Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII. MAY13, 1906

A Fierce Demoniac Healed—Mark 5: 1-20.

Commentary.—I. The fierce demoniac (vs. 1-5). 1. They—Jesus and the disciples. The other side—They crossed the Sea of Galilee from Capernaum to the eastern shore. Gadarenes—This name in Matthew is Gergesenes, and in the Revised Version is Gerasenes. "Thompson found a village called Gersa, about the middle of the eastern shore, with ancient tombs in the adjacent mountain, and near the village found a steep place exactly suiting the story of the swine." —Broadus.

2. The tombs—These tombs were either natural caves or recesses hewn out of the rock, with cells upon their sides for the reception of the dead. Such tombs can still be traced in more than one of the ravines on the easetrn side of the lake.—Cam. Bib. A man—Matthew mentions two men. Mark and Luke speak only of one, probaby the fiercer of the two, without denying that two were healed. Unclean spirit—"Called unclean because the spirit defiled both body and soul, the outward filth being a type of the inward defilement. The original says, in an unclean spirit, in the power of ,under the influence and dominion of, a demon."

3. Could bind him—Attempts had been made to bind him because he was exceedingly fierce (Matt. viii. 28). Luke tells us that he was naked. 4. Fetters and chains—Fetters were for the feet; chains for any other part of the body.—Schaff. Tame him—It was impossible to bring his wild, savage nature under restraint. These feats of strength are often exhibited by mad men.

5. Night and day—He was deprived of sleep. Mountains.....tombs—Here the demoniac had his home; for "all maniacs were outcasts as soon as they became violent, for that age had no provision for taking care of them. Institutions of pity for the unfortunate are among the gifts of Christ; antiquity knew nothing of them, or of the spirit that would produce them." Crying—Probably with hideous yells. Cutting himself—Here is an impressive picture of what all men would become under the absolute dominion of Satan.

II. The demoniac goes to Christ and is delivered (vs. 6-13). 6 Ran and worshipped—As a man he is attracted toward Christ but when under the influence of the demons he desires to withdraw from Christ. 7. And cried, etc.—It is impossible to account for his strange consciousness of a wonderful power in Jesus, for the utterance of language which comes, as it were, from a being within the man, or for the language on the part of our Lord clearly recognizing the fact of possession, or for the departure of the devils out of the man into the swine by the express permission of Jesus, on any other hypothesis than the existence of beings superinduced upon men. Whedon. To do with thee—Literally, What is there between thee and me? What have we in common? Why interferest thou with us?—Cam. Bib. The devils at once recognize their great enemy with divine power. Torment Me not— Herein the true devilish spirit speaks out, which counts it a torment not to be suffered to torment others, and an injury done to itself when it is no more permitted to be injurious to others. 9. What is thy name— Christ asked the man (not the demon) his name in order to get his attention and bring him to a consciousness of his own personality. Legion—The demon answered, speaking through the man. The Roman legion consisted of about six thousand men. The word has come to mean any large number—a host.

10. Besought—The demon knew who was in authority over him. Out of the country—This is explained in Luke viii. 31. They did not wish to be sent "into the deep;" that is, into the abyss of hell, into the bottomless pit (Rev. xxo. 3.) Send us to anywhere, anywhere but to perdition. Send us to the most shattered man; send us to the lowest creature, into man or beast, bird or reptile; anywhere, but into hell!"—Parker. 11. Great herd—Though the Jews did not eat pork the Roman soldiers did and the swine may have been kept to supply their wants. 12. Into the swine—How could demons enter swine? We do not know. But we see many things quite as difficult to understand. The connection of mind and body in us is an equally great mystery. 13. Gave them leave—"The devil cannot so much as trouble swine without leave from God."—Pool. Were choked—Cavilers have charged our Lord with wrong doing in "sending" the demons into the swine and thus causing such a great loss to the owners, but it should be noted that what Jesus did was to drive them out of the man and then permit them to go where they wished. He did not "send" them into the swine. "The owners, if Jews, drove an illegal trade; if heathen, they insulted the national religion; in either case the permission was just."—J., F. and B.

III. The effect of the cure (vs. 14-17). 14. Fled—Their occupation was gone. In the city—Gergesa, near the sea. Went out—The quickness with which intelligence flies in the east, and the readiness with which people will turn out from a village to tramp away miles to satisfy their curiosity or bid a friend welcome or adieu, are things scarcely known here—Hall. Matthew says, "Behold, the whole city came out to meet Jesus."

15. See him...sitting—There is a marvelous contrast between the man's former and his present condition. Instead of wandering among tombs, in nakedness, and filling the people with terror by his wild, maniacal ravings, he is now sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind. Those who come to Christ and take Him as their Saviour always come into their right mind. Were afraid—They knew they were in the presence of one who had great power and perhaps they feared Jessu might send upon them the punishment they knew they deserved on account of their sins. "When Christ comes into a place there is either deadly fear or great rejoicing." 16. They that saw it—Those who fed the swine and others who may have been there when Jesus landed. Then, too, the disciples may have told the story. 17. To depart—They no doubt feared greater losses. They preferred swine to Christ. "They considered the salvation of the man as a poor compensation for the loss of their pigs. A man who drives away devils must be himself driven away. So do men hug the disease and hate the physician. Skeptics at the present day agree with the Gadarenes and repudiate Jesus, because the demons destroyed the swine."—Whedon.

IV. The saved man at work for Christ (vs. 18-20). 18. Be with Him—How different is this grateful man from what he was before he met the Saviour. He loved Jesus now and desired to join himself to Christ as one of His constant followers.

19. Go home...tell—We owe our first duty to our home and friends. "To be a witness for Christ in the country where he was so well known was far better for both the man and the people than to follow Jesus among strangers. Jesus thus showed His love for the people who had rejected Him by leaving a witness among them who might lead some of them to repentance." 20. Decapolis—From deka, ten, and polis, city, meaning ten cities. "When the Roman conquered Syria, B. C. 65, they rebuilt, partially colonized, and endowed with peculiar privileges 'ten cities,' the country which was called Decapolis. With one exception ,they all lay east of the Jordan, and east and southeast of the Sea of Galilee. The name was also employed to denote a large district extending both sides of the Jordan."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Dwelling among the tombs" (v. 3). It is an unnatural thing for a human being to live among the tombs. A tomb indicates death. It is constructed for the dead and normal human life shuns it only as duty or affection calls in that direction. "Why seek ye the living among the dead" (Luke 24, 5). The wretched demoniac was more contented among the dead than among the living. There was a sympathy, an affinity, between death and the demon-possessed man. They who are away from God are in a condition of death, "dead in trespasses and sins" (Eph. 2: 1). They are dead in the sense of being without the life of God in the soul. Those who dwell among the tombs, spiritually, are dead to holy impulses, are dead to holy joy, are dead to divine love, are dead to a genuine hope of heaven, are dead to communion "with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ" (I John, 1, 3).

"Neither could any man tame him" (v. 4.) While this miracle does not furnish exact parallels of Christian experience, yet there are facts stated that run closely along the thought of personal salvation. Unregenerate human nature is appropriately spoken of as untamed. The carnal nature "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Rom. 8, 7.) As the demoniac could not tame himself and no one else could tame him, so no man is able to subdue his own wild rebellious nature and make it Christlike, but the Holy Spirit is able to subdue and transform the wildest disposition.

"Come out of the man" (v. 8). Jesus proceeded in this case on the supposition that there was something wrong within. The unclean spirit could control the man whom he inhabited, but he is now addressed by one who speaks with authority. It is Jesus who spoke to the wind and the lashing waves, "Be still," and there was a great calm; who spoke to the dead son of the widow of Nain, "Arise," and he sat up; and who now says to the demon, "Come out of the man." It was not in the nature of an invitation, or of advice, or of exhortation, but of command. Satin would have enjoyed being coaxed and entreated, but he cannot bear the direct command of the Son of God, who came to destroy his forks.

"Thou Son of the most high God (v. 7). Satan recognizes the presence of his conqueror. He cannot endure His near approach. Many people will not acknowledge the divinity of our Lord, but the demon did in this case. Satan will contest the possession of a human heart. He will not leave until he is compelled to do so. He will argue and plead and threaten as long as he is given any opportunity, and will even flatter and say it is a good thing to belong to a church, but he has a master. Jesus is the glorious conqueror.

"The unclean spirits went out" (v. 13). Man's nature was not designed by his Maker as the habitation of Satan. God had a nobler purpose in view. He breathed into man His own nature, His own life. When He re-creates man He bids the spirit of evil to come out and it is done. Man thus becomes the "habitation of God through the Spirit" (Eph. ii. 22). Satan and the Holy Spirit cannot dwell together. They are eternally opposed to each other. When at God's command the unclean spirit goes out of a human heart the Holy Spirit enters and the body becomes His temple. See I. Cor. vi. 19.

"Clothed and in his right mind" (v. 15). There was a transformation without and within. Missionaries, who labor among the tribes of Africa, tell us that when a native becomes converted he at once makes arrangements to wear clothes. It is not necessary for the missionary to urge him to do so, for he is inclined that way immediately. The terror of the Gadarene region was rendered quiet and civil, and was a marvel to those who saw him. He was 'in his right mind" Man unregenerated is not in his right mind. The Scriptures speak of him as foolish, as unwise, as erring, while he who has been saved through grace, is spoken of as having a sound mind." People come to their senses who find salvation.

"How great things the Lord hath done for thee" (v. 19). It was natural that the cured man should desire to go with Jesus, and it was also a commendable purpose, but Jesus had a better field of labor for him. We understand that he did not hesitate to obey the command of the Master, but went about the work at once. Testimony is a great part of Christian work. There should be a gladness to tell salvation's story. D. S. W.

THE SPAIN DIVORCE.

Senate Committee Reserves Decision—Much Evidence Heard.

An Ottawa despatch: The evidence in the Spain divorce case, in which Capt. Spain, of Ottawa, is seeking a divorce from his wife, was considered by the Senate Committee on Divorce on Friday last and again this week. After the evidence was closed yesterday, Mr. Dewart, K. C., was heard by the committee for Capt. Spain, and Mr. Travers Lewis for Mrs. Spain. The committee reserved its decision. The case evoked considerable interest, and was, as usual, heard in camera, the taking of evidence extending over the greater part of four days.

A CAMPBELLTOWN BUILDER SPEAKS.

He Pound Nothing to Equal Dodd's Kidney Pills for They Cured Him of His Trouble.

Mr. W. H. Wallace is a Well Man Today, but he was Pretty bad before he got Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Campbelltown, N. B., April 23.—(Special—"It was a cold started my trouble," says Mr. Wallace of this place, "I am a contractor and builder and my work causes me to be out and exposed to all weathers so I suppose it was in that way I got cold. Any way it settled in my kidneys and made me pretty sick. I got Lumbago in the back, cramp in the muscles, pains in the loins, shortness of breath, a dragging pain at the loins and my urine was thick with a dark sediment. Then I knew the kidneys were to blame so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and they soon put me in shape and cured me so that I have had trouble with my kidneys since."

THE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

GARRISON IN EGYPT STRENGTHENED IN CASE OF NEED.

Secretary of State for Colonies Makes an Announcement in the British House of Commons—Safety of the Suzerainty Itself Said to be Endangered.

London, April 30.—The official admission that the British garrison in Egypt is to be increased and the despatches from that country to London make the situation arising from Turkey's action at Tabah look serious. Negotiations are now passing direct between Constantinople and London. According to a Cairo correspondent the relations between the disputants are already very strained. Both Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, and Lord Cromer, British Agent in Egypt, have formally demanded that resolute steps be immediately taken. The Porte has been notified that if the negotiations are further unnecessarily delayed or protracted, other action will be taken. This action it is believed, will take the form of a naval demonstration and the ocupation of some Turkish island in the Aegaen Sea. The employment of a land force in the neighborhood of Tabah is not likely.

It is rumored in Cairo that Turkey is concentrating a considerable force of troops southward of Damascus.

The Tribune which accepts the official denial of its story that an army corps had been ordered to prepare to mobilize, says that people whose language is entitled to the very greatest weight say that not only are the incalculable British interests in Egypt endangered, but the safety of the suzerainty itself, and, generally, England's great work of civilization in Egypt, stands in some peril. The crux of the situation seems to lie in the fact that Turkey's design is endangering the sympathy of a considerable portion of the native population.

It is believed that the movement of troops to Egypt will raise the garrison there from 2,000 to 5,000.

Question in the House.

London, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day George Peabody Gooch, Liberal, asked what increase was contemplated in the strength of the garrison in Egypt, and whether it was to be permanent or only temporary.

Sir Edward Gray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that Lord Curzon considered that the existing unrest there, due to frontier troubles, necessitated reinforcements. It was impossible to say for how long it would be necessary for them to remain in Egypt.

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN.

WOMEN INTERFERE IN DEBATE UPON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Members Were Convulsed—Laughter Only Elicited More Strenuous Cries and Finally Police Cleared the Gallery.

London, April 30.—The House of Commons late to-night witnessed one of the most remarkable of its many noteworthy scenes. James Kier Hardie, the Labor leader, has introduced a motion in favor of women's suffrage, and the debate was going on in a humdrum and listless manner for and against it, when suddenly, while Mr. Samuel Evans was speaking against it, a shrill, derisive "Hear, hear!" was heard from the grille which screens the women's gallery. Stillness followed as Mr. Evans stopped and the startled members eyed the gallery to see whence the sound came. The indignant faces of women peering through the grille soon revealed the source of the interruption, and the old officials of the House seemed ready to faint from amazement at the unprecedented female hardihood. Then the House simultaneously burst into a roar of laughter. This acted upon the occupants of the gallery like the waving of a red rag at a bull. Cries of "Divide! divide! You'll talk it out!" and "Justice for women!" rattled through the grille, and a white banner which figured at a recent meeting of women suffragists at Albert Hall was thrust through the grille, unfurled and shaken by angry hands. On it was the imperative inscription, "Votes for women." The House continued its laughter, and this seemed to throw into a frenzy the suffragists, who resumed their shouting. One of them cried scornfully, "You liberty-loving Liberals!" Meanwhile the Speaker had ordered the gallery cleared.

A police inspector and ten constables smiling amusedly, went to carry out the order. The women, led by Miss Kenny, who lately caused a great scene outside the Prime Minister's residence, which ended in the arrest of herself and three companions, did not resist the inspector's polite request to quit, and outside they offered their names and addresses. In their hasty departure they forgot their banner, which is now among the trophies of the Parliamentary police.

The expulsion of the demonstrators was not without a protest. The tender heart of William Redmond bled for them, but his burning declaration that it was a breach of decency to turn them out did not melt the Speaker, to whom the traditions of the House are paramount.

The debate was adjourned.

Earlier in the day the same agitators clashed with the police in the streets. Their taking positions in Ludgate Hill among the street hawkers to sell female suffrage pamphlets, caused such crowds to assemble that they blocked traffic. The police compelled the women to move on. All but one of the demonstrators abandoned their mission, but the last one held out until the police had dislodged her from fifteen different places.

WILL KNOW ENGLISH.

SO NO NEED TO TRANSLATE PRAYER BOOK FOR FOREIGNERS.

Meeting of General Board of Missionary Society of Church of England—Missionaries Approved for Foreign Work—Four Months' Receipts.

Toronto despatch: As it is expected by the western Bishops that in a few years practically all the young people in the western Provinces will speak English, the General Board of the Missionary Society of the Church of England decided yesterday not to translate the prayer book into the languages of the foreign settlers.

The thanksgiving offering of the Women's Auxiliary, amounting to $5,560, was voted to Northwest missions, the self-denial offering to Shingwauk Home, and the life membership fund to foreign work.

The receipts for the first four months of the year were reported by the Treasurer, Mr. G. A. McWhinney, to be $18,276, double the amount in the same period last year.

Mr. George B. Archer and Miss Norah Bowman were approved by the Board as missionaries for the foreign work, to be sent out so soon as the funds warrant. Rev. A. W. Allen's appointment as assistant secretary was confirmed.

Bishop Stringer was heard respecting the endowment of Selkirk diocese, but a canvass of Canada was discouraged since independent mission appeals are not allowed. An increased board grant to the diocese was favored.

The Indian Committee reported the joint efforts of Protestant bodies, having care of two-thirds of the Indians in the Northwest, to obtain from the Federal Government a larger support of schools, as well as a revision of policy whereby ineffective work will be discontinued, and industrial institutions for training in suitable pursuits in life substituted.

The addition of two members, Bishop Hamilton and Canon Forneret, to the committee of management was approved.

TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.

Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful periods—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the female organs. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it.. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D.C.

Her second letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick 59th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D.C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life.

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain market continues very dull, with prices purely nominal.

Hay is firm, with sales of 15 loads at $14 to $15.50 a ton for timothy, and at $10 to $11 for mixed. Straw is nominal at $11 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged with light quoted at $9.75 to $10, and heavy at $9.50.

Wheat, white, bush.	$0 76	$ 0 78
Do., red, bush.	0 76	0 78
Do., spring, bush.	0 74	0 75
Do., goose, bush.	0 74½	0 75
Oats, bush.	0 40	0 41
Barley, bush.	0 52	0 53
Peas, bush.	0 75	0 00
Rye, bush.	0 75	0 00
Hay, timotthy, ton	14 00	15 50
Do., mixed, ton	10 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	00 00
Dressed hogs	9 50	10 00
Apples, per bbl.	3 00	4 00
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 17	0 18
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Do., creamery	0 27	0 30
Chickens, per lb.	0 14	0 17
Fowl, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Turkeys, per lb.	0 18	0 20
Geese, per lb.	0 12	0 14
Cabbage, per doz.	0 40	0 50
Cauliflower, per doz.	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 80	0 85
Onions, per bag	1 00	1 10
Celery, per doz.	0 40	0 45
Beef, hindquarters	7 50	9 00
Do., forequarters	5 00	6 25
Do., choice, carcase	7 00	8 00
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	6 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	10 00
Veal, per cwt.	9 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt	12 00	13 50

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	July.
New York	87⅝	85⅝
Minneapolis	76½	79½
Duluth	79⅞	80⅜
St. Louis	80⅛	87⅜
Toledo	88	81⅝

British Cattle Markets.

London Cable — Cattle are quoted at 11c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c to 8 1-4c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15c to 16c per lb.; lambs, 17c, dressed weight.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, since last Friday, were 65 carloads, composed of 1,108 cattle, 509 hogs, 76 sheep, 576 calves and 36 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was fair, a few good with many medium to rough.

Trade was fairly good for the better class, but inclined to be easier, with lower prices for the commoner grades.

Exporters.—Only a few loads of export cattle were offered. Prices ranged from $4.70 to $5.10 per cwt. Bulls sold at $3.75 to $4 per cwt.

Butchers.—Prices were easy at following quotations. Picked lots at $4.75 to $5, but there were few brought the latter price and those that did were good enough for export; loads of good sold at $4.50 to $4.70; medium at $4.25 to $4.40; common mixed with cows, at $3.25 to $4, canners at $2.25 to $2.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—Several loads of medium cattle brought in for export were bought as short-keeps and a few lots of stockers were offered. Harry Murby, who bought 150 all told of both stockers and feeders, reports prices the same as those given last week as follows: best feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., at $4.50 to $4.75; best feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., at $4.25 to $4.60; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at $4 to $4.25; best feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., at $3.85 to $4.10; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at $3.50 to $3.65; common stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., at $3.

Milch Cows.—About 12 milch cows and springers sold from $30 to $50 each.

Veal Calves—The railways reported 576 calves as coming on the market. Prices were unchanged at $3 to $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The receipts were not large, the bulk of which were bought as usual by Wesley Dunn at following prices: export ewes at $4.50 to $5; bucks at $3.50 to $3.75; yearling lambs at $3 to $6 each. Spring lambs sold at $3 to $6 each.

Hog Products.

Prices were reported as unchanged by Mr. Harris. Selects, $7.15; lights and fats at $6.90.

BRADSTREET'S ON TRADE.

Montreal: The condition of trade generally continues satisfactory here. Dry goods sorting orders are coming in well and in some lines repeat orders are being received. Warmer weather has resulted in a heavier retail demand for spring and summer lines. Hardware continues active, with values steady to firm, and deliveries of oils and paints are large. There is also a good movement in groceries. Sugar prices during the week declined 10c per 100 lbs. Commercial paper is also being discounted in larger volume. Collections are improving throughout the country.

Toronto: The volume of wholesale trade moving here continues heavy in nearly all lines. Warm weather has given impetus to the demand for retail lines of dry goods and sorting orders are heavier. The hardware trade is meeting a heavy demand for all seasonable lines. Shipments of heavy goods have been very heavy since lake and rail freight rates went into effect. Particularly heavy shipments are being made to Manitoba and the Northwest. The grocery trade has a quiet tone, although business is heavier than usual at this time of the year. Ontario collections are reported good, while those from the west are, in some cases, a little slow.

Winnipeg: There has been considerable improvement in retail trade here during the last week. Wholesale trade is active in all lines. There is a fair sorting trade in dress goods and the movement of hardware is heavy, while rocers report a fairly good trade. Wholesale grocers report some slowness in collections, but money seems to be fairly plentiful in the country, where trade is now moving fairly well. Seeding operations are beginning with excellent prospects.

Victoria and Vancouver: There is great activity in all lines of industry along the coast, and the prospects for all lines of business continue of the brightest.

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; a deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor ∴ ∴

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists

Toronto, Ont

50c. and $1.00. All druggists

BAMBAATA RETREATS.

CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

White Settlers of Zululand Leaving Their Homes and Crowding to the Larger Towns for Protection.

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, April 30.—The rebellious Zulu chieftain, Bambaata, with about two thousand of his followers, is in full retreat toward the fastnesses of Zululand, closely pursued by the detachments of South African police and a battalion of infantry that was sent out to capture or kill the rebels.

Word of a sanguinary encounter between the rebels and the soldiers is hourly expected. Grave apprehension exists over the admitted fact that the pursuing force is short of rations and ammunition. The rebels have plenty of both, and are ready to fight desperately if cornered.

It is admitted that should Bambaata gain the slightest advantage over his pursuers he will receive strong reinforcements at once, as many of the tribesmen are disatisfied and would rise against the Government at once, were they assured that they had any chance of success. Orders have been sent to the several garrisons to send such reinforcements to the punitive expedition at once as can be spared.

The white settlers of Zululand are leaving their homes and crowding into the larger towns for protection.

BRIGADES FOR AFRICA.

ALLEGED DESTINATION OF FIRST ALDERSHOT DIVISION.

Sultan is Making Trouble—Intimated That Mobilization May Be Due to His Aggression in Egypt.

London, England April 30.— The Tribune says the First Division of the Aldershot Army Corps has been ordered to prepare for mobilization in view of serious developments in South Africa in connection with the native rising there. The Tribune which alone gives the report, adds that, although troops will go to South Africa it is equally, if no more, likely that the procautions are being made because of the bellicose action of the Sultan of Turkey regarding the British claim that Tabah is Egyptian territory, which Turkey refuses to concede.

The Sultan is determined to push his claims in reference to the Egyptian frontier, supporting them with military force. The division, which, according to the Tribune is to be mobilized, consists of two brigades, including four battalions of foot guards, four battalions of infantry of the line, two artillery brigades, a field company of engineers and three regiments of cavalry.

BAGGAGE DELIVERY.

NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton Baggage Will Be Delivered at the Passenger's Address on Payment of Twenty-five Cents for Each Piece.

Moncton, N. B., April 30.—Commencing May 1st, the system of checking passengers' baggage from Intercolonial stations direct to residences, hotels, depots and steamship wharves in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton will be inaugurated. Railway baggage agents are to be furnished with a supply of special delivery checks, which will be used exclusively for this purpose. Passengers desirous of having their baggage sent direct to residences, hotels, etc., in the above mentioned cities are to be advised that upon payment of twenty-five cents for each piece to cover the transfer company's charge for delivery, baggage can be checked direct. Commercial sample trunks are not to be forwarded under the special delivery checks. It is not proposed that special delivery baggage be sent forward C. O. D. All charges must be paid in advance. The baggage deportment is at present issuing special checks to agents, and circulars with anouncement of the new system will be issued in a few days.

A great scandal has been caused by the premature publication of the draft of the new "fundamental law" or "constitution," of Russia. The Emperor has ordered an investigation to determine how the news leaked out.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO