

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 10. JULY 10, 1904.

Jeroboam's Idolatry.—1 Kings 12:25-33.

Commentary.—I. Improvements made (v. 25). Then Jeroboam built.—After he was made king Jeroboam immediately took measures to establish himself in his kingdom. There were bright prospects before him. "1. The kingdom was large, prosperous, wealthy and fertile, with a strong, active, independent, but somewhat turbulent population. 2. Jeroboam was the free choice of the people. 3. He was a man of the people, acquainted with their needs, their prejudices, their dispositions and character. He was a man of proved ability and energy. 4. He had had experience as a ruler over some of the people, and had traveled in Egypt and studied her institutions. 5. He was a God-fearing man as well as the people's, for God knew the possibilities of a great and good king were in him."—Peloubet. See 1 Kings, xi. 38. Shechem.—This city was enlarged and fortified, and this made fit to be the royal residence. It was a few miles north (1 Kings, xiv. 17; xv. 21), and this remained the capital until Omri removed it to Samaria. Mount Ephraim.—See R. V. "Not a single mountain, but the hill country of Ephraim, extending from Bethel to the south of the Jordan. It is the richest and most beautiful part of the land."—Stanley. Went out from thence.—Shechem was the base of operations in the building and fortifying other cities. Penuel.—The place east of the Jordan, near the ford of the Jabbok, where Jacob wrestled with the angel (Gen. xxxii. 30), and whose tower and inhabitants in the time of the Judges Gideon had destroyed (Judg. viii. 17).

II. Idolatrous worship established (v. 25). Jeroboam's idolatry.—He did not speak out his real motives. He would have been ashamed to have done that and it would have been poor policy. His real reasons were in his heart, but he used another argument to the people. Return to... David.—Jeroboam was exciting popular feeling against the sacrifices (H. V.). His keen eye saw that speaking, Jeroboam's fear was, it must be confessed, well founded. Shall I kill me?—When the king had time to repent of the step taken. Such revulsion of feeling is not uncommon. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Jeroboam had fortified himself so that he did not fear war, but now another danger seems to have loomed before him. In reality, however, there was no such danger, for God had promised to establish his kingdom on condition that he would serve him (1 Kings xiv. 38), and God's promise was sure.

28. Took counsel.—With his counselors of the people, the nation which had helped him to the throne.—Keil. They were evidently like the king in worldly policy and plans. Made two calves.—Jeroboam's residence in Egypt had made him familiar with the calf worship, largely practiced in that country. This doubtless had much to do with the erection of these golden calves; besides, the people had already become accustomed to the sight of the figures of oxen in their religious ceremonial by their presence as supporters of the molten sea at the temple in Jerusalem. These calves were not set up to be worshipped as idols any more than were the ark and other sacred shrines at Jerusalem, but were designed to be symbols of Jehovah.—Whedon's Com. Of gold.—It was probably overlaid with gold. Too much.—The sense intended is probably given in the margin of the revised version, "Ye have gone up long enough." Jeroboam's argument was, "You have chosen a new king, choose also new places for worship."—Cam. Bib.

