Sunday School.

LESSON IV.—APRIL 25, 1909.

The Gospel in Antioch.—Acts 11: 19-30; 12: 25.

Comentary—I. The Christians scattered among the Gentiles (vs. 19-21,) 19. Which were scattered abroad—We now turn back to chapter 8; 1-4, and trace in a new direction the history of the church. Persecution was like adding fuel to the flame. The disciples went everywhere preaching the gospel. We have seen their success in Samaria, Joppa, Lydda and Caesarea. Phenice—The district between the Mediterranean and the twenty miles from a point a little south of Tyre, and embracing the two cities of Tyre and Sidon. Syprus—A large island in the Mediterranean Sea, sixty miles from the coast of Palestine. "It was remarkable for its richness of soil and the dissoluteness of its inhabitants." It was the birthplace of Barnabas, and one of the fields of Paul't labors. Antioch—This city now becomes the new religious centre. Paul made it his starting-point in all three of his missionary journeys. It was the capital city of Syria, situated three hundred miles north of Jerusalem, and sixteen miles from the seacoast, on the River Orontes. It was one of the three greatest and most luxurious cities in the world at that time and became the rallying point of Christianity. Unto the Jews only—This was the practise of the Jewish Christians when they left Jerusalem. And yet they did not know that the Gentiles were to receive the gospel.

20. But there were some (R. V.) — Some of those scattered abroad because of the persecution. Men of Cyprus, etc. —These were Greek-speaking Jews who, having lived abroad, were less scrupulous about mixing with the Gentiles than were the Jews of Palestine. Cyrene —A city of northern Africa. Spake unto the Greeians—The Gentile Greeks. Whether these men came to Antioch and preached to the Gentiles before the preaching of Peter to Cornelius or afterward, the narrative does not decide. It is quite possible that they may have heard of Peter's vision, and felt it their duty to do as he had done. 21. Hand of the Lord—The hand is the symbol of power. The expression signifies that God interposed in their behalf. He evinced his power in the conversion of mony souls. The truth was taking root and already there was an abundant harvest.

II. The church established in Antioch (vs. 22-26.) 22. The report concerning them (R. V.)—It was natural that such a remarkable occurrence as the conversion of a large number of Gentiles should be reported at Jerusalem. The church .. in Jerusalem—This was the original church of Christianity; the mother church, not the church of Rome. There were Christian churches founded in many places, which exist to the present day, before Rome heard the gospel. —Clarke. They sent forth—To aid the disciples and to give sanction and direction nto the work. They had done a similar thing at the time of the revival, which occurred in Samaria (Acts 8; 14.) Barnabas—He was peculiarly fitted for this work. He was a Levite and a native of Cyprus, and was probably well acquainted with Antioch and with the brethren who were laboring there. "And as a Grecian-Jew, he would naturally be in sympathy with the new movement, and would be welcomed by the Christians of Antioch—From this we judge that Barnabas visited other churches on the way.

23. When he came—The result is briefly recorded under three heads: 1. What he saw—the grace of God. 2. What he felt—he was glad. 3. What he did—he exhorted them all.—Arnot. The grace of God—The favor, mercy and power of Christ in the conversion of the Gentiles. Was glad—He at once owned the work and rejoiced in it, though the converts were uncircumcised. He saw nothing in the work of which he could disapprove; it was genuine. Exhorted them —Entreated them. "We find him exercising here the peculiar gift for which he was distinguished. The appellation which he received from the apostles (chap. 4: 36) describes a particular trait in his style of preaching."—Hackett. He comforted and encouraged them. "We owe everything to the people who encourage us. You owe very little to the man who merely finds fault with you." —Parker. Purpose of heart—There were many temptations and much to endure. They needed strong decision of character. Cleave—Adhere firmly, constantly, faithfully to the Lord. As the limpet adheres to the rock, so that no rushing of the tide or dashing of the waves can move it, so ought the believer to cling to Jesus Christ. In order to cleave unto the Lord we must 1. Forsake and renounce all opposed to God. 2. Embrace the truths of the gospel. 3. Be truly converted. 4. Live a holy life. 5. Have a heart "filled" with the love of God. Let us adhere to him, 1. by Earnest, prevailing prayer. 2. By a thorough consecration. 3. By an unwavering faith.

24. For—Here we see the reason why Barnabas was so successful. Good man —Thus it is possible for poor, weak, sinful man to be saved and cleansed from his sins so that in the eyes of the Lord he will be "good." Barnabas was deeply pious, and exemplified the grace of God by living a holy life. Full of, etc.—He lived in the Spirit, was controlled by the Spirit, and was endowed by the power of the Spirit. He was also full of faith. He had unbounded confidence in Jesus Christ and the gospel he was preaching. He knew there was no chance for failure. Much people—There were many conversions and accessions to the church. 25. To Tarsus—Saul's native city; less than a hundred miles from Antioch if the journey was made by water. It will be remembered that when the Jews at Jerusalem sought to kill Saul the brethren sent him to Tarsus (chap. 9: 30). To seek Saul—Barnacas was well acquainted with Saul and had introduced him to the church at Jerusalem (9: 27); and it has been suggested that he may have known him in his youth. Now that Barnabas needs assistance he rightly decides that Sauld would be of service. Saul was preaching somewhere in Cilicia, busy about his Master's work (Gal. 1: 21), when Barnabas went to find him. 26. Assembled—We doubt not they assembled weekly, upon the Lord's day; for the earliest ecclesiastical history finds Sunday the sacred day at Antioch, and it is utterly improbable that any alteration took place of the day that was first established by the apostles.—Whedon. Christians—Some think this name was first given in ridicule, while others are equally strong in the opinion that it was of divine appointment and was given by Barnabas and Saul. There is no necessity to discuss this question for the name is from God even though the heathen may have coined it.

III. Antioch sends relief to Jerusalem (vs. 27-30; 12. 25). 27. Prophets—This was applied (1) to those who were engaged in preaching or explaining the word of God (1 Cor. 14. 3), and also (2) to those who foretold future events, as Agabus did here. 28. Agabus—We know nothing of this prophet except what we learn here and in chap. 21: 10. By the Spirit—While under the influence of the Holy Spirit. Great dearth —"A great famine." —R. V. All the world—This probably means here, the land of Judea and adjacent countries; though some apply it to the whole Roman empire. came to pass—Josephus mentions this famine and tells how the queen of Adiabene, who was in Jerusalem at the time, helped the people by procuring corn from Alexandria and figs from Cyprus. The famine probably occurred in A. D. 45. During the reign of Claudius (A. D. 41-54) there were four famines in different parts of the empire. 29. The disciples—The church at Antioch. Note that "every man" sent something. There evidently were no penurious people in the church at that time. Which dwelt in Judaea—They evidently did not expect the famine would extend to Antioch.

30. To the elders—To be distributed to those in need. This was Saul's second visit to Jerusalem since his conversion. 12. 25. Returned—It appears that they did not remain long at Jerusalem, but soon returned to Antioch. John.. Mark —John is his Hebrew name and Mark Latin name.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Faithful Service.

I. Preaching. 1. "They....travelled.. preaching" (v. 19). "They" who came "preaching" were not apostles, nor deacons, nor men sent by the church at Jerusalem, but simple disciples constrained by love to tell the gospel story. If we will let him, God will use ordinary men and ordinary methods. He does not demand genius nor eloquence. A plain man can narrate a fact or communicate a conviction.

2. "Preaching the word" (v. 19). These apostolic ministers did not apologize for the Book, did not criticize it, never said anything about the "erraney" of the word, did not even take a text. Origen is said to be the first one who did that; they preached the word. The whole Old Testament was their text. Peter's sermon at Pentecost contains many a quotation from the scriptures. Stephen's sermon is a valuable epitome of the history of the Jews from the time of Abraham to the time of Christ.

3. "Preaching the Lord Jesus" (v. 20). How Luke loved to ring the changes on the way the personal Christ was prominent in the preaching of the early disciples. These traveling ministers came "preaching the Lord Jesus," and a great number believed and turned "unto the Lord" (v. 21).

