SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.—JUNE 6, 1909.

The Power of the Tongue.—Jas. 3: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. The importance of controlling the tongue (vs. 1, 2). 1. Be not many masters—"Be not many of you teachers."—R. V. The office of a teacher was considered a very important one in the early Christian Church (Acts 13. 1.: Eph. 4. 11). The caution of this verse is against those persons entering that office who were never called, and who knew nothing of the way of salvation themselves. There were such individuals in the days of the apostle (1 Tim. 1. 6, 7; 6. 3-5; Heb. 5. 12). Shall receive heavier judgment (R. V.)—Those teachers who abuse the office will receive greater condemnation than mere hearers. Those occupying a high position in the church are apt to be more severely criticized than those holding an inferior office. The purpose of James was to repress those who delighted in talking rather than acting. 2. We offend all—"We all stumble."—R. V. The R. V. is much clearer. This does not mean that Christian teachers offend everybody, but that they are fallible and are often mistaken in their interpretations of certain truths and do not use correct words to express their thoughts. This is true of the holiest and wisest. Offend not in word—This liability is very great in every one, but it is especially great in an office where the very business is public-speaking. The same is a perfect man—A full-grown, symmetrical man. "One who has attained to a high degree of wisdom and grace." The man who advances no false doctrine, but is thoroughly instructed in divine things, is a perfect teacher, and worthy of the sacred calling. Thus applied to teaching, rather than to character, "the perfect man" here is distinguished from the one described in Jas. 1. 4; Eph. 4. 13; Col. 1. 28. To bridle the whole body—The one who has the wisdom and moral power which enables him to control his tongue will be likely to be able to control all the other members of his body. "Control of speech is named, not as in itself constituting perfection, but as a crucial test indicating whether the man has or has not attained unto it..The 'whole body' is used to sum up the aggregate of all the temptations which come to us through the avenues of sense."—Cam. Bib.

II. The power of the tongue (vs. 3-5). James now gives two illustrations showing the power of the tongue. 3. We put bits—A horse's bit is a small thing, yet by it the animal is controlled; the tongue is a small member, but the one who loses control over it loses control over himself. 4. Behold also the ships—The rudder which determines the ship's course is very small. 5. Even so—The force of the illustrations is that although the tongue is a "little member" yet it is able to accomplish great things. As with a small bit a large horse is controlled and by means of a small helm a great ship is governed, so the tongue, though small, is capable of doing great things, and should be under perfect control. Boasteth—The tongue is conscious of the power which it possesses and makes great claims for itself. How great a matter—See R. V. Literally, "how great forest." Great conflagrations are caused by what in the beginning was a mere spark.

III. The damage caused by an uncontrolled tongue (vs. 6-8). Two illustrations are here used to show the evil effects of a tongue uncontrolled. 6. The tongue is a fire—Like a fire it causes devastation and ruin; it is a destructive agent. "It is the instrument producing the most desperate contentions and insurrections."—Clarke. a world of iniquity—A whole brood of sins lurks in the untamed tongue. "A little world of evil in itself. It is meant that all kinds of evil that are in the world are exhibited there in miniature; it seems to concentrate all sorts of iniquity that exist on the earth. And what evil is there which may not be originated or fomented by the tongue?"—Barnes. "The amount of iniquity is vast, the kinds of iniquity innumerable, as, for instance, blasphemy, lying, profanity, scandal, slander, scolding, backbiting, flattery, obscenity, anger, boasting, murmuring, dishonesty, cruelty, error, suspicion." defileth the whole body—What the tongue talks about the body is very apt to engage in. Where there is a filthy tongue there will be a filthy body. "It utters evil thoughts and passions, and by uttering increases them and enlarges their power of evil." setteth on fire the course of nature—Or "the wheel of nature."—R. V. There are a variety of opinions as to the meaning of these words. One is that they refer to the "cycle of creation," and are equivalent to our phrase "setting the whole world on fire." Another is that reference is that made to "the whole of life from birth," that "from the beginning of life to its close, the tongue is an ever-present inflammatory element of evil." But better than these is the suggestion that James refers to our bodily and passional appetites. The uncontrolled tongue that is "a word of iniquity," causing trouble among our members and defiling the whole body, "setteth on fire," inflames, all the natural functions of the body and leads to sensuality, drunkenness and every form of vice. It inflicts serious injury to man's entire being. is set on fire of hell—Is set on fire of Gehenna. The Greek word Gehenna primarily signified the Valley of Hinnom. This valley was situated south of Jerusalem and was the place where criminals were executed and burned, and where the filth of the city was consumed. Continual fires were kept burning. This place came to be a symbol of the place of torment as Jerusalem was a type of heaven. What James intends to say is that the very spirit that prevails in the regions of hte lost inspires the evil tongue, leading to unkind, angry and vile words and to falschoods, slanders, calumnies, etc.

7. every kind....is tamed—Every species of wild beasts has been brought under man's power and dominion. 8. but the tongue can no man tame—He cannot do this, though he can do all else. God's grace alone can do it. it is an unruly evil—"A restless mischief."—Alford. "Socrates, when asked what was the beast most dangerous to man, answered, 'Of tame beasts, the flatterer; of wild beasts, the slanderer.'" full of deadly poison—It acts on the happiness of the individual man and the peace of society, as the sting of a poisonous serpent does on the human frame. "Note the sins of the tongue: 1. Idle words. Avoid foolish talking. A wise man sets a watch on the door of his lips even when he utters a pleasantry. 2. Malicious words. They are cousins in sin to idle words. Kind words are the oil that lubricates every-day intercourse. There was an ancient malediction that the tongue of the slanderer should be cut out. A slanderer is a public enemy. 3. Filthy words. A filthy imagination comes out on the tongue. 4. Profane words. Profane swearing is the most inexcusable of sins. The man who swears turns speech into a curse, and before his time rehearses the dialect of hell."—Theodore L. Cuyler.

IV. The double use to which the tongue may be put (vs. 9-12). 9. therewith bless we God—If the heart is right, it is the instrument of prayer, praise and worship. therewith curse we men—If the heart is evil the same instrument is used to curse both men and God (Prov. 18:21). 10. out of the same mouth—Either out of the mouth of two different persons, two opposite things proceed, or out of the mouth of one individual. Both are true, and both are equally wrong. ought not so to be—God has power to change a man's heart and then his tongue will be a power for good. "The tongue, because it is full of evil, should not be silenced or destroyed, but it needs the correcting, renewing power of divine grace. As on the Day of Pentecost, it can be filled and inspired with the Holy Ghost, so as to be a tongue of celestial fire." 11. doth a fountain—The mouth is the fountain through which the words are sent out among men. sweet water and bitter—No such inconsistency and contradictions as this blessing and cursing in man is found in the outgushing of a fountain. It is not found with the fig tree, or vine. "Only depraved man does so monstrous a thing."

12. can the fig tree, etc.—The metaphor here used is one which the Roman gardeners, who were fond of horticultural experiments, endeavored to bring about.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

A Powerful Member.

Physicians examine the tongue first It is the index of the tone of the system. So James tells us we may judge of soul-health by the tongue. If any man "offend not in word," his moral health is "perfect" (v. 2). If any man seems religious, and bridles not his tongue, that man is soul-sick (Jas. 1: 26). Peter gives a similar thought: "He that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile" (1 Pet. 3:10). Here are four illustrations of the power of that little member:

I. Bits. These fragments of iron will hold in subjection the powerful beast which otherwise would destroy. He who can rightly govern his tongue can control his whole body. If the tongue can be held from expressing evil thoughts, the Holy Spirit will find earier access into that heart, and enable that person to seek the purifying of his heart. When the words have gone forth, they impress and influence others; besides, it is harder for the one who uttered them to recall them, or at least confess the sin of using them, and puts him in a state where he is less likely to repent, but rather puts him in a position where he is pressed to say more.

II. Helm of a ship. A small thing, but controlling in the fierce winds, that which is a thousand times its bulk. A helm is a small part of a ship. The tongue is a small member of the body. By the right use of the tongue an evil conversion may be turned aside, and good things spoken in place of evil. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver" (Prov. 25; 11). Fierce storms of gossip may rage against us, but by a meek and quiet spirit, and a bridled tongue, we may rise superior to all, and at God's own time be vindicated and our true merit shown. Three men were in company with each other. One asked another the time of day. He replied, but the third man declared that his watch must be wrong by ten minutes, for his own watch differed that much. Rather than dispute, the first man put his watch in his pocket and said nothing, even though he knew his watch gave correct time, for he had just returned from setting it by the regulator. He would not encourage a dispute, but prevented one by silence.

