SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI.—MAY 10, 1903.

The Mission of the Holy Spirit.—John 15: 26-16: 24.

Commentary.—I. The hatred of the world (vs. 1-4.) In chap. 15; 18-25 Jesus speaks of the bitter hatred the world would have against him and his disciples. He then encourages them by promising to send the Comforter (vs. 26, 27). Again (v. 2) he tells them that he would be put out of the synagogues. By this is meant that they would be excommunicated. This would shut them out from religious and social privileges, and cause them to be regarded as the offscouring of the world. Their persecutions would be in the name and under the guise of religion. "Whosoever killeth you," says Jesus, "will think that he doeth God service" (x. 2); that is, that he offers an eceptable sacrifice to God. "Illustrated by Saul of Tarsus (see Acts 25; 9), and by the proverb found in the rabbinical books 'Whoever sheds the blood of the impious does the same as if he had offered a sacrifice.' —Abbott. "The reason of this opinion was that to the minds of the persecutors the disciples were propagating a false religion which would bring religion to the synagogues, to their own position, and to the people." They would do these things because they "did not know" the Father nor Christ (v. 3.) "Better, they 'did not recognize.' The verb implies that they had the opportunity of knowing, but they had failed to see that God is love, and that Jesus came not 'to shut out, but to bring in; nc" to destroy, but to save."—Cam. Bib.

4. But these things—About the war they would be persecuted and killed. Ye may remember—In v. 1 he gives as a reason for telling them, "that ye should not be offended;" or "be made to stumble" (R. V.) When the severe test came they would remember Christ's words and be better able to endure it. Said not . . at the beginning—It was not necessary to tell them these things until the time came for Chris. to leave them: nor would they have been able to receive them.

II. The necessity for Christ's departure (vs. 5-7.) 5. I go my way—The work he came to accomplish was fast being brought to completion, and the hour was near when he would leave them. To him that sent me—To the Father. He seems not to take into account his sufferings and death, but only thinks and speaks of meeting his Father. None . . . asketh me, etc.—So far as words were concerned. Peter had just asked this question (chap. 13: 36) and Thomas had suggested it (14: 5), but they were thinking only of themselves and their seeming loss. Now Jesus refers to the question in a different light. None of them asked, Whither goest thou, with the thought in mind of how it would affect him or how ultimately it might bless them. Jesus is endeavoring to cause them to look away from present trials to the light beyond. 6. Sorrow hath filled—This would suggest that they were sorely distressed, so there was no room for the thoughts of God's glory and the greater good that might come to them through his departure. 7. Nevertheless—Notwithstanding the fact that you are thus pressed in spirit, I tell you the truth—This solemn affirmation was necessary in order to establish the truth in their minds, it was difficult for them to believe it. "The 'I' is emphatic. 'I myself, the object of your faith;' 'I who know and who have never misled you.'" —Cam. Bib. Expedient for you—In going he (1) finished the work of the atonement and (2) declared himself "to be the Son of God with power . . . by the resurrection from the dead "(Rom. 1: 4.) It was not God's plan that his followers should be dependent for success on the limited bodily presence of his Son, but the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, was to be the active, omnipresent agent who should give power and authority to the church. "The bodily must give place to the spiritual. The dispensation of the Spirit could not be ushered in while the disciples were changing to flesh and blood therfore it was necessary for Christ to go in order that the Spirit might come. "What was obscure to those apostles time has rendered clear." Human agency. Christ be[illegible] outwardly withdrawn, aided by the Spirit must establish his church, gather in the Gentiles convert the world, and prepare for the consummation at the judgment day."—Whedon. I will send . . . Literally fulfilled at Pentecost, but in no sense restricted to Pentecost. The outpouring of the Spirit came at different times and in different places; see Acts 10, 44; 19, 6.

III. The office work of the Holy Spirit (vs. 8-15). 8. Reprove—"Convict."—R. V. In the margin we have "convince." The Greek word includes all these meanings: reprove, convict, convince. "To convince one of truth in such a way as to convict him of wrong-doing." —Abbott. The world—By the world is meant the great mass of mankind. The heathen world is to-day rapidly being reached. The missionary spirit has taken hold of the hearts of God's people and the light of gospel truth is even now piercing the darkest depths of heathendom. Sin . . . righteousness . . . judgment—These imply each other. Sin means absence of righteousness, and liability of judgment. Sin is the world's state as it is; righteousness as it ought to be; judgment as it must and shall be that righteousness may obtain.—Reith. These are the three great topics presented by the Holy Spirit to the human conscience and intellect. Sin, from rejection of Christ: righteousness, through the ever-living intercession of Christ: judgment, upon persistent sin, executed by Christ.—Whedon. 9. Because they believe not on me—The greatest sin and the foundation of all sin is rejecting Jesus Christ.

