SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.—MAY 30, 1909.

Believing and Doing.—Jas. 2: 14-26. Enlarging Orillia.

Commentary.—I. The relation of faith and works (vs. 14-20). 14. What doth it profit—What is the gain or advantage? Brethren—The Hebrews applied the words to cousins and fellow-Jews. From the Jews the Christians adopted it as a title for all fellow-Christians. James applies it to Hebrew brethren who were Christians (chap. 1, 1). He uses this form of address fourteen times in this epistle. Though a man says—Or makes a "profession." It is always difficult to discern between piety and the mere "profession" of piety. He hath faith—That is, that he has faith in Christ as his Savior from sin. And have not works—Those acts in a man's life which are called the fruits of the Spirit, the keeping of the commandments; the pure, holy, useful life, which obeys all the words of the Lord Jesus." Can faith save him—Can this faith, which has no good fruit in the life, bring its professor either present or future salvation? "The very form of the question is a denial. Those who profess to be saved and yet do not show it in their conduct, have mistaken the very nature of faith. Can such faith save? Never." To be saved means more than escaping punishment for sin; it means deliverance from the guilt and power of sin and being made "a new creature" in Christ Jesus. 15. If, etc.—James now uses an illustration to prove his point. Be...destitute—The illustration is forceful because of the obligation resting upon us to help such. 16. And one of you—James brings the illustration home to the brethren individually. Say upon them—The naked and the destitute. Be ye warmed—Be clothed and fed by some humane person. Ye give them not—Real love, true feeling, for their brethren would necessarily result in clothing and feeding them. What doth it profit—Faith, like love, is an operative principle. A charity that consists merely in desire and the expression of good will does not benefit the poor. It would be folly to expect that a mere belief that the destitute would be relieved would actually feed the hungry and clothe the naked. 17. If it hath not works—A man may have an orthodox belief in Christ and the gospel, he may believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and still be without saving faith. Faith must be brought into action. Jesus Christ and the gospel must be obeyed. Is dead in itself (it. V.)—Like a seed that does not germinate, it is dead in its very nature. "Faith is designed to lead to good works. It is intended to produce a holy life—a life of activity in the service of the Saviour. This is its very essence; it is what it always produces when it is genuine. Faith that is dead; faith that produces no good works; faith that exerts no practical influence whatever on the life, is worthless, and there is much of this kind in the world." 18. A man may say—The true believer is supposed to be addressing the mere professor, the man described in v. 14; the individual who imagines he has genuine faith, though he denies the necessity of good works to prove it. My faith by my works—My faith inspires my works, and my works give evidence of my faith.—Whedon. Good works are evidences by which the scriptures all along teach men to judge both of themselves and others; and this is the evidence according to which Christ will proceed in the day of judgment (Rev. 20, 12). It is a cheap religion to say, "We believe in the articles of faith," but it is a great delusion to imagine that it is enough to bring us to heaven.—Henry.

19. one God—Still addressed to the man who advocates faith only v. 14). This person, being a Jew, was a monotheist—that is, a believer in one God; in contradistinction to the polytheist, who believes in gods many. thou doest well—This is good as far as it goes, but it helps very little for salvation, as the next sentence shows. the devils also believe—These devils are as orthodox on that article of faith as this man, who denies the necessity of good works, adn yet that belief does not save them. They are devils still. and tremble—Shudder; the word is used properly of the hair standing on end with terror. Their belief does nothing for them but certify to them their own misery.—Alford. "There are some whose belief is as orthodox as the devils', but whose hearts are not enough awake to tremble." The words of James remind us of the cases cited in the gospels where the devils knew Christ (Luke 4:23, 34; Matt. 8:28, 29).

20. vain man—Empty, void of knowledge. faith apart from works is barren (R. V.)—Faith that brings results is a working faith. "Faith is like a cipher in arithmetic, which, no matter how often it is repeated, represents nothing 'being alone,' but when added to the units it gives them value; so it is with faith and works."—Bayot. Note, I. Faith and works can be separated so that man may have one and not the other. 2. When separated faith becomes a sentiment and works a snare. 3. When united faith becomes a power of life in works and works become a nourishment of the power in faith."—Robert Tuck. "Four things are essential to justifying faith: Knowledge, assent, confidence, application. Faith tells us what the senses cannot tell, but it never contradicts them; it is above and not against them."