III. Fire. The earliest Bible reference to the most destructive of elements is to that of fire from the Lord upon the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. 19: 24). A spark will start a flame that will consume a city. Some fifty years ago a gang of Belgian miners, angry with another set of underground workers, set a mass of coal on fire to smoke out their comrades. How well they succeeded let the record of half a century tell. Years have passed away; a generation has faded; the angry passion of those who sought revenge has become a thing of the past; but the fire started long ago blazes on, and no earthly skill as yet found the way to extinguish it.

IV. Tamed beasts, birds and serpents. A little girl, sent to the country to spend the summer, was given a large, airy garret for a sleeping room. In it was a great many wasps. The child was so quiet and gentle and kind to them that they grew very friendly and tame, and she was not once stung by them. A little playmate, who was visiting her, one day struck at them and was stung. Then the little girl who was fond of the wasps spoke sharply to her playmate. The Christian lady downstairs heard her. "How is it," she said, softly to her, "that you can tame the wasps and not control your temper?" "I do not know," said the child. God can tame the temper and tongue.

A. C. M.

ROOSEVELT'S BAG

Has Secured 86 Specimens and 22 Varieties of Game.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt, who is at present the guest of Governor Jackson, of Nairabi, has accepted an invitation to a public banquet to be given here in his honor on Aug. 3. The results of the expedition's hunting trips have been assembled. Mr. Roosevelt has secured 86 specimens of game of 22 different varieties; with the exception of six specimens they are all for the National Museum at Washington. The naturalists of the party have obtained about 1,000 specimens of birds and snakes.

MOVING TO WINNIPEG.

Executive Offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Montreal, May 31.—It is officially announced to-night that Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, General Manager and Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will make Winnipeg his headquarters after June 1.

Now that the line is actually in operation in the west the presence of the general manager is felt to be even more necessary than during the period of construction, especially if the Grand Trunk Pacific is to maintain from the first an aggressive policy in the development of traffic.

Even Exchange.

Angry Patron —That's the third time you've given me the wrong number. You must have what they call the telephone ear.

Girl in Central Office—I beg your pardon, sir, but that isn't the trouble. You have what we call the cornmeal mush voice.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 130 car loads of live stock for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 2,580 cattle, 2,593 hogs, 521 sheep and lambs, 549 calves and 4 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was generally good.

Trade was good, at about the same prices as quoted for Tuesday for fat cattle, as will be seen by the many sales reported and given below.

Exporters—Export steers sold at $5.80 to $6.25; bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; cows, $5 to $5.25.

Butchers—Prime picked lots of heifers and steers sold at $5.75 to $6 per cwt., but it must be remembered that there were very few of these, the quality of which was equal to the best Christmas cattle. Loads of good, $5.25 to $5.65; medium, $5 to $5.25; common, $4.75 to $5; cows, $3.75 to $4.90.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds each, at $4.75 to $5.50 per cwt.; feeders, 800 to 900 pounds each, at $4.15 to $4.60; stockers, 500 to 700 pounds each, at $3 to $3.75 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—Prices ruled steady at $30 to $60, with one extra cow at over $70. James Armstrong & Son sold two car loads to Napoleon Deziel, of Montreal.

Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves were large, over 500. Prices were easier on the average, at $3 to $5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Many drovers were unable to obtain what they paid for them in the country; the trade here will not pay the prices asked. Export ewes, $4.50 to $5 per cwt.; rams, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; yearlings, $6.50 to $7 per cwt.; spring lambs, $3 to $5.50 each.

Hogs—Prices firm at $8 for selects fed and watered, and $7.75 f.o.b cars at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There was no grain on the street today owing to the heavy rains, and prices are nominal. Hay and straw also nominal in absence of receipts.

Dressed hogs are very firm, selling at $10.75 for heavy, and at $10.75 to $11 for light.