10. Because I go, etc.—"By going away He sent the Spirit to us, who alone could make men feel their need of righteousness, and implant in them the new life which would produce it."

11. Because the prince . . . is judged—The crucifixion of Christ, the consummate work of the Evil One, was at once his apparent victory and his real defeat. In the crucifixion he pre-eminently had his own way, and by the crucifixion he is defeated throughout the ages. Thus it is in and by the cross that he is pre-eminently judged.—Abbott.

12. Cannot bear them now—Truth can only be received gradually. Many things they could not have understood until after the resurrection. "They needed training and experience first. They must stand upon some truths before they could see others. Had Jesus told them about the atonement, about the coming in of the Gentiles, about the relation of the new kingdom to the Jewish Church, as unfolded in their later history, they could not possibly have caught His meaning, and their misunderstandings would have crushed them in blind despair." Jesus lets light upon us as we can bear it.

V. He has spoken. The Spirit said unto Philip, "Go . . . join thyself to this chariot" (Acts 8:29). The Holy Spirit said, "Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work" (Acts 13:2).

VI. He can feel and hear. A sinner can resist him (Acts 7:51), tempt him (Acts 5:9), lie to him (Acts 5:3). The rebellious can grieve him (Eph. 4: 30). He can be quenched (1 Thess. 5:19).

VII. He works. In creation the Spirit brooded over the chaotic mass of matter and brought order out of confusion (Gen. 1:2). He divideth to every man severally as he will (1 Cor. 12:11). The Holy Spirit caught away Philip (Acts 8:39).

VIII. He imparts life. He is the Spirit of life (Rom. 8:2). The Holy Spirit quickens the sinner (Eph. 2:1). We are born of the Spirit (John 3:5). ii. The Holy Spirit shown in the life of Christ.

I. In prophecy. Holy men spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:21). The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy (Rev. 19:10). All the Old Testament scriptures pointed forward to Christ. All the New Testament scriptures point back to Christ.

II. In the incarnation. The mystery of the incarnation was the work of the Holy Spirit (Luke 1:35). "His hand fashioned the human form and brought to perfection the earthly temple of Christ."

III. At the baptism. He testified to the holy nature of Christ by descending upon him.

IV. By leading him. After Jesus was baptized he was led of the Spirit into the wilderness (Matt. 4:1), and after that, we are told he returned in the power of the Spirit to Nazareth.

V. By raising him. Put to death in the flesh, Jesus was "quickened by the Spirit" (1 Peter 3:18). The tomb of Jesus was guarded by a Person who dared to break the seal. A. C. M.

III. MISSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

"Sin cannot be taken from the human heart, nor the plants of righteousness made to flourish therein, without the work of the Holy Spirit." That the Spirit has been working is manifest by the following outline.

"The population of the world is computed at 1,535,000,000, so that the Christians form slightly more than one-third of the whole; and there are still a thousand million souls outside the Christian religion. Within the British Empire there are 400,000,000 people, of whom less than a quarter are listed as Christians." Truly the fields are white and ready for the harvest (John 4:35).

It is the work of the Spirit to reprove and enlighten the vast mass of humanity now sitting in dense spiritual darkness. Of the Holy Spirit Jesus said, "When he comes, he will reprove the world."

13. Spirit of truth—The Holy Spirit who knows the truth and cannot err Will guide—Personal guidance by the Holy Spirit is here promised. Into all truth—It is not omniscience or any kind of speculative or scientific truth which is promised, but the full knowledge of living, practical truth as it is in Christ, and as it relates to our soul's salvation, Schaff. Not speak of himself That is, he will teach nothing contrary to the teachings of the Father and of Christ. Things to come—The Holy Spirit leads the honest, trusting heart into the deeper things in Christ. Truths which pertain to experiences which we have not yet reached. 14. Glorify Me—The work of the Spirit in convicting, regenerating and sanctifying men brings glory to the Son whose death and resurrection made this work possible. Receive of mine, etc.—The Spirit takes words and teachings of Christ and shows them unto the world. "By this time we can test any professed revelation. That spirit cannot be the work of the Spirit."

