SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI.—MAY 9, 1909.

Paul at Antioch in Pisidia.—Acts 13: 13-52; Acts 13: 13-16, 38-46.

Commentary.—I. Missionary journeyings (vs. 13-15.) 13. They came to Perga—When the apostles left Paphos they sailed north to Perga, the capital of Pamphylia, which was one of the southern provinces of Asia Minor. John .... returned—No reason is given, but several have been suggested, as that he dreaded the perils; that he was dissatisfied with Paul's leadership; that it was the sickly season and he feared the malaria; that he was homesick; that his mother in Jerusalem needed his attention. Whatever may have been his reason, Paul did not consider his course justifiable (see chap. 15: 37, 38.) 14. Came to Antioch—Evidently the missionaries did not remain long at Perga, but soon continued their journey north to Antioch in Pisidia. They now entered into the unevangelized regions, encountering many dangers and enduring many privations. "To this journey, without doubt, belong many of the perils and dangers described by Paul in 2 Cor. 11: 23-27." The distance from Perga to Antioch was eighty to one hundred miles by road; the roads were very bad and the country swarmed with desperate characters. Antioch was an important city, inhabited by many Greeks, Romans and Jews, in addition to its native population. Here was a synagogue of the Jews, and when the evangelists reached the city their first work was to attend the services on the Sabbath day. Synagogue—Jewish place of worship.

15. After the reading, etc.—Portions of the law were always read in the synagogues on the Sabbath. After this formality was over the ruler of the synagogue very courteously invited the missionaries to speak. No doubt news of their arrival had been circulated through the town and the people were expecting they would be called upon to speak.

II. Paul's sermon in Antioch (vs. 16-41).

16. Paul stood up—Paul immediately accepted the invitation and evidently arose in his place, not going to the pulpit, and addressed them.

Outline of Paul's sermon.—Subject: Jesus is the Messiah. I. Past history—God preparing for the Messiah (vs. 17-22.) 1. Israel chosen and delivered from Egypt (v. 17.) 2. Forty years in the wilderness (v. 19.) 3. The promised land given (v. 19.) 4. Israel under judges (v. 20.) 5. Under kings (v. 21.) 6. The kingdom under David from whom the Messiah was to spring (v. 22.) II. The Messiah brought forth. 1. God's promise kept (v. 23.) 2. Heralded by John according as their scriptures (Isa. 40: 3, 4; Mal. 3: 1) had foretold (vs. 24, 25.) 3. His rejection and death a fulfilment of prophecy (vs. 27-29.) 4. He was raised from the dead. This is proved by many witnesses (v. 31), and by the fulfilment of the scriptures (vs. 32-37.) III. The closing appeal. 1. Through faith in Christ forgiveness of sins is preached (vs. 38, 39.) 2. A warning is given (vs. 40, 41).

39. Justified from all things—Poul declares, 1. That the forgiveness Christ procures is complete and extends to all sins. 2. That the law was not sufficient to free them from sin. 40. Beware—Having shown them the way of salvation, Paul warns them of the danger of rejecting it. In the prophets—Verse 41 is a quotation from Hab. 1: 5. The meaning here is, that if they rejected the benefits now brought to them through Christ, they would have reason to expect such judgments to come upon them as came upon their forefathers (Hab. 1: 6-10), when for their rebellion their city was taken and they were carried away captive. 41. In no wise believe—The evil-doer will not heed even the most solemn warnings.

III. Opposition of the Jews (vs. 42-52). 43. Was broken up—When the people were dismissed. Many of the Jews—Probably a majority rejected the sermon, but still many received the message favorably. Proselytes—Gentiles who had embraced the Jewish religion. Followed—Walked with them as they were leaving the synagogue. Persuaded — Urged, entreated. To continue, etc. — A good impression had been made; they were earnest seekers after truth, and it was important that they should continue to believe and obey it and be saved by it. 44. The next Sabbath—The evangelists attended the synagogue on the "Sabbath day" because that was the day on which the Jews worshiped. The day Paul and Barnabas observed as the Sabbath was the day on which Christ rose from the dead, called the Lord's Day. This day has been observed by the church as the Christian Sabbath ever since the resurrection morning. Almost the whole city—The interest must have been intense. The people were stirred, excited, curious. 45. Jews..filled with envy—With "jealousy," indignation, wrath. "1. To them it seemed an attack upon the very foundation of their religion. They felt that if their interpretations gave way, religion itself would fall. 2. It destroyed their hopes as to the future of their nation. 3. Their own influence and power would be thrown into the background." 4. It would degrade them, as they believed, to have the Gentiles declared as equals. Contradicting—Opposed the doctrine that Jesus was the Messiah; and that He would be humble, lowly, despised and put to death.—Barnes. Blaspheming—Either reviling Jesus as an imposter and a malefactor, or declaring him to have been in league with Satan.—Hom. Com. There is nothing more awful than Jewish fury and execration of the name of Jesus of Nazareth, when thoroughly roused. 46. Spake out boldly (R. V.)—They told the Jews that by their own actions they had pronounced their own sentence, and had condemned themselves as unworthy of everlasting life. Was necessary—It was so designed and commanded. The apostles always offered salvation to the Jews first. Thrust it from you (R. V.)—They rejected and spurned the offer of salvation. Judge yourselves unworthy—This does not mean that they considered themselves unworthy, but they condemned themselves by their actions. Everlasting life—Eternal life is not solely a future, but a present possession, commenced in this life to be perpetuated in the life to come.—Whedon. The Gentiles— The heathen. We shall offer the gospel to them because they will accept it.

47. So hath the Lord commanded — In Isa. 49. 6. "The prophet announces that the Messiah whom God promised to send would be the Savior of the Gentiles as well as the Jews; that all nations would be called to share in the blessings of His kingdom. The passage is quoted to show that in turning now to the heathen they were merely carrying out the plan of God as revealed in the Old Testament."—Hackett. For salvation—Deliverance from the penalty, pollution and power of sin.

48. Gentiles .....were glad—The doctrine of the Jews had been that salvation was confined to themselves. The Gentiles now rejoiced that from the Jews themselves they heard a different doctrine which was proved from the pages of Hebrew prophecy, that this gospel was promised to them of old. As many as were ordained, etc.—As many as were so inclined committed themselves by faith to Christ. Luke is not referring to any eternal decree predestinating these men to eternal life. The Greek word translated "ordained" includes no such idea. 49. The word of the Lord was published—We may glorify God's word in the following four ways: "1. By listening to it. 2. By believing it. 3. By obeying it. 4. By spreading it."

52. Filled with joy—As the Samaritans (chap. 8: 8), the Corinthians (2. Cor. 8: 2), the Thessalonians (1 Thess. 1: 6), the eunuch (chap. 8: 39), the jailor (16: 34).—Hom. Com.

Persecution increased, and Paul and Barnabas went to Iconium, a city about sixty miles southeast of Antioch.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Effects of Gospel Preaching.

I. It awakens interest. When Paul and Barnabas preached almost the whole city came to hear the word of God. When John the Baptist preached the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins there went out to him all the land of Judea and they of Jerusalem (Mark 1: 4, 5). When Luther preached justification by faith, the people crowded to hear him. When Whitfield preached the witness of the Spirit, thousands stood in the open air eagerly drinking in his words. For more than twenty years in two continents Moody told the simple story of salvation to multitudes of people.

II. It arouses opposition. At Antioch the Jews spoke against Paul. They persecuted him and Barnabas, and expelled them. We must expect sometimes to suffer ill for doing well. When the word of the Lord is faithfully preached, men and women will persecute. Jesus said, "I came not to send peace, but a sword" (Matt. 10: 34). He warned his disciples that the world would scourge them, hate them, arrest them and persecute them (Matt. 10: 16-23; John 15: 19, 20). To rebuke the world's sin is to suffer the world's scorn. Herodias will not have John the Baptist condemning her licentiousness (Matt. 14: 3-10).

III. It causes division. The Jews contradicted and blasphemed. The Gentiles were glad, and glorified the word of the Lord. The Jews "were filled with envy." "The disciples were filled with joy." The Greeks believed, but the unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles. The waves that do not beat down the shore harden the sands. The same sun mealts wax and hardens clay, makes the living plant grow and bloom, but causes the one that is dead to decay. The preaching of the gospel is a blessing to the one who receives it, and a curse to the one who rejects it. The sermon which does not soften the heart, hardens it. The world is divided; part holds with the devil, and part holds with Jesus.

IV. It brings victory. At Antioch as many as were ordained to eternal life believed. There is no such thing as defeat to the true gospel preacher. Contradiction, division, opposition and faith, each work out the divine purposes. Paul declares, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of his knowledge by us in every place. For we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ, in them that are saved and in them that perish; to the one we are the savour of death unto death, and to the other the savour of life unto life" (2 Cor. 2:14-16).

V. It reacts in blessing. To the Christian there is a glad side to every sad incident. For the sinner there is a Savior; for the sick, a Physician; for the sorrowful, a Comforter; for the perplexed, a Guide; for the persecuted, a Deliverer. How does the record read concerning these new disciples? That they were filled with dismay because the wealth and nobility of the city were against them? That they were filled with sorrow that their fathers in the gospel had been persecuted? That they were filled with fear lest their turn should come next? That they were filled with grief that they had lost their teachers? No! "They were filled with joy and with the Holy Spirit."

To be filled with the Spirit we must be emptied of self. This is God's work. Abandoned to him, desiring his fulness, seeking to be filled only for his glory, believing that he does it, is our part. He will empty, cleanse, fill and use. When the Holy Spirit fills our heart he gives joy. A. C. M.

SUING THE MAYOR.

Montreal Suffragette Alleges She Was Insulted.

Montreal, May 3.—Montreal's first suffragette case is now under way, in the shape of an action for $5,000 damages against Mayor Payette for alleged indignities to a fair supporter of the Socialistic and women's rights ideas. According to the Mayor's secretary, Mrs. Wright called upon him, accompanied by another well-known Socialist, and demanded help on the ground that the city was bound to furnish aid or work to unemployed. The Mayor did not see it that way, and the lady's replies were such that she was removed from his office. A few days later she again called and demanded help. On the Mayor's refusing, it is stated that Mrs. Wright became very violent, and in the course of a stormy denunciation of his Worship seized a paperweight and smashed a civic inkpot. This was too much for the Mayor, and he called the police to remove the screaming woman.

Mrs. Wright now claims that she was insulted, and that the police used unnecessary violence in removing her to a cell, and has notified the Mayor that she will enter suit against him for $5,000 damages.

NOSE BLED.

Burst Blood Vessel and Blood Flowed For Hours.

Kingston, Ont., despatch: Mrs. Isabella McKenzie, a widow, aged 69, residing at Erie, nine miles from here, is lying at the point of death in the hospital here as a result of an attack of nose bleeding which she suffered yesterday. She bled continuously for several hours, and the flow was only permanently stopped late last night. A blood vessel in her nose burst.

Uncle Allen.

"I've always been something of a free trader," said Uncle Allen Sparks, glancing at the display in the milliner's front window and passing on, "but I'm ready to vote for a prohibitory tariff on coal scuttles, waste baskets, and beehives."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain were small today. Wheat scarce, a load of fall selling at $1.20 a bushel. One load of oats sold at 52c per bushel.

Hay, dull, there being only three loads, owing to wet morning. They sold at $15 a ton. Straw is nominal at $12.50 to $13 a ton for bundled.

Dressed hogs are firm at $9.75 for heavy, and at $10 to $10.25 for light.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$ 1 18	$ 1 20
Do., goose, bushel	1 10	1 12
Oats, bushel	0 52	0 00
Barley, bushel	0 60	0 00
Rye, bushel	0 75	0 76
Peas, bushel	0 95	0 96
Buckwheat, bushel	0 63	0 65
Hay, per ton	13 00	15 00
Do., No. 2	10 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	12 50	13 50
Dressed hogs	9 75	10 25
Butter, choice, dairy	0 23	0 28
Do., inferior	0 18	0 20
Eggs, new laid	0 21	0 23
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 19	0 21
Do., spring	0 50	0 60
Fowl, lb.	0 15	0 16
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 25
Celery, per dozen	0 40	0 00
Potatoes, bag	0 90	1 00
Onions, bag	1 40	1 50
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.	8 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt.	13 00	15 00

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported the receipts of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday as being 102 car loads, consisting of 1,583 cattle, 2,437 hogs, 351 sheep and lambs, and 360 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was fair to good, with a few choice lots.

Trade was the best it has been for the week. The light receipts each succeeding market day led up to the point, when some of the dealers who had been waiting, had to get in and buy.

Considering the general quality prices were certainly a little higher, for butchers cattle than at any other market this season.

Exporters—Our last quotations were from $5.40 to $5.75 for the general run of cattle offerings, and $5.20 to $6 for something extra choice and properly finished. Export bulls are worth from $4.50 to $5.

Butchers— Prime picked lots, which were scarce, sold at $5.30 to $5.50; loads of good, $5 to $5.25; medium, $4.60 to $4.90; common, $4 to $4.50; cows, $3.00 to $4.50; butchers bulls, $4 to $4.60.

Stockers and feeders—Harry Murby reports nothing doing in feeders, all of which were bought to kill if they had any flesh of any account. Mr. Murby only got two loads all week, and they were stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, at $3 to $3.50 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—Prices ranged from $35 to $68 each, and had there been a better class, more money doubtless would have been paid.

Veal Calves—Prices ranged from $3 to $5.50, with a few of the best at $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light, with prices firm. Ewes, $4.50 to $5.25; rams, $3.50 to $4.25; yearling lambs, of good quality, $7.25 to $7.75, with a few very select at $8 per cwt.; common yearlings, $5 to $6 per cwt.; spring lambs, $3 to $6 each, with a few extra lambs at $8 each.

Hogs—Mr. Harris reports prices as follows: Selects, f. o. b. cars, at $7.25 country points; selects, fed and watered at the market, $7.50, and off cars unfed and unwatered, $7.75.

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $1.80 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $1.40 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 $1.20 1-4 bid, July $1.21 3-4 sellers, May $1.20 3-4 bid.

Oats—May 43c bid, July 45 1-2c bid.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS.

London.—A sale of 6,400 bales of sheepskins was held here to-day. There was a large attendance, and bidding was active. Prices advanced 1-2d to 1d, fine cross-breds and full-wooled skins showing the most improvement. Short wooled and shorn skins were about unchanged. Following are the sales and prices obtained for clothing and combing: New South Wales, 1,000 bales at 3 1-4d to 5 5-8d; Queensland, 100 bales at 4d to 8 1-2d; Victoria, 1,900 bales at 2 1-2d to 9 1-2d; South Australia, 400 bales at 4 1-2d to 8d; West Australia, 900 bales at 2 5-8d to 8 1-2d; Tasmania, 200 bales at 3 3-8d to 8 1-4d; New Zealand, 1,100 bales at 4d to 9 3-4d; Punta Arenas, 800 bales at 5d to 8 5-8d.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady, at 13c to 13 3-4c per pound for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 3-4 to 10c per pound.

CHEESE BOARD.

Belleville despatch: There were 340 colored and 222 white cheese offered here to-day: 11 7-16c bid for white, 11 3-8c for colored. Sales, 155 white, 55 colored, at 11 1-2c, and the same on the street for colored.

Kingston.—Fifty boxes were sold at 11 1-8c. There were only 145 boxes registered.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal—The past week has seen little change in the business condition. There continues a retail trade of about normal proportions for all seasonable goods. The drygoods trade is brisk and a fairly good volume of sorting orders are coming forward. Deliveries for summer are very satisfactory but there is natural complaint regarding scarce lines. Orders for fall lines are fair for this season, but retailers are more concerned about the spring and summer trade.

Toronto—More cheerful conditions throughout the country are reflected here in a large volume of business moving. Sorting orders for spring dry goods are numerous and in some cases fairly large and summer lines are being sent forward with all possible speed. Business in footwear during the past week has been good. Travellers are now going out with fall lines. Grocers report a good demand for staples.

Winnipeg—General business here and throughout the west continues to show a steady increase in volume. Sorting orders for spring goods are large and there are signs that placing orders for spring and fall will be away ahead of last year.

Vancouver and Victoria—Spring trade is moving well in all lines.

Quebec—Seasonable lines are in demand but warmer weather is wanted to liven up trade.

Hamilton—Business at retail in seasonable lines continues to show a steady tone. The sorting trade is fairly good and some orders for fall lines are beginning to come. The outlook, too, is encouraging. Country trade is still quiet and will continue so until after seeding. Produce comes forward freely and prices are generally unchanged. Local factories are reported to have good orders on hand. Collections are fair.

London—The general outlook continues to improve.

Ottawa—While the volume of business is not heavy there is a steady increase in the amount of business moving.

BRITAIN'S DEFICIT.

Expenditure Exceeds Revenue by $78,810,000.

London, May 3.—Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-night issued an explanatory memorandum on the revenue and expenditure for the year. He estimates the revenue in 1909-10 as $741,950,000, and the expenditure $820,760,000, showing a deficit of $78,810,000. The budget will be presented in the House of Commons to-morrow. It is pointed out that the increased expenditure is due mainly to old-age pensions and appropriations for the navy.

Dealing with the past year's finances, the Chancellor says that nearly all branches of trade and industry suffered serious depression, the foreign trade returns showing a diminution in value to the amount of nearly $570,000,000 as compared with 1907. The Chancellor adds that it is impossible to prophesy any immediate rapid recovery, but he is of the opinion that there are some indications that foreign trade is beginning to improve.

The revenue for 1908 fell short of the budget estimate of $751,750,000. The national debt now amounts to $3,770,606,545.

ASSAULT ON WIFE.

St. Catharines Man Charged ith Intent to Kill.

St. Catharines, Ont., despatch: Chas. E. Barillier, who lives on Page street, has been charged with committing an assault upon his wife, with intent to kill her, and will appear before Magistrate Campbell, in the police court, to answer to the charge as soon as his wife is able to give evidence. The wounds upon Mrs. Barillier's face were made by a sharp instrument, and she has for some days been in the General and Marine Hospital, and is not yet able to leave. She refused until yesterday to disclose the cause of her injuries. Finally, however, it is said, she was persuaded to tell, and a warrant was soon afterwards issued for her husband's arrest.

A NEW WAY.

Children in Leash in the Park, Like Dogs on a Chain..

New York, May 3.—Children on leash was a novelty which attracted considerable attention in Central Park today. The little boys and girls were connected to the nurses who had them in charge by chains not unlike those used for dogs.

The innovation is said to have come from Los Angeles and has been adopted here because of the danger of children running beyond the curb and the wheels of vehicles which crowd the park drives. The chains are about twice the length of an ordinary dog chain. One end is fastened to a belt around the waist of the child, while the other end is held by the nurse.

RAN INTO SWITCH.

Rutland Express Smashed Locomotive and Box Car.

Montreal, Que., May 3.—A serious wreck occurred at 6.45 this morning on the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway, at Biberville Junction, 31 miles south of Montreal. The Rutland express from New York to Montreal, fifteen minutes late, coming along at high speed, ran into an open short switch, smashing into the round house, where three locomotives and a box car were standing. One locomotive was almost totally wrecked and the box car was splintered into kindling wood. The fireman of the wrecked locomotive had a leg broken, and another trainman was badly scalded, and a third had his head badly gashed.

LONDON CAMP.

Want Date of Opening Put Back Owing to the Weather.

London, Ont., May 3.—Owing to the cold weather that has prevailed military men throughout the district have asked the Militia Council to extend the date of the opening of the London Camp from June 8th to June 15th, as farming operations have been delayed so that the men cannot get away to attend camp sooner. It is understood that the request will be granted.

WATSON PAYS THE PRICE.

Winnipeg, May 3.—Henry Watson was sentenced this morning to ten years in the penitentiary by Magistrate McMicken for stealing two horses from William Chambers, of Pigeon Bluff. While he was stealing the horses Watson was lighting matches to look about the barn, and dropped one in some hay. The barn was burned, causing a loss of twenty head of stock. Watson pleaded guilty to theft, but declared that the arson was an accident. No charge was laid against him, as Deputy Attorney-General Patterson said that if he was properly punished for the theft there would be no further prosecution.

FROM PALACE TO COTTAGE.

Abdul Hamid Sent to Saloniki to End His Days.

His Harem Scattered—Sad Scenes at Deposition.

Many Executions Taking Place—The Prince in Tears.

Constantinople, May 3. —When the deputation from Parliament announced to Abdul Hamid his deposition, Abdul said: "Kismet, it is my fate." He then inquired if his life would be spared, and begged to be allowed to live in the Chirgagan palace on the Bosphorus, where his mad brother, Murad V., was imprisoned for 28 years by Abdul. Last night the deposed Sultan was sent to Salonika, where his residence will be a small country house belonging to a Jewish banker, near a flour mill, also belonging to the banker. Abdul may get a bad reception in Salonika, where he is intensely hated. Salonika is intensely liberal. Abdul's harem has been dispersed. Some of his wives have been forced to return to their relatives. Others have been accommodated in the old Seraglio at Stamboul. Very few accompanied Abdul.

Yesterday Mehemmed, who is now living in Dolmabagtche palace, on the Bosphorus, went in a steam launch to Stamboul and visited the War Office, and the Top Kapu-serai in the Bagdad Kiosk, where the Prophet's mantle is preserved. A religious ceremony was performed. Mehemmed is modest and affable. He wore a frock coat and shook hands at the War Office, instead of allowing the antique robe-kissing and hand-kissing ceremonial. He returned by land to the palace in a simple carriage, followed by twenty horsemen.

Through the streets yesterday to the War Office barracks, where they will be imprisoned, wended a sad procession of the Sultan's household spies, eunuchs and executioners, 600 in number.

The illuminations and rejoicings last night along the Bosphorus were unparalleled. All nationalities, but principally the Greeks, who are as found of noise as Chinamen, testified to their gladness by firing revolvers and rifles.

WANT ABDUL'S MONEY.

Constantinople, May 3.—The constitutionalists would like to get back part of the great sums of money the former Sultan is supposed to have abroad, not only because the Government is in need of the money, but because it is desirable that he should be deprived of the resources for another coup d'etat. Speculation places Abdul Hamid's wealth at anything between $25,000,000 and $200,000,000. It is not intended to rob Abdul entirely. His household will be administered for him on a generous scale, and his life will be safeguarded.

Although this was a holiday, court-martials were held, and several of the principals in the mutiny of the troops were condemned to death. Later they were taken outside the walls of the city and shot. Prince Sabah Eddin, the nephew of the Sultan, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the rising, has been liberated, and his release has caused a good impression.

The huge square inside the railings of the War Office presented an unusual scene this afternoon. Thousands of soldiers of the late garrison were seated, cross-legged, in companies in a great semi-circle, while officers made the rounds and picked out those suspected of active complicity in the mutiny. The men, however, were cheerful. They chatted and smoked and appeared to bear their disgrace lightly.

Carass Effendi, member of the deputation from the National Assembly which conveyed the Fetva to the Yildiz Palace, tells a pitiful story of the dramatic scene which closed six centuries' dominion of the boundless power of the Padishahs. When the deputation arrived at the palace the scene was one of utter desolation. The investing army had cut off the water, gas and electric supplies, and had stopped the ingress of food, so that all the palace officials were already suffering from hunger and panic.

While waiting to be introduced to the Sultan the members of the deputation carefully examined their holsters and pistols, and, according to Carass, had Abdul Hamid shown an armed hand he would have been shot on the spot. After much delay the unwelcome visitors, surrounded by black eunuchs, were ushered into the Sultan's apartment, where stood the Sultan's son, Prince Addur Rahman. The Sultan entered in a bewildered manner. He was dressed somewhat negligently in civilian attire, as though his clothes had been hastily donned. His arms hung at his sides and his hands trembled.

After a silent salute Essaufd Pasha pronounced in slow tones the decree of deposition, at which the Sultan shuddered. There was a painful silence, followed by an equally painful colloquy, lasting a quarter of an hour. Abdul pleaded for his life and for the lives of his family. He protested his devotion to the people and his innocence in recent events.

The youthful Prince burst into tears, and after vain efforts to restrain his feelings retired behind a screen, where he broke into bitter sobs. For a moment tears trembled in the Sultan's eyes. Then he supplicated the soldiers in attendance to swear that they would not take his life. The deputation brought the interview to a close, and Abdul Hamid, humbled, saluted them as they departed.

SULTAN'S HAREM WENT WITH HIM.

Vienna, May 3.— The Constantinople correspondent of the Freie Presse, who saw Abdul Hamid's departure by train for Salonica, thus describes the quarter of an hour before the train started: Several court carriages arrived. From the first descended the ex-Sultan, wearing a grey civilian suit, with a fez. His face was paler than usual, but his restless eyes showed no trace of inner feeling. No tongue or hand of the soldiers on the platform saluted the fallen sovereign. Abdul Hamid led his daughters by the hand, and with these he entered a saloon carriage. He then assisted his wives, who followed next. They were mostly young ladies, eleven in number. They did not wear the usual veils, but extremely transparent shawls, through which their faces could be seen, and coquettish evening mantles, many-colored silk skirts, and elegant scarves. Two eunuchs and six footmen followed. These let down the curtains of the harem carriage, but the ladies, who sat for the first time in their lives in a railway car, whispered loudly, rejoicing in their unusual liberty, putting aside the curtains. The ex-Sultan reappeared and demanded a glass of water for his son, and cigarettes for himself. The signal for departure was given, and the train moved, causing the ladies to give a cry of alarm. The train conductors had strict orders to make no stop until Salonica was reached.

FIGHT IN COURT.

License Inspector Knocks Midland Barber Out.

Joseph Peake Called the Inspector a Bad Name.

Midland despatch: A demonstration of pugilistic ability took place in the police court here this morning between Messr. Wellington O. Fisher, of Orillia, license inspector for East Simcoe, and Jos. Peake, barber, of this town. On Saturday, April 10, the inspector, with Chief of Police Bell, searched Peake's barber shop and, it is alleged, discovered one bottle of whiskey in a cheese box in a hallway back of the shop, and in the cellar found twenty empty bottles. Fisher then laid information against Peake on two charges: first, for keeping liquor on his premises for sale, and, second, for selling liquor without license.

The case came up for hearing before Police Magistrate Jeffery, thirteen of the most prominent citizens, including doctors, lawyers and business men, being summoned. The first charge of keeping liquor for sale was taken up, the only witnesses for the prosecution being the inspector and the chief of police. During the hearing Mr. Hammond and Mr. Wm. Finlayson, who represented Mr. Peake, had come to warm words, and the magistrate had a lively time of it in keeping the peace, and finally dismissed the case.

Mr. Hammond, on the advice of the inspector, withdrew the second charge, of selling liquor, and none of the thirteen witnesses were called.

Mr. Peake and Inspector Fisher got into an argument. Mr. Peake called the inspector a "dirty liar," and Mr. Fisher struck Peake a blow under the jaw that almost knocked him dizzy for a moment. Before anyone could interfere Peake had clinched with him, and it was all Policeman Rough could do, with the assistance of Chief Bell, to separate them. The audience crowded around, and threats were heard from all directions, and cries of "Fisher hit him first," were hard all over the court room. The police managed to clear the room, and finally peace was restored.

Peake has now laid a charge of assault against Fisher, and it will be heard on Monday next.

Mr. Fisher left on this afternoon's train with Crown Prosecutor Hammond for his home in Orillia.

CHURCH IN A WINDMILL.

Cleared of Rats It Does Very Well at a Rent of 25 Cents a Year.

Twelve years ago, when the villagers living off the borders of Reigate Heath, Surrey, England, had no place of worship nearer than the parish church, a service was held in a school room close by and was so well attended that the authorities looked around for a suitable permanent building.

The erection of a church was out of the question, but there stood on the heath the remains of an old mill, a picturesque feature in a beautiful bit of landscape. Inspection showed that once the rats were got rid of a comparatively small outlay would furnish and render the mill fit for public worship, and soon it was opened as the Chapel of the Holy Cross.

The interior of the chapel aroused interest, says the Wide World Magazine. Four buttresses, four feet thick by six feet in height, serve as rests for two massive beams which cross each other in the centre and support an upright shaft cracked with age and strongly bound with iron bands. The buttresses make four natural alcoves. The entrance door stands in one, and immediately opposite is the altar; the harmonium is placed in a third, and the bellringer sits close beside it and rings his bell; the fourth is occupied by the congregation. The rent of this novel church is only 25 cents a year.

NURSES FOR CATS.

Surgical Care of Animals in Experiments Now Being Made.

It is said by all the men who are performing the extraordinary experiments on animals at the Rockefeller Institute that the subjects of these experiments suffer very little. The operations themselves are made practically painless.

Throughout the whole proceeding, according to McClure's Magazine, the animal has the attendance of an expert trained nurse. Clad in the conventional nurse's white garb, she gives a vagrant cat the same minute attention that she would give a millionaire.

The preliminary step is a warm bath in a porcelain tub precisely like that found in every well-ordered home. The woman who has trouble in drying her hair may envy the expeditious manner in which the cat at the Rockefeller Institute solves a similar problem.

From the tub it is placed in an adjoining cage, a crank is turned, starting an electric dynamo, a wave of hot air passes through, and in two or three minutes the subject, clean and glossy, steps toward the so-called sterilization room.

More anaesthetic is given an animal than a man; it can usually stand more, and does not experience the disagreeable physical complications that frequently duty and voted down the resolu- Everybody who handles it or comes near it is thoroughly sterilized. The cat after etherization is washed in a disinfectant.

No up-to-date hospital for human beings is more perfect in its equipment than the chamber in which the operations take place. The operating table is precisely like that used for a man, except that it is smaller. There is the same assortment of clean and shining instruments, and everything in the room, whom the white coat of the operating surgeon to the linen bandages and the hands of all the attendants, is sterilized.

When one girl throws another girl in the shade there is naturally a coolness between them.

Even a lightning calculator may fail accurately to estimate the speed of an automobile when he attempts to cross the street ahead of it.—Chicago News.

AT QUEEN'S.

Honorary Degrees For Profs. Kennedy and Barnard.

Question of Separation From Presbyterian Church Discussed.

Kingston despatch: The sixty-eighth session of Queen's University was concluded this afternoon when the spring convocation was held in Grant Hall.

Four honorary degrees were conferred. Two of these thus honored were present, namely, Rev. Professor H. A. A. Kennedy, of Knox College, presented by Rev. Professor Ross for the degree of D. D., and Professor E. Barnard, of Yerkes Observatory, Williams' Bay, Wis., presented by Professor N. F. Dupuis for the degree of LL. D. The latter degree was also conferred upon Hon. Thomas H. McGuire, Prince Albert, Sask., formerly Chief Justice of the Northwest Territory, whose name was presented by Principal Gordon, and upon Alexander Graham Bell, of Brantford, whose name was presented by Professor Cappon.

It is stated that Professor William Nicol, of Queen's School of Mining, will present a gift of $40,000 to the directors of the school for the erection of a building on conditon that he be given a certain annuity.

There is a likelihood that the question of separation from the Presbyterian Church will be reconsidered by the University Trustee Board and that the matter will not be pressed upon the General Assembly in the manner in which it was decided by the resolution of the trustees last October.

The most remarkable speech of the meeting was made by Dr. Edward Ryan, professor in Queen's Medical College. Dr. Ryan said he was a Roman Catholic, but he would rather see Queen's under control of the Presbyterian Church than that she should cut loose from it and be connected with no religious body.

Kingston, Ont., despatch: Queen's Trustee Board, at its meeting last night, passed a resolution expressing appreciation of the services rendered the university in the past by the Presbyterian Church, and requesting the General Assembly to appoint a committee to cooperate in altering the charter so as to remove all denominational restrictions.

CHILDREN DRUNK.

Buffalo Woman Accused of Selling Them Liquor.

Buffalo, May 3.—For the alleged sale of whiskey to children of St. Casimir's school in Weidner street, Mrs. C. Lompart, who has a saloon on Clinton street, was arraigned before Police Judge Nash to-day. She pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned until Saturday. Several scholars recently have been found to be under the influence of liquor. Probation Officer Maloney, who investigated, reported to the Judge that Walter Kasprak, 13 years old, said that he bought the whiskey from Mrs. Lompart, and that she sold it to boys for ten cents a drink.

TRADE ON THE MEND

Returns For March Are Again Encouraging.

Ottawa, May 3.—The final figures of Canada's trade for the last fiscal year, issued to-day by the Customs Department show total imports amounting to $298,123,792, a decrease of $60,249,793 as compared with the preceding year, and total exports of domestic products amounting to $259,922,366, a decrease of $3,416,586.

Returns for March indicate a large increase in this year's trade. Imports totalled $33,863,362, an increase of $8,811,130. Exports totalled $18,397,974, an increase of $454,487.

During the year coin and bullion to the value of $9,988,412 was imported, as compared with $6,548,661 during 1907-08. The value of coin and bullion exported was only $1,589,793, as compared with $16,657,654 during the preceding year.

The grand total of Canadian trade was $559,635,951, as compared with $638,380,291 for 1907-08.

A SKY-SCRAPER HOTEL.

New York Will Have One of Thirty-one Storeys.

New York, May 3.—New York is to have the highest hotel in the world, if plans filed to-day with the bureau of buildings are carried out. They call for a 31-storey structure at the southwest corner of Madison avenue and 42nd street, a stone's throw from the Grand Central Station. From curb to roof the building will be 376 feet high, over-topping by ten storeys any hotel structure in the city. A local real estate company is behind the project and will expend $2,000,000 to complete the building.

TOO MANY DEPORTED.

British Government Said to Have Made a Protest.

Belleville, May 3.—It turns out that the six English families who were to be deported from Picton and did not go after disposing of all their effects were let remain because the British Government had complained to the Canadian Government that there had been too many deportations from Canada without cause. It appears now that one of the six families will be deported and the other five will remain. The British Government claims that after people have been two years in a place they can claim to be citizens of that place and country.

POWER AGAIN PLENTIFUL.

Generators of Ontario Power Co. Dried Out.

Niagara Falls despatch: The Ontario Power Company, whose powerhouse was flooded twelve days ago, incapacitating the plant for the production of power, resumed operations today. The process of drying out the generators was a long and tedious one. The generators were run slowly under canvas and the heat generated by the motion helped to dry the machines. The rapidity of revolution was increased gradually until to-day, when some of the units were run at full speed, supplying power to distant American cities.

CANADA AND RE

Able Article by D. D. Mann on Canada and the Unite

(Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post).

President Taft expects a special session of Congress to complete a revision of the tariff before midsummer. There is considerable interest in the subject in Canada with regard to changes that may affect Canadian trade with the United States. But there is very much more interest in the United States as to what will be done for Canadian trade. My friend, Mr. J. J. Hill, has spoken several times in favor of eliminating our customs houses. The chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce recently proposed the destruction of the tariff wall between the two countries. While I write, a conference of representative bodies in American cities is being called at Detroit to consider reciprocity with Canada.

All this is in marked contrast with what used to happen a short generation ago. Canada asked the United States for reciprocity similar to that which obtained from 1854 to 1866. Eight times the negative answer came. To-day, Canada is being courted. She is a willing friend, but no suitor. There is a nation of difference between the situation of forty years ago, and the position in 1909. It is possible that the last chance of there being only one political power on this continent vanished when the former treaty was abrogated.

At that time Canadians feared that the cutting off of their most direct market would ruin them. For a time, the situation was harmful, and it had something to do with the migration of some of the best young blood of the country to the United States. Instead of sending hay and grain across the St. Lawrence the farmers fed it to their stock at home, sold the produce as cheese and butter, and their crops, instead of being exported, to the impoverishment of the soil, were kept at home to enrich it.

The abrogation of the treaty also gave to Canada ample opportunity to discover herself. Even the largest towns along the border were of little account, and the most thriving communities were either surrounded by, or on the edge of, the bush. Agriculture was in a pioneering condition, and commerce had scarcely any facilities for its own expansion. The forest, instead of being a source of abundant wealth, was an encumbrance to be cleared out of the way.

Canada, as Canada, had not begun to exist. The provinces were divided, geographically, politically, and socially. And as the Dominion had not come into existence, the section of

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

that was destined to become important for Canada, and for the British Empire generally, was indeed the Great Lone and the Great Unknown Land.

I have said that the difference between the reciprocity times of