Wheat, fall, bush	$1 35	$ 0 00
Do., goose, bush	1 25	0 00
Oats, bush	0 57	0 58
Barley, bush	0 62	0 63
Rye, bush	0 75	0 00
Peas, bush	0 95	0 97
Hay, per ton	15 00	16 00
Do., No. 2	11 00	13 00
Dressed hogs	10 75	11 00
Butter, dairy	0 22	0 25
Do., inferior	0 18	0 20
Eggs, dozen	0 21	0 22
Chickens, broilers, lb.	$ 35	0 40
Do., yearlings, lb.	0 17	0 19
Fowl, lb.	0 14	0 16
Celery, per dozen	0 40	0 00
Potatoes, bag	1 00	1 15
Onions, bag	1 65	1 75
Apples, barrel	3 00	5 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	11 00
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.	15 50	16 50

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 $1.27 1-8 bid, July, $1.27 1-8 bid, October, $1.08 bid.

Oats—May 52c, July 53c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

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

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.— At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the offerings were 350 cattle, 210 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 1,375 calves, prices being firm for all grades, on account of comparatively small supply and good demand. There was some enquiry from export buyers, but, as offerings of good to choice stock were limited, no business was done. Choice steers sold at 6c to 6 1-4c; good at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c; fair at 5 to 5 1-4c; good cows at 4 1-2 to 5c; common cows at 3 to 3 3-4c, and bulls at 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c per lb. There was an increased supply of small meats, and a fairly good trade was done, with sales of yearling sheep at 6 1-2 to 7c, and old sheep at 5 1-2 to 6c per lb. Spring lambs brought from $5 to $8 each. Good to choice lots of calves sold at from $8 to $12; fair at $5 to $7, and common at $1.50 to $4 each. There was a demand for hogs, but as the quality was not up to the mark they were sold at $8.40 per cwt., weighed off cars.

At the Montreal stock yards market there were 350 cattle, 225 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 1,075 calves. The gathering of buyers was larger than usual, and a good trade was done. A few extra choice, stall-fed steers sold at 6 1-2c; choice at 6 to 6 1-4c; good at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c; fair at 5 to 5 1-4c; medium at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c; common at 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c per lb. Yearling sheep brought 6 1-2 to 7c; old sheep 5 1-2 to 6c per lb; and spring lambs at from $5 to $8 each. An active trade was done in calves at prices ranging from $2 to $10 each, as to size and quality. Selected lots of live hogs brought $8.75 to $9 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal—While the volume of general business there is not heavy there has, during the past week, been some sign of improvement. Better weather has increased business in spring dry goods, etc., and wholesalers report rather better sorting orders. Travellers out with fall lines are sending in good orders and they report a much better feeling throughout the country regarding the future.

Winnipeg—All branches of business report a better tone during the past week.

Vancouver and Victoria—An excellent business is moving all along the coast.

Quebec—General trade shows no improvement over the preceding week, which is attributed to climatic conditions.

Hamilton—General business is now moving fairly briskly. Wholesalers report a good demand for seasonable lines and some improvement in collections. Warm weather has helped retail trade and the general outlook is bright. Local factories are busy and they report orders on hand are considerably better than those of a year ago.

London—Trade there has picked up considerably during the past week or so.

Ottawa—Retail business in spring and summer lines of dry goods, clothing, etc., is now fairly good.

Toronto—General business here continues to show steady improvement. The sorting-up trade for dry goods, clothing, etc., has been much more active and orders for fall and winter lines are coming more freely. Values are generally firm. In summer lines there is a particularly good trade, and large shipments are going forward. Prices of cottons, linens and silks show an upward tendency.

Ontario Crop Report May, 1909

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in the Province about the middle of May has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Vegetation—In the opinion of many correspondents the growing season of 1909 is the latest for at least a score of years, it being placed a from one to two weeks later than the average. The exceedingly wet and cool weather prevailing during April and the early part of May is the cause. Returns were made to the Department as to the conditions about the middle of May, and at that date more favorable weather conditions had given a fresh impulse to growth in both field and forest.