II. The relations of faith and works illustrated (vs. 21-26). 21. justified by works—He presents this instance and that of "Rahab the harlot" as examples of faith with works. Paul says that "Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him for righteousness" (Rom. 4:3). He was accounted righteous before God. He evidenced his faith in obeying God. This was by good works, so that he was really justified by works and not that kind of believing which the devils have. he had offered Isaac—He obeyed the Lord and brought Isaac to the altar and bound him there expecting to fully accomplish what God had commanded. In Abraham's purpose and heart Isaac was actually offered up when God stayed his hand.

22. Wrought with his works—His was a working faith. His justification came, as Paul says, from his faith alone. He did not merit it. Yet the faith which alone justifies is never really alone; it is always connected with good works. "Our persons are justified before God by faith, but our faith is justified before men by works."

23. Scripture was fulfilled—Gen. 15. 5, 6. Imputed....for righteousness—"Reckoned" (R. V.), counted to him. Abraham's faith was accounted to him for righteousness before he offered up Isaac, but at that time when his faith led him to fully obey God it was shown to be true. Abraham had the kind of faith that produced righteousness. Friend of God—This was a high honor and implied special favors and intimacies with God. Such an acting faith as he had will make every one who possesses it "the friend of God" (John 15. 15).

24. By works..justified—Abraham was justified by faith, but he proved his faith by his works, so he was also justified by works. His faith led him to bring forth the fruits of righteousness.

25. Likewise..Rahab—Rahab concluded that the God of the Israelites was the true God, and renounced her former false gods and concealed the Israelitish spies at the hazard of her life. In this she had the approbation of God and was rewarded by the preservation of her life (Jish. 2. 1-24; 6. 22, 23). 26. Body without the spirit—It is as impossible for genuine faith to exist without good works as it is for a living human body to exist without a spirit. Good works are the fruit of faith.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

(Faith and Works.)

I. Justification. Justification is a "setting right." To justify means "to make or declare right." In court the only way a prisoner can be justified is to be found not guilty. If acquitted he is justified, declared innocent and just. If found guilty, not the highest judicial authority can justify him. The president might pardon, but he could not justify him. Some friend might take his punishment but not his guilt. Nothing could change his character. He would be a criminal still. But "the things which are impossible with men are possible with God" (Luke 18. 27). Christ not only bore the sinner's punishment; He takes away the sinner's guilt. He was "made sin on our behalf; that we might become the righteousness of Gd in him" (2 Cor. 5. 21).

II. Faith. Without faith it is impossible to please God (Heb. 11. 16). Without faith we may not think to "receive anything from the Lord" (Jas. 1. 6, 7). Faith is taking God at his word. It is being fully persuaded that what God has promised He is able to perform (Rom. 4. 21).

III. Justification by faith. "Therefore, being justified by faith we have peace with God" (Rom. 5; 1.) "By grace are ye saved through faith .. not of works" (Eph. 2; 8, 9.) "Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ, and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified" (Gal. 2; 16.) Three times in this verse are we told that we are not justified by works and three times that we are justified by faith. The father of Queen Victoria, in the prospect of death, expressing some concern about the state of his soul, his physician endeavored to sothe his wind by reminding him of his good and honorable conduct in the distinguished situation in which Providence had placed him. But the Duke of Kent stopped him and said, "If I am to be saved it is not as a prince, but as a sinner."

IV. Faith shown by works. "I will show thee my faith by my works" (v. 18.) "Faith apart from works is barren" (v. 20, R. V. "By works is faith made perfect" (v. 22.) In God's sight men are justified by faith (Rom. 5; 1.) But men can only know our faith by our works. "Ye see how that by works a man is justified" (v. 24.) God sees the heart but the "obedience of faith" (Rom. 16; 26) is man's testimony before the world. By faith, Abraham when he was called, obeyed (Heb. 11; 8.) He showed his faith when he offered up Isaac upon the altar (v. 21.) God said, "Take now thy son!" and "Abraham rose up early in the morning" to do as he was bidden (Gen. 22; 2).

V. Justification by works." By works a man is justified" (v. 24.) Paul and James seem to contradict each other. They both use the same illustration. "Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness"; but Paul concludes, "Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness' (Rom. 4; 3, 5.) James concludes, "Ye see [not God sees] then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only" (vs. 23, 24.) Paul is speaking of faith and works with reference to persons." We are justified before God when he sees our faith; we are justified before men when they see our works. Paul and James express analogous and identical statements.

