Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON III.

APRIL 21, 1907.

Joseph Sold by His Brothers.—Gen. xxxvii. 5-28.

Commentary—I. Joseph's dreams (vs. 5-11). Joseph dreamed that he and his brothers were binding sheaves in the field when his sheaf arose and stood up right and his brothers' sheaves made obeisance to his sheaf. When Joseph told his dream his brothers were angry and said, "Shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over us?" Joseph then dreamed that the sun and moon and eleven stars made obeisance to him. When Joseph told this dream to his father, Jacob rebuked him sharply, although at the same time he was deply impressed; but his brothers envied him.

II. Joseph sent to his brothers (vs. 12-22).

12. In Schechem—Shechem was about fifty miles north of Hebron. Jacob owned pastures there (xxxiii. 19), and had dug a well. 13. Send thee unto them—Jacob no doubt had some anxiety about t his sons, because he had removed from Shechem on account of the sins they had committed there; he therefore decides to send Joseph to learn of their welfare. He could trust Joseph and he had no thought that his brothers would wish to injure him.

14. Go, I pray thee—Joseph's mission to this remote and dangerous country is a proof that Jacob did not treat him with too much indulgence and that he did not keep him home from any feelings of tenderness.—Heim. "Lions, bears, panthers and wolves were common in Palestine in those days."

17. Dothan—This was about fifteen or twenty miles north of Shechem. 18. When they saw him—Their envious feelings rose up. Their occupation gave them abundant time for gloomy meditation and for conversation. "They doubtless brooded over their relations to Joseph, cherished revenge, and encouraged one another in their enemity." Conspired—Cunningly plotted. To slay him—This would have been a premeditated murder had they fully carried out their purposes.

19. This dreamer—"Master of dreams."—R. V., margin. "This was a form of speech conveying great contempt." —Clarke. 20. and we will say—From envy and malice they proceeded to conspire against the life of their brother, and then contrived a lie to impose upon their own father.—Benson. 21. And Reuben.. said—Reuben of all the brothers had the greatest reason to be jealous of Joseph, for, as the firstborn, he was entitled to many of the favors which were being conferred upon Joseph; yet Reuben proves to be his best friend, and is determined to rescue him if possible.

22. Shed no blood—"He did not dare to shed his brother's blood, neither did he dare manfully to save him." Reuben's real design was to find some way to restore Joseph to his father. Into this pit—The country abounded and still abounds in pits or cisterns dug in the ground or soft limestone to preserve water through the dry season and also to store grain. They were made large at the bottom, with a small mouth at the top, which was covered with a flat stone over which sand or earth was often spread for concealment. When dry there was generally mud at the bottom. They were often used as dungeons for criminals (see Jer. xxxviii. 6).—Newhall.

III. Joseph sold to the Ishmaelites (vs. 23-28).

23. Out of his coat—"This probably was done that, if ever found, he might not be discerned as a person of distinction, and hence no inquiry would be made concerning him." They also took the coat off to show to their father. 24. Pit was empty—He was safe from drowning, but was left to die of starvation. What terribly wicked men they must have been! 25. Sat down to eat—They sat down to a joyous feast, eating and drinking the very dainties he had brought them, while they left him to die. It was at this time (Gen. xlii. 21) that they "saw the anguish of his soul,' when he besought them and they would not hear. Reuben was not a partaker of that meal, but was off, probably devising measures for the rescue of his brother."—Whedon. It is impossible that mere envy at his dreams, his gaudy dress, or the partiality of their father, could have confirmed them in such awful wickedness. Their hatred to Joseph must have been produced by a dislike to his piety, on account of which they saw they could never be at ease until they had rid themselves of his hateful presence. This is the true solution of the mystery, just as it was in the case of Cain (I. John iii. 12). Ishmaelites—Called also Midianites (vs. 28, 36), probably because the caravan consisted of both of these. The general meaning is "Arabian merchants." From Gilead—A country east of the Jordan. Spicery—Gilead was famous in early times for its spices and aromatic gums. See Jer. viii. 22; xlvi. 11. Balm—This was a very precious gum obtained from the balsam tree, almost peculiar to Palestine.—Alford. To Egypt—Egypt would be a great market for spices, on account of their being used "for incense in the temples, and for embalming the dead."