Fall Wheat—Reports concerning the prospects of fall wheat vary greatly, even in the same localities, some describing the crop as looking well, though late, while others state that the fields are not only backward in growth, but are thin and much "spotted" Owing to the dry period prevailing when most of the seeding was done, much of the new fall wheat did not start until the rains of late September came, and the young plants entered tho winter with very little top. Winter conditions, however, were not unfavorable to the crop, except where ice formed, and an early spring growth would have brought the fields along nicely; but the cold and very wet weather of April retarded growth, and on poorly drained or low land almost drowned out the crop. Much better growth was made on sandy and gravelly soils than on clays, owing to the excessive moisture.

Winter Rye—The acreage of this crop is comparatively small, it being raised chiefly for pasturing, soiling or for plowing under. It has done better than fall wheat and is looking very well.

Clover—Old meadows poor, new meadows promising, is a fair summary of the returns received regarding this crop. Like fall wheat, clover looks best on high land and on light soils. While many correspondents predict a good yield of hay, others are looking for a comparatively light cut.

Spring Sowing—The small portion of the spring crops that were put in early found an excellent seed bed, but heavy rains immediately followed, and the land got too soft to work on, making further sowing almost an impossibility for weeks, except in a few cases where, to use the expressive language of some correspondents, the seed was "puddled" in. While those on high, light, or well-drained land have made fair headway with their spring seeding, the bulk of farmers were not more than half way through with that work in the second week of May, a most unusual record for Ontario. However, farmers were ready and eager to get on the land with the first appearance of dry weather, and while some correspondents were taking a rather gloomy view of the situation others were most hopeful that with the advent of warm weather there would be a quick advance in the growth of spring crops.

Fruit Trees—All classes of orchard trees have come through the winter in good condition so far as injury from the weather or mice is concerned, although bark-splitting is reported in some northern localities Unfortunately there are a number of references to the presence of San Jose scale and the oyster-shell bark-louse, and it is very evident that a steady warfare must be waged against these and other insect pests if our fruit trees are to thrive.

Fodder Supplies—But for the comparative mildness of the winter there would have been much scarcity of fodder before live stock got upon the late grass. As it is, many farmers have had to feed most economically, and some barns are rather bare of supplies. The scarcity of straw and roots told against generous feeding, and in many cases the situation was saved only by the good crop of corn and the use of the silo. Hay is in good demand, but in most cases there is only sufficient for local demand, as a good deal was baled and shipped during the winter. Oats and wheat are higher in value than for years.

Live Stock—The general condition of live stock may be briefly described as thin but thrifty. No disease of a serious or epidemic nature has appeared, the mild form of distemper reported in several parts of the Province being of a local nature. Horses are said to be in good heart, although not looking so plump or sleek as in some years, owing to close feeding. Sheep have come through the winter nicely, and lambing has been upon a generous scale; but fear of the dog is holding back the sheep industry in Ontario. Loss of spring litters has been rather too common with sows, and several correspondents report cases of crippling of hogs.

FOR CAMP.

Strength of the Units in No. 2 Military District.

Ottawa, Ont., May 31.—For No. 2 district, in which the rural corps, contiguous to Toronto and Hamilton are placed, the following training strength for each unit is authorized.

Governor-General's Body Guards, 2nd Dragoons, Hamilton, and 9th Mississauga Light Horse, 236 officers and men each.

Fourth Field Battery, 7th Battery and 9th Battery, 81 officers and men each.

12th Infantry, 23rd, 31st, 34th, 35 and 77th, are authorized to drill 293 officers and men each.

37th, 291 officers and men; the 20th, 23rd, 31st and 39th, 207 officers and men each, and the 44th, 203 officers and men.

The Second Army Service Corps, 76 officers and men, 9th Army Service Corps, 57 officers and men.

10th, 11th and 12th, Medical Corps, 46 each.

The authorized training strength for the Niagara Camp is 4,341 officers and men of all corps.

The total training strength for rural corps camps throughout Canada is 20,426.

TWO-POWER STANDARD

Debated in the British House of Commons.

Everything Will Depend on Geographical Conditions.

Distant Powers Cannot be Regarded as of Same Aggressive Strength.

London, May 31.—(Globe.) In the House of Commons to-night the Premier definitely laid down the view of the British Government in regard to the question as to whether the United States should be considered in determining the British two-power naval standard. Mr. Asquith said a great deal of nonsense had been talked about the two-power standard. It was nothing more than a purely empirical generalization. He agreed that the range of British vision should not be limited to Europe, but, on the other hand, when considering the combined effective strength of any other two powers in the world for aggressive purposes one must have regard to geographical position.

In dealing with a remote power whose naval base was six, eight or ten thousand miles away, with no convenient coaling station, it is elementary common sense not to treat that power as of the same effective value as a power with a naval base a hundred miles or so away. Therefore the United States could not be regarded as one of the two powers which would have to be taken into account. And, although second among the naval powers of the world, she could not be treated the same for aggressive purposes as France, Germany or Austria.

Mr. Arthur Lee objected, saying he would deal with the probability of any war with the United States merely as an academic proposition. "It is really impossible," he declared, "to exclude the United States on the score of geographical remoteness when she had just sent a fleet of sixteen first-class battleships, maintained as a fighting entity throughout, for a voyage of 40,000 miles, in the course of which the fleet circumnavigated the globe and visited many parts of the British Empire."

Mr. Balfour, without mentioning the United States, argued that Mr. Asquith had abandoned the traditional British view of a two-power standard, but the House rejected his motion by a majority of 114.

BRITAIN MUST BE FIRST.

Wellington, N. Z., May 31—Sir Joseph Ward to-day telegraphed all the members of both Houses of Parliament, asking them to meet him at the Parliament buildings on June 7, to discuss the question of his attending the Imperial Defence Conference. In an interview Sir Joseph stated that he would ask the members to consent to the adjournment of Parliament until his return; if they should refuse he would not go. Speaking at a banquet, Premier Ward said in reference to the great importance of the Imperial Defence Conference that "we could not do other than recognize the efforts being made by other powerful countries, and by one in particular, and though one could ont take any exception to such a nation trying to rise in the world and protect its interests at home and abroad, yet we must join hands with our own people in the conviction that we ought not to be caught napping, or to allow any nation to get alongside them. The British Empire should be so powerful that there should be no question of any other power obtaining the supremacy of the sea, which is so important to us and to the empire."

POSTAL FRAUDS.

Another Case Has Been Discovered at London.

London, Ont., May 31.—Inmportant developments are expected shortly in the postal note frauds which were recently worked in this city. The Postoffice Department at Ottawa has had its special officers at work in the case and it is said has secured important clues from St. Ignace, where the postal notes were originally issued.

As soon as the fraud was discovered here a special officer was sent at once from Ottawa to St. Ignace, and the evidence which he secured there is said to be startling. Apparently London is not the only place that has been worked by the scheme, and it would appear that the quiet little village has been the headquarters for other frauds. This morning the fourth note was presented at the local postoffice by the Dominion Bank, and it was at once recognized as the one long looked for. From $2 it had been raised to $20.

The note had been issued at St. Ignace on May 13, and was signed John Rossel, in the same handwriting as the others, which were signed John Maloney. On May 19 the note was presented to the Traders Bank at Sault Ste. Marie countersigned by J. C. Miller, who had evidently given John Rossel $20 either in cash or money. The Traders Bank forwarded it to the Dominion Bank here for collection.

WOMAN'S VENDETTA

Toronto Jury Find Mrs. Perry Not Guilty of Perjury.

Toronto Despatch —The third act in a drama of real life ended in the Sessions yesterday afternoon, when a jury, after less than five minutes' deliberation, found Mrs. Bella Perry not guilty of the charge of perjury laid against her by her former friend, Mrs. Emma Weston. The split between the ladies occurred about two years ago, when Mr. Weston deserted his wife and Mrs. Weston accused Mrs. Perry of having alienated her husband's affections. Since then Mrs. Weston has been actively engaged in chasing Mrs. Perry through the courts. Three actions have taken place, in each of which the result favored Mrs. Perry.

In the first action for damages for alleged alienation of affections a dismissal was given on the novel ground that a husband, under the statute, is not a chattel of the wife, and therefore a wife has no actionable interest in his affections. A second action for damages for an alleged assault was unsuccessful before a jury, and in the third action, for perjury, alleged to have been committed in the second action, the jury accepted Mrs. Perry's statement that no improprieties occurred between herself and Mr. Weston. Mrs. Perry explained a meeting between herself and Mr. Weston at the Clyde Hotel in 1906. She swore that she was trying to reform Mr. Weston and effect a reconciliation between husband and wife.

During the hearing of the trial yesterday the husband of the defendant sat by her side, and when the verdict was announced fondly embraced his wife. His action was immediately followed by a number of friends and relatives who were in attendance.

EXPRESS ROBBED.

$25,000 Stolen Between Ottawa and Toronto.

Not the First Robbery—Several Dismissals of Employees.

Kingston, Ont. Despatch—The facts are made public for the first time since the perpetration of the crime of a second daring and skilful robbery of a car, running between Ottawa and Toronto. In the first robbery several weeks ago packages of bills to the amount of $25,000, consigned from Ottawa to Toronto, were lost at some place in transit between those two points. In this latest robbery, however, an even larger amount than this was taken, the exact sum being unobtainable, but it is learned that the package contained gold and negotiable bills aggregating $25,000. Both robberies have occurred on the night run, and there are apparently no clues to the robbers. Several messengers and others have been dismissed. For several nights after the robbery detectives slept in the car no robbers appeared. A few nights after they released their vigilance and the second robbery occurred.

PRINCE RUPERT.

The Auction Sale of Lots Was a Great Success.

Vancouver, B. C., May 31.—The auction sale of lots in the new town site of Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal, opened on Tuesday morning. Two thousand buyers attended. Bidding for lots in the business section was brisk, and high prices were realized. Public confidence was made strong and criticism silenced by the statement of Land Commissioner Ryley, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and a telegram from General Manager Chamberlin, that the present town site of Prince Rupert was positively the only terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, all rumors to the contrary being incorrect.

The opening day's sales netted $359,670, the number of parcels sold being 319. What was considered the best business corner, McBride and Second streets, sold for $16,500—one hundred feet by sixty.

By noon to-day the sales were well over the half million mark. Residential lots sold at $75 to $90 for a 25-foot lot. In the afternoon the sales returned to the business district. Two blocks at the corner of First avenue and Seventh sold to the Westenhauer Lumber Company, Vancouver, for $10,000. Two corners on McDonald street went for $8,900 and $8,750. Large purchases in the residential section of blocks of four to six lots were common.

TO BE SENT BACK.

By Order of the Czar Alleged Murderer Goes to Russia.

Ottawa, Ont., Despatch—Jan Buchgolz was before Judge Mactavish to-day on the application of the Russian Government for the extradition of the man, who is charged with conspiracy to murder one of his neighbors in a northern province of his home land. On the sworn deposition of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs being presented the application was granted, and after the usual 15 days' stay of proceedings a Dominion police officer will leave on his long journey with the accused man. Buchgolz was arrested at Winnipeg some time ago.

COUNT BONI

Wins a Partial Victory in His Suit Against Former Wife.

Paris, May 31.—The decision of the Superior Court of Count Boni de Castellane's appeal of the case brought by him for the custody of his children was handed down to-day and is a partial victory for the Count. It confirms the decision of the lower court giving the mother the custody of the children, but it set forth that the father alone had the right to to choose their instructor and designate the college in which they are to be educated. Furthermore Prince Helie de Sagan is specifically excluded from the list of persons authorized to visit the children and the Count's contention that the influence of the Prince is pernicious is thus in effect sustained. The costs of the appeal are divided.

LAW OF EVOLUTION.

Prof. Macallum Holds Principle to be Fundamental.

Ottawa Despatch—To-day's sessions of the Royal Society of Canada were devoted to reading of papers by members of scientific, historical, literary and sociological subjects. The chief paper of popular interest was one read by Prof. A. B. Macallum, of the University of Toronto, dealing with the results of his research work in the department of physiology in connection with the theory of evolution. "Physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy and even psychology, as well as the biological sciences," he said, "all have experienced the unifying influences of the theory of evolution. The principle of evolution is a fundamental law of the universe, and those who have made a study of it feel that it is entitled to be considered an eternal law, a law through the realization of which we are enabled to grasp, though feebly, the idea of infinity. Although some of Darwin's conceptions will be altered somewhat before being universally accepted, Darwin will never be deposed."

When a girl says she loves animals, if you have a cold you can prove to her that you are a little hoarse.

GREAT RAINS.

Train Service Crippled in Three States by Them.

Crops Destroyed by Rain—Tornado Also Does Damage.

New Orleans, La., May 31.—Train service on many roads in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama was badly crippled last night as the result of torrential rains which were experienced throughout those States. Many streams are out and several towns have been cut off from the crippling of the railroad. The crop damage is large. No extensive property damage and no loss of life are reported.

WIND AND RAIN.

Memphis, May 31.— Reports from the surrounding country bring advices of considerable devastation by recent rain and wind storms. Mississippi and Arkansas seem to have suffered most. The Arkansas River is out of bank and flood warnings have been sent out that other rivers will rise above the danger point.

In both States the crops are said to have been almost totally destroyed, while numbers of towns are under water and families have been driven to the roofs of their homes and the only means of transit is by boat.

A tornado yesterday passed over the northern portion of Mississippi, wrecking many houses.

DROWNED THE CROPS.

Mobile, Ala., May 31. — Practically every river and creek in lower Alabama and Mississippi are at flood stage, resulting in practically drowning out all inland crops, the destruction of much cattle and the loss of timber.

Reports indicate that the rains were heavy in Clarke, Wayne, Green and Jackson counties, Mississippi, and Monroe, Choctaw and Washington counties, Alabama. In many of these counties the heavy rains were followed by hail storms, razing the growing crops, and even damaging buildings.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has suffered a serious interruption of traffic. It has been necessary to operate trains of this road out of Mobile over the Lordsville & Nashville owing to washouts on the Mobile & Ohio in Clarke and Wayne counties, Miss.

WALL STREET HOUSE

Has Been Purchased by Bank of Montreal.

New York, May 31.—Canada's largest financial institution, the Bank of Montreal, has just provided a permanent home for its New York branch by purchasing a site in Wall street.

It has bought the new eleven-storey building at 64 and 66, paying about $800,000 to the Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street Realty Company.

This property is just west of Pearl street, and diagonally opposite the old customs house, now the home of the National City Bank. At present it contains stores as well as offices, but it will be altered at once for its new occupants.

An agency has been maintained in this city by the Bank of Montreal for a great many years, but it has never had a first-class location, to said R. Y. Hebden, one of its officers, to-day. For some years the bank has been waiting for an opportunity to buy a home of its own.

Plans are being arranged for a vault to cost $75,000, and as soon as this has been built the bank will move to Wall street, probably within a year.

HOTEL HOURS.

Want Municipalities to Say What Hours Are to be Kept.

London, Ont., despatch: What is believed to be one of the most effective measures the temperance people have yet undertaken for abolishing hotels was inaugurated at a meeting here last night, when, on motion of Prof. Bowman, it was decided to memorialize the Dominion Alliance and have it obtain from the Ontario Government power to enable all Canadian cities to reduce the hours during which hotels shall be kept open. It was suggested that the hours be from 7 to 7, and that City Councils shall have power to shorten even these if they so desire. This move, it is claimed, will drive fully half the hotels out of business, and the temperance people are enthusiastic over the project.

Fire this morning completely gutted the upper storeys of the W. J. Reid Company's large crockery warehouse, causing a loss of $30,000; fully insured.

MONEY ORDERS.

Forged Ones Cashed by Merchants at London, Ont.

Kenora despatch: A couple of Italians, wanted at London, Ont., for forgery, were arrested by the Kenora police at Ignace this morning. The prisoners' names are Dominick Marcolonia and John Taddio. They are believed to be father and son. They are accused of having attempted to defraud the Post Office by raising Post Office money orders from $2 to $25 and $3 to $35. Taddio, the senior, lived at Ignace and issued the money orders there in favor of his son in London.

The latter got them, and is alleged to have raised their face value and then to have had them cashed by merchants. The fraud was discovered as soon as the orders were presented at the Post Office. The men are said to have worked the scheme elsewhere in the east.

BREACH OF PROMISE

Plaintiff in Belleville Case Awarded Three Hundred Dollars.

Belleville, Despatch—A breach of promise case was tried at the High Court, before Judge Britton, here today. Mrs. Sophia Lawrence sued Thomas Hansford. The parties reside in Hungerford, and are about 50 years of age. The defendant was not present, nor was he represented by counsel. Judge Britton rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, granting her $300.

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