PARIS STRIKERS

Invade Factories, Pull Down Poles and Destroy Property.

Paris, May 24.—The strikers in Paris made several attempts to invade the factories and buildings where the men had refused to quit work. Their course resulted in minor riots and a number of arrests. Following the advice of their leaders, the strikers are beginning to destroy property. A large number of telegraph poles were thrown down last night and a valve in the air reservoir of the subway under the Seine was unscrewed. Fortunately this was discovered and remedied, else the workmen entering the Caisson would have been subjected to great danger.

DRIVING IT TO CANADA.

Senator Declares Tariff is Killing Tanning Industry in United States.

Washington, May 24.—Offering an amendment to further reduce the duty on quebracho, which is a chestnut bark extract used in tanning, to a quarter of a cent a pound. Senator Lafollette today declared that the tanning industry was being driven to Canada, where quebracho is admitted free of duty. He declared that the oak and hemlock have been killed off so that now only the inferior chestnut is left, which could be used successfully to make an extract to mix with the imported quebracho.

By a vote of 29 to 38 the Lafollette amendment was rejected. By a viva voce vote the duty recommended by the committee of half a cent a pound was agreed to.

WILL HOIST BLACK FLAG,

And Burn Red Beacon on House Opposite Vatican.

Rome, May 24.—The Giordano Bruno Club, an anti-clerical club, which is noted for its active propaganda against the Vatican, has purchased a house opposite the Vatican, on which the club purposes to hoist a black flag and to permanently burn a red beacon on the roof to symbolize the burning of the apostate priest, after which the club is named.

You can't expect people always to avoid quarrels when even the hairs of our head occasionally have a falling-out.

Blobbs—In the old days the doctors used to bleed a man for everything that ailed him. Slobbs—They still do, only in a different way.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 131 car loads of live stock as the receipts for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 2,-159 cattle, 2,127 hogs, 412 sheep and lambs, with 507 calves.

The quality of cattle generally was good, with several lots and loads of selected butcher cattle that would be hard to equal on any market.

Prices were much the same as they were all week, excepting for a very few choice select lots of butchers that sold up from $5.60 to $6 and even $6.20.

Exporters. — There were several straight loads of export cattle, over 20, that were quoted as sold from $5.60 up to $6.30, the bulk going from $5.80 to $6.15. Bulls sold at $4.75 to $5.25 for export purposes, and cows from $5 to $5.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Harry Murby reports a fair trade for stockers and feeders. The popular weights of steers is from 800 to 900 lbs. Feeders, 1,000 at 1,100 lbs. each, at $4.75 to $5.50 per cwt.; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at $4.15 to $4.60;, stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at $3 to $3.75 per cwt.

Butchers.—Choice picked lots of prime butchers' steers and heifers, sold at $5.75 to $6, and $6.20 was paid by H. P. Kennedy for one heifer, such as are offered at Christmas time, and Maybee & Wilson sold 15 butchers, 1,090 lbs. each, at $5.80; loads of good sold from $5.25 to $5.50; medium, $5 to $5.25; common, $4.50 to $5; cows and bulls, at $3.50 to $5 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a moderate delivery of cows all week at fair prices, ranging from $30 to $60 each.

Veal Calves—Receipts have been large, with prices easy at $3 to $5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of 412 sheep and lambs sold at a little lower quotations, with the exception of spring lambs, which sold at firm prices, as follows: Ewes, $5.50 to $5.75; rams, $3.50 to $4.50; yearlings, $7.50 to $8 per cwt.; spring lambs, $3.50 to $6 each.

Hogs.—Hogs have reached a record price. H. P. Kennedy quoted selects, $7.65, f.o.b., cars at country points, and $8 fed and watered at the market, and $8.30 off cars, unfed and unwatered, at the market.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day are nil, and prices are nominal in consequence.

