Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IX. NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

World's Temperance Lesson—Isa. 28: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. The crown that fadeth (vs. 1-4). 1. Woe—Grief, sorrow, misery, a heavy calamity, a curse. To the crown of pride—By the crown of pride the prophet refers to Samaria, the beautiful capital of Israel. The city was situated on the top of a round hill and surrounded by a rich valley. The drunkards of Ephraim—Ephraim, the leading tribe of the nation, had become debased in vice. They were a tribe of drunkards, and because of this the woe was upon them. A fading flower—A very forcible figure. Their beauty and glory would fade as a flower. They did not have the riches and beauty that endure. The fat valleys—The valleys around Samaria were very fertile and beautiful. Overcome with wine—Wine causes men to fall an easy victim to temptation. Alcohol destroys the will power. The drunkard has a bad character and generally enters recklessly into the vilest sins.

2. The Lord hath a ..... strong one—This is a reference to the army of the Assyrians, which was soon to come upon them like a devastating storm. The destruction would be complete, like a terrific hail storm or a great flood. It is almost impossible for us to realize the devastation that would come as the half-savage hordes swept over the country, ravaging villages and murdering women and children.

3. Trodden under foot—Shalmaneser, with the Assyrian host, invaded, overcame and carried the people away, never to return. It is an unsolved problem to this day where the ten tribes are; whether they continue to exist or are entirely extinct. All of this was because of sin, and especially the sin of drunkenness.

4. As the first ripe fig (R. V.)—As the first ripe fruit was eagerly seized by the fruit gatherer and hastily eaten, so Samaria would be a delicious morsel for the Assyrians. It is still true that trouble and sorrow like an invading army come upon and destroy those who might have been happy and prosperous but for strong drink.

II. The crown of glory (vs. 5, 6). 5. Unto the residue—The phophet now turns from the ten tribes to the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the remnant of God's people, who were to continue a kingdom for more than a hundred pears after Israel was carried into captivity. Judah was to be favored and blessed. Under Hezekiah there was to be a revival of religion. So, to-day Jehovah will be "a crown of glory" and "a diadem of beauty" to those who trust His word and obey Him.

6. A spirit of judgment—A clear perception of God's truth. A clear head is promised as well as glory and beauty. Turn the battle to the gate—Who pursue the fleeing enemy even to the very gates of their own city.—Clarke. We have a spiritual warfare to wage (Eph. vi. 12). and we are pledged to conquer the world for Christ.

III. Evils of Strong Drink (vs. 7, 8). 7. But these also have erred (R. V.)—"Jerusalem as well as Samaria has her inebriates and scenes of disgusting intoxication. Though her punishment is not as near as that of the northern kingdom, there are seen the marks of sure decline." "Note the effects of strong drink portrayed in this verse: 1. Erring, wandering into forbidden ways and places. 2. Even the religious teachers led astray. 3. Wholly absorbed in appetite. 4. They cannot see things as they are, or judge correctly. 5. The whole life is perverted." God's ministers need a pure heart, a clean life and a clear vision.

8. There is no place clean—The liquor business is a filthy business, and every one who is engaged in it or has anything to do with it is made filthy by it. It is the parent of uncleanness. The body, mind and soul of the one connected with it become polluted and corrupt.

IV. Precept Upon Precept (vs. 9-13). 9, 10. Whom shall he teach, etc.—Many regard these verses as the words used by the scoffers as they mocked the prophet. "They treat God's method of dealing with them and warning them by his prophets, with contempt and derision. What, say they, doth he treat us as mere infants just weaned? Doth he teach us like little children, constantly going over the same easy lessons?"—Clarke. We must conceive verse 10 as spoken in mimicry with a mocking motion of the head, and in a childish, stammering tone.—Ewald.

11. Nay (R. V.)—The prophet's reply begins with this verse. Isaiah attacks them with great force and severity, turning their own language, spoken in mockery, back upon themselves: "Yes, it shall be as you say, ye shall be taught by a strange tongue, and in a strange land, whither you will be carried into captivity. Then you will be forced to learn like children." 12. This is the rest, etc.—God had given them repeated and faithful warnings, pointing out to them the true rest and the way to obtain it, but they had closed their ears and "would not hear," and were going on in their fancied security to certain destruction. 13. And fall backard, etc.—They had had great light, and this made them great sinners, and they deserved a terrible punishment. We cannot violate God's law with impunity. Those who persist in their wickedness and spurn His offers of mercy will ultimately be cast from his presence.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

In this lesson, God, by the mouth of His prophet, pronounces a woe on the inhabitants of Ephraim, probably including the ten tribes. The capital city, Samaria, is referred to as the "Crown of Pride," and the "glorious beauty which is on the head of the fat valley." 1. Of this city God said: "It is a fading flower." 2. God not only accuses the men of Ephraim of being drunkards, but compares them to a company of men indulging in strong drink and revelry. 3. Characters of this kind always come to shame as a result of their own indulgence. The fertile valley made the pride of Samaria possible. The luxuriant vines, with their wealth of grapes, placed a special temptation before the people. Excessive indulgence was sure to bring destruction, but intemperance was not the only sin for which God would punish Ephraim.

The Lord of Hosts is "a crown of gory and a diadem of beauty," and "a spirit of judgment," and "strength for them that trust in Him." These are the blessings that God brings to Judah, "the residue of His people." "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink, they err in vision, they stumble in judgment." Notwithstanding these blessings promised, yet because they have sinned similar to Ephraim, they must endure similar punishments. They are warned by the prophet, but instead of receiving his message as from the Lord, they turn it to ridicule, intimating that his suggestions and repetitions will do for children, but are not worthy of the notice of men. Yet the judgments of God came upon Israel and upon Judah, notwithstanding their disregard of the warning of the prophet.

Intemperance has been a vice of the human family through all time and probably among all people. We are informed by a person of wide research, that every race in the world has its intoxicating drink. While we cannot verify this statement by recognized historical authority, so far as we are familiar with the races of men, ancient and modern, we are forced to believe that the statement is true. This universal desire for, or disposition to drink intoxicating liquor, must spring from an evil heart, which is common to all men. This desire does not manifest itself in the same manner, nor is it always accounted for in the same way. In certain circumstances liquor is taken to counteract the heat; under opposite conditions it is taken to modify the cold. At one time to combat the wet, and again to hold up the system through the drought, etc., etc. Of course, these are only excuses to cover up a disturbed conscience, or, if not a conscience, at least a consciousness that the practice works disaster in the end to all who indulge. The liquor drinker in the beginning is delighted with the wine cup. As he glides smoothly around the outer circles of the terrible maelstrom, to all warnings and entreaties he honestly replies, "I can stop whenever I choose." But in the vast majority of cases he goes too far before he attempts to stop and then finds it impossible.

We will not stop here to discuss what per cent. of the world's population do now indulge in ardent spirits, but call attention to another factor that enters into the problem, namely, environment. How many of our staunch temperance people would be such, had their surroundings and asociations been like those of some of their drinking neighbors?

Let us thank God if we have escaped this terrible monster, drink, and be ready always to extend a helping hand to our unfortunate brothers and sisters who have fallen victims to its power. Every Christian and every lover of his race should array himself on the side of temperance. The curse is to be fought in every land. The fight should be pushed on by every good man and woman. Differences of method and opinion should not be alowed to stand in the way, or divide the forces arrayed against the evil that is destroying the bodies and souls of such a mighty army. Let us "all at it, and always at it."

J. Emory Coleman.

Bright's Disease—Insidious! deceptive! resentless! has foiled hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages—and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its power to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread form of kidney disease.—54

AUTO BOAT ON DEAD SEA.

It Navigated on Historic Waters in Most Modern Vessel.

New York, Nov. 14.—The European edition of the Herald says that the Dead Sea, according to the Jewish Chronicle, has been navigated by an auto boat. The navigator saw a number of dead fishes, killed by the salt water of the lake, but was surprised to find that the water had no peculiar color of its own, though it was extremely heavy. Although travellers have alleged that birds cannot exist around the Dead Sea, he saw a great number of scared swallows.

The monotony ,he writes, was intense. "Before me I saw the wilderness of Judea, and on the right a green spot, marking the banks of Jordan.

"There was not the slightest sign of life. A deathlike silence prevailed in that strange region, scarcely disturbed by the heavy motions of the waves, feebly beating against the beach."