II. Piety. "Barnabas.....was a good man" (vs. 22, 24). His name means "son of exhortation." He sold his land and gave the money to the apostles (Acts 4, 36, 37, R. V.). He had been a brother to Saul when the disciples were afraid of him (9, 27). He was glad when he saw the "grace of God" extended to the Gentiles (v. 23). In the midst of honored work for the Master he thought of one who might be more efficient than he (v. 25). There was no jealousy in his heart, for he was a "good man," large-hearted, liberal-minded and unsectarian. Philosophy may boast of her wise men, the world may boast of her great men, but the boast of Christianity is her good men

III. Power. 1. Fulness of the Spirit. "Full of the Holy Spirit" (v. 24). Speaking of Spurgeon, P. S. Henson says: "The secret of his power was in the fact that, like Barnabas, he was full of the Holy Spirit. There were men in London more skilful logicians, more brilliant as rhetoricians, more acute as metaphysicians, but his strength was in the completeness of his consecration and the fulness of the indwelling Spirit. He had power with God and with men because he was in touch with the throne."

2. Fulness of faith. "And of faith" (v. 24). Love is the greatest thing in the world, but faith is the first thing in the world. Faith accepts God and then lets God choose. By faith we are saved (Acts 16, 31), by faith we live (Rom. 1, 17), by faith we please God (Heb. 11. 6), by faith we overcome the world (I. John 5. 4). Charles Cullis once received a letter on the envelope of which was written, "The man who believes God." He said: "I would rather have that said of me than to have fifty million dollars, or to fill any high office on the globe."

3. Fulness of Christ. "Called Christians" (v. 26). Some one has transposed the words "Christian man" to a man in Christ. Paul, referring to his translation to the third heaven, says, "I know a man in Christ" (II. Cor. 12, 2). Webster defines a Christian as one whose inward and outward life conforms to the doctrines of Christ. Some say Christian means a little Christ, as a shrine of Diana was called a Dinmacan, a little Diana. As these shrines were representatives of the great image, so the Christian should be a representation of Christ.

A. C. M.

AUTO PERILS.

Prussian Officer Had a Terrific Experience in the Desert.

Berlin, April 19.—Lieutenant Graetz, of the Prussian army, who started on August 10th, 1907, from Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, to cross Africa in a specially constructed automobile, sends from Gabolis, German Southwest Africa, where he has just arrived, a narrative of his toilful adventures in crossing the Kalahari Desert, which occupied 62 days.

The story is a record of tremendous difficulties and privations, largely owing to the exhaustion of gasoline. At one time Lieut. Graetz was compelled to encamp and erect a smithy to repair his steering gear, "while lions and hippopotami infested the camp." It was impossible to make more than three miles an hour through the sand drifts, using six litres of gasoline a mile. Once, when he lost his way, he had to search a day and a night for drinking water. His machinist, in the agony of thirst, drank what gasoline was accessible, with the result that he had a violent fever for four days, lying between life and death. Lieut. Graetz is now near his goal, Swakopund, after 18 months of almost superhuman labor.

GREAT FOREST FIRE.

Thousands Rendered Homelers and Many Villages Burned.

Mexico City, April 19.—A great forest fire is raging in the Zitacuare Mountains in Michaeocan. Hundreds of men who have been fighting the flames have been compelled to give up the unequal struggle, and the mountain is now burning from end to end, a distance of many miles.

Thousands have been rendered homeless by the fire, and a great quantity of the dye woods in which the regions abound has been destroyed. Owing to the isolation of the region the fire will have to burn itself out. The country thereabouts abounds in valuable hardwoods. Already a number of valuable haciendas have been swept by the flames and scores of villages destroyed. No details as to loss of life are available.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day were small, being confined to 400 bushels of oats, which sold at 50c per bushel.

Hay in moderate supply, with prices unchanged. 30 loads sold at $13 to $14 a ton for No. 1. Straw steady, two loads of bundled selling at $12 to $13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $9.50 to $8.75 for heavy, and at $9.85 to $10 for light.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$ 1 15	$ 0 00
Do., goose, bushel	1 08	1 09
Oats, bushel	0 50	0 00
Barley, bushel	0 58	0 60
Rye, bushel	0 75	0 76
Peas, bushel	0 96	0 97
Buckwheat, bushel	0 63	0 65
Hay, per ton	13 00	14 00
Do., No. 2	9 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	12 00	13 00
Dressed hogs	9 50	10 00
Butter, choice, dairy	0 22	0 25
Do., inferior	0 18	0 20
Eggs, new laid	0 20	0 22
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 17	0 20
Fowl, lb.	0 13	0 14
Turkeys, lb.	0 22	0 28
Celery, per dozen	0 40	0 00
Potatoes, bag	0 95	1 00
Onions, bag	1 30	1 40
Apples, barrel	3 50	5 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	10 50
Do., forequarters	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 50	9 25
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	7 50
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	10 00	11 50
Lamb, per cwt.	13 00	15 00

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 130 car loads of live stock as being received at the city market on Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,764 cattle, 3,361 hogs, 207 sheep and lambs, 327 calves and 1 horse.