Hay is firm, with sales of 25 loads of No. 1 at $15 to $16 a ton. One load of bundled straw sold at $14 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firm, selling at $10.25 for heavy, and at $10.50 to $10.75 for light.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$ 1 30	$ 1 35
Do., goose, bushel	1 20	1 22
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Barley, bushel	0 64	0 66
Rye, bushel	0 75	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 95	0 97
Buckwheat, bushel	0 63	0 65
Hay, per ton	14 50	16 00
Do., No. 2	11 00	13 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	14 00
Dressed hogs	10 25	10 75
Butter, dairy	0 23	0 27
Do., inferior	0 19	0 21
Eggs, dozen	0 20	0 22
Chickens, broilers	0 40	0 00
Do., yearlings, lb.	0 18	0 20
Fowl, lb.	0 15	0 18
Celery, per dozen	0 40	0 00
Potatoes, bag	1 00	1 10
Onions, bag	1 65	1 75
Apples, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	10 50
Do., forequarters	6 50	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 75	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	7 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	8 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt.	14 50	16 00

TORONTO SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated $4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4.30 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—May $1.25½ bid, July $1.26⅜ bid, Sept. $1.05⅜ bid.

Oats, May, 48½c bid; July 49⅝c bid.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady, at 13½c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c to 10⅝c per lb.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—About 400 head of butchers' cattle, 56 milch cows and springers, 1,800 calves, 200 sheep and lambs, and 400 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir this forenoon. Trade was good, with not much change in prices. Milch cows and fat hogs were a little higher. Prime beeves sold at 5 1-2c to a little over 6c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c; milkmen's strippers, 3 1-2 to 4 1-4c per lb. Milch cows were in demand at from $30 to $65 each. Calves sold at $2 to $10 each, or 3 to 5 3-4c per lb. Sheep sold at 5 to 6c per lb.; lambs at $4 to $6 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c per lb.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro, Ont.—At the opening session of the Peterboro cheese board, held here to-day, 1,001 colored boarded; all sold to Gillespie at 12 and 11 15-16c.

Woodstock, Ont.—Offerings, 765 white, 514 colored; sales at 11 7-8c.

EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

English People Are Said to be Suffering From It.

London, May 24.—Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, according to the cabled reports of the address delivered by him to-day at the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, touched the Briton on a very sore spot when he referred to the present state of mind of the English people as "emotional insanity." Far more remarkable day by day grew the outbreaks here of the kind of thing the American educator had in mind when he speaks of "excited and exaggerated utterances of responsible statesmen in Parliament and on the platform, the loud beating of drums and the pounding of alarms in the public press, and the flocking of the populace to see a tawdry drama for the sake of its contribution to their mental obsession by hobgoblins and the ghosts of national enemies and invaders."

Another statement of Dr. Butler's that is commented on here is that the greatest obstacle to the limitation of armaments is the insistence of Britain on the two-power naval standard.

A Dairy Farms Competition

A committee composed of leading farmers and dairymen representing the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association and the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, have completed arrangements for the holding this year of a dairy farms competition through Ontario. The prizes will consist of 60 gold and silver medals and diplomas, as well as a large number of special prizes, the details of which have not yet been arranged.

The Province will be divided into four districts as follows: From Kingston east; from Kingston to Yonge street, Toronto; western Ontario, north and south of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich. There will be a competition this year for the best farms in each district, and five gold and ten silver medals will be offered this year in each district.

The farms will be judged twice; once about July 1, and again some time during December, thus giving the judges an opportunity to see the farms under winter and summer conditions.

Next year the farms in eastern Ontario and all farms in western Ontario which win prizes in the competition this year, will be allowed to compete in special competitions to decide the best farm in eastern Ontario and the best farm in western Ontario. Two years from now it is proposed to hold a final competition, in which the leading farms for both eastern and western Ontario will compete to decide the best farm in the Province. Exceptionally fine prizes will be offered in this final competition.

All branches of farm work will be included in the competition. In all 1,000 points will be offered. These points have been subdivided as follows: House and surroundings 150, farm buildings 150, live stock 200, crops 200, farm management 150, farm machinery 75, permanent improvements 75. Several prizes will be offered to the farms that score the highest points on the house and surroundings, on poultry, on orchards and other similar departments.

Competitions of this kind were held in Ontario some 25 years ago, and created great interest. The gold medal farmer in the Province at that time was Mr. Simpson Rennie, the well known Farmers' Institute speaker, who now lives in Toronto.

The committee which has charge of the competition is composed of Messrs. H. Glendinning, of Manilla; G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro, representing the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; Mr. D. A. Dempsey, of Stratford, and C. R. Wallace, of Burgessville, representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford; D. Duncan, of Don; George McKenzie, of Thornhill; R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook; Gordon Gooderham, of York Mills; Simpson Rennie and W. G. Ellis, of Toronto, and H. B. Cowan, of Peterboro, the secretary.