29. Bethel.—A city in the extreme southern part of the kingdom. Dan.—Formerly called Laish, situated in the northern part of the kingdom. There was policy in choosing these places, as they had been associated with religious worship in ancient times; see Gen. xii. 8; xxvii. 11-22; 1 Sam. x. 3; Judg. xviii. 30. Became a sin.—The first and second commandments were both broken; the service of God was degraded, and the people were led into idolatry, including the obscene rites practiced at idol shrines. Even unto Dan.—There are different views as to the meaning here. 1. It may mean that the people went there to worship at once (Elliott); or 2. it may be intended to show that the people preferred to turn from all associations with Jerusalem and therefore went to far-away Dan on the northern frontier.—Hom. Com. 31. Made an house.—He built a temple or sanctuary at each of the two cities where the calves were set up.—Cook. Of high places.—Houses of worship were originally built on high places and in groves on hill tops. Made priests, etc.—See R. V. Jeroboam's sin was not that he selected persons of low birth or bad character to act as priests, but that he selected them from among the people without reference to tribes, thereby annulling the divine plan that they should be of the tribe of Levi. Sons of Levi.—Jeroboam would no doubt have been glad to have retained the Levitical priests, but they probably opposed his devices, for they were in a body at Bethel, leaving their property, which no doubt was confiscated.—11 Chron. xi. 13, 14. III. A feast instituted (vs. 32, 33). 32. In the eighth month.—November. This was to take the place of the feast of Tabernacles. One of the great Jewish feasts, which, by divine appointment, was held on the fifteenth of the seventh month in Jerusalem. He offered, etc.—"He went up unto the altar."—R. V. Altars were ascended either by steps or an inclined plane. The king assisted in the dedications of the temple. 33. He had devised.—The entire system of Jeroboam receives its condemnation in these words. His main fault was that he left a ritual and a worship where all was divinely authorized for ceremonies and services which were wholly of his own devising, but he met them with the arts of a

politician, not with the single-mindedness of a saint.—Cook.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Jeroboam's idolatry. Wisdom is not of necessity hereditary. A wise father may beget to his sorrow a foolish son, as demonstrated by the context immediately preceding the lesson, which marks the opening of "a great rent in human history." From henceforth the current of Jewish history divides, and in its flow through separate channels, involves not only political antagonism, but a religious schism as well. From this date begins the political decline of the Jewish nation. In this lesson we have, Distrust and disobedience. The one will lead to the other. Jeroboam's agent to the throne had been predicted by divine authority under the figure of a rent garment in the hands of Ahijah the prophet. Succeeding events had established the truth and accomplished the fulfillment of the prophecy, and began the punishment of the unwise and arrogant nation. Confidence in the power and direction of the Providence which had foretold and fulfilled his elevation, would have rendered unnecessary the weak and wicked devices for the confirmation of his authority. The wisdom which he arrogated to himself, and which he used as direct events and appoint agencies for the accomplishment of its supreme designs, and human subtleties are never necessary, and their introduction involves both sin and sadness. The unworthy and iniquitous device of Rebecca and Jacob to secure the promised blessing is a case in point. A religion of convenience. "It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem." Men are commonly less willing to sacrifice for their religious interests than for anything else. A religion convenient in regulation and easy in requirement will always find eager acceptance. Excuses too trifling to be considered in other affairs pass current in this. As in the case under review, however, they are not the insouciant covering of a sinful and selfish motive. Such motives shrink from contact with the pure and true; and Jeroboam dreaded the influence of hallowed and familiar scenes and services, lest these should prove stronger than the sudden and unproved loyalty of the unstable people. False religion instituted and accepted. It is never far from religious convenience to religious counterparts, either on the part of those who devise or accept. The religious instinct is both strong and universal, and in nothing is Jeroboam's far-sighted, though sinful and selfish policy more manifest than in this. Fearful of the effect upon the people of continued association with the true, he substitutes counterfeit patterns after the divinely appointed original. Feasts, fasts, altars and sacrifices may be maintained though every essential of true worship or pure religion is wanting. Even the king would lend authority and give dignity to the degrading ceremonial by turning priest on the occasion. The places chosen added appeal by their memorable associations; but sacred places do not make holy deeds, nor religious service secure sanctity. Two essentials must combine to make such service acceptable, a right object and a pure motive. In the present case both were wanting. Jeroboam was selfish and the people sensual.

William H. Clark.

MACCABEES NEW RATES.

Toronto Members Agree to a Compromise.

Toronto report: A mass meeting from all the tents and wives of the Maccabees of the city was held last night in St. George's Hall to consider the situation which has arisen from the recent valuation of liabilities and the expectations of the order. The Commander W. H. Meredith occupied the chair. Supreme Commander Markey, of Port Huron, Mich., explained that the first proposition was to base the new rates on the attained age, but he now proposed to re-rate on the entry age and make the deficiency by fraternal tax on the whole present membership. In the interest of the old members he submitted the following: Resolved, that this mass meeting approve the plan submitted by Supreme Commander Markey for readjusting the rates of contribution by the members of this association to the effect that every member be given the right to take the new level rates for whole life protection as of the age of entry instead of "attained age," the new rate to be paid from date of option, and that a per capita tax of ten cents per month be levied on each member for management expenses instead of taking ten per cent. from the mortality rates for that purpose, and that any deficiency created by present members be made up by a levy of one cent per week upon all present members until such deficiency is fully provided for, and that any member who wants to continue at present rates without any change may do so to a period estimated to be over 60 years of age and thereafter pay the actual cost of maintaining his protection on the basis of the association's past experience. This resolution was moved by Past Commander Lewis Gurofsky, Tent 127, seconded by W. J. Woods, and after a long discussion was carried unanimously. The effect of this, in addition to the new rating, will be a levy of fourteen cents a month on all present members until any deficiency is covered. How long this will continue will not be known until the number of those who wish to transfer is known. The proposition will be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Tent at Detroit on July 19th.

PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

Inaugural Address Delivered by Principal Caven.

London, July 4.—At Liverpool Principal Caven, of Toronto, delivering the inaugural address, entitled "The Service of the Presbyterian Alliance," said the Alliance did not claim to be an ecumenical council of reformed churches, but if it should in any measure strengthen the faith, love, zeal and unity of these churches, in Christ's service it would be practical work of great value and of urgent necessity at the present time. Concluding a very interesting address he said that what seemed to be needed was an increase of distinctly practical work to do, in which their energies might go forth in loving service to the brethren and in support of the weak.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE SOLD.

\$7,590 Realized at Sale at Stock Yards.

Fifty-seven Head Were Disposed of.

Average Price Not So High as Usual.

A Hamilton despatch says: A combination sale of short-horn cattle held yesterday afternoon at the pavilion of the Hamilton stock yards, and the cattle did not bring a high figure. Fifty-seven cattle were sold, for which \$7,590 was realized, an average of \$133 a head. The highest figure was for a bull, \$400, bought by N. Milne, Ethel, and offered for sale by D. Milne of the same place. There does not seem to be the same interest in these sales as was formerly manifested. The heaviest buyer was T. L. Pardo, M. P., of Chatham. A representative of Sir Wm. Van Horne bought one beast. Contributed by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.: Ruby of Pine Grove, \$100; sold to Andrew Pettit, Freeman; Missie Maid, \$95, to H. J. Waynes; Wilson, Cumberland; Canadian Rosebud, \$100; to T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Lily, \$185, to W. J. Evans, Lawrence; Scottish Lassie, \$175, to E. W. Scott; Highgate; Lovely of Pine Grove, \$90, J. Brieker, Elmira, Ont.; Rose of Cedar Springs, \$140, to T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Bessie, \$95, to F. Martindale, York county; Melrose Queen, \$85, to W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound; Mary Leslie, \$75, to A. Young, Glanford; Melrose Queen, \$80, to T. Webber, Glanford; Non-part of Pine Grove, \$150, to T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Fair Shot, \$115, to C. Freeston, Meaford. Contributed by A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.: Missie's Pride, \$75, to J. K. Hux, Rodney; Ury Lass, \$150, to F. W. Scott, Highgate; Lavinia, \$150, to F. W. Scott, Highgate; Claret Kino, \$105, to T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Canadian Roan Lady, \$170, to T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Canadian Roan Lady, \$110, to T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Highgate; Missie's Maid, \$110, to W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound; Canadian Red Lady, \$105, to A. C. Pettit, Freeman; Scottish Red Lady, \$290, to H. J. Waynes, Blount; Canadian Red Lady, \$85, to A. E. Hower, Selkirk, Ont.; Gipsy, \$130, to James Wilson, Binbrook; Gipsy Girl, \$80, to Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge. Contributed by Charles Rankin, Wyebridge, Duchess of Abercorn, \$80, to W. D. Flatt, Dundas; \$250, to Hugh A. Patten, Caledon; Beryl, \$75, to A. V. Hoover, Selkirk, Ont.; Aggie, \$85, to E. E. Robson, Ilderton; Rothnick Rose, \$100, to George Ames, Moffat; First Choice, \$65, to Charles Bishopric, New Toronto; Tilbourn's Duchesse, \$240, to A. C. Pettit, Freeman; \$239, to Kyle Bros., York; Queenston Chief, \$65, to David Clark, Glanford; Nora, \$110, to C. E. Bain, Taunton; Kinellar Maid, \$70, to James Wilson, Binbrook. Contributed by D. Milne & Son, Ethel: Bessie Lee, \$145, to F. A. Gardiner, Britannia; Roan Lovely, \$30, to G. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Vanity, \$35, to G. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Velvet Rose, \$85, to M. Milne, Ethel; Scotland's Fame, \$490, to N. Milne, Ethel. Contributed by Captain E. Robson, Ilderton: Lady Riverside, \$130, to Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Manitoba; Rowena, \$120, to G. Pardo, Cedar Springs; Cecilia Hillhurst, \$2nd, \$100, to George Ames, Moffat; Vain General, \$80, to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.

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RAISE THE STANDARD.

Unprofessional Conduct to Advertise.

Toronto report: Sessions of the Ontario Medical Council were held yesterday morning and afternoon. The question of medical matriculation came up just before adjournment, when the special committee, appointed last year, consisting of Drs. Britton, Spankie and Macdonald, presented their report. Dr. Griffin, Hamilton, personally favored a degree in arts for every student going into medicine. It was not feasible, he considered, to make it compulsory now. The standard should be gradually raised, so as not to bear harshly on any students who desired to take a course in medicine. The report of the Presenting Committee and of Detective Rose stated that a number of fifth year men were practicing and collecting fees under the protection of licensed practitioners. Dr. Temple advised that they be disciplined in local papers, but Dr. MacArthur thought the matter should be left alone as fifth year men would do little harm. Dr. J. E. Hett, of Berlin, and Dr. Orickton, of Castleton, were reported for unprofessional conduct by flagrant advertisement in local papers. The charges were referred to the Committee on Discipline for investigation. J. L. McDowall was suspended for three years, and T. J. Gray for two years for personation on

examinations this year. Dr. Thorburn reported for the Property Committee. The expert valuation of the college property placed it at \$107,000. The mortgage had been reduced \$7,000 during the year, and now stood at \$47,500. The Board of Examiners recommended that O. B. Van Epp, of Essex County, be allowed to practice on Pelee Island when he had passed the examination on the final branches.

THIS LAND IS SACRED.

Barn Built Over Little Burial Plot Near Port Dalhousie, Must Go.

St. Catharines, July 4.—Mr. Justice Teesdale, in High Court here, has decided a very interesting case. Adjoining Miss Julia, Annie M. Dwyer and Eliza Woodall, heirs of the late Peter and William May, brought suit against Berkeley Belson, a farmer near Port Dalhousie, to have removed the barn now in the possession of Mr. Belson, who was originally owned by Peter May, a United Empire Loyalist. When he died, he was buried in a little plot chosen by himself as the family burying ground on the farm. His son, William May, who inherited the farm, at death, was buried beside his father. In 1830 a tomb stone was erected over the graves and a hedge planted around the little plot near to the ashes of the departed Mays. The farm subsequently came into the hands of the late James Clarke, his widow married Mr. Kennedy, who in turn disposed of it to Berkeley Belson. There was a proviso in the deed that the little graveyard was to remain unenclosed, and the way was always to have access to it. In the deed Mr. Belson received, it appears, however, this proviso was inadvertently omitted when it was copied. Mr. Belson recently tore down the hedge and removed the headstone and erected a new barn over the bones of the late Peter and William May. The heirs, as above mentioned, then brought suit against Belson. After hearing a good deal of evidence, Justice Teesdale decided that Mr. Belson would have to remove his barn, restore the grave to its original position and the way to it as it was before he took it down, pay the Mays \$20 for destroying the hedge and also all the costs of the action. The Mays were allowed to have access to the plot also. The barn was built on a concrete foundation, which cost \$50. The barn itself can be moved, but there will have to be a new foundation.

Mr. Belson, in his defence, claimed that the reason he built the barn where he did was that he had been told that no one was positive the bodies lay at that particular spot and that George May had erected the monument and enclosed the ground at haphazard.

No other fly compares with Wilson's Fly Pads in destructive qualities. Insist on getting the genuine.

ONE FOR UNCLE SAM.

New Salmon Traps Will Lesson His Supply.

Victoria, B. C., July 4.—The first catch of salmon from traps on Vancouver Island, under the new regulations, has been taken by Todd & Munroe. Over six hundred were caught in a few hours. A fifty-pound fish was sent to Hon. Mr. Prefontaine as a souvenir of the event. The city is delighted with the Government's action in legalizing traps. The construction of canneries tributary to the construction of artificial runways, ending in a cul-de-sac, from which the fish cannot escape. The Americans erected and operated these traps on the point of land in their territory past which the salmon went to reach the Fraser. The result was that while the boatmen employed by the Canadian canners caught hundreds by the ordinary mode of fishing, the traps in the American waters imprisoned thousands. Canada remonstrated oft and without avail, and now Canadian canners are to be allowed to trap the fish also. As great numbers of salmon skirt the shores of Vancouver Island, and then pass into the American waters, there they are caught, the construction of traps on the island will materially lessen the supply of fish on the American side.

THIBETANS TIRED OF WAR.

They Want to Negotiate and Ask an Armistice Till Lamas Arrive.

Gyangtse, Thibet, July 4.—After renewed fighting, in which a British officer was killed and two officers and five men wounded, and the Thibetans suffered severely, the latter sent to ask for an armistice, pending the arrival of officials from Lhasa and Shigatse to negotiate with Col. Younghusband, the leader of the British expedition. The latter will probably consent, although the time limit for negotiations has expired.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

The Appointment of Admiral Douglas to Command at Portsmouth.

London, July 4.—The naval correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that not for many years has there been such a sensation at Portsmouth as that caused by the appointment of Sir A. L. Douglas to command at that port. For the past 41 years an Admiral about to retire has been given the command, while Douglas, who is a native of Quebec, has still several years more of active service before him under the regulations.

The Markets.

British Cattle Markets.

London, July 2.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 10 2/4c to 12 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10 1/8c to 10 1/4c per lb.; sheep, steady, 12 to 14c per pound.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

Trade in fruits on the local market was very active to-day. Strawberries, at 10c to 12c per box. Raspberries, 14 to 17c. Cherries, basket, \$1 to \$2.25. Watermelons, 25 to 35c each. Tomatoes, case, \$1.10 to \$1.25. Carrots, at \$3 to \$4 per bush. Apples, \$1 to \$3 per bush, according to grade and quality. Potatoes, new, \$5.75 to \$4 per bush. Canadian peas, basket, 40c. Cucumbers, dozen, 50c. Egyptian onions, \$2.50 per sack.

Toronto Farmers' Markets.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were moderate. Wheat is unchanged with sales of 500 bush of red winter at 92c, 500 bush of white at 77c, and a lot of spring wheat, selling at 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c. Oats, steady, 1.00 bush. But in fair supply, with sales of medium to choice dairy at 18 to 18c per lb. Eggs, 17 to 20c per dozen. Light sold at \$7.50, and heavy at \$6.75 to \$7. Wheat, white, bush, 92c; red, 92c; 60c; barley, bush, 41c to 42 1/2c; spring, 40c; goose, 77c; oats, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c; peas, bush, 65 to 81c; clover, \$7 to \$8; straw, per ton \$9.50; hay, per ton \$10.75. Butter, dairy, 16 to 18c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, spring, per lb. 16 to 18c; turkeys, per lb. 12 to 15c; potatoes, per bush \$1 to \$1.50; beef, hindquarters, \$8 to \$10; forequarters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; choice carcass, \$7.50 to \$8; do, medium, carcass, \$6.75 to \$7.50; lambs, yearling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per cwt. \$8.50 to \$8.50; veal, per cwt., \$8.50 to \$8.50.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Trade was good for the best grades, which sold readily. Exporters.—The demand for good export cattle was greater than the supply. The best on the market to-day sold at \$5.80 per cwt. by Crawford & Hunslett. Butchers' cattle.—There was not enough of choice business cattle to supply the demand. The best picked lots sold at about \$5 per cwt., and \$5.25 would have been paid had there been the quality to command that price. Feeds and stockers.—There was a fair trade, especially for stockers, at unchanged quotations. Milch cows.—The trade in milch cows and springers remains about steady at present prices, which range from \$30 to \$50 each. Veal calves.—Prices for veal calves are holding up well in sympathy with the beef market. Prices for calves ranged from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. with a little more for something extra choice. Sheep and lambs.—The deliveries of sheep and lambs were fairly large, about 2,000. Export sheep sold at \$3.90 to \$4.15 for ewes and bucks, and \$3.25 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each, or \$4 per cwt. Dealers are desirous of buying them by weight, and many lots were disposed of in this way, and growers will do well to govern themselves accordingly. Hogs.—The deliveries on the market were large, about 4,000 being bought by Mr. Horrie at unchanged quotations, \$5.10 for selects and \$4.85 for lights and fats. Exporters.—Choice export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium at \$3.75 to \$4. Export cows.—Prices ranged from \$2 to \$4.25 per cwt. Butchers.—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.75 to \$4.75; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50; common at \$3.50 to \$4; rough and inferior at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. Feeders.—Short feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.60 to \$4.80. Those weighing from 950 to 1,050 of good quality, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Stockers.—Choice yearling calves sold at \$3.75 to \$4.10; poorer grades and off-colors sold at \$2.75 to \$3.50, according to quality. Milch cows.—Milch cows and springers sold at from \$30 to \$50 each. Sheep.—Export ewes sold at \$3.85 to \$4.15; export bucks at \$3 to \$3.25. Spring lambs.—Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.50 each. Hogs.—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were \$3.10 per cwt., and \$4.85 for lights and fats. Veal calves.—Prices ranged from \$2 to \$10 each, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal wholesale trade is showing a moderate amount of activity. The weather conditions have not been altogether favorable for the movement of summer goods. The general outlook for trade is rather more cheerful, owing to favorable crop advances from the west, and liberal sized and well distributed orders are coming to hand for autumn delivery. Values are generally firm. Leading prices have been closed as is usual at this season. In Toronto the weather conditions—alternately wet and cool—have not been favorable for any expansion in seasonable goods. The buying for the fall has been very fair. Remittances are a little slow. Crop prospects in this Province are more promising. The demand from the west shows a good expansion over previous years. In shelf hardware the jobbers are advancing prices of many lines as a result of the prospect of having to pay increases of 5 to 10 per cent. in duties of various goods under the recent "dumping" legislation.

FIGHTING IN THIBET.

Enemy Driven From a Number of Strong Positions.

London, July 4.—(Toronto Globe).—The correspondent of the Times with the British force at Gyangtse, Thibet, writes: General Macdonald began operations this morning for the capture of the long by a wide movement down the valley to the west. The 32nd Pioneers were on the right bank and the Royal Fusiliers and 23rd Pioneers on the left bank, the objective being the Tsechen monastery. The villages on the plain on both sides of the river were successively cleared without great resistance, but a nearer view of the Tsechen monastery revealed strong strong-gang and a large number of the enemy holding the almost precipitous buildings. The 8th Gurkhas worked along the knife-edge crest of its spur towards Tsechen. The key to the position was a strongly built stone keep on the summit, flanked by two redoubts on either side and astride the crest. While the Pathans commenced the assault at the bottom of the hill, the Gurkhas made a gallant attack along the knife-edge of the crest, clearing all the fortified posts and driving the Thibetans in headlong flight. The end of the day witnessed this skyline attack, a fitting close to a slow but complete clearance of the Thibetans from every position in the valley, except the town, the monastery, and the Village of Yangtse, in the face of rifle fire and heavy volleys of stones.

CRITICIZED THE CLERGY.

Mr. Bourassa's Remarks Replied to by Archbishop Bruchet.

Montreal, July 4.—Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle, speaking before the Young Men's French-Canadian Association Congress last night, caused some excitement by some severe criticisms of the French-Canadian clergy. Mr. Bourassa condemned the clergy for entering so assiduously to the race and powerful forgetting the lowly and meek. He claimed that the donations of the rich as ostentatiously displayed by the clergy, and the widow's mite as ignored and forgotten. He prayed that the clergy might forget the dress of this world and work for souls. Archbishop Bruchet, who was present, took emphatic exception to Mr. Bourassa's strictures on the clergy, showing what they were doing in the church for the poor and the orphan; and in the line of higher education he cited Laval University, to which the gentlemen of St. Sulpice contributed \$75,000 and the land, of which no special mention was made.

T. B. HALL RELEASED.

Provincial Assessor of British Columbia Making Restitution.

Victoria, B. C., July 4.—T. B. Hall, Provincial Assessor, convicted of embezzling nearly five thousand dollars of the funds of his department, was released on suspended sentence to-day by order of the Chief Justice. Hall was bound over in bonds of \$2,000, with two sureties for one thousand each. The money was paid immediately, and Hall went free. The amount of Hall's shortage in the department has been paid up by his relatives and friends. The proceedings in court occupied ten minutes. Two witnesses gave evidence that Hall's mind had not been as clear lately as it was formerly; that he had borne an excellent character and was well connected. The Chief Justice on this evidence applied the section of the statute recently incorporated, which enables a Judge to take the laudable view of such crimes as Hall's.

MARRIED BY TELEPHONE.

Happy Couple Said "Yes" Over the Wire 350 Miles From Minister.

Buffalo, July 4.—Ottomar Hamel, a prominent attorney of Springville, N. Y., and Miss Mattie A. Zimmerman of the same place, were last night married by telephone, the ceremony being performed by Rev. L. B. Warren, of Warrensburg, N. Y., 350 miles away. Mr. Warren is a close friend. The couple and their witnesses were at the Iroquois Hotel here, while the minister was in Warrensburg. Mr. Hamel, Miss Zimmerman and each witness held a telephone receiver and as the Minister's questions were stated the answers were sent back to him, the witnesses hearing both.

CORPSES DAMMED RIVER.

London, July 4.—It is stated from an anti-Turkish source that the victims of the recent Armenian massacres numbered nearly 6,000, instead of 3,000. At the village of Abhi the number of persons killed was so many that their bodies, which were thrown from a bridge, dammed the river, which the Turks freed by firing artillery into the heaps of corpses.

PROPER EATING OF MILK.

The proper eating of milk is little understood. Thousands of persons drink a glass of milk without removing the receptacle from the lips. No sooner does this mass of milk reach the stomach than the gastric juices curdle it and form masses of hard, tough and indigestible curd. If the digestion is sufficiently vigorous, it may be taken care of, but few have such a digestion. If milk were taken slowly, at the same time a piece of bread being eaten, it would be finely divided, the curd would be broken up and the processes of digestion would proceed readily. Hence it becomes an evident rule that milk should never be drunk rapidly in any considerable quantity. It should be slowly sipped, or taken with a spoon or in connection with bread or some dry cereal.—Healthy Home.

The Reason.

Stella—I see Mrs. Smith goes to church a great deal now. Bella—Yes, you see she has just received a lot of new gowns from Paris.