The quality of fat cattle, generally speaking, was medium, but there were some lots and one or two very choice loads of cattle.

Exporters—There were few export cattle on sale, and the bulk of those offered as such were bought for butchers' purposes. Prices ranged from $5.50 to $6 for export steers; export bulls and cows, $4.25 to $4.75.

Butchers—Prime picked lots of steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at 5.30 to $5.60; loads of good, $5 to $5.25; medium to good, $4.75 to $5; common, $4 to $4.60; cows, $3.50 to $4.75; canners and common cows, 2 to $3.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports a light trade for the week in stockers and feeders. Mr. Murby bought 200 cattle at the following quotations: Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, $4 to $4.75; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at $3.75 to $4; stockers, 500 at 700 lbs. each, at $3 to $3.25.

Milkers and Springers—There was a moderate delivery of milkers and springers on sale, the trade for which was a little brisker than it was earlier in the week. Prices ranged from $30 to $60 each, but few went over $50.

Veal Calves—Receipts are becoming larger as the season advances, but the general quality is not good. Prices range from $3 to $6 per cwt. Choice new milk fed calves, 4 or 5 weeks old, would bring more money.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes sold at $4.50 to $5 per cwt.; rams, $3.50 to $4.25; yearling lambs of choice quality, $7 to $7.50; common rough lambs, $5 to $6 per cwt.; spring lambs, many of which were too young and small, and should have been left with their mothers for another month, sold at $3 to $6 each, with a very few of the largest and best of them at a little more money.

Hogs—Select bacon hogs are still worth $7.25 per cwt., f. o. b. cars at country points, and $7.50 for those fed and watered at Toronto market.

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.80 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 2 golden, $4.40 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3.42 centrifugal 96 test, 3.92; molasses sugar 3.17; refined steady.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—April $1.21 bid, July $1.22 3-4 bid, May $1.21 3-4 sellers.

Oats—April 43 1-8c bid, May 43 3-4c bid.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady, at 12 1-2 to 13 1-2c per lb., for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 to 10 1-4c per lb.

CHEESE MARKET.

Belleville.—The first meeting of the Belleville cheese board for this season was held to-day. Offerings 100 white, 50 colored; sales, 50 colored at 12 1-2c; 11 1-2c offered for white; none sold.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

At the Montreal Stock Yards West End Market there were 200 cattle, 40 sheep and lambs, 575 hogs and 1,160 calves. There was a good trade done in cattle, and, as supplies were small, prices ruled firm, with sales of choice steers at 5 3-4c; good at 5 1-4c to 5 1-2c; fair at 4 1-2c to 5c; medium at 4c to 4 1-2c; common at 3 1-2c to 4c per pound. Sheep and lambs also met with a good demand at firm prices. Yearling lambs sold at 6 1-2c to 7c, and old sheep at 5c to 5 1-2c per pound, and spring lambs at $4 to $6 each, as to size. The trade in calves was active, of which supplies were ample to fill all requirements, and sales were made at from $2 to $5 each, as to quality. The market for hogs was strong under a good demand and small supplies, and sales of selected lots were made at $8 to $8.25, and straight lots at $7.80 to $7.95 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

YOUNG MENE

At Montreal Heading For Greenland's Icy Mountains.

New York, April 19.—The New York American to-day says: Mene, the Esquimaux boy, who started for Greenland, after the Museum of Natural History had refused to turn over to him the bones of his father, which are on exhibition there, has been traced by his friends as far as Montreal.

Chester Beecroft, of the Hotel Astor, with whom the lad lived, said last night he believed Mene was trying to get to Greenland ahead of Commander Peary's ship, so that he could make his way to his old home in the far north.

WERE RELEASED.

Officers Who Served Under Nebogatoff Pardoned.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Rear-Admiral Gregorieff and Lieut. Smirnoff, subordinate officers under Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff in the Russo-Japanese war, have been pardoned and released from confinement in the fortress of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. They were sentenced to death for surrendering their commands, but in view of extenuating circumstances their sentences were commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. They began serving their sentences in 1907.

It is reported that General Stoessel and Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff also will be pardoned shortly. Stoessel was found guilty by a court-martial of surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur to the Japanese, and is serving a sentence of ten years' imprisonment. Nebogatoff was sentenced to be interned in a fortress for ten years for surrendering to the enemy at the battle of the Sea of Japan.

PERJURY CASES.

Man Goes For Trial, Boy Remanded For Sentence at Toronto.

Toronto Despatch — The two perjury cases started by the Toronto Railway Company against witnesses who are said to have sworn falsely in civil cases came up before Colonel Denison yesterday. Ed. J. Davis gave evidence in the Caldecott damage case. He swore that he saw Mrs. Caldecott alighting from the car, which started suddenly, throwing her to the ground.

The Crown Attorney put in the motorman of the car, who swore that Mrs. Caldecott tried to get off before the car stopped, which caused the accident. Davis was committed for trial, and allowed out on bail.

Wm. Burton, a 15-year-old boy, admitted his guilt in a similar case. He was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

CANADA'S WHEAT

Could Counteract the Manipulations of the U. S. Ring.

London, April 19.— An experienced member of Mark Lane discusses the wheat shortage in an article in The Morning Post. He says Canada has 4,000,000 quarters of old wheat, which if put into Mark Lane would supply half the deficit here. Canada holds a strong position, and any movement she makes would have an important effect on the operations which the American ring may be contemplating.

BANK MANAGER.

Head of Molson's Bank retiring After Long Service.

Montreal, April 19.—It is understood Mr. James Elliott, general manager of the Molsons Bank, will retire from active service during the coming summer, to take a rest. Mr. Elliott has been close on to fifty years in the service of the bank. He has been general manager since 1900, previous to which he was local manager in Montreal. He entered the bank as a junior in 1860. Mr. E. C. Pratt, the local manager, is also retiring, to take a position with the new brewery amalgamation.

ONE SMALL BOTTLE.

What Ten Whiskey Detectives Found in Colborne Hotels.

Colborne Despatch—Quite a flutter of excitement was created here when it became known that a company of about ten detectives, or officers of the Ontario Government, had arrived unannounced at Colborne. They were on a still hunt for violations of the local option by-law, and, dividing into squads, made a thorough search of the three hotels simultaneously.

It is said that all they found was a small bottle of whiskey kept for private use in one of the places.

NEW ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Planning to Build One Hundred Elevators in the West.

Brandon, April 19. —The newly-formed National Elevator Company organized in Buffalo, is expected to commence operations in the Northwest at once. A hundred elevators are to be constructed right away, and the work will be given to local contractors. J. B. Brodie, of this city, who has been in Buffalo for the purpose of promoting the company, left for Brandon to-day, and will make final arrangements for the buildings immediately on his arrival.

KILLED SAVING WIFE

Batavia Man Gets His Bride From Before a Flyer.

Batavia, April 19.— Joseph Gurneca was killed last night on the Central road in attempting to save the life of his wife. He was walking down the track with his wife, when suddenly he saw the approaching train. In getting her out of the way, he was caught on another track by a light engine, backing down.

It was ten hours before his wife, who he married four months ago, was able to tell a connected story of the accident.

FRUIT PACKING.

Commissioner McNeil Finds Improvement in Canadian Methods.

Ottawa, April 19. —Before the Commons Committee on Agriculture this morning Mr. A. McNeil, fruit commissioner, stated that there had been a noticeable improvement during the past two or three years in the methods of fruit packing throughout Canada. Cases of fraud were now very few, and violations of the act were being closely watched by a staff of eight permanent and thirteen temporary inspectors. Last year there were 79 prosecutions for fraudulent packing.

DIDN'T PASS.

The Rev. Hugh Black's Brother, Archibald, One.

New York Presbytery Will Give Them Another Chance.

New York, April 19.—Four candidates for licenses to preach were examined before the Presbytery of New York at its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Twelfth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday. Three of them, all members of the senior class of Union Theological Seminary, were rejected, not absolutely, however. They will have an opportunity to confer with a committee of the Presbytery, who will examine them further as to their beliefs.

One of the three who failed was Archibald Black, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, the well known Edinburgh preacher, who is now professor of practical theology at Union. The two others who have got to toe the mark before the special committee are George E. Fitch and John Steen.

The meeting, which was private, is described as one of the most extraordinary ever held for the examination of candidates. Some of the elder members of the Presbytery, preachers of the old school, shed tears in discussing the answers that the candidates made to some of the fundamental questions.

Candidate Steen, it was said, was the most outspoken. He questioned the miracles and accepted the modern view of the divinity of Christ. He did not believe that Christ arose from the dead in His body. The two other rejected candidates had doubts on the theory of the divinity of Christ as advanced by the old school of Presbyterianism.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Why New Zealand is Paying For a Dreadnought.

Wellington, April 19.— A conference of the New Zealand Chambers of Commerce yesterday unanimously carried a resolution approving of the Government's offer to share in the defence of the empire by presenting a Dreadnoght to the Imperial Government. The resolution stated that they acknowledged and placed on record their opinion that the prosperity and integrity of the empire could only be upheld by the provision of an united defence by each and every portion of His Majesty's dominions. Now and in the future they were prepared to assist in establishing such a position.

At a dinner held in the evening the Prime Minister proposed the toast to "Commerce." Referring to the offer of a Dreadnought, he congratulated the delegates on unanimously supporting the Government's action. The delegates had recognized that that course was adopted, and was in the general interest of the empire. It was not one, nor indeed twelve, Dreadnoughts that counted, but the value of the moral to be drawn from the offer. New Zealand was not stupid enough to believe that Great Britain was unable to maintain a strong navy, or to offer a Dreadnought on the mere score of the cost in the belief that Britain required her assistance, but she recognized that it was a proper thing to do to show foreign nations that the outlying portions of the empire were willing to help. Moreover, the offer proved that they really formed a part of the empire to which they were proud to belong.

IN COLD BLOOD.

QUEBEC FARMER SHOT DOWN AT DOOR OF HIS STABLE.

Dominic Pelletier Killed by a Cowardly Assassin, Who Cuts a Hole in the Door of Another Building to Fire Through.

St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que., April 19.—An apparently cold-blooded murder was discovered here yesterday evening, when the body of Dominic Pelletier was discovered lying outside his stable door with part of his head blown off and the door spattered with buckshot. Pelletier had been dead many hours when discovered, and it is thought the murder must have been committed early on Tuesday morning, when he had returned to his farm from staying with relatives four miles away.

The body was discovered by a neighbor, Wilfrid Gendron, who was surprised at seeing no one about the Pelletier place, and walked over to see if anything was wrong. He found Pelletier's body cold and stiff beside the stable door, evidently having lain there many hours.

A further examination showed the marks of buckshot in the door, while in the door of a barn about thirty feet distant a small hole had been freshly cut, through which it was evident the murderer had pushed the barrel of his gun. Just outside the hole was found a freshly fired shell from a shotgun.

The Coroner at Valleyfield was notified and arrived here this afternoon, but so far, although he has been assisted by the Provincial detectives from Montreal, not the slightest clue to the identity of the murderer has been discovered, nor any motive for the crime, as there was no evidence of robbery.

Pelletier was a very peaceable man, well liked by his neighbors, and without any known enemy.

COLD IN THE WEST.

Farmers Growing Anxious Regarding Seeding.

Winnipeg, April 19.— With April about half gone and anywhere from fifteen to thirty degrees of frost western farmers are beginning to grow uneasy about the laggard spring. Everything was going along nicely and in some favored districts wheat seeding had actually begun, when the cold snap came along.

Much snow remains on the ground and the weather must change quickly if this is to be removed and substantial progress made with seeding this month. Ice in the Red River still shows no signs of breaking up.

Last season spring came too early and the crop suffered, but while there is no cause for much anxiety as yet, zero weather is not welcome.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

"Diamond Maker" Swindled English Merchant Out of Thousands.

Paris, April 19.— Henri Demoine, the diamond maker, was arrested here to-day. Lemoine is the man who created a sensation last summer by pretending that he could make diamonds. After he had deceived a good many people he was arrested in Paris on complaint of Julius Wernher, an English diamond merchant, who had advanced him large sums of money, believing in the genuineness of his process. Lemoine brazened it so well that finally the magistrate who had his case in charge released him in order to give him a chance to show that he really could make the gems. By various pretences he postponed the test until the magistrate's patience was exhausted and then he disappeared. That was on July 17. The indulgent magistrate lost his position and Lemoine was tried in default and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Since then reports have been received that he was in Italy, in Turkey, and so forth, but he managed to evade justice till today.

MRS. EDDY'S LETTER

Glad New Hampshire Has Not Hampered Her Form of Worship.

Boston, April 19. — That Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy retains an active interest in the affairs of her native State is evidenced by a letter of congratulation which she has written to the Christian Scientists in Concord, N. H., thanking them for the successful disposition of proposed restrictive legislation. This letter was read yesterday to the congregation at the service of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Concord, and was as follows:

"Beloved Brethren: Allow me to send forth a paen of praise of the noble disposal of the legislative questions to the infringements of rights and privileges guaranteed to you by the laws of my native State. The constituted religious rights of New Hampshire will, I trust, never be marred by the illegitimate claims of envy, jealousy or persecution.

"In our country the days of heathenism, illiberal views, or of an uncultivated understanding has passed. Freedom to worship God according to the dictates of enlightened conscience and practical religion, in agreement with the demand of our common Christ, the Holy One of Israel, are forever the privileges of the people of my dear old New Hampshire. Lovingly yours,

"Mary Baker Eddy."

A FATAL OBSESSION

To Regard Britain and Germany as Antagonistic.

London, April 19.— In a long letter to his admirers, dealing with naval matters, Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, declares that no more fatal obsession could benumb the brain of any statesman than to suppose there was a profound antagonism between Great Britain and Germany which could only be solved by war, because through their commercial interests alone these two countries are necessary to each other.

In a general defence of the Government's naval policy Mr. Churchill flatly declares that it would be absurd to build ships against the United States, and that it is not the Government's policy to take the American navy into consideration in framing the British naval estimates.

"Because," he added, "we do not believe that there is any reasonably probable—nay, humanly conceivable —combination against the peace and freedom of the British people which would include the American navy."

STALLED TRAIN.

Passengers Made Through Drifts of Snow to Safety.

Denver, Col., April 19.—All but seven of the 75 passengers on the snowbound Denver, Northwestern & Pacific train, which has been stalled for several days at Corona, the point at which the road crosses the continental divide, have been safely landed at Sulphur Springs, after they had walked two miles through huge drifts to a relief train, which had penetrated the banks of snow at that point. The seven left preferred to remain in the snow shed until the rotary plow preceding the relief train could make another effort to clear the tracks.

C. P. R. EXTENSIONS.

Direct Line From Brandon to Minneapolis to be Built.

Winnipeg, Man., April 19.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, it is announced, will at once extend its branch which now ends at Mowbray, in Southern Manitoba, to Dakota, to connect with the Soo line. The Soo line also will be extended to Brandon, giving a direct line from Brandon to Minneapolis, running parallel land between two Hill lines, which now run into Manitoba, one ending at Brandon and the other at Portage la Prairie. This follows Hill's announced intention of building an air line into Winnipeg from the boundary and of building extensive terminals here.

NICARAGUA THREATENING.

There is Renewed Alarm on the Salvadorean Frontier.

Washington, April 19.—According to official despatches to-day, there is a renewal of alarm on the frontier of Salvador over the menacing movements of the Nicaraguans. It was supposed that the decisive action taken by the United States and Mexico in sending warships to preserve the peace in Central America would stop further attempts of Zelaya to pursue any belligerent attitude towards his neighbors. Honduras evidently has shown but little disposition to insist upon the neutrality laws respecting her territory, and it is still regarded as possible that Nicaraguan troops might be able to cross Honduran territory in carrying out hostile purposes towards Salvador. Any important move, however, will be met by decisive action by the United States and Mexico.

LIVING MAN BURIED 70 FEET

Obioan Has Been at Bottom of Deep Well For Four Days.

Many Work at Rescues but It is Slow Work.

Tappings on Pump Show That Cavein Did Not Kill Victim.

Springfield, Ohio, April 19. — Neighbors have been working night and day for four days to rescue John Toler, who was buried alive at the bottom of a deep well.

Tappings on the pump stock showed he was still alive after the well caved in upon him. One thousand men are taking turn-about digging out the debris.

Toler was repairing the pump in the bottom of the well on the Oelker farm north of this city. The well was seventy feet deep and was walled with boulders of various sizes and shapes. Toler jarred the wall, which tumbled in on him, carrying part of the earth, and filling the well to the brink.

The news spread rapidly and hundreds flocked to the scene. Ever since men have worked frantically to reach the unfortunate man. They have been spurred on by faint tappings on the pump stock.

The task of taking out the debris is necessarily slow, as the walls have to be braced with every foot descent made to prevent further caving in. The workers are now down to within twenty-two feet of the bottom.

Thousands of persons have flocked to the scene from four counties, and the rush has been so great to get at the mouth of the well that policemen have been put on guard. One day, it is estimated, 5,000 persons visited the scene.

The hope that the imprisoned man is alive rises and falls alternately as some new discovery relative to the wall is made. Only one man can work at a time in the well, and some of the stones are so large that removal by him is a hard task. Picks and shovels cannot be used because of the narrow diameter of the well, and so the rescuers have had to resort to crowbars, hooks, and short-handed spades.

For three days the wife of Toler hung around the well. Several times she fainted. Finally she was prevailed on to go home and await the result.

TOOK THE WRONG SATCHEL.

Montreal Man Recovers Handbag Containing $15,000.

Buffalo, April 19.— The satchel said to contain $15,000 in stock, reported missing last night by a man who registered at a hotel here as Dr. E. Jackson, Port Huron, Mich., was located at Sayre, Pa., and returned to this city. The man, who also gave his name as J. H. F. Blue, of Montreal, had picked up the wrong bag by mistake.

ORILLIA AMONG FAVORED.

Will Get $12,500 From Carnegie to Build a Free Library.

Orillia, Ont., April 19.—Mayor Goffatt has received from Mr. A. Carnegie an offer of $12,500 to build a free public library in the Town of Orillia. The Council has decided to accept the amount and will proceed with the building as quickly as the plans are provided.

SEED TIME.

Labor and pray, and thou shalt gain
A help in need, a strength in pain,
Thus saith God's word, that law sublime
For all earth's varied clime and time.
We what the Father hath decreed
Fulfil, and hopeful sow the seed.

It lies embosomed in the field;
Our daily bread rich may it yield.
Father, Thy loving hand we trust,
With spirit soaring from the dust;
Crown Thou our hopes and diligence;
Blessings in harvest-tide dispense.

This crave we for the Saviour's sake;
Thy glory, grace, may we partake.
In Christ Thou, Father, gavest peace,
And heaven's rapture and release;
But while we wait for things above,
Earth pours the treasures of Thy love.
—Hymns of Denmark.

My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God; when shall I come and appear before God?—Psalm xlii. 2.

Life, strong and sound life—that life which lends approaches to the infinite and takes hold on heaven—is not so much a progress as it is a resistance.—North British Review.

Oh, Christ—He is the fountain,
The deep, sweet well of love!
The streams on earth I've tasted,
More deep I'll drink above;
There to an ocean fulness
His mercy doth expand,
And glory, glory dwelleth
In Immanuel's Land.
—Samuel Rutherford.

A Wealthy Soldier's Idea.

Australians still tell stories of the colonial volunteers, although the war is a far memory. One, a member of the stock exchange, was left one wet and miserable night to guard a wagon load of goods.

He shivered in the unsheltered place for some hours pondering many things, says the Melbourne Times, and then a bright thought struck him just as the Colonel came around on his tour of inspection.

"Colonel," he asked, "how much is this wagon worth?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "Much or little we can't afford to lose it."

"Well but Colonel" persisted the amateur soldier "you might give me a rough idea of the value."

"About £200" said the Colonel testily.

"Very well" was the answer. "I will come down to the camp and give you a cheque for the amount. Then I'll turn in. I wouldn't catch my death of cold for twice that much."

What the colonel said is not recorded.

SO THE WORLD WAGS.

"Suppose a man has four wives?"
"That's polygamy."
"Well, three wives?"
"Bigamy."
"Well, then, one wife?"
"Monotony."

"Even More."

"Is Gladys taking a day off to celebrate her birthday?"

"She's taking a year off!"—New York Herald.

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