Full particulars about the competition may be obtained from the secretary. Already a number of leading farmers in Ontario have indicated their intention to take part in the competition, which promises to create a great interest and be productive of much good.

CAN'T AWAKEN HER.

Strange Case of Sleeping Girl Reported From Wabash, Ind.

Wabash, Ind., May 24.—Godla, the 18-year-old daughter of I. W. Krider, has been unconscious since 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and all efforts to awaken her have been of no avail.

Miss Krider, about 8 o'clock in the evening, after preparing to retire, wrote a letter, addressed to no one in particular, but intended for her parents, who were not at home at the time. In the letter the girl said she was about to fall asleep and that the sleep would be of an unknown duration.

The parents found her unconscious when they returned later in the evening.

TWO CANONIZED.

The Pope and Twenty Cardinals and Other Dignitaries in Line.

Rome, May 24.—The final ceremonies in the canonization of Clement Hoffbauer, the German Redemptionist, and Joseph Oriol, a Spanish priest, of Barcelona, took place at St. Peter's to-day, and were witnessed by a vast throng of people. The Pontiff entered the Basilica at the head of a striking procession, which included twenty cardinals and a large number of patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, and members of religious orders, the whole making a picture of extraordinary brilliancy.

A STRANGE "CRIB."

Burglars Broke Into North Bay Police Station and Stole Revolver.

North Bay, May 24.—North Bay police station was burglarized this afternoon, the office door forced, and a trunk opened. The loot included a number of "phoney" gold rings confiscated from a fakir, several jackknives and Chief Rayner's revolver. Wm. Flowers, released from jail yesterday after serving a term for attempted house-breaking, was arrested while trying to sell some of the rings in "Little Italy." A man named Freedlander, also released yesterday after a term for stealing whiskey from a C. P. R. car, was arrested as being implicated. It is thought the men cooked up the job while in jail, largely out of bravado.

BUFFALO FOR ALBERTA.

A Herd of Three Hundred Now on the Way.

Ronan, Mont., May 24.— The expedition sent by the Dominion Government to secure the remaining 300 buffalo, bought from Michael Pablo for Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, arrived here to-day in charge of Mr. Howard Douglas, Commissioner of aCnadian National Parks. Sixty Mexican cowboys have been busy during the past fortnight persuading the buffalo toward the corral in the valley of Pend D'Oreille River. To-morrow an attempt will be made to force them into the corral, which, if successful, will make the balance of the task somewhat easy. These buffalo are the outlaws of the herd, and the task is fraught with some difficulty.

Occasionally you come across a novel so thrilling that you positively can't skip more than half of it.

ROCKS ON TRACK.

How the C.P.R. Train Was Delayed at Jackfish.

A North Bay despatch: The westbound C. P. R. express No. 97, with a big passenger list, met with an accident at Red Sucker, near Jackfish, 484 mile west of North Bay, at 3 o'clock this morning. The baggage car and the express car jumped the rails and plunged down the steep embankment, the engine and other cars fortunately staying on the rails. The express car was demolished and Messenger Demers, of Montreal, was severely injured, but will recover. Engineer Ben Ward, of White River, was injured, but not seriously. The passengers were severely shaken up.

Port Arthur, May 19.—The derailing of the C. P. R. express at Jackfish was, it is stated here, due to a broken rail near the first tunnel, where rocks had fallen on the track. A bad washout has also been interrupting traffic about 200 miles east, where a large section of the track, together with telegraph poles, has been swept away. The section of track destroyed was about two hundred yards in length.

IDIOT'S MEMORY.

Extraordinary Case Presented to Vienna Doctors.

London, May 24.—An extraordinary case of memory in a ten-year-old idiot boy was presented at the last meeting of the Vienna Psychological and Neurological Society. Without a moment's hesitation he could tell the day of the week of any date mentioned, also the name, day and the date of the movable feasts in any year. He answered immediately and accurately such questions as: "What day was June 14, 1808?" "When is Ash Wednesday, 1917?" "How long is the carnival in 1924?" "When is Easter, 1929?" His answers were given without hesitation, and were invariably correct.

Curiously enough, his range of memory was bounded sharply by the years 1000 and 2000 A. D. Before the first-named year or after the last he knew nothing of the calendar at all.

The boy is the son of an army officer, now dead. Asked how he could give so promptly the day of the week of any date in a thousand years, he replied by giving one of the existing formulas for such matters, which he appeared to have learned out of an almanac.

But the director of the asylum where the boy is an inmate said it was easily ascertained that he made no use at all of such formulas. These formulas would not aid him in giving the dates of the movable feasts, and, moreover, they apply equally to the years before and after 2000 A. D.

It would appear that the boy's knowledge must be based in some way upon memorized material.

AID UNEMPLOYED.

British Government Will Establish System of Labor Exchanges.

London, May 24.—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this evening that to-morrow he would introduce a Government bill providing for the creation in Great Britain of a national system of labor exchanges, similar to those already existing on the continent of Europe. The object of the measure is to further the organization of labor and ameliorate the condition of the working classes by reducing unemployment, especially in London and the other large cities. With this new departure, Mr. Churchill said, the Government also intended to associate a policy of employment insurance.

DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP.

Daring Robbery of Express Office at Truro, N. S.

Halifax despatch — Fifteen hundred dollars was stolen at the muzzle of a revolver from the office of the Canadian express Company at Truro, this afternoon, by three men who are still at large. Entering the office, one man clapped a gun to the head of the only clerk in the building, while another went through the safe and drawers. Then, with the third man, who had been standing guard outside the building, they disappeared, and have completely eluded the local police and several Halifax detectives. Everything in connection with the hold-up showed that the crime had been very carefully planned and that the men who did the job were very familiar with the routine of the office.

It was one of the most daring affairs of the kind that has ever occurred in the Maritime Provinces, for the office is located next to the Intercolonial station and right in the heart of the town. Yet no one saw the men enter the office or leave it. J. Burgess, the clerk in the office, was the only person there at the time. Burgess declares that while the robber was rifling the office he was forced to keep his face toward the wall, the second man standing over him with the gun at his head, all the time threatening him if he made any outcry.

Soon after the robbers left the office Burgess summoned assistance and made known the robbery. The robbers hastened off to the park and were soon lost sight of in the woods.

AFTER A TWO YEARS' FIGHT.

Machinists and Engineers' Strike Comes to an End.

Toronto, May 24.—After a struggle of over two years for a nine-hour working day, the Machinists and Amalgamated Engineers of the city have issued orders to the strikers to return to work in any of the machine shops.

When the strikers vacated their positions they were speedily filled by non-union machinists, who had flocked into the city from outside points in Canada. It has cost the union over $50,000 to fight the strike, the bulk of which was paid out in strike pay. There were over 300 men idle.

When the fight was commenced a large number of the small shops conceded the shorter work day, but the big shops which employed the large staffs resisted the demand of the union.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

May Adopt Plank Forcing Limitation of Armaments.

Justice MacLaren, of Toronto, Delivers Notable Address.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 24.— The possibility of the adoption to-morrow by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration of a platform favoring a limitation of armaments among the nations is believed to be indicated by the conversation of leaders of the conference now in session here.

Dean Kirchwey, of Columbia University, who was one of the leaders in the successful fight for such a plank two years ago, is now chairman of the Business Committee, which prepares the platforms, and the comment among the prominent men in the conference is in criticism of the financial and other burdens of militarism, and the unwisdom of war talk between Great Britain and Germany.

The attitude of China was declared by Ambassador Wu Ting Fang in an address delivered at the conference today to be in favor of making compulsory arbitration a law of the nations. The amicable relations between the United States and Canada were described by Justice J. J. MacLaren, of the Court of Appeals of the Province of Ontario, who said that, while individuals have in a measure become Christianised, "we still remain as nations, and collectively largely barbarian and heathen."

Governor Ansel, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of arbitration, and Rev. Frederick Lynch, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, New York, declared "that it is the shame of the age that every church in Germany, England and America is not protesting against these great pagan overwhelming armaments."

Justice J. J. MacLaren, of Toronto, after referring to the amicable relations between the United States and Canada, outlined the methods under which the immense bodies of fresh water which separated Canada and the United States have for nearly a century been free from all warlike demonstration or display. "In April, 1827," he said, "without a formal treaty or even a convention, by a simple interchange of short letters between the British Minister, Mr. Bagot, and Mr. Rush, the American Acting Secretary of State, it was agreed that the naval force to be maintained on the lakes should be confined to a definite, small number of vessels. It was a simple stipulation that might be terminated by either country on six months' notice. To their everlasting credit, be it said, that they have not only kept strictly within the limit, but actually dispensed with the war vessels entirely, and that this pacific condition has now been maintained for more than eighty years. "May the day be far distant when any contrary policy may obtain."