26. Judah—The fourth son of Jacob. His name means "praise the Lord." What profit — What profit is there in sin at the best? 27. Let us sell him—"The sight of these travelling merchants gave a sudden turn to the views of the conspirators; for having no wish to commit a greater degree of crime than was necessary for the accomplishment of their end, they readily approved of Judah's suggestion to dispose of their obnoxious brother as a slave." 28. Sold Joseph—Acting impulsively on Judah's advice, they had their poor victim ready by the time the merchants reached them. Twenty pieces of silver—The money was probably in rings or pieces, and silver is always mentioned in the records of that early age, before gold, on account of the rarity of the latter. In those days the money was weighed and not coined. Twenty pieces (shekels) of silver was the price of a slave under twenty years of age. (Lev. 27, 5), and according to the Oxford Bible was equivalent to $11.28.

When Reuben returned to the pit he was greatly distressed, and rent his clothes to show his grief. "Only Reuben and Judah show any trace of humanity in this dark transaction, and they seem on their return to their father to be bound by the ban of silence. It is Reuben and Judah also who are afterward foremost to take responsibility and bear the blame, when they all stand before Joseph the judge."—Newhall.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Joseph trusted. "Israel said unto Joseph .... Go....see whether it be well with thy brethren..and bring me word" (vs. 12-14). The life of Joseph, given from childhood to old age, is one of the few whose record has no blot of blame. It more than any other typifies the goodness, suffering and glory of our Lord; more than any other portrays the development of the divine life of the Christian. Joseph was responsible to his father for the conduct of his brethren. A faithful report of their behavior was a duty he owed to his father, and to the family name, which the brethren had made "to stink among the inhabitants of the land' (Gen. 34, 30). Not alone because he was his father's favorite boy, but because he was his father's faithful boy he was thus trusted.

II. Joseph plotted against. "When they saw him .. they conspired against him to slay him" (v. 18. Three times in this chapter we read that Joseph's brethren hated him (vs. 4, 5, 8), and once that they envied him (v. 11.) The bad always hate the god and seek to do them harm (Psa. xxxvii. 12.) If we will not see evil and dare not rebuke it we may avoid the hatred and the envy of the children of the bondmaids (v. 2), but if we are "lights of the world" (Phil. ii. 15), detecting and exposing evil (v. 2), wicked men and wayward men will hate us. Only counterfeit Christians and half-hearted professors of religion escape persecution. A gentleman going north among the woodsmen being taunted for his Christianity relented and became a backslider. Some time after his return his boy wished to go to the same place. His father tried to discourage him and warned him of the spiritual danger that would threaten him if he went, but the lad was self-confident and would not listen. When he returned the father asked: "How did you get along?" "First-rate." " Did they persecute you?" 'No, they did not mistrust that I was a Christian."

III. Joseph decided. "They said one to another. Behold, this dreamer cometh" (v. 19.) To those who live near to him God sometimes vouchsafes swet revelations of future power and glory. To those who must suffer much for him the veil is sometimes lifted that in their service they may be fortified to bear the suffering. But if in obedience to God they dare to reveal these glimpses of glory there are those who will cry, "Enthusiast." "Fanatic," "Mystic," "Dreamer." Some will be ready to bind and imprison. To Joseph in the pit and the prison the memory of his dreams must have brought a benediction which kept him from despair. To catch sometimes even in a dream a glimpse of our future triumph will help us to make any sacrifice and suffer any loss fo rthe truth. Even Jesus needed the opened heavens and angel ministries.

IV. Joseph outraged. 1. The time. "When Joseph was come," when at his father's bidding he had left the comforts of home and gone out a wandered to "seek" his brethren (v. 16), then they "stript" him and "took" him and "cast him into a pit" (v. 23). When, at his heavenly Father's command, Jesus left his eternal home and came "to seek and to save that which was lost" (Luke xix. 10), then, while he healed their sick and comforted the sorrowful and fed the hungry and raised the dead, they took him and scourged him and stripped him and crucified him (Matt. xxvii. 35). Joseph could not certainly know that his brothers would outrage him and sell him, but Jesus came into the world and walked through it, perfectly knowing that Gethsemane and Calvary awaited him.

2. The manner. "They .... cast him into a pit" (v. 24). The manner of taking their vengeance was cruel and heartless. They left him in a damp, dark dungeon, without coat, or food, or drink, to die of hunger, thirst and exposure, and "sat down to eat bread" (vs. 24, 25).

V. Joseph sold. "They ..... sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites" (v. 28). They counselled to slay Joseph (v. 20), but he was delivered through the mediation of Reuben (vs. 21, 22(, and they afterward sold him.

1. The price. It was Judah who proposed that they sell their brother for the paltry price of "twenty pieces of silver," two bits apiece (v. 28). How alike are the Judah of the Old Testament and Juhas of the New! In name, character and deed the same.

2. The place. "They brought Joseph into Egypt" (v. 28). "The patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt; but God was with him" (Acts vii. 9), Though terribly tempted, falsely accused, and wrongly imprisoned, yet "the Lord was with Joseph" (Gen. xxxix. 2.21).

3. The purpose. "Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good" (Gen. l. 20). They purposed evil, but God purposed good. They said, as they censpired against him, "We shall see what will become of his dreams" (v. 20). They sought by leaving him to die of starvation to prevent the fulfilment of his prophecy, but the very means they used to frustrate Joseph's advancement, God overruled to bring about the thing they plotted against.

VI. Joseph mourned. "Jacob .... mourned for his son many days" (v. 34). There was a retributive element in Jacob's trouble which made it hard to bear.

A. C. M.

FOR BUTCHERING A SHOEMAKER.

Two Men Arrested, One of Them With Most of the Loot.

Shamokin, Pa., March 25.—Michael Marcavage, an 18-year-old mine laborer, was formally charged to-day with the murder of Charles Yeschanus, a shoemaker, whose head was crushed in at his shop last Saturday by some person wielding a hatchet.

When Marcavage was arrested he had $85 on his person, and the police have since recovered $95 which he had given to a saloon keeper for safe-keeping. The police say the shoemaker had $300 in the shop when assaulted.

Joseph Cocheskie was arrested this evening on suspicion of being an accessory of Marcavage in the murder. While he was before a justice, Fetter Padulo entered the office and recognized the prisoner as the highwayman who held him up early Saturday morning near the Colbert colliery, and at the point of a gun, robbed him of $11. Cocheskie was heavily armed when captured.

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HOTELMEN STAY.

GRAND LODGE OF UNITED WORKMEN DEFEATS PROPOSITION.

Question of Permanent Quarters in Toronto Deferred Till Next Grand Lodge Meeting—Biennial Sessions Disapproved of—Election of Officers To-day.

Toronto Despatch.—The question of the cancellation of the certificates of the 157 hotelmen in the order elicited a spirited discussion yesterday at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which opened in the Temple building yesterday. Grand Solicitor Lawrence warned the Grand Lodge against the proposed action, and the movement was defeated.

Ingersoll Lodge's proposition to admit members at sixteen years of age passed, after a speech in favor of it by Mrs. Alfred E. Cox, St. Thomas, who suggested that as young ladies are as old now at sixteen years as they formerly were at twenty-five they could be admitted before they were otherwise engaged. Biennial sessions were again disapproved of by the Grand Lodge. Proposals to reduce the District Deputies to half the present number and do away with the three Grand Trustees were defeated.

A committee will report at the next Grand Lodge meeting on a proposition to provide a permanent home for the order in Toronto. The report of Dr. J. M. Cotton, Grand Medical Examiner, stated that there were 472 deaths in the order last year. A special report stated that the death in 1906 had been fewer than in the previous year, while the beneficiary fund had increased.

The Grand Master made the following appointments: George Burns, Ingersoll; Frank Moses, Toronto; Thomas E. Bloodworth, Toronto; John Pierson, Smith's Falls, Assistant Grand Guides; W. N. Irwin, Toronto; George Paterson Seaforth, Assistant Watchmen; D. C. Smith, Hamilton, Inside Watchman.

MRS. SAGE GIVES $200,000.

American Seamen and Syrian College Aided by Financier's Widow.

New York, N. Y., March 25.—Mrs. Russel Sage to-day gave $150,000 to the American Seaman's Friend Society, to erect a new sailors' home and institute in this city, and $75,000 to the Syrian Protestant College, of Beirut, Syria.

Mrs. Sage also has promised to give a building to the association for the relief of respectable and indigent females in this city, and to provide an annex to the building given by Miss Helen Goudd to the sailors of the American navy, which adjoins the New York navy yard in Brooklyn.

GREAT LAKE ICE FIELDS.

They Are Not so Extensive as They Were a Year Ago.

Detroit, Mich., March 25.—In comparison with the same period last year, there is less ice reported in all the lakes. The icefields over the western portion of Lake Superior have moved out into the lake. There are extensive fields over the eastern portion, with more open water in Whitefish May. The ice in St. Mary's River is solid and twenty-one inches thick. At the straits the ice has decreased from two to four inches in thickness, and the snow covering has melted.

The icefields in Lake Huron are not so extensive. The St. Clair River is reported open to Lake St. Clair. The ice in Lake St. Clair is moving out slowly. In Lake Erie the icefields are moving off the south shore, and are not as extensive as reported last week.

BANK MANAGER CONFESSES.

JOHN H. DUNCAN ADMITS HE WAS A FORGER AND A THIEF.

After Cashing Forged Draft He Tore It Up and Threw It Away, and Crown Obtained It.

Berlin, Ont., despatch: When arraigned to-day before County Judge Chisholm John F. Duncan, ex-manager of the Bank of Commerce at Ayr pleaded guilty to three charges. The first count against Duncan is that he altered, by forgery, a bank voucher for $17.90 to $13,017.90; the second, that he forged an advice note from the head office of the bank, in the same manner; and the third is that, in January of 1905, while in the Galt branch, he stole a blank draft form, No. F 44638.

He did not use this until March 7 last, after having been transferred from Ayr to Stratford. Then he filled it out for $2,000 and presented it to the teller. The draft purported to come from the Windsor branch, signed by E. P. Gower, the manager there, as well as by the accountant, and was made payable to Duncan. This is all a forgery.

Duncan drew $1,800 and deposited $200 to his credit. It is this money he had on him, and which formed part of the $3,650 he handed over to the bank authorities when he was apprehended. After cashing the draft, instead of burning it and thus destroying all traces, he tore it up and threw it in the waste-basket. The pieces were hunted up and pasted together, and now are in the Crown's possession.

Duncan was remanded until March 30 for sentence.

A LONG SESSION.

BUT CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN IS NOT TO BE BLUFFED.

London, March 25, 2.02 p. m.—The session of the House of Commons, which began yesterday afternoon, is still in full swing. The House has thus sat interruptedly for twenty-four hours, with every prospect of continuing sitting for some hours. The measure under discussion is the annual army bill. Really it is not controversial, but it is being utilized by the Opposition to obstruct Government business. Premier Campbell Bannerman, who went home at his usual hour last night, returned to the House at 10 o'clock this morning, and informed the jaded legislators that the Government "had no intention of yielding to the vindictive tactics of the Opposition."

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Market Reports

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were small. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of 300 bushels of fall at 74 to 75c, and 100 bushesl of goose at 68c. Barley steady, 100 bushels selling at 54c. No oats, but they would bring 44c.

Hay is unchanged, with sales of 35 loads at $13 to $14.50 a ton for timothy, and at $10 to $12 for mixed. Straw firm, one load selling at $13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firm, with light quoted at $9.40 to $9.50, and heavy at $9 to $9.25.

Wheat, white, bushel	$ 0 74	$ 0 75
Do., red	0 74	0 75
Do., spring, bushel	0 70	0 71
Do., goose, bushel	0 68	0 69
Oats, bushel	0 44	0 00
Barley, bushel	0 54	0 55
Peas, bushel	0 78	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	13 00	14 50
Do., mixed, ton	10 00	12 00
Straw, per ton	12 00	13 00
Seeds, re-cleaned—		
Red clover, per cwt. ...	14 50	15 50
Alsike clover, per cwt. ..	10 50	13 00
Timothy, per cwt.	5 00	7 00
Dressed hogs	9 00	9 50
Eggs, new laid	0 23	0 24
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 30
Do., creamery	0 30	0 32
Chickens, dresssed, lb. ...	0 11	0 13
Do., spring	0 14	0 17
Ducks, per lb.	0 12	0 14
Turkeys, per lb.	0 17	0 20
Apples, per bbl.	2 00	3 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 90	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	0 35	0 50
Onions, per bag	1 75	2 00
Beef, hindquarters	6 50	8 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	6 00
Do., choice, carcase	6 75	7 00
Do., medium, carcase ..	5 50	6 00
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Veal, per cwt.	8 00	11 50
Lamb, per cwt.	12 00	13 50

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 100 car loads, composed of 1,303 cattle, 1,463 hogs, 200 sheep and lambs and 120 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was the best since the Christmas market, many lots of well finished Easter cattle being on sale.

There were many dealers from outside points, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, and other places being represented on the market.

Trade was good. especially for the best lots, bought for Easter trade.

Exporters—Not many exporters offered and prices ranged from $5 to $5.35 per cwt. Export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butchers—Prime picked lots of Easter cattle, export weights, sold all the way from $5.25 to $5.75 per cwt.; prime Easter cattle, butchers' weights, sold at $4.7 to $5.20; loads of good at $4.50 to $4.75; medium butchers' and good cows at $3.75 to $4.30; fair cows, at $3.25 to $3.65; common cows and canners, $1.50 to $3.

Feeders and Stockers—H. Murby reports a little demand for good feeders, but the supply was very limited, with enough to fill orders.

Mr. Murby bought about two loads, weighing from 800 to 1,100 lbs., at $3.60 to $4.50 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Trade was brisk. owing to Montreal and Quebec buyers being on the market. Prices ranged from $30 to $62 each.

Veal Calves—No prime quality Easter veal calves were on sale. Few good calves are coming forward. Prices ranged from $3 to $7 per cwt., and it was reported that one or two of the best on the market sold at $7.50; if they did, then, prime new milk-fed calves would bring more than $7.50, but there were none of the latter offered.

Sheep and Lambs—Not many on sale. Prices unchanged at $4.75 to $5.50 for export ewes; $3.50 to $4.50 for bucks; lambs of prime quality at $6.50 to $7.50; common lambs at $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt.

Hogs—About 1,400 hogs sold at $6.85 to $6.90 for selects, and $6.60 to $6.65 for lights and fats.

J. H. Dingle bought for the Fowler Packing Company, Hamilton, 1 load Easter heifers, 1,150 lbs., at $5.25; 15 steers, 1,100 lbs., at $4.70; 18 heifers, 900 lbs. each, at $4.40; 1 load cows, 1,100 lbs., at $3.75.

Flour Prices.

Flour—Manitoba, patent, $3.85, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, $2.67 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $4.50; strong bakers' $4.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Winnipeg wheat futures closed to-day; March 74 1-2c bid, May 76 1-4c bid. July 76 7-8c bid. Oats futures—March. 35 1-2c bid, May 37 1-4c, July 35 1-2c bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	July.	Sept.
New York	84	84½	84⅝
Detroit	79½	79¾	81
Toledo	78⅝	79¾	79⅝
St. Louis	75⅛	75 3/8	—
Duluth	79	80	78¾

British Cattle Markets.

London—Liverpool and London cables are steady [illegible] per lb., d. w. [illegible] ed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 8 1-2 to 9c per lb.

POPE ANNOYED

AT PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO NUNCIATURE.

Rome, March 25.—The action of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday in deciding to publish the contents of the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature in Paris at the time of the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, has caused a painful impression at the Vatican. It is reported that the Pope exclaimed when informed that the proposal had been agreed to: "It is another violation of international law which the representatives of France would not have committed if the majority were not blinded by partisan passion."

The innocent often get the worst of it in the Courts of Law, especially the poor jurymen.

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ONE VILLAGE WASHED AWAY.

Hundreds Forced to Take Refuge in Tree Tops.

Chico, Cal., March 25.—Flood conditions are still serious. The village of Dreadful, near Oroville, has been entirely destroyed by the Feather River. More than two hundred men, women and children were driven to take refuge in the trees and on tops of houses, where they were exposed to rain and cold for 48 hours. Small boats rescued many. One boat engaged in rescue work was capsized and seven were drowned. They were Mrs. J. R. Hogue, one child; Mrs. J. F. Dallis, two children; Mrs. Legally and Stella Legally. A relief train from Chico with boats, clothing and provisions was sdespatched over the Northern electric road, reaching the scene after some difficulty.

The work of rescue continues. Fifty people are yet on the island and there is much suffering among women and children.

STRANGLED HER CHILD.

Awful Act of a Demented Woman in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Man., March 25.— After strangling her nine-year-old child with a suspender strap, Mrs. Ella Lisle, Fort Rouge, shortly after noon to-day attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor and then ran screaming into the street.

The woman, who is thought to be suffering from emotional insanity, has been lodged in the provincial jail.

Some two weeks ago a younger child died from what was feared at the time to be unnatural causes. It is quite likely that the cause of this child's death will now be investigated.

COURT STRUCK SLAYER DUMB.

Asked to Plead, Man Who Killed Wife Was Mute.

Harrisburg, March 25.—When Jacob Stehman was summoned before Judge Kunkle to-day to plead on a charge of murdering his wife, he lost his power of speech and could not answer.

"The defendant stands mute," said Prothonotary Warden.

"Enter a plea of not guilty," directed Judge Kunkle.

Stehman last November brutally murdered his wife as she was selling truck in market to support the family he had abandoned, refusal to return to him angering the man.

ZAM-BUK SAVES A FARMER'S ARM.

SOME SENSATIONAL PROOFS OF ITS HEALING POWER.

Every day brings interesting instances to light of the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk, the herbal balm. Mr. Wm. Snell, a Langenburg, (Sask.), farmer, says: "I saved my arm by using Zam-Buk. I had a terrible scalding accident and the arm aftch the injury 'took the wrong way.' When I started to use Zam-Buk it was all swollen up and discolored. and I feared it would have to come off. In a few days Zam-Buk killed the poison, reduced the swelling, and finally healed the arm completely."

ECZEMA CURED. Mr. J. E. Cusick, of 349 Wilson street, Hamilton, says: "Every winter I used to have eczema on the back of my hands. Last winter I was especially bad— so bad that I had to be off work for three weeks. While suffering acutely I was advised to try Zam-Buk and did so. I could not have believed anything could have healed so quickly. It just seemed to dry up and clear away the sores, and in a wonderfully short time my hands were quite cured."

PILES CURED. Mr. Neil Devon, of Webbwood (On.), says: "For eight years I tried all kinds of things for piles, but got nothing to do me any good until I struck Zam-Buk! That quickly worked a complete cure."

Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases, cuts and bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ulcers, chappel places, spring pimples, scrofulous ailments, poisoned wounds, swollen glands, boils. As an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 6 boxes for $2.50. Send 1c stamp for dainty trial box.

FOR GOOD OF ALL.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S WILL TO ASTONISH THE WORLD.

Two Hundred and Fifty Millions to be Left to Educational and Charitable Objects—New York to Get $50,000,000 Soon.

New York, March 25.—The Herald says that, according to a member of John D. Rockefeller's Bible class, and who is also a personal friend of John D. Rockefeller, and in a position to know of his affairs, the latter proposes soon to make a princely gift to the city of New York. It will amount to at least $50,000,000. It will be partly charitable and partly educational.

It is said that the oil king's will will astonish the world when it is made public. It will, it is declared, donate no less than $250,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes, and it would be so bestowed that the benefit therefrom will almost be perpetual.

The manner in which these bequests will be bestowed is said to be mainly educational and charitable. While there are some contributions for religious purposes, it is stated that Mr. Rockefeller does not think it necessary to extend any great financial aid to churches. To his manner of thinking, the churches are growing stranger and stronger, and there is no danger that they will ever need any great financial assistance from one man.

"It is said that there is scarcely a man, woman or child that will not benefit in some way by these prospective donations."

WORKMEN FOR PANAMA CANAL.

UNITED STATES AGENTS FIND DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MEN.

Italian and Spanish Governments Object to Allowing Their Laborers to Go There—May Have to Look to Russia for Help to Dig the Ditch.

Paris, March 25.—Leroy Parke, an agent of the War Department of the United States, has been in Europe for some months soliciting foreign labor for work on the Panama Canal, and although he has encountered much opposition, he has succeeded, since October, in shipping 4,500 men, nearly all Spaniards or Italians, and they are now going forward at the rate of about 500 a month. They are given free transportation, payable out of their earnings, at the rate of four dollars a month, and are guaranteed pay at rate of 20 cents an hour, with everything in the shape of lodgings, medical attendance, etc., on the Isthmus, found, except meals, which are paid for at the rate of 20 cents a meal, or 60 cents a day.

Notwithstanding the inducements of food, both the Spanish and Italian Governments were opposed to allowing their subjects to go to Panama. The objections of the Spanish oGvernment were in a measure overcome and with the advent of the new Maura Conservative Cabinet there was still less hostility, but, on the other hand, a sudden agitation has grown up in Spanish commercial circles against emigration in general, on the ground that it is draining the country of labor. The Italian Government has remained steadily hostile, and formal notices warning Italian laborers not to go to the Isthmus were placarded throughout the country. Nevertheless, many Italians, attracted by the offer of work, crossed the frontier and left from French ports. It is possible that the final decision of the American Government to continue the operation of the canal work, instead of letting it by contract, may modify the attitude of these two Governments, but the chances seem to be in the other direction, and it is more probable that it will be more, rather than less, difficult in the future, to secure labor from Europe. Throughout southern Europe there is a growing inclination to put obstacles in the way of the heavy American emigration. Should the supply needed for the canal be cut off in Spain and Italy, it is likely that Parke will make an effort to secure men from Russia, especially from the Baltic provinces, where the native Letts and Esthunians are especially good workmen, and, on account of political conditions, might be disposed to leave their native land.

A PEASANT REVOLT.

WIDESPREAD AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN NORTHERN MOLDAVIA.

Jewish Quarters Plundered and People Maltreated in Botosahni Four Peasants Killed and Two Soldiers Mortally Wounded.

Bucharest, Roumania, March 25.—The agrarian movement in North Moldavia, where the peasants are in revolt against the exactions and tyranny of the farmers and the new taxes recently voted by the Roumanian Parliament, is rapidly spreading, and is causing much anxiety to the Government. The town of Botosahna was raided Sunday by two thousand peasants, who plundered the Jewish quarter and maltreated the Jewish storekeepers. Troops have been sent there and to other points where disturbances have occurred. The Government is preparing to take energetic measures to suppress agitation.

Further reports from Botosahni say that during rioting there on Sunday four peasants were killed and two soldiers mortally wounded.

Both Houses of Parliament to-day passed an urgent bill authorizing the Government to call the army reserves to the colors for a fortnight, or longer if necessary. It is reported that many bands of peasants are preparing to enter Jassy. The Prefect for that district has telegraphed to the Government asking that a large number of troops be sen there.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES TORONTO