

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XIII JUNE 20, 1904.

Review.—Read Isaiah 53:1-10. Summary. Lesson I. Topic: Christ, healing the afflicted. Place: On the borders of Phoenicia. Sermons on bread of life and pollution just delivered; the people plot against him; Jesus and his disciples go to the borders of Phoenicia; a Gentile woman beseeches him to cast the devil out of her daughter; Jesus replies that it is not proper to give the children's bread to dogs; she asks for the crumbs; "for this saying" the devil was cast out—her request granted. II. Topic: Christ and his true followers. Place: Near Caesarea Philippi. Jesus asked his disciples who men said he was; some said John the Baptist, and others Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets. When Jesus asked them to answer, the Christ Jesus blessed Peter; and he had not revealed it, but the Father had; the foundation rock; gates of Hades shall not prevail against it; the keys of the kingdom of heaven given him; Christ's death; Peter rebukes him; get behind me, Satan; saving and losing the life. III. Topic: Christ's present glory and future suffering. Place: Probably Mount Hermon. Peter, James and John go with Jesus into the mountain to pray. As Jesus prays he is transfigured; Moses and Elijah appear; converse with Jesus; the disciples see Jesus and the two men in their glory; enter into a cloud; hear a voice; Jesus is commended; alone with Jesus; what man; wondered what the rising of the dead meant; asked questions about Elias. IV. Topic: Christ directing the affairs of his kingdom. Place: Probably in Perea. The seventy appointed; set forth; two and two; whether he himself would come; the harvest plenteous; requests disciples to pray for laborers; Go, as lambs among wolves; master's ask that they rest upon the house; heal and preach; was pronounced on Chorazin and Bethsaida; Capernaum should be thrust down to hell. V. Topic: Christ's prayer. Place: In Perea. Christ prayed often; His disciples asked that they might be taught to pray; the value of the Lord's prayer; meaning of kingdom; God's will should be done on earth as in heaven; daily bread to be given; sins to be pardoned, pardonable importunate borrower, which should teach us to be persistent in prayer; a glorious promise; parents give good gifts to children; our heavenly Father is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to them than ask Him. VI. Topic: The importance of being ready at the time of Christ's coming. Place: In Perea. Let loins be girded and lights burning—be ready and waiting for the coming of Christ as servants wait for the return of their master from the wedding. Christ will come as a thief, suddenly, when we least expect Him; the faithful, wise, just steward was promoted; the riotous and drunken servant perished; the one who knows his lord's will and failed to do should be beaten with few stripes. VII. Topic: Man's folly and God's compassion. Place: In Perea. A certain man had two sons. The younger called for his portion of the inheritance; took all his goods; went into a far country; wasted his substance with harlots; a great famine; he wanted to feed swine; decides to return home; is seen and met by his father; the boy is clothed; a feast is made; there is great rejoicing. VIII. Topic: True greatness. Place: Perea. Christ and his apostles journeyed toward Jerusalem; near the close of his earthly mission; James and John ask that they may sit, one on his right hand and the other on his left, in his glory; Jesus told them they knew not what they asked; asked them if they could suffer with him; the exalted position they asked would be given to those for whom it was prepared; the ten much displeased; they were not to exercise authority as the Gentiles; principles of Christ's kingdom; Son of man came to minister. IX. Topic: Christ our Passover. Place: Jerusalem. It was Thursday; Jesus sent Peter and John to Jerusalem to prepare the Passover supper; they found a large upper room where they made ready; in the evening Jesus sat at the table with his disciples; he took bread and blessed it; they were sorrowful and every one asked, "Lord, is it I?" Jesus said it would have been better for that man had he never been born; Judas the betrayer; Judas left; Jesus eats his last supper with the remaining eleven. X. Topic: The demand of the Jews for Christ's death. Place: Pilate's judgment hall. Jesus is taken to Pilate; the governor, who investigates the charges and finds them false; Jesus is sent to Herod, who finds no fault with Christ; Pilate calls the people together and desires to release Christ; they demand that he be crucified; three times Pilate urges his release; they demand the release of Barabbas, a murderer; Pilate yields; washes his hands; delivers him to be crucified. XI. Topic: Closing scenes in Christ's earthly life. Place: Mount Calvary. Christ on the cross; mocked by the soldiers; vinegar offered; the superscription; the two thieves crucified with Christ; one railed on Jesus, the other confessed his sins and asked to be remembered in Christ's kingdom; the prayer answered; darkness from twelve till three o'clock; Jesus cried with a loud voice and died; the centurion's testimony. XII. Topic: The events of the resurrection morning. Place: Garden near Calvary. Christ was crucified on Friday, April 7; rose early Sunday morning; April 9; several women were early at the tomb; the stone was rolled away; the women entered the sepulchre; Christ was not there; two angels appeared; their faces were like lightning; and their garments were dazzling; the women were afraid; the angels told them Christ had risen; He was to go before them into Galilee; the women ran to take the disciples word.

Jesus met them; the Roman guard bribed. PRACTICAL SURVEY. The life of Christ, according to Prof. Matthew B. Riddle, is divided into ten parts. The lessons of the last quarter carried us through part four. The lessons of this quarter cover the period of parts five to ten, divided as follows: Lessons 1, 2, 3, part V, from the feeding of the five thousand to the final departure from Galilee; lessons 4, 5, 6, 7, part VI, from the final departure from Galilee to the withdrawal to Ephraim; lesson 8, part VII, the final journey to Jerusalem; lessons 9, 10, 11, part IX, from the preparation for the Passover supper to the burial of Jesus; lesson 12, part X, the resurrection and ascension. The time they cover a period from the summer of A. D. 29 to early Sunday morning, April 9, A. D. 30. The gospel story as told in these lessons and their parallel accounts, forms a compact consolidated, inspired report of the mission work on earth of the Saviour of the world. And we shall see in many ways, what the life and work of Christ, whose name has, does now, and will forever stand above every other name in God's universe, has done and can do for peoples and lands and best of all, for the individual man of woman, Jew or Gentile who will only believe in his name. That Jesus is the Christ is shown in the events that cluster in lessons nine, ten, eleven and twelve. From Thursday morning till Friday evening "was the central day of both time and eternity." Nearly one-ninth of the three gospels is given to the events of this day, and nearly one-fourth of the gospel of John. "I am the door," "I am the vine." He is bruised and crushed that the world may be healed.—George Bradford.

DANGER IN POSTAGE STAMPS. Woman Loses Part of Her Tongue Through Licking the U. S. Sort. Derby, Conn., June 20.—Licking postage stamps has caused Miss Myra Sylvester, assistant postmaster at Norfolk, part of her tongue to be swollen, and physicians diagnosed the trouble as blood-poisoning due to the mullins on the stamps. She went to the Hartford Hospital, where an operation for the removal of nearly half of her tongue was performed yesterday. The young woman is expected to recover, but there will always be an impediment in her speech.

DUNDONALD DISMISSED.

Order in Council in His Lordship's Case.

G. O. C. Was Guilty of Grave Insubordination.

Had Every Opportunity to Appeal to the Ministry.

Ottawa Despatch.—The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor-General, on the 14th day of June, 1904: "The sub-committee of the Council, having had under consideration certain recent public utterances of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald, Canadian militia, and a report in relation thereto by the Minister of Militia, report as follows: On the 8th day of June, 1904, the attention of the Minister of Militia was drawn to a despatch in one of the newspapers of Ottawa, purporting to give a report of a speech made by Lord Dundonald at a dinner in Montreal, in which he assailed the Government, and particularly the Honourable Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in relation to their action in militia affairs. On the same day the Minister of Militia addressed a letter to Lord Dundonald, calling his attention to the report and inquiring whether it correctly stated his utterances and the attendant circumstances. [Do this a reply was received from Lord Dundonald, admitting the substantial correctness of the report in question. The Constitutional Position. "Lord Dundonald's general remarks as to what he calls political interference, as well as those in relation to the particular case which he mentions, indicate on his part a regrettable failure to appreciate the principles of British constitutional government. Lord Dundonald's recommendation of any gentleman for appointment as an officer of the militia would be of no force or effect. It could only become effective after receiving, first, the approval of the Minister of Militia; second, the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The power of approval on the part of these authorities must of necessity carry with it the right of inquiry and rejection. In the case of members of the cabinet, while all have the equal degree of responsibility in a constitutional sense, yet in the practical working out of responsible government in a country of such vast extent as Canada it is found necessary to attach a special responsibility to each Minister for the public affairs of the Province and district with which he has close political connection and with which his colleagues are not so well acquainted. Mr. Fisher, while sharing with his colleagues that general responsibility already referred to, is particularly manifestly entrusted with the management of the Province of Quebec. If, when it was proposed to form a new regiment in this district, he interested himself in the work, and sought to make the organization effective, he was discharging a duty both to the people of the district and to his colleagues in the Cabinet, who would expect him to do so. It is not to be supposed that he formed himself of all the arrangements which were being made by the Cabinet of the proposed arrangements. "Mr. Fisher states that, so far as his interference related in any way to politics, it was not to give the new regiment a political color, but to guard against the very evil, which, he had reason to believe, was one of the causes of failure of some previous efforts to maintain efficient military organizations in the eastern townships. He interferred not to have the regiment officered by his own political friends, but to see that capable military men of all political colors received as far as possible equal consideration. That he did not seek to give his own political color to the regiment is abundantly evidenced by the fact that of eighteen names submitted in the list only one was struck out by him, and by the further fact that a majority of the names were on commissions with his approval as his political opponents. In the case of Lord Dundonald as having been objected to, it has been made plain that he had never been in any way connected with the militia, and therefore, was not regarded as a suitable person to have the rank of major, and that Mr. Fisher recommended for the place another gentleman, who was also a political opponent, but who was well qualified by military service for a position of command. "It should be added that at the time of dealing with that particular case, as set forth by Lord Dundonald, Mr. Fisher was not acting merely as a Minister specially interested in the Eastern Township affairs, although his position would have given him an undoubted right to advise. He was acting for and with the authority of the Minister of Militia, who was absent from the country, and therefore his action had all the force and authority of action by the responsible head of the Department of Militia and Defence. The Proper Course Neglected. "In view of those facts it is difficult to reach any other conclusion than that the action taken by Mr. Fisher was entirely within his right and duty as a Cabinet Minister, and entirely in the interest of a non-political militia service. It is of importance to observe that the list from which one name was struck was completed by the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 31st of May. At that time the Minister had no reason to believe that Lord Dundonald was in daily attendance in his office, while Lord Dundonald was in similar attendance in his office in the same building. If Lord Dundonald had any reason to be dissatisfied with his position, it was an amended form, his obvious duty was to call on the responsible Minister and invite a discussion of the subject. This he did not do. He made no representations whatever to his Minister, but proceeded to Montreal and made his speech, attacking the Administration under which he was serving. The sub-committee, while drawing attention to the reasons which fully justify the steps taken by Mr. Fisher, deem it well to state that such explanation is not a necessary part of the record. Even if Mr. Fisher's action had been as erroneously stated, there would still have been no justification for the course pursued by Lord Dundonald. Lord Dundonald is an officer of the Canadian Government, a high officer, it is true, but still an official of the Government, subject to all the limitations which are usually imposed on public officials in regard to the action of their superior officers. For an official to make a public attack upon Ministers of the Government under which he serves is a proceeding so totally at variance with the principles which must necessarily obtain in the administration of a military as well as civil affairs, that it cannot with propriety be overlooked. Grave Insubordination. "It is impossible to do otherwise than characterize the speech of Lord Dundonald as a grave act of insubordination and insubordination. In the subsequent proceedings further evidence has been afforded of Lord Dundonald's failure to appreciate the position he occupies as a public official. It appears that he desired to make a further communication on the subject. Instead of sending this communication to his Minister he sent it to an Opposition Member of Parliament, and then forwarded a copy to the Minister, to whom it was delivered at the very moment when, as previously announced, a statement was to be made in Parliament. The sub-committee deeply regret that an officer of Lord Dundonald's high rank should have been so misguided as to fall into these grave errors, and to pursue a course, which, if ignored, would be fatal to the discipline and subordination to constituted authority which are essential in both civil Government and military service.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Markets. The Grain Market was very dull today, the only offerings being 200 bushels of oats, which sold at 37 to 38c per bushel. Butter in plentiful supply, and the demand good. Choice dairy sold at 18c per lb. Eggs in good demand, with sales at 17 to 18c per dozen. Hens quiet with prices easy: 20 loads sold at \$9 to \$10 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$8.50 for mixed. No straw. Dressed hogs in moderate supply, with prices steady. Light sold at \$7.25 and heavy at \$6.75. Wheat, white, bush., 92c; red, bush., 92c; spring, bush., 90c; goose, bush., 77c; oats, bush., 37 1/2 to 38c; peas, 65c to 66c; barley, 42 to 43c; hay, 15c to 16c; clover, 10 to 11c; alfalfa, 10 to 11c; timothy, 10 to 11c; straw, per ton \$9 to 10; apples, per bbl., \$2.25 to \$3; dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; eggs, per dozen 17 to 18c; butter, dairy, 17 to 18c; cheese, 15 to 16c; chickens, per lb., 14 to 15c; turkeys, per lb., 16 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1.10; cabbage, per dozen, \$1 to \$1.50; beef, hind quarters, \$8 to \$10; fore-quarters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; mutton, carcasses, \$7.75 to \$8.33; medium, carcasses, \$6.75 to \$7.50; lambs, yearling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$6.50 to \$6.50. British Cattle Markets. London, June 18.—Canadian cattle are steady at 10 1/2 to 12 1-2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1-4c to 9 1-2c per lb.; sheep, steady, 12c to 14c per lb.; yearlings, 15c. The Cheese Markets. Belleville, Ont., June 18.—To-day there were offered 4,400 white and 300 colored white; price offered 8c for both, sold for 8 1-8c. Toronto Cattle Market. Receipts of live stock at the City Market to-day were 28 cars—209 calves, 500 hogs, 292 sheep and 30 cattle. There were few first class cattle of any kind offered on the market to-day. Trade for the best stall-fed cattle, both butchers' and exporters', held fairly steady, and when quality is considered prices were about the same. Fat for common to medium grades there was a difference of from 25c to 50c per cwt., and for rough grass cows there was a drop of fully 75c to \$1 per cwt. from the prices paid on Tuesday last. Feeders and stockers, of which there were several lots, sold at about the same prices. Milch cows and springers sold all the way from \$25 to \$35 each, the bulk going at \$35 to \$45 each. Calves, sheep, lambs and hogs sold at unchanged quotations. Exporters—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters are worth \$5.40 to \$5.70 per cwt.; medium at \$5 to \$5.35. Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium at \$3.75 to \$4. Export cows—Prices ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Butchers'—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.45; loads of good at \$4.65 to \$5; medium at \$4.35 to \$4.60; common at \$3.75 to \$4; rough fatlings at \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. Feeders—Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$5 to \$5.25. 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 \$3.80 to \$4.10; poorer grades and off-colors sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75, according to quality. Milch cows—Milch cows and springers sold at from \$30 to \$50 each. Sheep—Export cows sold at \$4 to \$4.25; export bucks at \$5 to \$3.50. Spring lambs—Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were \$5.10 per cwt., and \$4.85 for lights and fats. Bradstreet's on Trade. Wholesale trade at Montreal is a little more active in seasonal dry-goods and wearing apparel. The business looked so far for the fall is large and the outlook in that connection is promising and trade will soon show increased activity if the present favorable conditions are maintained. Prices of staple goods are steadily held. Warmer weather has increased the demand at Toronto from retail traders for seasonal goods to sort stocks. The outlook is for a steady improvement in that direction. Crop conditions are more promising, and the outlook for the fall trade is encouraging. The big distributing firms in all the leading centres of trade are experiencing a better demand from the Northwest, and Toronto in this respect is no exception. The weather conditions at Quebec during the past week have been favorable to trade in both wholesale and retail circles. Shoe manufacturers, as a rule, are busy, and prices are being well maintained. At Victoria-Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points much interest is being taken in the northern trade which has absorbed large quantities of staple goods the past few weeks. The shipments to the Yukon have been heavy in recent weeks. In Winnipeg the attention of the business community is directed toward the crop outlook which recent reports show a gratifying improvement. The buying for the fall has been liberal. There has been some expansion in wholesale trade circles this week in Hamilton, as reported to Bradstreet's, the sorting demand for hot weather goods being better. Shipments continue quite heavy. The conditions of business are sound. It is expected that there will be an improvement in payments soon. London jobbing trade circles are showing a little more activity as a result of the finer weather during the week and the better crop prospects. Ottawa trade reports are generally of a satisfactory nature. There is a better demand now for summer goods and further improvement is looked for with steady, bright, warm weather. Prices of staple goods are

THIBEAULT INQUEST

On One of the Victims of the Canada Collision. Montreal, June 20.—An inquest was held last night at Sorel on the body of Alfred Thibault, one of the victims of the Canada-Cape Breton collision. The most important evidence was given by Captain St. Louis Elie Bouille, pilot. The captain declared his conviction that the Cape Breton was in the wrong, as she had borne down on them. When the other ship came aboard he twice asked the name of the pilot, and at last was told it was Theophile Hamelin, of Deschambault. The pilot did not discuss the matter one way or the other, but seemed very sorry for the accident. The men of the Canada had to drive off some of those who came in the Cape Breton boats, as they were trying to go through the staterooms and cabin, presumably to find booty. Pilot Bouille said that just as he came abreast of the buoy at St. Ann's he saw a boat coming from a northerly direction, making about east southeast. He heard one blast. Up to that time he had seen only the mainmast light, but as the coming steamer blew he saw the red light, and later the green. The one blast meant that the steamer wanted to pass on the right. He did not think that could be done and replied with two blasts, which meant "keep to the left." The Cape Breton replied by a single blast, which meant that she persisted in trying to pass to the south of him. The crash came less than half a minute later. At the time the signal came he was hugging the south shore to reach Sorel, and it was impossible for him to change his course as demanded by the Cape Breton's signals. The Cape Breton was going at fair speed. A collier generally runs from eight to nine knots. The jury found that no person in charge of the steamer Canada, on which deceased was a passenger, could be held responsible.

MURDERED IN HER KITCHEN.

Belief That Rebecca Traynum's Assassin Was Her Lover. Long Branch, N. J., June 20.—Rebecca Traynum, a colored girl not over 20 years old, was murdered last night in the kitchen of Miss Lizzie Hall's flat, while no one but herself and the murderer were present. She came to Long Branch a week ago to avoid Edward W. Brown, with whom she had lived in New York during the past three years. She was anxious to keep her whereabouts unknown to him. Brown, it is said, was seen and recognized in Long Branch last night. He, or a man that it is supposed was Brown, went to the flat, where the girl was employed, and asked to see her, but she was not in. He gave his name there as Brooks. He was seen, however, by several persons before or soon after the killing, who, it is claimed, recognized him as Brown. A little later in the evening the murderer called, and was let in by the girl herself, who was ironing in the kitchen. If they had any conversation it must have been in an undertone, as Miss Hall did not hear any talking, although she was doing in an adjoining room. All Miss Brown heard were the three shots. One bullet pierced the heart and another penetrated the forehead. The girl was dead when Miss Hall reached her side. The assassin had fled. He was seen by the murdered girl only. No doubt he fired the shots while she was kneeling, presumably praying for her life. This is inferred from the directions taken by the bullet. The Traynum girl lived at 113 West Twenty-eighth street, New York. Her brother James lives at 624 West 131st street, New York. The revolver was found with three chambers empty.

ALL COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Members of a "13" Club Take Their Own Lives. New York, June 20.—George Wagner, a wealthy and prosperous German, and proprietor of a hotel in Bridgeport, Conn., committed suicide in the Morton House last night by shooting. He was 60 years of age. Bridgeport, Conn., June 19.—Mr. Wagner, who killed himself in New York, was the moving spirit of a club of well-known German residents, first organized as a "13" club. Later on, one after another of the congenial spirits began to die by suicide. That gave rise to the report that there was a suicide club in Bridgeport. Practically all of the men who were formerly identified with that organization, have died by their own act. There is said to be one member left, who is a Jeweler here.

KING CARLOS A FINE SHOT.

Some Remarkable Work With a Pistol in the Tournament. Lisbon, June 20.—In an athletic tournament in the royal grounds here yesterday in honor of the American fleet, King Carlos won the tennis match, shot pigeons and did remarkable shooting with a pistol. Four men from the flagship Kearsarge and the Alabama had boxing contests at the King's request. King Carlos, who takes great interest in athletics, remained on the grounds from 1.30 until 7 p. m. The combined bands of the fleet furnished the music.

A RUSH TO DAWSON.

Arrival of Eight Hundred Passengers. Vancouver, June 20.—Mail advices from the north say that the ice on Lake Labarge has broken up, and that navigation from White Horse to Dawson is open. The first steamer for the year has already passed down the river in safety. This was the little Prospector. Other vessels followed, and within three days after the sailing of the Prospector fully eight hundred passengers, who had been waiting at White Horse for the opening of navigation, reached the Canadian metropolis of the far north.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary of Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

"If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says: "I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpfe. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."

—Miss FANNIE KUMPF, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900). Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills. \$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N