The speaker then told of the successive peaceful steps taken in the dilimitation of the boundary between the two countries and said that the land portion is as free from military display as is the water portion from naval show. "What an object lesson," he exclaimed, "both on land and water for those nations at present so heavily cursed and burdened with militarism.

"But the greatest triumph for the principles for which this conference stands is likely to be gained within the next few months. Most of you are aware of what is known as the waterways treaty, agreed to between the Governments of the two countries in January of the present year, and which would no doubt have been ratified ere this had not a member of the United States Senate succeeded in persuading that body to add a rider granting to his State an additional advantage without conceding any equivalent or compensation to the other side.

"It has been a great cause of surprise that nations whose subjects or citizens settle their differences through arbitration or the courts have been so slow to settle international difficulties in the same manner. The fact is that while in a measure we have as individuals become civilized and Christianized, we still remain as nations and collectively largely barbarian and heathen. We need to cultivate the corporate and national conscience. In my opinion there is a necessity for our getting back to first principles.

WILL KEEP HOTEL.

The Self-Denying Ordinance of License-Holders.

A Brockville despatch: At a meeting of the Brockville hotelkeepers this evening an agreement was signed by which everyone pledged himself in favor of the observance of the license laws, to assist the local inspector in every way in their enforcement, and not to supply liquor to anyone under its influence. The agreement also included a clause prohibiting bartenders from supplying intoxicants to any such person on pain of dismissal. A resolution is to be forwarded to the Provincial secretary, requesting the passing of a clause in the Act so that photos may be supplied of everyone placed on the proscribed list.

CHALLENGE TO LABOR.

Gage Thrown Down by President of U. S. Manufacturers.

New York, May 24.—The election to the presidency of the National Association of Manufactures of John F. Kirby, jun., was made unanimous at to-day's session of the annual meeting. The election of Mr. Kirby was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of J. W. VanCleave, retiring president, whose policies Mr. Kirby pledged himself to follow.

"Our organization," said Mr. Kirby, "is pledged to face the labor question. It involves a great principle which cannot be fooled with, compromised with or temporized with if America is to remain America. The life of the American Federation of Labor is hanging by a thread, and there would be no militant organized labor to-day if it were not for the support of misguided philanthropists and women's societies who are constantly keeping up the agitation. My policy will be that of J. W. VanCleave. I do not believe in compromise with criminals. It is better to bring the whole labor question to a pointed issue instead of temporizing and fooling with it. The only way to deal with this animal is to take it by the horns till it is made obedient. If we had to deal with 95 per cent. of labor men who are for justice and fairness we could settle this whole labor problem in an instant."

WHAT KIDD SAYS

Still Believes in Millionaire Burn and His Legacy.

Says the Globe is Sore and Bids Them Wait Till Money Comes.

Toronto, May 24.—W. G. Burn, of Melbourne, Australia, is the man who, according to Mr. David S. Kidd, of this city, left a huge slice out of his total wealth of $8,000,000 to found her in Toronto a Lucy Burn memorial in the form of a cosdy building containing a chapel, and room for unfortunate women to stay.

This act of W. G. Burn was prompted by the fact, as told by Mr. Kidd, that the latter picked up Lucy Burn in a Chicago saloon, converted her, and restored her to her family just before the girl died.

"Well, I don't care what they say, I know I was in Chicago, and met the girl and converted her. I met the father and mother in Pittsburg, and went with them to Florida with Lucy. She died, and they took the body home with them," said Mr. Kidd today.

"And they sent you all the photographs you now have?" was asked.

"Yes, with a number of letters. I have the envelopes with the stamps and the date marks on. I suppose anyone could pay another to write these letters, but I don't know who there would be to do it."

"But you met the father, and you knew his writing, so you could compare it with that in the letters?"

"Well, he never wrote; he could not write."

"How did he sign his will?"

"With his mark. The Globe wired Pittsburg, asking if a W. G. Burn was known there. They said he was not. Well, he has not been there for thirteen years, so that is not remarkable.

"He did not make his money there in Pittsburg?"

"No, in other parts of the States and in Australia. He made his will in Florida, and a copy of the probate was mailed me from Melbourne.