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or **falling of the womb.** The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—*—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Nutritious, Delicious and Healthful

Unapproachable by any Japan tea grown

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea is to the Japan tea drinker what "SALADA" Black is to the black tea drinker. Sold only in sealed lead packets. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

LANSDOWNE MAKES A PLEA

For Arbitration in Japanese-Russian War.

He Also Deals With the North Sea Tragedy,

But He Speaks to an Unsympathetic Audience.

London cable — Lord Lansdowne, in the absence of Premier Balfour at the historic Lord Mayor's banquet, held tonight, made a strong plea for peace and arbitration on behalf of the British Government. Lord Lansdowne pointed out to a large and rather unsympathetic audience that arbitration was the only way in which the North Sea dispute with Russia could have been equitably settled, and almost in the same breath drew a vivid picture of the horrors of the struggle now proceeding in the Far East.

Between the lines of every reference the Foreign Minister made to the Russian-Japanese War was an urgent plea, amounting almost to a demand, that it might be settled by arbitration.

It was a carefully prepared statement before what is considered the most representative gathering of leading men of Great Britain. As such it was generally interpreted as a bolder bid for intervention than has yet emanated from any neutral power.

He gave an impassioned review of the North Sea affair. Although Lord Lansdowne was unable to announce the signing of the convention, he emphatically confirmed statements made in these despatches, namely, that Great Britain had found "no difficulty in arriving at a solution in principle of the dispute," and only supplemented what is already known by the statement that Russia has guaranteed the punishment of any other officers, in addition to those already detached from Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, who might be proved to have been implicated.

The 250 guests included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the members of the Cabinet, the foreign representatives, members of Parliament, and other prominent persons.

Army to be Always Ready.

After the usual loyal toasts, War Secretary Arnold-Forster, replying for the Imperial forces, said it was the determination of the Army Council not to rest until the British army was ready to enter the field at any time with absolute confidence of success.

Lord Lansdowne, responding to "His Majesty's Ministers,' referred to the unfortunate absence of Mr. Balfour, who, in spite of his illness, had not ceased to actively participate in the affairs of the country.

Continuing, the Foreign Secretary said that while London was principally interested that peace should prevail everywhere, he did not think they should think of peace at any price.

"At this moment," said Lord Lansdowne, "contemplating the terrible struggle between two brave and gallant nations in the Far East, can one of us contemplate without regret the legion after legion of brave men being led forth to meet their fate and the ruined homes and broken hearts? We can conceive no more terrible punishment than the remorse of any Minister or body of Ministers who from loss of temper or desire of popularity brought upon the country the scourage and calamity of needless war.

"At this auspicious moment I am able to announce to you that not only the peace of the country is unbroken, but so far as I am able to forsee there is no reason why it should not remain unbroken. Not only have we had the good fortune to avoid war, but by the strict neutrality and wise international arrangements we have done something to restrict the area of hostilities. The country, however, has not altogether escaped anxieties. For the last few days we have been face to face with an incident which moved the people of this country as few other incidents have done. The incident of Oct. 21, in the North Sea, was an attack on our citizens and an affront to the British flag, of which, if intentional, I would rather not contemplate the consequences. It was a deplorable and unaccountable blunder, but I am bound to add that recent evidence has satisfied the British Government that the Russian Government believed that the facts were different from what we supposed, and that each party was convinced of the justice of its own cause. Great Britain has adopted the only course in referring the matter to an independent and impartial tribunilal, and we found no difficulty in arriving at the principal questions nor in deciding that the terms for their reference under The Hague Convention were such as we could accept.

Not for Britain to Insist.

After detailing what would be the procedure of the court, Lord Lansdowne referred to the smallness of the number of Russian officers left at Vigo, and said:

"It was not for us to assume the responsibility for the selection of the officers. That rested with Russia, and it would be a great mistake to relieve her of the responsibility."

The Foreign Secretary added that the Government had received distinct assurance during the last day or two that the Russian officers detained were those who were directly implicated, and if the enquiry showed that others were culpable they would also be punished. Great Britain had received a full expression of regret, a promise of ample compensation, and a guarantee against the recurrence, with security for all neutral commerce and promise of the punishment of the guilty persons. Was it possible to secure more?

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne referred to other questions which have arisen during the war, especially that of contraband, which had been largely cleared up, and since July there has been no case of seizing a British ship by Russian vessels.

"I am sanguine enough to say," Lord Lansdowne remarked, "that good is likely to come from the struggle in the Far East. It is my hope and belief that this terrible war will give a stimulus to the existing desire for some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting internation differences. I myself have signed no less than five treaties of arbitration.

"Only yesterday the American Ambassador, Mr. Choate, asked me if we were prepared to sign a similar treaty with America. I have also lately been asked by President Roosevelt, to whom we may offer congratulations on his return to power by a vast majority, to participate in a second international peace conference. While reserving the right to consider what subjects and the terms of reference, we did not hesitate to say that we were ready to participate and to tell the President that we wished him God-speed in the useful work he has undertaken. Is there not a better way than this? Is it not better to so arrange matters that a dispute shall not arise at all?

Lord Lansdowne then referred to the Anglo-French arbitration, and said he hoped it would be adopted by a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and that it would be effectual in removing dangerous and difficult questions from international controversy.

He said something of this in the assistance Great Britain had received during the last few days from the French Government in bringing about an amicable settlement between Great Britain and Russia.

MILLIONAIRE FOWLER DEAD.

LEAVES $35,000,000 ESTATE.

Deceased Was a Brother of Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago.

Duluth, Minn. report—Word was received in Duluth to-day from Pasadena, Cal., announcing the death there of Eldridge M. Fowler, aged 70, the rich retired lumberman and Minefee owner, who formerly made his home in Detroit. Mr. Fowler was one of the rich men of the world. His fortune is estimated by a Duluth man who knew him well and had much to do with his interests, at not less than $35,000,000.

The telegram from Passadena did not announce the cause of death, but friends of Mr. Fowler say he had been afflicted in recent years with kidney trouble. He leaves a widow and two daughters by a former marriage. One of the daughters is Mrs. Arthur H. Fleming, of Pasadena. The other is unmarried. The funeral arrangements has not yet been made. Mr. Fowler owned one of the finest homes in California.

Mr. Fowler owned one-half of the Fayal and the Adams group of iron mines at Eveleth, on the Messaba range, and was interested in several thousand acres of land on the western Messaba, that contains the Hawkings, Crosby and other iron mines. He enjoyed the largest income from the Minnesota mines of any living person. It amounted to $500,000 a year.

He was a Michigan lumberman and he and his associates originally obtained these mineral lands for lumber. The iron vein was found subsequently. He was extensively interested in Duluth real estate and in Canadian and Pacific coast timber.

E. M. Fowler was a brother of Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, whose husband was at the head of the McCormick Harvester Company, which afterwards became part of the International Harvester Company. He was a director of the latter corporation at the time of his death.

Mr. Fowler was a self-made man. He made his start in life in the lumber business in Michigan, many years ago. Less than a year ago he was wedded to his housekeeper at Pasadena, Miss Helen Brewer, who was an exceptional woman in many ways and who is much admired by all who know the Fowlers.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were moderate. There is little change in prices of wheat, 200 bushels of white selling at $1.05 to $1.06, 200 bushels of red winter at $1.06, and 100 bushels of goose at 92c. Barley is unchanged, with sales of 600 bushels at 60 to 51c. Rye easier, one load selling at 73c. Oats are nominal in absence of offerings.

Hay is steady, with receipts of 30 loads, which sold at $10 to $11.50 a ton for timothy, and at $8 to $9 for mixed. Straw is wanted, being quoted at $13 to $13.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $6.25 to $6.75, the latter for light.

Wheat, new, white, bush	$ 1 05	to	$ 1 06
Do., red ,bushel	1 06	to	0 00
Do., spring, bush	1 01	to	1 02
Do., goose, bushel	0 92	to	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 37	to	37½
Barley, bushel	0 50	to	0 51
Rye, bushel	0 79	to	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 67	to	0 68
Hay, timothy, per ton	10 00	to	1 50
Do., mixed, ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	to	13 50
Seeds—			
Alsike, No. 1, bushel	6 50	to	7 25
Do., No. 2, bushel	5 35	to	6 00
Do., No. 3, bushel	4 00	to	4 50
Red clover	6 00	to	7 00
Timothy	1 00	to	1 55
Dressed hogs	6 25	to	6 75
Apples, per bbl.	0 75	to	1 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 28	to	0 30
Butter, dairy	0 19	to	0 22
Do., creamery	0 21	to	0 25
Chickens, spring, per lb	0 10	to	0 09
Ducks, per lb.	0 09	to	0 10
Turkeys, per lb.	0 12	to	0 14
Cabbage, per dozen	0 25	to	0 40
Potatoes, per bag	0 75	to	1 00
Cauliflower, per dozen	0 60	to	1 00
Onions, per bag	1 00	to	1 25
Celery, per dozen	0 30	to	0 40
Beef, hindquarters	7 00	to	8 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	to	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	6 75	to	7 00
Do., medium, carcase	5 50	to	6 00
Mutton, per cwt.	5 50	to	6 00
Veal, per cwt.	7 50	to	8 50
Lambs, per cwt.	7 00	to	7 50

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal ,Nov. 12.—About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows and springers, 60 calves, 2,500 sheep and lambs and 2,000 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong ,and there was an active demand for good cattle and good lambs, but the common stock were slow of sale. There were no prime beeves on the market. Good mediums sold at 3¾c to 4¼c, ordinary mediums, 3¼c to 3¾c, the common stock 3c to 3c, and the commoner 1½c to 3c per lb. There was not a good veal calf on the market. The grassers sold at 2c to 3½c per lb., and the young calves at 3½c to 4¼c per lb. Shipping sheep are $2.40 per 100 lbs., and the others 3c to 3¾c per lb. Lambs sold at 4½c to 5¼c per lb., Fat hogs sold at 4½c to 5¼c per lb. Milch cows sold at $40 to $50 each.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Nov. 12.—Live cattle are quoted at 8½ to 12½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, at 9c to 9½c per lb.; sheep, 11c to 12c per lb.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Dec.	May.
Toledo	$ 1.18½	$ 1.18¾
Duluth	1.15⅝	1.15⅛
New York	1.18¾	1.14½
Detroit	1.20½	1.20½
St. Louis	1.14⅞	1.15⅝
Minneapolis	1.14⅞	1.15¼

The Cheese Markets.

Picton, Ont., Nov. 12.—To-day 12 factories boarded 700 boxes all told; highest bid 9⅝c. No sales.

Woodstock, Nov. 12.—To-day there were 6,000 boxes cheese offered; the prices bid ranged from 9½ to 10c; 3,000 boxes were sold at 10c . The market closed for the year to-day.

Peterboro', Nov. 12.—The last meeting for the season of the Peterboro' Cheese Board was held to-day; there were 2,500 boxes on sale, and prices ran from 9⅝ to 9⅞c; it nearly all went at the latter price.

Baby Humors.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes ,quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions common to baby during teething time. It is harmless to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases of older people: 35 cents.—55

PROFESSORS EVICTED.

United Free Church Students in Scotland also Must go.

London, Nov. 14.—The Free Church of Scotland has succeeded in its action to evict the professors and students of the United Free Church from the New College, Edinburgh.

The result is that this week when the decision takes effect six professors, two lecturers and 103 students of the United Free Church will be turned out to make room for three professors and three students of the Free Church. These are the figures given by counsel for the Uniteds, Mr. T. Shaw, K. C.,

Arguments were concluded last week before the Court of Session. The Wee Kirkers asked for immediate possession, and the respondents submitted, as one of several reasons why the interdict should not be granted, that the Free Church had no complete heritable title to the college buildings.

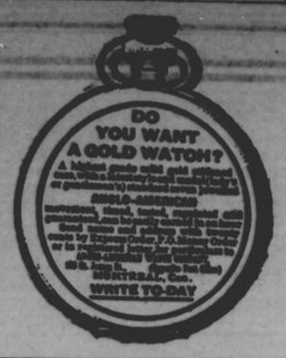
Offers of mutual joint tenancy were rejected by the Free Church, while the Uniteds refused an offer of use of a small part of the buildings only.

SETTLING UP QUEBEC.

French-Canadians Returning From New England States.

Montreal, Nov. 14.—According to L. E. Carufel, Secretary of the Quebec Colonization Society, there has been considerable settlement in the northern and northeastern portions of this Province since last January. "During the season," Mr. Carufel said to-day, "there has been an increase of over 150 per cent. in the number of colonists that have been placed in lands in the district north of Montreal, the Metapedia and the Lake St. John districts. There has also been a big improvement in the class of colonists that have been taking up the lands.

A large percentage of French-Canadians have returned from the New England States. More than two thousand settlers all told have arrived since the beginning of the year. In addition to those placed in this part of the country quite a number of French-Canadians went to the Canadian west. Most of them settled in the French parishes of Manitoba."



NEWS IN BRIEF

One man was killed and two injured by a boiler explosion at Detroit.

Joseph Hartley was buried beneath a pile of bricks at Toronto, and probably fatally injured.

The Chamber of Commerce of Victorio passed a resolution in favor of a preferential tariff.

The City of Edmonton celebrated its new title by a grand banquet in the Thistle Rink.

The London Times doubts whether the world will ever know much about the North Sea tragedy.

The Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association denies that that organization is raising a fund to fight the Ontaro Government.

It appears from the report issued by the Irish Land Commissioners that 11,873 fair-rent notices were disposed of during the year.

The continuation of the North Grey Provincial election trial has been postponed until Dec. 12, by arrangement between the parties.

The Argentine Republic has asked Britain to reopen ports to her cattle in consequence of the disappearance of the hand and mouth disease.

The Exhibition Board will ask the Toronto Council to submit a by-law for $300,000 for new buildings and improvements.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya announces that M. Loupoukin, chief of the political police, will be appointed Secretary of State for Finland.

Henry Loding, right guard of the Greenville, Mich., High School football eleven, was killed in a game with the Harvard High School at Harvard.

J. Lorne Campbell, stock broker, of Toronto, has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson. The liabilities are placed at $239,736, and the assets at $183,358.

Four men were working on the Winnipeg gas works on a scaffolding forty feet high, when it gave way, precipitating them to the ground, the scaffolding on top of them. None of them was seriously hurt.

The colonial cruiser Fiona, of Newfoundland, with Premier Bond aboard, returning from Twillingale district, broke a portion of her machinery and barely escaped going ashore in a fierce storm.

Gen. Andre, the War Minister, of France, is confined to his room as a result of the assault upon him in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Syveton. His face is cut and otherwise slightly disfigured.

The new Association of Window Glass Manufacturers and Jobbers of Pittsburg has begun the fight against the American Window Glass Company by cutting the lowest prices offered by that company 22½ per cent.

It is said the Imperial authorities are in communication with the Government of Canada, as well as the Governments of the other self-governing countries in the British Empire, in regard to State assumption of wireless telegraphic systems.

QUEST ENDS AT GRAVE.

Separated Twenty-five Years, Lady Semon Sought her Family.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—After searching for many years for her brother and sister, Lady Semon, wife of Sir Felix Semon, who is a physician to King Edward, left here for New York to-day, having, it is said, accomplished her missions, so far as it was possible.

With her husband she will sail this week for London, after making provision for the erection of a handsome mausoleum over the body of her brother, which she discovered is lying in a grave in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Lady Semon came to this city in September in search of her brother and sister, from whom she was separated in Germany twenty-five years ago. She was then Fraulein Redeker, the eldest of three children. Her brother, Adolph, left home when a youth and came to America. For a while he maintainel a correspondence with his sister, but eventually they lost track of him. Later Lady Semon's sister, Emile, married and went to Canada, and the family gradually lost track of her also.

In the meantime the remaining sister married Felix Semon.

Longing for bigger fields, he left his native village and went to London, where his meteoric rise and subsequent accession to knighthood is a matter of history.

His wife had always grieved for her brother and sister, and her unhappiness was such that her husband decided to forsake his practice for a few months to aid his wife in finding her relatives. They reached Philadelphia after many wanderings and found that Adolph Redeker was dead. His widow and son, however, were living at No. 2613 Columbia avenue.

Adolph Redeker was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, and his sister immediately determined to erect a suitable monument over his grave. Before providing for this, however, she decided to search for her sister.

For more than a month Lady Semon and her husband have been travelling through Canada, stopping at every town of prominence and making inquiries, but unavailingly, and the search was finally abandoned and Sir Felix and his wife returned here.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO