# Sunday School.

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII MAY 21 TH, 1905.**

Jesus Before Pilate—John 18: 28-40.

Comentary.—I. The Jews accuse Jesus (vs. 28-32). 28. From Caiaphas—high priest. Jesus was taken from the garden where he was arrested, first to Annas, ex-high priest. Annas sent him to Caiaphas, where the Sanhedrim, the great Jewish council, was hastily called together. Jesus was questioned, and it was decided that he was worthy of death. But the Sanhedrin had no authority to investigate a capital offense during the night, and so an adjournment was taken till daybreak, when the formal sentence was pronounced. It was during the time of adjournment that Jesus was mocked and maltreated; and it was while these scenes were being enacted that Peter denied him. Hall of Judgment—The "Praetorium" or palace. It is uncertain whether the trial took place in the palace erected by Herod the Great in the northwestern part of the city or in the castle of Antonia which adjoined the temple area on the north, but probably in the latter. The Jewish council could not execute the death penalty and after they had condemned Jesus to death they brought him to Pilate that their action might be confirmed. It was early—Probably about six o'clock. "The Greek word rendered 'early' is a technical word for the 'fourth' watch,' the time between three and six o'clock in teh morning. Pilate had by request of the chief priests ordered the band of soldiers to arrest Jesus in the garden, and he had doubtless held himself in readiness all night to give their prisoner a hearing. Roman courts frequently sat at night."—Hurlbut. Be defiled—During the feast of the Passover all leaven was removed from the houses of the Jews, and their traditions declared them ceremonially unclean if they entered the house of a Gentile during that time, because it might not be cleansed of leaven. So if they entered Pilate's palace they would be unfitted for the rites of the Passover.

29. Pilate—Pontius Pilate belonged to an ancient and knightly Roman family. Of his early history nothing definite is known. He went to Judea about A. D. 26 and remained in office about ten years. His capital was at Caesarea Philippi, but it was his custom to go to Jerusalem at the great festivals to secure order and safety in the city.—Schaff. Went out—Pilate went outside of the judgment hall. What accusation—He demands a formal charge. 30. If he were not, etc.—They did not wish Pilate to investigate the case and so they tried tobluff the governor. They knew that their actions would not stand the test of rigid examination. It was as much as to say, "We have decided that he is a malefactor (or evil doer), and it is unnecessary for you to near the charges or the evidence." The Jews made three charges against Jesus, involving the charge of treason, the greatest crime known to Roman law: 1. Sedition; 2. Forbidding to pay tribute to Caesar; 3, Claiming to be a king. The second charge was utterly false, while the others were not true in the sense in which they took them.

31. Judge Him—If He is to pass for a criminal simply in accordance with your sentence, then execute Him also according to your law. Pilate meets fanatical presumption with frigid sarcasm.—Lange. They could excommunicate Him, and scourge Him, but not put Him to death. 32. The saying of Jesus—See chapter xii. 32, 33, and Matt. xx. 19, where Christ foretold His crucifixion. "Had the Jews executed Him according to their law against false prophets and blasphemers they would have stoned Him, as they repeatedly attempted to do, and as they did with Stephen." "His prophecy of crucifixion was practically a prophecy that He should be put to death, as He actually was, on a charge of high treason against the Roman Government."

II. Pilate confers with Jesus (vs. 33-37). 33. Then—After the Jewish authorities had brought their accusations. Called Jesus—Before the judgment seat for a private investigation. Art Thou—Thou, so humbled, despised—without a single follower, without weapons or wealth, handed over to me as a malefactor—art Thou the King of the Jews?—Schaff. "An ambiguous charge, forged out of Jesus' avowal that He was the Messiah." 34. Of thyself—"As governor, hast thou any information that leads thee to suspect me of rebellion against the Roman authority?"

35. Am I a Jew—"Have I any interest in a Jew's religious hopes of a Messiah or king ,or any knowledge about them?" Thine own nation—If the charge had been preferred by a Roman centurion it would have been worthy of examination. But when was it ever known that the Jewish priesthood complained of one who sought the political emancipation of the nation? None knew better than Pilate haw uneasy were the people under the Roman yoke.—Abbott. Had there been any danger of sedition from the teachings of Jesus the Romans were the proper parties to interfere.—Bib. Mus. What hast Thou done—Let me have Thine own account, that I may at least know something definite of the case.—Alford. 36. Not of this world—Yet in this world, and over this world.—Lange. "Not a political, secular kingdom like the kingdoms seen in the world—different in principles, methods and aims from the kingdoms with which Rome dealt; therefore not in rivalry with the Roman government." Servants fight—I have servants, but not one makes the slightest attempt at my liberation; this, to Pilate, who was acquainted with the nature of the disturbance, contained a striking proof of Jesus' innocence.—Lange. 37. Art Thou a king—Are you in any sense a king? Was I born—I was born into the world that I might set up and maintain a spiritual government, but this government is established in and by truth. All that love truth hear my voice and attend to the spiritual doctrines I preach. It is by truth alone that I influence the minds and govern the manners of my subjects.—Clarke. Then Pilate asked, "What is truth?" (v. 38.) Pilate asked the question of questions which the best minds of every age have asked.

III. Pilate confers with the Jews (vs. 38, 39).

38. Went on again. The Jewish prejudices prevented their entering the judgment hall. I find .. no fault—This was a wonderful testimony in Jesus' favor, and from the governor himself. Pilate understood our Lord's words sufficiently to see that he did not claim to be an earthly king and was not in any way opposing the Roman government.

It was at this point that Christ was sent to Herod Antipas, the king of Galilee (Luke xxiii. 6-12). The Jews accused Jesus of stirring up the people in Jerusalem at this time to attend the feast, and although Pilate was at enmity with him yet he sent Jesus to him in hopes that he would decide what to do with the prisoner. This effort failed, and after mocking him, Herod sent Jesus back to Pilate; but the verdict was, "Nothing worthy of death hath been done by him." (Luke xxiii. 15, R. V.)

39. Ye have a custom—As soon as Jesus was brought back. Pilat again called the Jewish authorities together and suggested a way by which Jesus could be released, and at the same time the dignity of the Sanhedrin could be preserved. The custom of releasing a prisoner at this feast, however it originated, was so completely established that Pilate was obliged to attend to it (Mark xviii. 8). "Here the cowardly, weak, double-minded character of Pilate is seen. He knows Jesus is innocent and that he ought to free him, but he fears to offend the Jews,"

IV. The Jews call for Barabbas (v. 40). 40. Not this man—Pilate "knew that the chief priests had delivered him for envy," and yet he is about to submit to their murderous demands. Although he had not been found guilty, yet they considered him a criminal, and gained their end by starting a tumult (Mark xv. 10, 11). Barabbas—An insurrectionist, a robber and a murderer.

It was probably at this time, while the people were loudly clamoring for Christ's death, that the messenger came from Pilate's wife (Matt. xxvii. 19). Pilate then publicly washed his hands as a sign of his innocence; but this could in no degree remove the guilt from his soul.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Christ's kingdom. 1. Its origin is heavenly. It was founded not by monarchs or princes, but by a man from heaven (John iii. 13). It was set up in spite of the world's opposition, by one "born" King of the Jews (v. 37, Matt. ii. 2). If it had been of this world the world would have loved its own, but as it came from above the world hated it (John xv. 18-21).

II. Christ's substitution. We cannot dwell too often on Christ as our substitu te. He took the place of the lowest and guiltiest, that none might despair. He suffered in our stead. At the close of our war a minister, walking in a soldiers' cemetery, saw a man planting flowers on a grave. "You take great interest in this grave," said the stranger. "Is it that of a relative?" "No," said the flower-planter, "yet I have great reason to love him. He died for me." "How was that?" "I am poor and have a large family. Had I, during the war, been taken away from them, they would have died of starvation. I was drafted for a soldier. There was no way out of it." "Could you not get a substitute?" "I had no money to pay for a substitute, sir. Those who offered to serve instead of me expected large payment for it. So, with a heavy heart, and with my wife and children in despair, I began to make preparations for going away. Then a friend came in and offered to go in my place. He went away, and I never saw him again. He was mortally wounded, taken to the hospital and died. They buried him here and sent me word; so I came to plant these flowers. It isn't much, sir, but it is all I can do." Yet not quite all; the sorrowing man placed at the head of the grave a board with the inscription, "He died for me." This young substitute stood in the place of his friend. He endured hardships, fought for him and laid down his life for him. He may have been influenced by love of glory. We cannot tell. But solely for our sakes Christ, who was rich, became poor (II. Cor. viii. 9); he whose home was heaven came, lived, suffered and died as our substitute. "God commendeth his love toward us," (Rom. v. 8). He died for you. Have you shown as much gratitude for this sacrifice as the man did for the life that was given for him? Under the direction of Pilate, Jesus was scourged in the Praetorium. They stripped him and lashed him. Quietly, patiently, uncomplainingly, Jesus bore it all. Pilate had never seen such a prisoner. But at last, thwarted in every plan, baffled in every endeavor, met at every point by his wily adversaries, Pilate succumbed and delivered Jesus to them to be crucified. But Pilate's punishment was swift. He died by his own hand.

Abbie C. Morrow.

## To-day's News Notes.

Mr. Jos. McCausland, of Toronto, died at the age of 78.

Dr. William Hammond, a pioneer physician of San Francisco, is dead, aged 80.

A second operation was performed upon Mr. J. H. Hogan, M. P., at Ottawa.

The fish tug R. H. Dobson, of Southampton, Ont., reached the harbor safely this morning.

Mgr. Racicot was consecrated titular Bishop of Pogla and auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, with great pomp ard ceremony, at Montreal.

The Masons at Kingston, Ont., are asking 37 cents per hour, and are not at work, pending an agreement with employers. They got 33¼ last year. The masons also ask for other concessions.

John Currie, of the township of Eldersslie, near Tara, while out hunting, was

The Russian Government has granted permission to M. Tereschtenko, a rich sugar refiner of Kieff, whose property was greatly damaged by rioters in March, to orgainze a militia company of one hundred and fifty men to protect his factories and other property.

The sewer and drainage system of the town of Galt will cost, inclusive of the new work let last night, $218,542. As against this is $50,000 of debentures and the frontage assessment of $1.40 per foot, amounting to $65,438, or a total of $115,198, leaving a balance to be made up out of the general rate of $103,344.

### Stature in Army and Navy.

It is not improbable that the army regulations will be modified in the matter of the stature of enlisted men. Under the present regulations a man must be of pretty good height to be accepted for either the army or the navy. But the Japanese soldiers and sailors are not large men. The success of the Japs as fighters has caused the authorities at Washington to take into consideration the fact that sometimes small men can fight about as well as big ones.


# A TRAINED NURSE

**After Years of Experience, Advises Women in Regard to Their Health.**

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School, at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education, and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs, Pohlman writes:

"I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use.

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating and frequently become nauseated. I had an acrid discharge and pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other medicine fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Experience has proved this.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is free and confidential.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.**


# DEFENDS HER SISTER'S MEMORY.

## Husband and Wife Found Dead in a Field Near Blackpool, England.

Philadelphia, May 8.—Mrs. Florence Ward, of Port Kennedy, Pa., a sister of Mrs. Robert Rushton Shaw, who, with her husband, was found dead in a field near Blackpool, England, yesterday, made a statement in defence of her sister's memory to-day. She said her sister was Elizabeth Walker, and was married to Shaw in this city five years ago, she being then 19 years old, and her husband only 20. They were first cousins, and the mother of Shaw, with whom they lived in Blackpool, was jealous of the love which the husband bestowed upon his young wife. The mother, Mrs. Ward stated, idolized herself and was opposed to his marriage. This fact, she intimated, might have something to do with the tragedy which ended their lives.

"My sister was highly esteemed by her friends here, and a better girl never lived," declared Mrs. Ward. "It is an outrage to even suggest anything improper in her life previous to her marriage. We lived together for years, and it was impossible for her to have been implicated in any intrigue with a man without my knowledge. I declare positively that she was a pure, good girl, incapable of doing wrong. We have all been looking forward to a visit from my sister and her husband, as Shaw promised when he married her and took her away that they would come back for a visit to her parents and friends in five years."

The parents of Mrs. Shaw now reside in Port Kennedy, having removed to that place since the mariage of their daughter.

### SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE.

**Insurrection in Crete Assumes Character of Brigandage.**

Rome, May 8.—It is reported here that the situation in Crete is exceedingly grave. The insurrection has assumed the character of brigandage, with theft, murder, incendiarism and outrage. The local force is inadequate to cope with the outbreak. Eight gendarmes have been killed so far. Prince George, the High Commissioner of the powers, has asked Italy and the other powers to adopt energetic measures, and each send a battalion to check the insurrection, the object of which is only nominaly a union of Crete with Greece. The representatives of the powers have decided to use force to maintain the status quo.

### CROP PROSPECTS.

**Rain and Warm Weather Would Work Wonders.**

Correspondents of the Toronto Globe in the chief centres of the Province sent reports covering the condition of fall wheat, pastures and clover lands. From these it appears that the season is distinctly backward all over Ontario, that there is a serious lack of moisture in most localities, but that the wheat and clover came through the winter in very good condition. With rain and sunshine from the present time onward there will be a very much better fall wheat crop than was harvested last year, when great areas were plowed up because of winter killing.

**In Wentworth.**

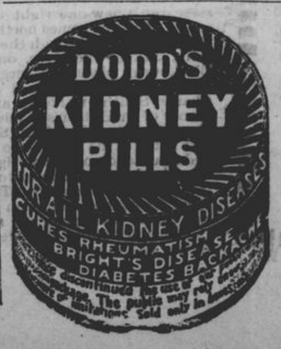
Wheat looked very promising in Wentworth county when the snow went off, but the cold winds and dry weather have caused it to go back ten points or more. While the outlook is not so favorable now, the farmers say rains and warmer weather would soon restore the crop to its original promise. Some wheat fields are spotted, showing that little patches of wheat have been killed out. Although there was an abundance of snow to moisten the ground early in the spring, a coating of ice covered the wheat, and most of the snow went off without soaking into the ground. There has not been a heavy rain since early last October, and the few slight showers since have not wet more than the surface of the ground. The hay crop is being affected by the same conditions. The grass has not grown to any appreciable extent in two or three weeks.

### GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

**Lord Dunraven Says a National System Would Save Millions.**

London, May 8.—The morning papers give prominence to a pamphlet by Lord Dunraven, entitled "The Crisis in Ireland," in which he formulates the policy of the Irish Reform Association, of which he is President. He draws a gloomy picture of the conditions in Ireland, although he admits that Mr. Wyndham's Land Act has done much to improve them. He contends that the Irish must be shaken out of their apathy and lifted out of their despair, and that the real motive power to accomplish this can only be found in self-government.

He desires that the largest possible freedom of action and self-governing power consistent with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament be delegated to Ireland. He condemns what is known as the Castle Government as a very bad sort of bureaucracy and as extravagantly expensive, costing twice as much as it would in any other country. Lord Dunraven contends that from two to three million pounds a year could be saved by establishing a rational system.



# MISSION WORK IS SPREADING.

## Presbyterian Woman's Society Meets at Peterboro'.

## Reports From Various Fields Express Satisfaction,

## But Urge Even Greater Effort in the Future.

A Peterboro' report: This second day of the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society's meeting was eminently one of business. The thoroughly representative character of the society appears from the fact that there are 731 auxiliaries and 377 mission bands in twenty-eight Presbyteries, with a membership of 24,580, and an annual income of $57,300.

A conspicuous personality at the meeting is Dr. Margaret McKellar, of Neemuch, India, who recalled that just fifteen years ago to-day she sailed for India to enter upon her mission.

The feature of the evening session was the address of Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D. D., of Japan, on the new attitude towards Christianity developed within the last five years in Japan, consequent upon the changed political situation resulting from the Anglo-Japanese treaty and the improved status gained by the Japanese army in the Boxer rebellion.

Rev. Dr. Torrance made the address of welcome on behalf of Peterboro' Presbyterians, and Principal McLaren reviewed the society's work for the year.

Miss Helen Davies, who is possessed of a voice of beauty and good range, sang both afternoon and evening, to the delight of the audience.

The morning session was taken up with the hearing of reports from the mission fields, from the societies' officers, and from those Presbyterians that did not report yesterday. The society prosecutes work in China, India, Formosa, and in the Canadian west among the Indians and Chinese. In India, where eighteen missionaries are supported, the reports state that owing to the suffering from plague all work, especially that in the day schools, was much hindered. But satisfaction was expressed that from the various institutions 243 had confessed Christ in baptism. The magnitude of the hospital work was suggested by the fact that in Indore State alone sixty dispensaries were maintained to cope with the dread plague as far as possible. About 70,000 treatments were given, 500 in patients received in the hospitals ,and many serious operations and inoculations performed.

China, the report called the land of oportunity. The year was one of progress in Honan, where work was carried on. In the country districts the women were reported to be deeply ignorant and superstitious, and more firmly wedded to their idolatrous customs than the men. Advantage was taken of the idea festivals of the Chinese year to do evangelistic work.

In the reports from the missiouaries laboring among the Indians, all told of the persistent and willing work of education in the practical elements of civilized life and religion and of the promising returns made.

Miss Jean Cavan, Home Secretary, reported that in the 28 Presbyteries there were 731 auxiliaries and 357 mission bands, with a total membership of 24,580. During the year 24 new mission bands were organized, but 17 were disbanded or in abeyance for want of a leader. The appointment of a travelling Secretary had proven the wisdom of the step, and substantial results had followed.

The society began the year with $1,403 on hand, raised $57,504, expended $57,443, and closed with a cash balance of $1,264. Toronto Presbyterian sent in $7,323, Lanark and Renfrew $3,589, and Hamilton $3,519.

### The Afternoon Proceedings.

At the afternoon session two excellent addresses were given, one by Dr. Margaret McKellar, the other by Mr. J. B. Dow, Gravenhurst, who made a clear-cut, practical speech. Mrs. R. Grant, Orillia, gave some gleanings from the International Union meeting at Liverpool in 1904. Dr. McKellar exhibited a map of Central India, where the Canadian Presbyterian Church is at work, showing the 17,000 villages scattered over the territory. Her stories of personal experiences with the sick in the hospitals and villages were models of interest, good taste and Christian spirit.

Mr. Dow urged that the foreign missions were tremendously worth while or not worth while at all.

Mr. Sinclair, of Fenelon Falls, led in a discussion on young people's work that was participated in by many delegates.

The Nominating Committee reported the following as the Board of Management, all of whom weer elected: Mrs. J. J. Bell, Miss Bethune, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Miss Jean Cavan, Miss Clarke, Miss Craig, Mrs. Wm. Davidson, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Fraser, Miss George, Miss I. Gordon, Mrs. Greig, Miss I. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Mrs. George Keith, Miss Mary Laidlaw, Miss MacGillivray, Mrs. MacLaren, Miss B. MacMurchy, Miss Martin, Mrs. Murray, Miss Peterson, Miss M. M. Reid, Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Mrs. Shortreed, Miss Smellie, Mrs. Smith, Miss Marion Smith, Mrs. Telfry, Miss Thornton, Miss Tibb and Mrs. Tupper.

Mrs. Wm. Mortimer Clark was made an Honorary Vice-President.

### MINK INSIDE A CODFISH.

**Only an Indian Could Have Made the Catch.**

Vancouver, B. C., May 8.—A codfish with a medium-sized female mink in its inside is the latest curious natural phenomenon. C. Eckman, who has just arrived here from Valdez Island, says that while he was at Tomlinson's camp, popularly known on the island as "The Hole in the Wall," some Indians brought a quantity of freshly-caught cod. When the camp cook opened one he found the fur-bearing animal. The condition of the mink was such as to denote that it had only done the Jonah act very shortly before the codfish took the hook.

# Market Reports —OF— The Week.

### Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain continue restricted. One load of Fall wheat sold at $1.02, and 200 bushels of oats at 46 to 47c a bushel.

Hay is unchanged, with sales of 25 loads at $10 to $11 a ton for timothy and at $7 to $9 for mixed. Straw is steady, one load selling at $10.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs are fim, with sales at $9 to $9.50, the latter for a few choice lightweights.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, new, bush | $1 01 to | $ 1 02 |
| Wheat, red, bush | 1 01 | 1 02 |
| Wheat, spring, bush | 0 95 | 0 96 |
| Wheat, goose, bush | 0 76 | 0 77 |
| Oats, bush | 0 46 | 0 47 |
| Rye, bush | 0 65 | 0 68 |
| Buckwheat, bush | 0 60 | 0 00 |
| Barley, bush | 0 48 | 0 00 |
| Peas, bush | 0 70 | 0 00 |
| Hay, timothy, ton | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Do., mixed, ton | 7 00 | 9 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Dressed hogs | 9 00 | 9 50 |
| Apples, bbl. | 1 00 | 2 75 |
| Eggs, dozen | 0 15 | 0 16 |
| Buter, dairy | 0 22 | 0 24 |
| Do., creamery | 0 24 | 0 27 |
| Chickens, fall, per lb. | 0 13 | 0 14 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Potatoes, per bag | 0 65 | 0 75 |
| Cabage, per dozen | 0 50 | 0 75 |
| Celery, per dozen | 0 30 | 0 40 |
| Onions, per bag | 2 00 | 0 00 |
| Beef, hindquarters | 8 50 | 10 00 |
| Do., forequarters | 5 50 | 7 00 |
| Do., choice, carcase | 8 00 | 8 25 |
| Do., medium, carcase | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| Mutton, per cwt. | 8 50 | 10 00 |
| Veal, per cwt. | 8 00 | 9 50 |
| Lambs, per cwt | 13 00 | 14 50 |

### Leading Wheat Markets.

| | May. | July. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 93 7-8 | 88 7-8 |
| Detroit | 100 | 85 1-2 |
| Toledo | 97 | 84 3-8 |
| St. Louis | 91 | 97 1-4 |

### British Cattle Markets.

London—Catle are quoted at 11½ to 12½c per lb., refrigerator beef, 9c to 9½c per lb., sheep, 14 to 15½c per lb.

### Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock, as reported by the two railways since last Friday, amounted to 89 carloads, composed of 1,431 cattle, 1,220 hogs, 96 sheep and lambs, with about 350 calves.

The quality of fat cattle generally was not as good as they should be at this season of the year, too many half-finished lots being offered.

Trade was good in all cases of fat cattle, more especially in the best grades of butchers', all of which were readily bought up at as high, if not higher, prices than any paid this season.

### Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal—Wholesale trade has still a quiet tone. The present season is usually a litle dull. Sorting orders for dry goods are fair. Shipments of heavy goods are being held over for the coming of navigation. Wholesale grocers are busy. There is continued activity in all lines of manufactures. The general confidence is shown in the liberal way in which credit is being given in many branches of trade. Values of commodities generally are steady to firm. Country remittances are fair but city colections are a little slow.

Toronto advices to Bradstreet's say: Trade has been more active during the past week. There has been a better demand for wholesale lines. There is a good trade in all lines of groceries and although the volume of dry goods business doing for the fall trade. Good sorting orders are coming from all over the province. Industries are actively engaged and large numbers of immigrants flowing into the country every day find plenty of work awaiting them. There has been little decline in the values of commodities.

At Quebec little change is perceptible in trade conditions over that of the preceding week. Activity is usual about the opening of navigation, but otherwise business is normal. Collections are only fairly satisfactory. The failures are few and small affairs. Building trade outside of small dwelling houses is dull.

Winnipeg reports say: General trade continues to hold a quiet tone. Fair orders for goods are coming out. There is very great activity in the building trade. Collections are slow. It is now apparent that dealers were too well stocked in the matter of winter goods. The country is growing rapidly, however, and this condition of affairs will soon right itself.

Victoria and Vancouver reports to Bradstreet's say: Conditions here have shown improvement during the past week. There has been a great deal better demand for wholesale goods and the retail trade is reported brisker. Trade conditions throughout the province continue bright. Collections are fair to good.

Hamilton trade advices to Bradstreet's say there is a good tone to business there. While the movement of wholesale lines is a little quiet, general conditions in other branches of trade are good. Receipts of produce, etc., are fair, the industries active and money is flowing fairly freely.

Advices to Bradstreet's from London say business conditions there are satisfactory. There is activity in all lines of manufacture and retail trade is fair. Wholesale stocks are moving well although the trade of the moment is rather of the sorting variety. Collections are fair.

Ottawa reports say there is a healthy tone to all trades and the prospects are bright for a good season. Collections show some improvement. Trade in the surrounding country has a quiet tone but improvement is expected in this regard shortly.

### SWINDLER USED TELEPHONE.

**Called Up London Merchants, Then Cashed Bogus Cheques.**

London, Ont., May 8.—Three city merchants were swindled out of $36 each on a slick scheme practised here on Saturday night. The stranger telephoned to Graham's, Chapman's and Smith's, giving the name of Joseph Smith, a well-known citizen, and asking each to oblige him by honoring his cheque, which would be presented by a friend. In each instance the game worked beautifully, the swindler getting goods and cash.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO