Symonds. He said that the question that now separates the Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Methodists was practically the same as separated the high and low Church parties in the Church of England, viz., the apostolic succession of the ministry. Rev. C. E. Bland, representing the Methodist body, argued that if real fraternity existed, organic unity must follow. Rev. James Fleck, pastor of Knox Church, referred to the fact that in matters of government and worship the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists were practically all one, and he saw no reason why the Baptists should not be included as well making the union quadruple.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Great African Explorer Passed Away This Morning.



London cable says—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, passed away peacefully shortly after 6 o'clock. He was quite conscious to the last, and able to recognize his wife. Before he died Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Purze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey. He had been ill with pleurisy, complicated with heart trouble, for some time.

Henry Morton Stanley was born in Denbigh, Wales, in 1841. He was the son of John Rowlands, who died when the boy was two years old. When sixteen he worked his way to New Orleans on a sailing vessel and went to work for a merchant named Stanley, who became his friend and from whom he took his name. Stanley entered the Confederate army and was made prisoner at Shiloh, but escaped and soon afterward returned to his Welsh home. In 1863 he went to New York, enlisted in the Federal navy, was assigned to the flagship "Albatross" and soon became secretary to the admiral.

He was made an officer for his gallantry in swimming 500 yards under fire to fix a line to a Confederate steamer. After the war Stanley left the navy and in 1867 he acted as a newspaper correspondent in one of the Indian campaigns of the west. In 1868 the New York Herald sent him to Abyssinia with the British expedition under Sir Robert Napier, and in 1869, Bennett sent to Stanley the famous message: "Find Livingstone."

Stanley started from Zanzibar on Feb. 5, 1871, with about 200 men, and in 1868 met the teacher and almost helpless Livingstone at Ujiji, near the back to better health, and, as Livingstone refused to return to Europe, gave him supplies with which to continue his explorations. Stanley accompanied Livingstone on part of his later journey. He returned to Europe in 1872, and the next year the Herald sent him to West Africa to report the British campaign against the Ashantis.

In 1874 Stanley determined to take up the work of African exploration where Livingstone had left a place near Zanzibar with 356 men in his caravan on Nov. 12. He made a boat survey of the Victoria Nyanza and discovered Lake Albert Edward. His expedition became embroiled by fever and smallpox, but he pushed westward to Nyangwe.

Stanley determined to make his way down the Congo and he embarked on November, 1876. He was frequently attacked by cannibals, thousands of whom pursued him in canoes. After a voyage of 1500 miles, in the course of which he twice crossed the equator, he emerged on the Atlantic coast, proving that the Congo and the Luabala were one river. His party marched into Boma, on the lower Congo, in August, 1877, 999 days after leaving Zanzibar, and after having travelled 7,000 miles. He had lost his three white companions and 170 of his porters. In 1879 Stanley again sailed for Africa on the five-year exploration adventure. He went up the Congo, making treaties with the native chiefs, carrying his supplies and boats in sections on the heads of porters around the great falls, building stations and planting gardens. Stanley rested for two years, and in 1882 took charge of an expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, Governor of the equatorial province of the Egyptian Sudan. He reached the mouth of the Congo in March, 1887, ascended to the Aruwimi, and struck out through the wilderness in the direction of the Albert Nyanza. He had to hew his way through the forests, and did not reach the Albert Nyanza until December. Of his 398 men only 174 were left, and they looked like skeletons. The next April he found Emin Pasha, and after having travelled 1,000 miles he had lost but few of them were alive. A third time he crossed the forest, rejoining Emin in January, 1889, and they went together to the coast. This expedition ended Stanley's career in Africa, of which he had given more information to the world than any other man, except, perhaps, Livingstone. Stanley founded the Congo Free State. His tact and kindness made him very successful in handling the natives, though he showed no hesitating about fighting them when it seemed necessary. Stanley was married to Dorothy

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain continue small. Wheat is higher, with sales of 100 bushels of white at 94c. Oats are easier, 500 bushels selling at 37c to 38 1/2c. Hay in good supply, with prices weaker; 30 loads sold at \$11 to \$13 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$9 for mixed. Straw firmer, two loads selling at \$10.50 to \$11 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, lights being quoted at \$7.25 per cwt., and heavies at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Wheat, white, bush, 94c; do. red, bush, 94c; do. spring, bush, 90 to 91c; do. goose, bush, 80 to 82c. Oats, bush, 37 to 38 1/2c. Peas, bush, 65 to 66c. Barley, bush, 45c. Hay, timothy, per ton, \$11 to \$13; do. clover, \$7 to \$9. Straw, per ton, \$10.50 to \$11. Seeds, alsike, bush, \$4.50 to \$7.00; do. timothy, bush, \$2 to \$3. Apples, per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.25. Eggs, per dozen, 17 to 18c. Butter, dairy, 17 to 19c; do. creamery, 18 to 20c. Chickens, per lb., 14 to 15c. Turkeys, per lb., 16 to 18c. Potatoes, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.30. Cabbage, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Celery, per dozen, 40 to 50c. Beef, hindquarters, \$7.50 to \$9; do. forequarters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do. choice, carcass, \$7 to \$7.25; do. medium, carcass, \$6 to \$6.50. Lambs, yearling, \$10 to \$11. Mutton, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9. Veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9.

Leading Wheat Markets. New York ... 92 1/4 90 1/4 St. Louis ... 101 1/4 86 1/4 Duluth ... 92 1/4 92 Toledo ... 105 1/4 90 1/2 Minneapolis ... 93 1/8 92 1/4

British Cattle Markets. London, May 16.—Canadian cattle are steady at 11-14c and 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9-18c to 9-12c per lb. Sheep, 12c per lb.; yearlings, 13c.

Toronto Horse Market. The horse market in Toronto continues quiet for no other reason than the horses required are not in sight. Any number would be taken at fair prices, but they are not to be had. In fact, prices are now so certain and purchasers so apparently present that outsiders at auction sales hesitate to speak because of their fear that others will run up the figures on them. While prices are by no means extravagant, they are undoubtedly good for the right kind, and the "right kind" farmers appear to imagine means all kinds. At any rate they are demanding all kinds of figures for very uncertain animals. The real and only feature of the market is the unlimited demand for serviceable second-hand animals for railroad work. Carriage and saddle horses would command almost their own figure of good size, some quality, young and sound, but they are not offering.

Wholesale trade at Montreal is improving. This is to some extent due to the opening of navigation. The demand for staple goods continues large and well distributed. The West has been buying large quantities, but owing to the late opening of navigation at the head of Lake Superior the shipments hence are being delayed.

Trade at Toronto is showing an increasing movement in some important departments. The sorting trade is more active now. Values of staple and imported goods here are held with increasing firmness, owing to the recent reduction of stocks by the fire and the fear that there will be a shortage of supplies. A good many complaints of fall wheat being winter killed are coming to hand. Building operations are active.

At Quebec little improvement is noticeable in trade circles over that of the preceding week. Favorable weather has had an effect on city trade, which is reported a little better. At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast centres, trade, as reported to Bradstreet's, is fairly active now. Real estate transactions are numerous and the market is active. Active preparations are being made for a heavy season "take." Payments are fair.

The most encouraging feature in Winnipeg trade conditions has been the finer weather and activity in seeding operations and the outlook for an increase in the production of grain this year is more promising. The demand for staple goods for current requirements of trade in Hamilton jobbing circles continues to expand. Shipments have now reached large proportions and goods are being sent to various important centres of the Dominion. The movement would be even larger than it is at present if navigation to the head of Lake Superior were open. Reports from retail trade centres are generally promising. Prices of staple goods are firm.

At London there is a fair amount of activity in wholesale trade. Retailers are buying more liberally in hardware and other staple lines, and the outlook generally for trade is encouraging. The prices are firm. There has, according to Bradstreet's reports, been a somewhat larger demand for some lines of goods in Ottawa this week and the wholesale trade is busy making shipments to retailers. Values are generally firmly held.

VANCOUVER DRY DOCK. The Structure to Cost Over a Million Dollars. Vancouver, May 16.—Vancouver is now assured of a big floating dry-dock to cost well over a million. Mr. Nicol Thompson, cabley from London that construction has commenced, steel frame work has commenced, steel erections are progressing favorably. E. Ling, consulting engineer, representing New York capitalists, is in the city preparing a report. He says he is impressed favorably of a bright future before the city as a shipping centre, and will recommend large investment. One million dollars is ready to be devoted to the construction purposes as soon as his report is received. This, with the Government bonus, insures the early completion of a magnificent structure, which will make Vancouver a maritime rival of San Francisco.

PALACES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Five Dwellings of Sardanapalus Discovered at Babylon.

Berlin, May 16.—The Society of German Orientalists reports that they have made a historical discovery of the greatest interest in the Valley of the Tigris, where for some years they have been busy exploring the ruins of old Babylon. This last discovery, consisting of five palaces and a large temple in only slightly damaged condition, will now permit the historian to construct and locate the principal events of the reign of Sardanapalus of whose history only very little has been known heretofore, and this is not substantiated by any proofs. One of the palaces which has now been unearthed is literally covered with descriptions, describing the glorious reign of the famous King of Assyria, the last descendant of Semiramis. This palace is undoubtedly one of those which Sardanapalus had built in his capital in the seventh century before Christ. Other very interesting finds have been made, among these a portrait statue of the king, cut in solid rock, and another similar to it representing King Salsmanar II., covered with the skin of a lion. Both these are works of art, and will be sent to the Archaeological Museum in this city.

FINE PROSPECTS FOR CROPS.

The Acreage in the West Has Greatly Increased.

Winnipeg, May 16.—The first crop report of the year, compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued today, tells a story of magnificent prospects for 1904. Wheat crop. From every station in the grain-growing belt along the main line of the railway, agents advise that their districts are showing a material increase in acreage and yield per acre, with only two exceptions, and everywhere weather is "fine and favorable."

To-day's report is significantly important as giving the first statement on the actual acreage. Figures from the district along the Prince Albert branch are Aladdin-like, the Saskatchewan agent reporting an increase of 200 per cent., while the average for the whole branch is 65 per cent., a 50 per cent. increase along other lines is reported. Rouleau, Weyburn and Yellow Grass, the remaining districts, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

Several stations on the main line, La Riviere and Souris branches, report "Acreage same as last year." Allowing that the report is a fair indication of general conditions, a conservative estimate places the total number of the acres under crop in the whole Northwest, Manitoba and the territories at 4,900,000. The proportion would be 2,350,000 acres in the Territories, 1,900,000 in the Northwest and 650,000 in Manitoba. The Canadian Northern Railway has also issued a report on the seeding for the week ending May 7. According to a report the seeding has progressed very favorably to date.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sir Hilbert Tupper has returned to Ottawa from England. Winnipeg's assessment is \$48,000,000 and the population 67,000. A company of U. S. Infantry was ambushed by Mexicans and two officers and fifteen men were killed. The acreage of wheat in Great Britain last year was 150,000 less than in 1902. The first election in the newly incorporated village of Chateaufort resulted in the return of Mr. Thomas McGill as Reeve. According to reports received fully one thousand dead are lying dead in the French River district as a result of the unusually cold winter. The British Fire Preventive Committee is offering a gold medal and £20 for the best safe teaching the danger of playing with matches or fire. Mr. T. Eaton, of Toronto, was thrown from his carriage yesterday and shaken up, but no bones were broken. The Manitoba Government is reported to have sold 256,000 acres of land to a Duluth company for over \$1,000,000. A Japanese doctor at the Serum Institution, Copenhagen, has discovered a positive antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake. At New York Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was elected Vice-President of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Mr. W. T. Stead, in the Review of Reviews series in Mr. Winston Churchill a coming party leader in view of his appreciation of labor claims. The draft estimates submitted by the Toronto City Treasurer call for a tax rate of 19 7/8 mills, which the Board of Control hopes to reduce to 19 mills. Rev. Robert Renston, of Sacramento, Cal., who had been appointed to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Leamington, has declined the position. Walter Stewart, rancher, of Davisburg, Alberta, was drowned while attempting to cross the Bow River, near Okotoks, Man., on Friday. Fire has destroyed the village of Richmond Corner, N. B. It was for years the terminus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. Fourteen buildings were burned. Governor Odell, of New York, has signed a bill reducing from 2 to 1 per cent. the tax on premiums of insurance companies of other countries. This is to meet the Canadian rate. It is announced at Victoria, B. C., that James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, and William Randolph Hearst, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Presidency, will start a morning newspaper in Victoria at an early date.

QUARTZ CREEK MASTODON.

Most Perfect Specimen Ever Found to be Secured by Government. Victoria, B. C., May 16. — Dawson papers received by the last northern mail, give the information that the Dominion Government will purchase and take possession of the perfectly preserved mastodon frozen recently in Quartz Creek, frozen solidly, as it has been for perhaps a couple of thousand years. Commissioner Congdon recently inspected the remaining and found them excellently preserved. It is hoped to have the specimen, the best of its kind ever secured in any part of the world, ready for shipment and exhibition in connection with Canada's display at the World's Exposition in St. Louis.

Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y., cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known to which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives. Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for women's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—Mrs. PAULA WESSLITZ, 170 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y. — \$5000 forfeited if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