15. All . . are mine—All the fulness of the Father's being, wisdom, knowledge, power and grace are mine.—Pentecost. Omnipotence, omniscience, eternity, absolute holiness belong to Christ.

Questions.—Where were Jesus and the disciples at this time? What persecutions did Jesus say would come to the disciples? Why did Jesus tell them about these persecutions? Why were the disciples sorrowful? Why was it necessary for Christ to leave them? What is the office work of the Holy Spirit? What is the greatest sin of which the world is guilty? Why is this so? What would the Holy Spirit teach? How would the Spirit glorify Christ? How should we glorify Christ? What do we need to fit us for missionary work?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Personality of the Holy Spirit. We note the Holy Spirit is a person, because:

I. He can be known. He is not an emanation, not an influence, not a manifestation of divine power, but a person. Surely not without significance as the personal pronoun he used seven times in verse thirteen.

II. He is the third person in the Trinity. The Son glorifies the Father (John 14: 13); the Spirit glorifies the Son (v. 14). The Spirit takes of the things God had given the Son and bestows them upon believers (v. 15).

III. He has the atributes of God. 1. He is omnipresent (Psa. 139, 7). 2. Omnipotent (Rom. 8, 11). 3. Omniscient (1 Cor. 2, 10). 4. Holy (1 Thess. 4; 8). 5. True (John 14, 17). 6. Eternal.

IV. He has been seen. When Jesus came up out of the water at His baptism John saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove upon him.

FLOUR $25 A SACK.

What Provisions Cost at New Gold Diggings.

Vancouver, May 4.—One of the latest arrivals from Ingeniki gold diggings, the new strike on the Fnidlay River, who has reached Port Essington, says that all the good ground has been staked, but none of the locaters have reached bed rock. The value of the dirt will not be known until water is obtainable. It is reported that famine prices rule for provisions, which are scarce. Flour is $25 a sack and bacon $1 per pound.

Cheap Excursions TO THE WEST

Our Special Land-Seekers' Excursions Will Leave Ontario and Eastern Points on the Following Dates:

APRIL 14 and 28th — MAY 12 and 26th
JUNE 9 and 23rd — JULY 7 and 21st
AUG. 4 and 18th — SEPT. 1, 15th and 29th

Fare as Follows **$40.50** Return

to Calgary from any point on the C. P. R. east of Sudbury, in Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick. Excursionists from the Maritime Provinces will congregate at St. John.

Intending purchasers of western lands are invited to join our excursions. Applications for passage must be received at least two days before date advertised; earlier if possible.

We hold the exclusive agency for large blocks of rich, specially selected lands in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba at $3 per acre and upwards, for choice location, on easy terms by cash instalments and crop payments. Write to us for list of lands and terms.

These lands are all situated in the best wheat districts. Terms are liberal, and should be looked into by every person contemplating going to the west.

The Land Department

UNION TRUST CO., LIMITED

174 Bay Street, - Toronto, Ont.

BRITISH PLUCK.

Heroism of Jack Tars on the Sinking Cruiser.

London, May 4.—Yesterday's mild though dismal weather greatly helped the salvage operations at the Gladiator. Divers report seeing several bodies in the stranded ship, but are still unable to reach them. From every quarter of the globe, and notably the United States come messages of enthusiasm for the triumph of self-control and discipline displayed.

"Give her a cheer, boys!" cried a drenched bluejacket who was sticking to the shining grease pull of the Gladiator as it grounded. "Give the old gal a cheer. She's struck land at last." The rest of the jacks, half drowned but wholly jubilant, cheered as only Britishers can cheer. The least exhausted of them slid down the ship's hull, and somersaulted cheerily into the sea. At least 35 of them went in this and similar ways to death.

Another incident which strikes the world's imagination is that of a bluejacket who climbed over on to the deck of the St. Paul when locked in the cruiser's hull. He saluted as his feet touched the liner's deck, seemed temporarily dazed, rapidly recovering himself he saluted again, then looked round, seemed to realize his position, and gasped. "Oh, my God, what have I done, what will my Captain say?" then jumped back to the Gladiator, and to death.

"There is," says a German commentator, to-day, "large nobility in that immortal question, 'What will my Captain say?' It is the heroic note of Raleigh, Grenville, Drake and Nelson."

BABY SHOT TO DEATH

New Brunswick Infant Killed by Little Brother.

Sackville, N. B., May 4.—News has come here of a heart-sickening tragedy at Upper Rockport this afternoon, whereby the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tower had the top of his head blown off by the discharge of a gun in the hands of her six-year-old brother. Details are lacking, but it is understood that in the absence of his parents the boy took the gun from its place and in some way discharged it, the charge striking his baby sister. The whole top of the girl's skull was blown off, and death was instantaneous. Coroner J. M. Baird will inquire into the accident.

TWO HUSBANDS.

Scotch Woman in Trouble About Them In Toronto.

A Toronto despatch: Charlotte Yok, a good-looking little Scotch woman, was in the police court this morning on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was laid by Arch. York, her first husband, who hails from Glasgow. They were married in October, 1904, and their baby was born at the end of November. By the first of January York left her and never came back.

She said: "I got alimony from him of eight shillings a week and he paid it only for a little while. Then I never heard from him again."

Mrs. York then came to Toronto, where, in April, 1903, she married William Humphrey, and lived at 48 Reid street. She pleaded guilty, but didn't seem to realize what she had done.

"She was running around and never did any work about the house," said York.

"Look here," said the Magistrate, "you married her a month before your child was born, and you left her about a month afterwards. Now, how could that woman either run around or work? How did you think she could live? You left her with a month-old baby and no money at all. I'll remand the case till Tuesday."

KEEP THEM OUT.

Anarchist Exclusion Branch of U.S. Immigration Dept.

New York, May 4.—Robert Watchorn, commissioner of immigration, now on his way home with his wife and son on the Lusitania, will shortly resign, it is said, to become the head of a new bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which will be known as the "anarchist exclusion branch."

It is to be established with the aim of working in co-operation with European governments to prevent the coming of anarchists to this country.

Commissioner Watchorn has been in conference with Foreign Minister Tiloni in Rome on the subject of anarchists, and was also received by the Pope. Mr. Watchorn informed the Pontiff that in 1906 there landed in New York 700,000 Catholic immigrants, of whom 300,000 were Italians.

EXPLOSION ON JAP CRUISER; TWO HUNDRED MEN LOST.

Vessel Sank Almost Immediately---Sons of Notable Men Drowned.

Tokio, May 4.—Admiral Yoshimatsu, commander of the training squadron, reports that an explosion occurred in the stock magazine of the cruiser Matsushima at 4.08 o'clock this morning while anchoring at Makang, a harbor on the Pescadores Islands. The Matsushima immediately sank until only the bridge was visible.

Efforts at rescue by boats from the cruisers Hashadate and Itsukushima continued until 9 a. m., saving the lives of 141 men, including some officers.

The majority of the officers were not saved. At the time of the admiral's report the cadets aboard numbered 58 out of a complement of 300. It is feared all are lost. The sons of Baron Chinda, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office, and of Prince Oyama, Field Marshal, are among them. Captains Name, Yoshimori and Yasbiro are also thought to be lost. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

If the cruiser had 300 men on board at the time of the accident, 159 men lost their lives.

The Matsushima took part in the Russo-Japanese war. She was instrumental in November, 1904, in sending Russian torpedo boats that were attempting to escape from Port Arthur to the bottom.

Accidents in the Japanese navy have been rare. There was an explosion of powder on board the battleship Kashima last September, in which 27 men were killed, and in September, 1905, the battleship Mikasa, which was Admiral Togo's flagship in the Russo-Japanese war, was partially destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine at Sasebo. No men lost their lives in this accident.

The Pescadores Islands, the scene of the catastrophe, are a low island group between Formosa and China. They belonged to China until 1895, when they were ceded to Japan.

The Matsushima is a protected cruiser. She was built in 1900. Her displacement is 4,237 tons, length 295 feet.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market for Wednesday and Thursday, as reported by the railways, were 78 car loads composed of 1348 cattle, 1860 hogs, 91 sheep and 155 calves.

The quality of cattle was about the same as has been coming, the bulk being in an unfinished condition.

Trade was none too good, and the old story of drovers losing money was repeated in our ears many times. Choice well-finished cattle are in demand, but there were few offered.

Exporters.—A limited number, none of which could be called choice well-finished, sold from $5.50 to $5.75 for steers and $4 to $4.75 for bulls.

Butchers.—We heard of four picked butchers, and there may have been others, weighing 1150 to 1200 lbs. each, that sold at $5.80 to $5.85; loads of good at $5.15 to $5.50; medium at $4.75 to $5; common, $3.75 to $4.50; cows, $4 to $4.75 for good and $3.50 to $3.80 for common; canners, $2 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each at 1,000 lbs. each, at $4.25 to $4.75; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at $3.90 to $4.25; good steers, 900 to 900 lbs. each, at $3.25 to $5.90; light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, at $3 to $3.25.

Milkers and Springers.—A fair supply of milkers and forward springers sold at $30 to $55 each, the bulk of the best selling at $40 to $50.

Veal Calves.—A moderate run of calves sold at $3 to $5.50 per cwt., or an average of about $6 each; something choice, new milk-fed, would bring $6, or probably $6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes sold at $5.50 to $5.20; rams, $4 to $4.50 per cwt.; yearling lambs from $6 to $7.50 per cwt.; spring lambs at $3 to $6 each.

Hogs—1990 hogs from all sources were received at the market on Wednesday and Thursday, 1487 of which were bought by Mr. Harris, who reported prices unchanged at $6.40 for selects and $6.15 for lights.

Farmers' Market.

The grain receipts to-day were small. One hundred bushels of barley sold at 53c and 100 bushels of oats at 51c per bushel.

Hay in moderate supply, with prices firm; 25 loads sold at $19 to $20 a ton. Straw is nominal in absence of offerings.

Dressed hogs are in limited supply, with prices firm. Light sold at $8.75 to $9, and heavy at $8.50.

Wheat, white, bush	$ 94	$ 0 95
Do., red, bush	0 94	0 95
Do., spring, bush	0 90	0 91
Do., goose, bush	0 88	0 90
Oats, bush	0 51	0 53
Barley, bush	0 53	0 00
Peas, bush	0 90	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	19 00	20 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	15 00
Seeds—Buyers—		
Alsike, No. 1, bush	11 00	12 00
Do., No. 2, bush	10 00	10 25
Timothy, 100 lbs	7 25	8 00
Red clover, No. 1	12 50	13 00
Dressed hogs	8 50	9 00
Eggs, new laid	0 18	0 20
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 30
Do., creamery	0 32	0 33
Chickens, spring, lb	0 17	0 20
Fowl, per lb	0 11	0 12
Apples, per barrel	1 00	2 50
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Onions, per bag	1 25	1 40
Potatoes, per bag	0 95	1 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 50	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	6 50	7 50
Mutton, per cwt	9 00	11 00
Veal, prime, per cwt	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt	14 00	15 00

Hides, Tallow, Etc.

Ruling prices here are: Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 6 1-2c; No. 2, 5 1-2c; No. 3, 4 1-2c; do. country hides, 5c; city calfskins, 10c; country calfskins, 9c; Dekins, 60c; sheepskins, 70c to 80c; horse hides, No. 1, $2.50.

Horse hair—23c.

Tallow—Rendered, 4 1-2c to 5 1-2c.

Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $5 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4.60 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York Sugar Market.

Sugar—Raw, nominal; fair refining, $2.98; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.48; molasses sugar, $3.73; refined, quiet.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:

Wheat—April $1.11 bid, May $1.11⅜ bid, July $1.13⅜ bid.

Oats—April 44c bid, May 44c bid.

Cheese Markets.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board 221 boxes were boarded. All sold, save 30, at 11 5-16c.

New York Dairy Market.

New York—Butter, steady; unchanged; receipts, 5,181.

Cheese—Easy; unchanged; receipts, 1,886.

Eggs—Easy; receipts 31,521; fresh gathered storage packing, 16 1-2 to 17 1-4.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool—Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 3d; No. 1 Cal., 7s 5d; futures steady; May 7s 3 1-8d; July 7s 3 3-8d, Sept. 7s 1 1-8d.

Corn—Spot, firm; new American kiln dried, 5s 9 1-2d; old, American mixed, 5s 10 1-4d; futures quiet; May 5s 9d.

Bacon—Short clear backs, steady, 49s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady, 42s 6d; American refined in pails, steady, 43s 9d.

Turpentine spirits—Dull, 34s 6d.

Seeds.

Following are the prices paid at outside points: Alsike, No. 1, $12 for fancy lots; No. 2, $10; No. 3, $8.50 to $9. Samples mixed with timothy, trefoil or weeds, according to quality.

Red clover firmer; No. 1, cleaned, $12.50 to $13, and a little higher for extra fancy lots; No. 2, $11 to $11.25; ordinary lots, mixed with weeds, according to quality.

London—Calcutta linseed, April and June, 43s per 412 pounds.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—The tendency of trade continues to be towards improvement. This is noticeable in nearly all lines, although there is, as yet, nothing like the activity of last year. There is no doubt the outlook has taken on a better tone and that largely upon excellent reports from the west and other parts of the country regarding seeding. The bright warm weather of the past few days has also helped materially. The dry goods trade reports a better sorting movement and indications are that from now on there will be a better movement in lighter goods for summer use. Cotton mills have caught up on the large volume of orders which they had in hand and they are now working on short time or are closed down. There has been a fairly good enquiry for all lines of household furnishings. Carpet makers are busy on orders and the demand for oilcloths and curtains has been good. The clothing trade is still quiet although there are also signs of improvement here. The retail movement of men's hats and dress accessories is good. Brown is the predominating color and some dealers are running short. From all parts of the country come reports of much greater activity in building and there is, consequently, a much better demand for hardware. Heavy goods are moving well. Collections are fair, and in some cases they are good.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say—Business men here are satisfied that prospects favor a gradual resumption of trade activity in all lines. The arrival of warm weather is having the expected effect and in those parts of the country where seeding operations are over, business is picking up all round. They are not disposed to consider themselves entirely out of the woods, however, as the total movement of wholesale lines is not yet heavy. Money is fairly plentiful and this has contributed to greater industrial activity. There is still a large number of unemployed. One of the most notable signs is that of increased activity in building here and throughout the Province. The demand for supplies has increased greatly during the past month. Seeding in Ontario is going forward well and it will be finished much earlier than was the case last year. The country sorting trade is calling for a larger volume of goods. Most lines of produce are offering freely while prices shaw little change. Collections continue quite up to expectations and little complaint is heard from the wholesalers on this score.

Winnipeg reports say: Seeding is going along well in all parts of the country. In many directions the work is finished. Reports say the total acreage will be 20 per cent. greater than that of year and that conditions have been most favorable all through. Work in this connection is about a month ahead of last year.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say—A good steady trade is moving all along the coast.

Quebec—Cold weather holds back trade and the volume of business of the past week shows no improvement over the preceding one.

Hamilton—Wholesale trade continues to show improvement and a good future business is looked forward to. The sorting trade in dry goods has taken on a good tone and there is already some business moving for fall. A greater activity is also noticed in local industries, although manufacturers have not as a rule large orders on hand.

London—Trade here and in the surrounding country is more active, following upon the arrival of warmer weather.

Ottawa—Retail business has taken on a better tone during the past week and there is now a better movement to sorting lins.

FOUR SOCIALISTS.

Drury, Philip Thompson, Lindala, and Simpson For Toronto.

Toronto, May 4.—Eight Socialistic candidates have been chosen by their party as "A" and "B" candidates in the four Toronto seats. One of them is E. A. Drury, recently arrested in the act of addressing a band of followers on a street corner. These candidates stand for collective ownership, and the abolition of capitalism. They are as follows: West Toronto, Philip Thompson and E. A. Frost; North Toronto, Jas. Lindala and Jas. Simpson; South Toronto, Leon Tredler and Luigi Del Negro; East Toronto, Wilford Gribble and E. A. Drury. In East and West York the respective candidates are W. L. Anger and W. M. Peel.

A FAKIR.

He Was Neither Deaf Nor Blind Nor Was He Poor.

Chicago, May 4.—A supposed deaf mute and partly blind mendicant, who had been arrested, was fined $30 and costs yesterday by Municipal Judge Wells. As if by magic the man's hearing and eyesight were restored, and he took $80 from one of his pockets and counted out the amount of his fine. He was then searched by the police and a bank book, showing deposits of $1,452, was found. The man's name is Thomas Cantinzaro, and he is 67 years old.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Effort to Turn It to Australia and Other Colonies.

London, May 4.—The Camberwell Distress Committee has asked the Central Unemployed body whether, in view of the serious obstacles placed in the way of emigration by the Canadian Government, suitable men and their families could not be sent to Australia and the other colonies.

The Glasgow committee has decided to discontinue emigration in consequence of the belief that while the type of men required by Canada would be beneficial to the Dominion, it would be a disadvantage to Glasgow to lose them.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Brakeman Killed and Conductor's Leg Broken.

Baltimore, May 4.—Wm. Stoller, brakeman, was killed, and Conductor Thume sustained a broken leg and otherwise badly injured in a wreck of a coal train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Bradshaw, Md., early today. Both men lived in Baltimore. The train was derailed at the new bridge over the Little Gunpowder River by the settling of the recent made fill leading to the western end of the structure.

LIFE AT HARD LABOR

Punishment For Man Who Murdered Four Persons.

Canon City, Col., May 4.—Anton Bavaria, alias Borneo, was last night found guilty of the quadruple murder of Mrs. Frank Primetto, Fricola Buffeti, Dominic and Joe Minichiello, the jury recommending that the defendant be sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor.

STATUS OF QUEEN'S.

The Trustees Refer Question to General Assembly.

Kingston, May 4.—Queen's trustees after debating a proposal to change the constitution, so that the professors can be eligible for the Carnegie foundation fund, agreed, with practical unanimity, to send the proposal to the General Assembly for advice, in view of the fact that the trustees, at the request of the Assembly, agreed to maintain the present relations between the Church and the university.

Those opposed declare the changes would undoubtedly separate Queen's from the Presbyterian Church, in spite of the assertions by members of the Senate that the hold and influence of the Church would still remain. Dr. James Douglas, New York, and D. D. MacLennan, K. C., Cornwall, support the changes.

Some of the clerical members of the trustee board vigorously oppose the proposition, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal; Rev. Alfred Gandier, Toronto, and G. M. MacDonnell, Kingston, being the leaders. There was no guarantee that Queen's would benefit to any extent in the way of endowment if the university was made non-denominational. The Dominion or Provincial Governments could not be expected to do much for her. To help the professors a pension fund might be arranged when the $500,000 needed is raised, of which only $80,000 is required.

The legal aspect was spoken of, and advice may have to be secured before definite action is taken.

CAPTURED AT EMERSON.

Three Armed Men Suspected to be Bandits.

Emerson, Man., May 4.—Chief of Police Joseph Wilson and a number of citizens at noon captured three armed men, believed to be part of the bandit gang which looted the bank at Sherwin, Dakota. The arrest was very spectacular, as the Chief and his men, with drawn revolvers, forced the suspects to throw up their hands. The Chief was assisted by [illegible] and many people. The robbers entered the house of Mr. Robertson, farmer, on the edge of the town, at 11 o'clock, and asked for food. They carried a pump gun loaded with buckshot. They threw up their hands when ordered by the Chief, and showed no disposition to fight. They gave their names as Joseph Stagger and Stoner, but refused to talk. They had $60 in American gold, a quantity of dynamite and many shells. The third man was captured in the railway yards. They say they are homeseekers, but the story is not believed, as they were followed to the border by the United States authorities.

THE SCOTCH STILL COME.

Almost Nine Hundred Reached Quebec Yesterday.

Quebec, May 4.—The Donaldson line steamer Athenian arrived in port at noon to-day with 475 Scotch settlers from Glasgow bound for the West, and the Allan line steamer Corinthian, with 385 immigrants, also from Glasgow, arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. These two boats on their first trip last year brought to Quebec 1,765 against 860 this season, which goes to demonstrate the reduction in immigration expected this year compared with last. It is in a large measure due to the stringent inspection now in force to prevent undesirable settlers from flooding the country.

NOT A GOOD SORT.

Young English Farm-hand is Charged With Theft.

London, Ont., despatch: High Constable Hughes and Constable Alex. Shaver to-day captured Albert Walker, a young farm hand lately from England, who is charged with having robbed Mr. Charles Rundle, a Tempo farmer, of an overcoat, $25 in cash and a gold watch. On Friday, while Mr. Rundle was plowing, his house was ransacked, and Walker is charged with the crime. Walker eluded arrest until to-day.

BURIED IN A MINE.

Two Men Lose Their Lives Near Phoenix, B. C.

Vancouver, May 4.—News has reached here of a fatal cave-in at the Granby Company's mines near Phoenix. Christopher Martin, aged 45, and Kingsley Smith, a young Englishman, were working on the 300-foot level on Sunday afternoon when an enormous mass of rock was dislodged, completely burying them. Though every effort was made, it was not until several hours later that the bodies were recovered. Martin leaves a sixteen-year-old widow. Smith was unmarried.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO