

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 1X.
MAY 27, 1906

Commentary.—I. Jesus and His Disciples retire to a desert place (vs. 30-32). 30. The apostles... told Him—A few weeks before this Jesus had sent the apostles out among the villages of Galilee (Matt. 10:1-13). He himself was going alone (Matt. 11:1). When the news of the death of John the Baptist reached them they hastened to Jesus. They made a full report of their missionary tour. 31. A desert place—Not a sandy, barren desert, but an uninhabited place. They retired across the Sea of Galilee to a lonely plain at the foot of the hills near Bethsaida, called the plain of Bithana. This was outside of the dominions of Herod Antipas, the murderer of John, and within the territory of Herod Philip, Rest a while—There were several reasons for taking this course. The first, given in Matt. xiv. 13, was on account of the news of the death of John the Baptist. Herod might attempt to slay Jesus and His disciples. The second reason is here given. They retired to a desert place with God. No leisure—the door stood always open, as in eastern houses generally, for all who chose to come in or leave at their pleasure—Ge'ike. "No one can do his best work without periods of rest from work." 32. By ship—They took a boat and sailed from Capernaum across the northern end of the lake. II. Jesus teaches a great multitude (vs. 32, 34). 33. The people—From John vi. 4 we see that they had gathered just at hand, and that there were thousands going up to Jerusalem. Many knew Him—Because of the many miracles which He had wrought (John vi. 2). The whole country was in an agitated state. Many followed Him, watching the sailing of Jesus across the northern end of the lake, ran around the northern shore so rapidly that they "outwent" the boat and met Him as He landed. All cities—At this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and villages. 34. Compassion—Although weary, yet Jesus was moved with pity for the people. He walked among them teaching them and healing their sick. Not having a shepherd—they were destitute of leaders to guide, to protect, in a word, to "shepherd" them. III. The disciples confer with Jesus (vs. 35-38). 35. Day... far spent—Matthew says "when it was evening." The Jews had two evenings, the first began at three o'clock, the second at six o'clock. This was in the afternoon. Disciples came—By combining the accounts of the evangelists the conversation may be supposed to have been about as follows: Jesus said to Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" (John). Philip replied that two hundred pennyworth of bread would not be sufficient for them (John). Then the disciples urged Him to "send the multitude away," that they might purchase food. Jesus said, "Give ye them to eat," whereupon the disciples in dismay asked if they should go and buy this great amount of bread (Mark). Jesus replied, "How many loaves have you? Go and see" (Mark). They replied that there was a lad there (John), who had "five barley loaves and two small fishes." 36. Send them away—The disciples called Christ's attention to the fact that this was a desert place, and as the multitude had been there since morning, it was time to dismiss the congregation, so the people could go and buy victuals, lest they faint by the way. Many of those present were on their way to the Passover and had no homes near by. 37. Give ye them to eat—Jesus was testing His disciples. Just before this He said to Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" (John vi. 5). But He said this "to prove him," for "He Himself knew what He would do" (John vi. 6). Our Lord saw that His disciples needed lessons in faith, and this miracle was as much for their benefit as for the benefit of the hungry multitude. He raised their expectations by a series of questions. Their answers reflect a strained and weak conception of the ability of their Master to meet the needs of the hour. They still needed to be in the school of Christ. Yet, without rebuke, Jesus employed them as His assistants. They would thus learn that He was sufficient for all times, under all circumstances, and for all things. Two hundred pennyworth—The penny was a silver coin and was worth about sixteen cents. The value of the bread necessary would be, therefore, about thirty-two dollars. This appears to be all that our Lord and all His disciples were worth of this world's goods. This amount, at that time, with them, would probably represent an actual value equal to ten times the same amount now, with us. And give them—the import of the question is, Would it not be unwise to take our last penny and buy this bread? 38. How many—Jesus knew this purpose? Amount of food there was but He desired to have them find out and tell Him so that the miracle would make a greater impression. Five and two fishes—There were five barley loaves, Barley was their poorest food. The loaves were round, flat biscuits or crackers. The fish were small and were dried or pickled and eaten with bread like our sardines. Andrew said, "But what are they among so many?" Hardly enough, only five crackers and two sardines for that famished multitude. IV. The multitude fed (vs. 39-42). 39. He commanded—Christ fed their souls, and healed their bodies, and thus showed that He is able to provide all their necessities. Sit down—They sat in orderly ranks for the convenient distribution of the food, and so they could be easily numbered. There was no crowding, but every person remained in his place and waited his turn. They appear here as heads of families around whom, in many cases, women and children were grouped, though the men alone were arranged in companies and numbered, while the women and children were served separately, as Oriental custom required. Grass—The grass was ready for mowing at this season of the year. 41. When He had taken—According to Matthew Jesus said, "Bring them hither to me." All must center in Him. We may have but little, but we will give it all to Jesus. He will multiply it a thousandfold and pass it back to us, and grant us the privilege of passing it out to the starving, sin-burden-

ed multitudes. Blessed—Jesus thus sets us an example; we should never eat without first thanking God for our food and asking His blessing upon it. To His disciples—There has been much discussion as to just how the miracle was performed. Did the bread multiply in the hands of Jesus, or in the hands of the disciples, or, as some think, did the disciples put a piece of bread and fish in the hands of those who sat at the ends of the ranks with orders to give it to their companions. There is no doubt but that the food multiplied all along the line. Jesus handed out to His disciples; it increased in their hands as they handed out to the multitude, and so it was passed from one to another, the bread and fish continued to swell in their hands until they had enough and to spare. 42. Were filled—No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every need—of soul and body. He is the Bread of Life. Whether we demand little or much it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fulness in His mercy and love that only those who partake of an understanding. V. The fragments gathered up (vs. 43, 44). 43. Twelve baskets—The word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. The baskets were probably the twelve wallets of the apostles, which they carried on their journeys—Dr. Deems. Fragments—Broken pieces which remained over. According to John, Jesus directed them to gather up the fragments, "that nothing be lost." Why were they required to gather up the fragments? 1. It would teach them a lesson in thrift and economy. 2. It would show them that the more they gave the more they would have. 3. It would teach them that nothing was to be wasted that God had given. How many waste the little things—Maclaren. 44. Five thousand—Here is one miracle wrought by our Lord attested by five thousand men, probably ten thousand persons.

I. Follow Christ. 1. In His compassion (vs. 34). The crowds did not come to Jesus for Himself, but for His gifts; they came for "loaves," not for love (John vi. 26); but Jesus "was moved with compassion toward them," and taught them and fed them and healed them just the same. 2. In His self-forgetfulness. "And Jesus... began to teach them" (vs. 34). Our Lord's first thought was always for "others" (Phil. ii. 4). He could not rest while the hungry, anxious, panting, thousands waited to be healed of their diseases, and comforted in their sorrows. He forgot His weariness and hunger in the desire to bless and to save. If, like your Lord, you cannot "be hid" (Mark vii. 24) in weary, hungry souls press upon you for the bread of life, do as He did, and as He bade "Give to Him" (that asketh thee" (Matt. v. 42). 3. In His use of little things (vs. 38, 41). Our chief need is not great resources, but great faith in our Master's power to do what we have. God had to teach all His ancient servants this lesson before He could use them fully. Moses must be willing to go with a simple rod (Exod. iv. 1-5); Joshua with a ram's horn (Josh. vi. 5); and Gideon with three hundred men armed only with lamps, yichters and trumpets (Judges, vii. 7, 8), ere God could work through their weakness. 4. In his thankfulness. "He looked up to heaven, and blessed, and ate and drank with his three hundred men armed only with lamps, yichters and trumpets (Judges, vii. 7, 8), ere God could work through their weakness."

5. In his industry (vs. 43). God never wastes in nature, providence or grace. God's work is never done in a haphazard, but (a) gather fragments of food. Fragments from your home might bless another. II. Feed on Christ. 1. "The true bread" (John vi. 32). The fine flour in the Jewish sacrifices typified the humanity of Jesus (Lev. vi. 14-23; R. V.; xxiv. 5-9; Heb. vii. 26). Wheat has to be threshed. On the threshing floor of the world the tribulation of sorrow passed over Christ (Isa. liii. 6-10; Psa. xxxiii. 4; xlviii. 2, 3). Wheat has to be sifted. In the wilderness, and throughout all His ministry, Christ endured the temptations of Satan (Luke iv. 13) and the contradictions of sinners (Mark xii. 13; Luke iv. 29; John vii. 30; viii. 50; Heb. xii. 3). Wheat has to be ground. Christ's sufferings in the garden were excruciating (Luke xxii. 44). 2. "The bread of God" (John vi. 33). Bread is God's gift. They tell us grain was unknown in the geological period. It was "given" to man by God (Gen. i. 29). Christ is the gift of God to man (I. John i. 10). Grain grows in almost every climate and every soil. So Christ is the life of every soul who cometh to Him (vs. 47, 48). 3. "The bread of life" (John vi. 35, 38). More life is the cure for every ill of spirit, soul, or body. Christ is the life food for the hungry water for the thirsty, medicine for the sick, and comfort for the sorrowful. Man may eat of material bread and die. They who feed on Christ shall live (vs. 40-51).

3. Valuable Letters Missed. "Where's the San Francisco mail?" he was asked. "We don't carry any," he replied. "What's that mail in the pigeon-hole?" asked a bandit. "Only ordinary letters," said McQuarrie. The robbers went no further. As a matter of fact, the registered letters in the pigeon hole contained over \$30,000. McQuarrie was put out of the car and Willis made to climb in. The latter was asked if there were any more registered mail than the robbers held in their hands. He said he guessed the visitors had got all there was. "Oh, all our trouble for that," said the chief bandit. "Well, I'm sorry to have bothered you," he went on to Willis, who was half-addressed, "you must feel chilly." The engineer was then made to run another mile along the track and again stop. The trio of robbers, who had shouted to the railway men, "Good-bye, boys, take care of yourselves."

4. Bill Miner's Gang Blamed. It is supposed that the hold-up was done by members of Bill Miner's gang, who held up a train in this Province two years ago. Mail Clerk McQuarrie, who got a glimpse of one of the men, said he answered the descriptions given of one of Miner's desperadoes. Most of the passengers knew nothing about the affair. The robbers did not molest them, and the majority slept through it all. They were only aware of the incident when they heard the

3. The hold-up men had not sufficient courage to make the engineer take them back to the car. They told the engineer that they thought they had both mail and express. As it was, they gold-bricked themselves nicely. One of the robbers stood outside the express car when the train first stopped and did not notice what it was. Express Messenger Jones stuck his head out of the window and heard a voice from the gloom say, "Oblige me by putting your head inside that car." "I never felt so willing to oblige in my life," said Jones, "especially as when I saw the robber walk away and heard the mail car taken up the line I realized that the man had made a mistake."

C. P. R. TRAIN WAS HELD UP.

Train Robbers Got Little from the Imperial Limited.

Thieves Were After San Francisco Remittances.

Prof. Kennedy and Other Clericals on Board.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch: There polite bandits held up the Imperial Limited on the Canadian Pacific Railway at 11.30 p.m. on Tuesday, hoping to get a rich haul of cash sent from eastern points for the relief of San Francisco, but owing to the nerve of the mail clerks they got for their pains sums estimated at less than a hundred dollars. They overlooked over \$30,000 in hard cash because the mail clerks bluffed them out of looking into the pouches. The train was making fifteen miles an hour when two masked men climbed over the tender into the cab and said to the engineer, "We are here to hold up the train." Engineer Galt, in this case, made a joke and made an off-hand reply. Why when the train proceeded about a mile further one man tapped Gallan on the shoulder and said coolly, "This is where we stop." Looking round the engineer saw he was covered with two revolvers, and that the fireman was in the same predicament. He stopped the train, and a third bandit, carrying a sack of dynamite, got aboard. The engineer and fireman were forced to uncouple the mail car and run it half a mile from the rest of the train. Two clerks were in the car. One named Willis was forced to climb out, while the other, McQuarrie, was pleasantly requested to pull out the registered mail sacks. Only seven letters of any account were found in the pouches McQuarrie produced.

Among the passengers on the train were a score of Methodist ministers, who were going to Victoria to attend the General Conference of British Columbia. The passengers included Rev. Dr. James Woodsworth, Winnipeg; Rev. B. H. Bolderston and Rev. J. H. Wright, J. W. Dean of Nelson, and two daughters, L. Thomas, of Hedley; J. D. Knox, Rossland; Rev. Dr. Henderson and Dr. Geddes, Kelowna; J. Wood, Vernon; Prof. Kennedy of Knox College, Toronto; Stanley Barker and Mrs. Barker, Montreal; F. Harkis, Montreal; W. K. L. Grey, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Crum.

Professor Kennedy, of Knox College, Toronto, who presided at the anniversary sermons of Central Presbyterian Church in this city, recently, was a passenger on the C. P. R. train that was held up by robbers near Kamloops yesterday. It would be interesting to know what the Professor thought of the Will and Wood West, now that he has experienced a real "hold up." Of course, he did not have to look down the business end of a gun or run the risk of being scalped, but no doubt he is congratulating himself on his escape.

Do not know what his friends in Scotland will think of the matter, but no doubt they will imagine all sorts of dreadful things. THEIR EARLY CAPTURE REGARDED AS CERTAIN. A Vancouver despatch: It is reported this evening that the train robbers are surrounded in the woods near Campbell Creek and their capture is certain. Their horses were found by the pursuing police and Indians outside the trackless wood-land area in which they must be lost miserably or from which they will emerge shortly. Every avenue of escape is closed. A force of nearly 100 men are guarding all lines of egress. This morning Sheriff Woods found the deserted camp of the robbers and evidence that they were travelling south with three saddle horses and one pack horse. With ten men behind him he galloped on, expecting to reach last night's camp of the fugitives. Later word was received that they had been cornered and respunged upon. "Any hour may now bring news of their capture, although it is not impossible without a prelude of bloody fight, both malefactors and pursuers being heavily armed. The former are practically in a cul-de-sac.

SALE OF FRUIT IN MONTREAL. First Cargo Fetches Prices Far Above Expectations. Montreal Despatch—The stamship Bellona's fruit cargo which consisted of 25,000 boxes, and half boxes of Sorrento and Messina oranges and lemons, which came direct from the Mediterranean to this port was offered for sale this afternoon. The bidding for the different lots was brisk throughout the sale and the prices realized for some of the fruit were above expectations. The bulk of the cargo was bought by local dealers, and the balance of it went west as far as Winnipeg. Lemons sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per box, Messina oranges at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per half box, and Perrotto oranges at \$1.75 to \$3.50 per box. The sale realized in all, about \$50,000.

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1.00. All drug stores.

train crew discussing it this morning. It would be interesting to know what the Professor thought of the Will and Wood West, now that he has experienced a real "hold up." Of course, he did not have to look down the business end of a gun or run the risk of being scalped, but no doubt he is congratulating himself on his escape.

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\$200.00 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY FREE

Can You Arrange the sets of milled letters below, into the names of six well known animals: If so, you can share in the distribution of the above Prize: Try: It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance you can probably find three or four. It means money to you to do so.

To the person who finds the largest number of names, we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the second largest number, we will give the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the third largest number, we will give the sum of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the fourth largest number, we will give the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) in Cash. Should two persons send in equally correct answers for the first prize, the first two prizes will be equally divided between them. Should two persons send in equally correct answers for the second prize, the second prize will be equally divided between them. Should two persons send in equally correct answers for the third prize, the third prize will be equally divided between them. Should two persons send in equally correct answers for the fourth prize, the fourth prize will be equally divided between them. In order to help you a little we have put a mark under the last letter of each name.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
I N O L	R E A B	O F L W
No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
I G R E T	U F L F A O B	X O F

We Do Not Want Any of Your Money! We are not exactly what we say. We do not require you to send us any of your money. There is only one condition attached to this Competition (which is just to send us any of your money). When we receive your reply we will write you, explaining what this condition is. If you can find ANY of the names write to-day. ENCLOSING STAMP FOR OUR REPLY. Canadian Medicines Co., Dept. 25, Montreal.

Market Reports

The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The only grain receipts to-day were a load of spring wheat, which sold at 75c, and a load of oats at 41c. Hay dull, with sales of eight loads at \$13 to \$14 a ton for timothy, and at \$9 to \$11 for mixed. Straw nominal at \$11 to \$11.50. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$10, and heavy at \$9.50.

Wheat, white, bush,	\$ 0.81
Do., red, bush,	0.80
Do., mixed, bush,	0.75
Oats, bush,	0.41
Barley, bush,	0.45
Peas, bush,	0.75
Rye, bush,	0.75
Proso, bush,	0.42
Do., mixed, ton,	11.00
Straw, per ton,	11.00
Hay, timothy, per ton,	13.00
Do., mixed, per ton,	10.00
Apples, per bushel,	4.00
Pears, per bushel,	4.00
Butter, dairy,	0.24
Do., creamery,	0.27
Chickens, per lb.,	0.14
Do., turkeys, per lb.,	0.18
Geese, per lb.,	0.12
Do., ducks, per lb.,	0.10
Cauliflower, per doz.,	0.75
Potatoes, per bag,	0.85
Butter, per doz.,	0.49
Celery, per doz.,	0.49
Beef, hindquarters,	7.00
Do., forequarters,	6.25
Do., choice carcass,	7.00
Do., medium, carcass,	6.00
Mutton, per cwt.,	9.00
Veal, per cwt.,	10.00
Lamb, per cwt.,	11.00

British Cattle Markets.

London Cable—Cattle are quoted at 104c to 125c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 3c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 145c to 155c per lb.; lambs, 125c, dressed weight.

The Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont.—To-day there were 405 cwt. of cheese, 225; Alexander balance at 19 cwt.

Woodstock Market—Offerings on the Woodstock Cheese Market to-day were 251 boxes of cheese, 100 cwt. of butter, and 100 cwt. of lard, with no sales on the board. Afterward factorymen all sold at this price.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York	May	July	Sept.
Manitoba	89 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2
Detroit	90	86	83
Duluth	89 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2
St. Louis	89 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2
Toledo	89 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2

Toronto Live Stock.

With the exception of a very few prime-picked cattle prices declined from 15c to 25c per cwt. compared with last Friday's market, and then there were several lots sold over unbid.

Exporters—About seven or eight straight lots of exporters were on sale, the highest price for a straight lot being 21 exporters, 1200 lbs. each, sold by McDonald & Maybee, at 12c per lb.; but the rest of the shippers sold from 11c to 12c, some of the unbid lots sold from 11c to 12c.

Butchers—Picked lots, 4.70 to 4.80, and heavy lots, 4.50 to 4.60, were called high exporters of extra quality, weighing 1,200 lbs. Exporters were taken back to the country at 4.25 to 4.50, and some of the unbid lots sold at 4.25 to 4.50.

Best and—Best short-keepers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. at 4.25 to 4.45; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at 4.20 to 4.35; best stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., at 4.15 to 4.25; common stockers, 3c per lb.

Cow—Prices ranged from 30c to 45c each. Veil calves—Prices ranged from 35c to 45c per cwt. for a few prime calves brought 35c per cwt.

Hogs—Unchanged at 7.15 for select and 6.50 for light and fat hogs at \$1 to \$5 per cwt.; stags at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lamb—Mr. Dunn bought as follows: 25 sheep at \$5 per cwt.; 325 lambs at \$7.25 per cwt.; 325 calves at \$3.50 each; 25 spring lambs at \$7.75 each.

THE WEEK IN TRADE.

The violent decline in prices of securities is no criterion of business conditions. Stocks fell about 10 per cent. from the highest point attained earlier in the year. The lowest position since last June, but there was no corresponding depression in trade. Railway earnings have continued to surpass those of the corresponding period in any previous year. The gain for April being 93 per cent. over the same month of 1905, and other standards of measurement make equally gratifying exhibits. Liabilities, as indicated last month showed a decrease of 40 per cent. in manufacturing and 12 per cent. in trading branches of business as compared with the previous year. The only drawback regarding the future of the labor controversy and the stringency in the money market, neither of which may prove of more than temporary duration. Manufacturing plants are kept little life machinery and trade in seasonal merchandise filled his industry of settled weather. Commodity prices are well maintained by a good demand and the crop outlook is fully as bright as usual at this date, while in many departments an increased acreage is under cultivation.

FUR ROBBERY.

Kingston, Ont., special despatch says: Charles Schacker, a merchant from Montreal, was to-day sent up for trial in June for participating in a burglary of furs at Mackay's store here. Lawrence Wood, who turned King's evidence, testified that Schacker was the financial man in the deal. He provided the money for the enterprise, and for the furs. There were four alleged accomplices in the robbery, Feldman, Schacker, Woods and one Pelmer, who has not been secured. Mrs. Schacker and baby, from Montreal, were here for the preliminary trial.

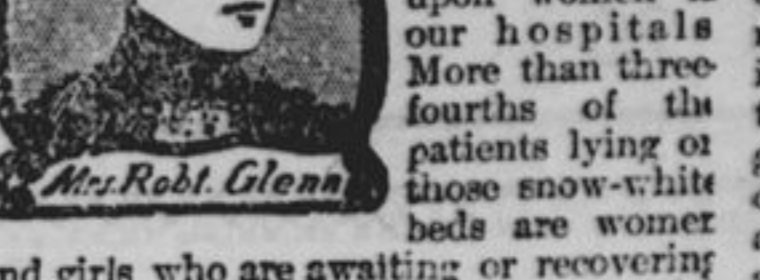
COLD WEATHER IN JAPAN.

Millions of Dollars' Damage Done to Mulberry Trees. Tokyo, May 14.—After prolonged negotiations the copyright convention with the United States was signed to-day. This is the second week of the extraordinary cold weather that has prevailed in Japan. Further damage has been done to the mulberry trees, which will cause a shortage in the silk supply. It is estimated that this shortage will amount to millions of dollars. M. Ota, the Japanese consul at New Chung, has finally started for Mukden to prepare for the opening of that city to foreign trade on June 1.

HOSPITALS CROWDED

MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this Sad and Costly Experience.



It is a sad but true fact that every year bring an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in our hospitals. More than three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women. It is to be paid for a dangerous operation, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal. The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. Mrs. Robert Glenn, of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need recommendation, but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in your favor. I suffered untold agonies from serious female troubles for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Pray accept my hearty thanks and best wishes."

Just as surely as Mrs. Glenn was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from female troubles, inflammation, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for free advice. She is a daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

MEALS AND FARES.

SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE EXPECTED TO HELP THEMSELVES NOW.

Chicago, May 14.—The railroads ceased granting free transportation to San Francisco refugees yesterday, the privilege expiring by limitation last night. All refugees hereafter will be dealt with by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

Since the cartilage of the refugees committee of the Chicago Commercial Association has cared for 2,151 persons from San Francisco. A majority of these have been provided with clothing, meals and transportation to other points.

The giving of free meals at the railway stations also ended last night.

Opened the Vaults.

San Francisco, May 14.—The main vault of the City Auditor's office has been opened and everything contained therein was found to be intact.

This vault contained all of the valuable papers and books of the Auditor's office, including the bonds issued for \$17,000,000 for special permanent improvements, such as school buildings, the acquisition of parks, etc.

Besides these, the official bonds, vouchers, and financial accounts of the city tax collector, treasurer, and State controller and treasurer were found intact.

TRACING CHALABRAN.

DOMINION POLICE AFTER HIM—MORE GUARDS NEEDED.

Kingston, Ont., special despatch says: The Dominion police are busy looking up traces of Chalabran, the escaped murderer. They are looking along the river by the Ganouque and Prescott. Their clues are not very material. Inspector Stewart, in view of his investigation, will recommend increases to the staff of guards and keepers.

SCRAP IRON CATHEDRAL.

"Head of Greek Church in America" Runs Foul of Building Laws.

Winnipeg, May 14.—Archbishop Serafin, styling himself the head of the Greek Church in America, is again in trouble over the construction of a place of worship for his flock in Winnipeg. He is threatened with prosecution by the building inspector unless in three days' time he shall have removed the partially constructed addition to his oddity-built cathedral.

Last summer he claimed that it was his intention to construct an all brick building, at a cost of \$50,000. Investigation proves that scrap iron and discarded lumber are the principal materials being used in construction.

UNDER HARROW.

MR. E. B. PARKER KILLED NEAR MAGNETAWAN.

His Daughter Rushed to His Help and Managed to Extricate Him, But His Injuries Proved Fatal in a Few Minutes.

Magnetawan despatch: E. B. Parker, a highly respected farmer, and late bailiff of the Fifth Division Court of this district, was accidentally killed about noon to-day. Mr. Parker was returning from a field near his residence, when his team ran away, dragging him along the ground, causing injuries from which he died. His daughter, witnessing the sad affair, rushed to her father's assistance, and succeeded in extricating him. After raising himself up and smiling at her, he died and expired almost immediately. Mr. Parker, of the Erie Railroad, Meadville, Pa., and J. B. Parker, of Fort Smith, Ark., sons of the deceased, have been telegraphed for.

BRYAN IN 1908.

HE MAY BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Chicago, May 14.—A despatch to the Tribune from St. Louis says: M. C. Wetmore, of this city, a personal friend of W. J. Bryan, yesterday received from Mr. Bryan, who is in Egypt, a letter in which he said:

"I am satisfied that the things I have been fighting for are growing, but who will be elected in 1908 is a question that cannot be answered now. I shall not do anything to secure another nomination, and do not want it unless circumstances seem to demand it—time alone can determine that."

This is the first authoritative statement of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the Presidency in 1908.

The letter is personal, and his comment on the national situation is the more interesting to the public from the fact that it is the frank utterance of a party leader to a confidential friend.

MORE INDIANS DEAD.

Two Succumb to Florida Water Debauch—Others in Terror.

Rosthern, Sask., May 14.—Two more Indians dead and at least six others in serious condition forms the latest development in the Florida water tragedy at the Duck Lake Indian reserve. The wildest excitement prevails. The Indians are terrorized, not knowing who will be the next to succumb. Coroner Stewart, of Rosthern, held an inquest last night at the reserve.

Mrs. Angoise testified that she, her husband, and five others drank one bottle of Florida water. Only one of the party is now living. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next. Inspector Genereux, acting for the Government, will search the Indian stocks and the Duck Lake stores for the fluid, and the Florida water that caused the deaths is said to be one particular brand. The poison produced blindness after drinking,