"What advantage is it to anyone to get up a fake? Why should I get up a fake. I am not asking for any money in connection with it. Of course there might be people that would do that against me out of spite, but look at all the trouble they have gone to, if that is so. It would be impossible for me to get up such a fake story."

"Have you got any money yet?"

"No, I haven't, but I believe there's something in it just the same. The Globe is sore because they got hold of my pictures, and I had to have my lawyer write some saucy notes to get them back. But when I do get my clutches on the money—well, you'll see."

"When is the building to be started here?"

"Not till I get some money, after the estate is settled."

GHOSTLY AIRSHIP

Was Seen Near Welsh City by Midnight Wayfarer.

London, May 24.— The mysterious aeroplane or airship, the alleged performances of which have been already mentioned, is becoming a perpetual nightmare. The newspapers for some time past have daily recorded the testimony of various persons who declare they have heard or seen it flying over the eastern counties and the North Sea. Now this latest Flying Dutchman has turned up suddenly in the neighborhood of Cardiff, where a wayfayer, according to his own account, saw a cigar-shaped airship aground on the summit of Caerphilly Mountain at about last midnight.

He tells a very circumstantial story. He relates how he watched the two men forming the crew apparently repairing the machine, until they saw the wayfarer, when they hastily embarked and soared away. A local newspaper reporter went to the scene and found the ground torn as though by a plowshare, various printed papers, one in French containing technical directions, and numerous newspaper cuttings dealing with aeronautics.

While some newspapers profess scepticism all printed the details. A large proportion of the public, possessed with the anti-Germany mania, are convinced that their arch-enemy is among them.

DEAR EGGS.

Great Demand in Western Markets For Hen Produce.

London, May 24.—London's largest shippers stated to-day, after careful survey of the situation, that there will be no cheap eggs in Canada this year owing to the immense demand from western markets. In the country they are 17 and 18 cents a dozen and are the highest on record. London is the centre of the largest egg shipping industry in Canada, and recently several million dozens have been sent west. Large orders are still in. Butter prices are expected to drop materially before June.

MANNED BY GREEN CREWS.

Many Vessels on the Lakes Without Experienced Men.

Detroit, May 24.—The members of the arbitration boards of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan went into session at the Hotel Cadillac at 11 o'clock this morning in an effort to effect an amicable settlement of the marine strike. At midnight tonight they were still in session, and no results had been reported. All newspapers are barred, but it is known that the debate was extremely acrimonious on both sides.

Union labor reports made some startling allegations, among them the charge that many vessels now on the lakes are manned wholly by inexperienced men, who, in the event of a storm, would be worse than useless. Unless a settlement is reached it is believed the revelation will result in a material "boosting" of marine insurance rates.

In His Own Way

(By J. Louis Engdahl.)

An unhappiness, deep, irritating and discouraging, pervaded him.

Yet she was with him, just on the other side of the table. She was pouting just a little because of the willful fur that persisted in slipping from her right shoulder. She caught his gaze, the pout turned to a smile and then the waiter came hurrying up.

Geo. Adams, at odds with the world, wrote the order very carefully and correctly, the slip was torn from the many others on the pad, and the two were alone again, the man still very discontented, while the piquant, delightful specimen of approaching womanhood opposite to him became

The fountain pen was now moving across the paper.

interested for the moment in several new arrivals. They had the choice nook of the cafe. Shielded by big palms they could see, but not be seen.

In the same moment that she gazed the man became aware of what he held in his hand. It was a fountain pen, seemingly the symbol of his work, for he was just one of the great army of the business world's servants, bookkeepers. He had taken it out to write the order for their little supper. Almost angrily he jammed it back into his pocket and then his mind returned to the theme and the play that they had just seen together, and to the hero therein, the beauty romance and splendor of it all, and that was the cause of his present mood. She had like it much, grown almost over-enthusiastic, he thought. It would drive her from idens of what to expect. That was impossible. She would expect the romance of the play to be her own romance. It was impossible.

Carried away by the irritation of his mind, he noticed the tab that was still lying on the table, held it carelessly for a moment, then instinctively reached for his fountain pen. Back at business college they had awarded him several prizes for penmanship, and he could write if he couldn't. And this was the evening during which he had decided to ask her the big question that was troubling the very soul of him!

The fountain pen was now moving hesitatingly across the blank page, ultimately framing beautiful flowers and birds and drawing lines possessing true curves. Then the hand began to move faster and faster.

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