

## Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 1  
JUNE 4TH, 1905.

The Resurrection.—John 20:11-23.

Commentary. I. Mary and the angels at the tomb (vs. 11-13). 11. Mary.—This was Mary Magdalene out of whom Christ had cast seven demons, a physical rather than a moral disorder. Because of this she was especially devoted to him, and appears to have been foremost among the honorable women who ministered to Christ and His disciples. She was a native of Magdala, a town on the Sea of Galilee. There was no evidence that she was ever a bad character. She must be distinguished from "the woman who was a sinner" (Lk. 7:36-50) and from Mary, the sister of Martha. Stood without.—The other women and the disciples had left the tomb and Mary was alone as she supposed. "To stay while others stay is the world's love; to stay when all others are gone is constant love." Weeping.—Christ had done much for her, and she had great love for her Lord. It was not natural that she should weep at this time. Stopped down.—Wondering if she might not be mistaken. She had not heard the message given to the other women and as yet had no thought of His resurrection. She stooped in order to obtain a view of the interior of the tomb. The sepulchre.—The sepulchre seems to have been a square room hewn out of a rock, partly above ground, its roof being as high as the top of the door, which formed its entrance.—Benson.

12. Two angels.—Peter and John did not see the angels. The angels' presence showed the virginity and care. They were ministering spirits to comfort those who were in such great sorrow and need; and they gave explanation of what had been done; no one else being able. Matthew says there was one angel. Mary says it was two men, while Luke says "two men." It is evident that sometimes one appeared and sometimes two, and they spoke different things to different persons. In white.—This was an emblem of purity (see Rev. xix:8). 13. Why weeped thou.—Are you quite sure that this empty tomb does not show that you ought to be rejoicing?—Ryle.

14. Turned.—Still weeping, she turned away from the tomb. She turned to go again with the other women to Jerusalem, who had already departed; but she had not as yet gone so far as to be out of the garden.—Clarke. 15. Jesus saith.—This was His first appearance. He afterward appeared on the same day to the other women returning from the sepulchre (Matt. xxviii:9, 10), to Peter (Lk. xxiv:34), to two disciples going to Emmaus (Lk. xxiv:13-31), and to ten apostles (vs. 19-23). 16. Mary.—She had cause sufficient to rejoice instead of to weep. He seeks to comfort her in her great grief. Gardener.—And therefore a servant of Joseph of Arimathea, who owned the tomb, and whose course would be friendly. No other person would be likely to be there at so early an hour.—Peloubet. Borne Him hence.—Thinking that perhaps Joseph had ordered His body taken to some other place. I will take Him away.—She wanted that it was done. She would be responsible for His removal to a proper place. Love knows no difficulties.

17. Mary.—Jesus stirred the affection of the weeping woman at His side by uttering her own name in tones that thrilled her to the heart and created the new sublime conviction that He had risen as He had said.—Pul. Com. What transports of joy must have filled this woman's heart! Let it be remarked that Mary sought Jesus more fervently, and continued more affectionately attached to him, than any of the rest; therefore to her first, Jesus is pleased to show Himself, and she is made the first herald of the gospel of a risen Saviour.—Clarke. Rabboni.—My Master. "A whole world of emotion and devotion in a word." As Mary uttered the word she must have fallen down at the feet of Jesus, embracing him.

18. Mary.—Jesus commissions Mary (vs. 17, 18). 17. "Touch not, cling not to me." Clarke. The translation, "touch me not," gives a false impression; the verb does not mean to "touch," but to "hold on to," and "cling to." I am not Him by the feet and worshipped Him. Jesus says in effect: "Spend no longer time with me now I am not going immediately to heaven, you will have several opportunities of seeing me again; but go and tell my brethren that I am by and by, to ascend to my Father and God, who is your Father and God also; therefore let them take courage."—Clarke. Go to my brethren.—First servants, then disciples, then friends; now, after the resurrection, brethren.—J. P. and B. This involves in itself eternal inheritance.—Pul. Com. I ascend.—I am clothing myself with my eternal form; I have laid down the body that I might take it again and use it for the blessedness of my brethren.—Pul. Com. My Father, etc.—Father of Christ by nature and of men by grace.—Westcott.

19. Mary.—The translation, "An apostle to the apostles," Mary was the first to see Jesus and the first to proclaim His resurrection. This special message was clearly given to the woman who held His feet.—Pul. Com. St. Mark tells us (chap. xvi:7) that the apostles could not believe what she said. "They seem to have considered it as an effect of her feeble imagination." But they believed when they saw the Lord.

20. Jesus appeals to the apostles (vs. 19-23). At evening.—The events of the day had been many and important and the apostles, except Thomas, who was absent, were probably talking over what they had seen and heard. There were shut for fear.—The doors were probably bolted. There is nothing to show that the Jews designed to molest the disciples, but because Christ had been put to death they had reason to fear for their safety. Jesus.—In the midst.—He evidently entered miraculously. In verse 20 John refers to the fact that the doors were shut in a way to leave but little doubt that he intends to convey the impression that Christ entered by His own power while they were shut. Peace be unto you.—His usual salutation and benediction. 20 He showed.—Luke makes mention of several other things that took place before he showed them His hands and side. See Luke xxiv:37-38. Jesus proceeded to convince them that He was evidently not a real person. The wounds were probably all perfectly healed, but the scars remained. His hands and His side.—Luke says hands and feet. This leaves no doubt that Jesus was nailed to the cross

and not tied in many ways. Jesus told them to handle Him (Lk. xxiv:39), which they probably did. Glad.—They were terrified at first, but when they knew him they were glad. There is great joy in the resurrection for everyone. When they saw.—A sight of Christ will gladden the heart of a disciple at any time.

It was at this time that He gave to them another proof that He was the same Jesus whom they had known. He called for food (Lk. xxiv:41-43) and did eat before them. Afterwards the apostles called attention to what now occurred as a proof of their Lord's resurrection (Acts x:41). He ate "before them," not because He had need of food for the soul.

21. Hath sent Me.—As I was sent to proclaim the truth of the Most High, so I send you for the very same purpose, clothed with authority and influenced by the Spirit. 22. Breathed on them.—Intimating by this that they were to be made new men. Receive ye the Holy Ghost.—Out of His fulness their minds and hearts were to be filled, and thus they would be prepared to carry on the work after He had left them. 23. Ye remit, etc.—The Revised Version renders this, "Whosoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; whosever sins ye retain, they are retained." Compare Matt. xvi:19. "They who believed on the Son of God, in consequence of the preaching of the apostles, had their sins remitted."

### BEYOND HUMAN AGENCY

To Have Averted Harrisburg Railway Collision, Says Jury.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 22.—The coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict exonerating the Pennsylvania Railway Co. from any blame for the South Harrisburg disaster last Thursday, in which 22 lives were lost and more than 100 persons were injured.

The jury finds that the cause of the accident was the result of applying the air brakes to the freight train in order to stop it, so that it would not collide with the shifting engine. "The shifting engine with its train was properly on the track," the verdict says, "and so far as the jury can learn, was guilty of no negligence."

The jury finds that "by reason of applying the air brakes on the freight train two cars of the said train, one of which contained 20,000 pounds of rock-chief blasting powder, were thrown upon the westbound track just as the Cleveland and Cincinnati express was going westward and ran into the passenger train set fire to the powder and caused a terrible explosion, which, together with fire from some unknown source, burned all passenger and Pullman cars."

The jury says that the freight train was properly equipped with air brakes, and that no human agency could have stopped the passenger cars from running into the wreck.

### CLIMBER FELL FROM CRAIG.

He Dropped Hundreds of Feet and Still Lives.

London, May 22.—The Daily Mail publishes the following: A painful experience has befallen a London visitor to the Llangollen district. It cannot be that many people have fallen hundreds of feet down a mountain side and lived to tell the tale.

Mr. William Mollison, of Leatherhead, Surrey, had sought seclusion in a quiet part of Wales while engaged in literary work. He spent Thursday roaming about the Eglwysseg Rocks, and in the afternoon reached a point where in a series of Titanic steps they drop to the banks of the Dee.

Here he by some means missed his footing or lost his nerve and slipped over the edge. Bounding like a ball from ledge to ledge, he fell many hundreds of feet to the foot of the rocks.

Horrible was the fall, and the victim ran to the spot where Mr. Marcus, though unconscious, was alive. He was badly cut and bruised, his clothes were torn, and he had lost his gold watch and chain, money and other effects. He is now recovering from his dangerous experience.

### GERMANY'S DEFENCES.

Kaiser, Chancellor and Minister of War Hold Conference.

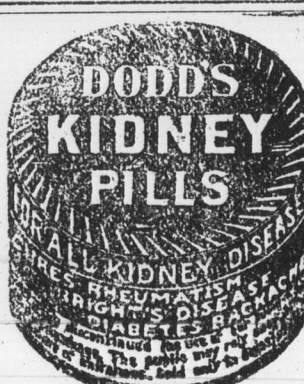
Metz, Alsace-Lorraine, May 22.—Chancellor von Buelow and Minister of War von Einem, who were summoned hither by Emperor William, had long conferences with his Majesty to-day. The object of the consultation puzzles observers, but the impression prevails that it concerns the defenses of the empire.

The Emperor's speech at Strasburg, sensational as it was, might be taken as much less so than one containing allusions to France, which had been prepared by his Majesty, who, however, accepting the advice of members of his entourage, did not deliver it.

### CARONIA AGROUND.

CUNARD-LINER ASHORE AT SANDY HOOK.

New York, May 22.—The Cunard Line steamer Caronia, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, with a large passenger list, and which went aground at Sandy Hook, is still fast. Tugs which were trying to release her apparently gave up the task at 8 o'clock this morning until the next high tide at 6:30 p. m. No damage to the ship is feared, as the bottom of that part of the channel is soft sand. The wind is light.



## GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Jury's Verdict in the Christian Science Case.

Sentence is Postponed in the Meantime.

Counsel for Defendants Will Press Stated Case.

A Toronto report: After an absence of three hours and a quarter the jury engaged in trying the case against the four Christian Scientists—Mrs. Sarah Goodfellow, Mrs. Isabella Grant, Mrs. Elizabeth See and Wm. Brundrette—returned into court at twenty-five minutes past ten last night with a verdict of "guilty of conspiracy" against all the defendants. Mr. H. B. Ardagh, in the absence of Mr. E. A. DuVernet, who had conducted the case for the Crown, at once moved for sentence, but Mr. Cassels, K. C., on behalf of the defendants, applied for arrest of judgment until after the stated case has been heard. Justice Magee thereupon postponed judgment until the 30th of June and agreed to accept the defendants' own recognizances of \$500 each to appear on that date. The maximum sentence on such a charge is seven years' imprisonment.

It was charged against the accused "that they did unlawfully conspire on Jan. 4th and other days to deprive Wallace Goodfellow of the necessities of life, to wit, proper medicines and nursing, whereby death was caused."

The brother's evidence. Harvey Goodfellow, a brother of the deceased, was the first witness called yesterday. He displayed a good deal of hesitation in answering the questions put to him by Mr. DuVernet, and did not throw much light on the treatment his brother received. The witness had some acquaintance with the principles of Christian Science, and in fact had been himself treated by the methods adopted by members of the sect. The witness said that he was present on Sunday, December 25, when there was a Christian Science conference being held with the deceased. Mrs. Eddy's book was being read.

"Was that part of the treatment?" Mr. DuVernet inquired.

"No," the witness replied, emphatically.

Mr. DuVernet endeavored to ascertain what was the treatment, but failed to elicit any definite information on the point. The witness merely stated that he could not tell. Neither could the witness explain how he himself was treated. He was treated by his mother for a cold. Sometimes she was in the room and sometimes away.

Mr. Willmott Mollison, of Leatherhead, Surrey, had sought seclusion in a quiet part of Wales while engaged in literary work. He spent Thursday roaming about the Eglwysseg Rocks, and in the afternoon reached a point where in a series of Titanic steps they drop to the banks of the Dee.

Here he by some means missed his footing or lost his nerve and slipped over the edge. Bounding like a ball from ledge to ledge, he fell many hundreds of feet to the foot of the rocks. Horrible was the fall, and the victim ran to the spot where Mr. Marcus, though unconscious, was alive. He was badly cut and bruised, his clothes were torn, and he had lost his gold watch and chain, money and other effects. He is now recovering from his dangerous experience.

Perhaps some of these ladies in the room are treating you now," the learned counsel added amidst laughter.

Replying to Mr. Cassels, the witness said he spoke to his brother about having a doctor, but he said he did not want one. Deceased never complained that he was not getting what he wanted, and never asked for anything but what he got. Deceased did not wish to see his wife, and witness was of opinion that something she said worried him. Witness had not made a study of Christian Science, but he knew the good results on himself.

In answer to Mr. Robinette the witness said deceased never expressed a wish to go back to his mother-in-law's house; in fact, the night he came to his mother's house he said he did not intend to go back. Witness dismissed with deceased the question of having a doctor, and made him understand that he wanted a doctor and would prevent him having one. Deceased would not, however, hear of having one.

Deceased did not want to see his wife, the witness stated in re-examination, because she wanted him to have a doctor.

Mother-in-law Speaks Out.

Mrs. Hannah Taylor, mother-in-law of deceased, described the condition in which she found the deceased when she called at his mother's house on Saturday, Dec. 24. He was in bed, and Mr. Brundrette was wiping blood from his nostrils. She advised Brundrette to wet a towel and apply it to the back of the head, as she had known it to be effectual in such cases. To this Mr. Brundrette replied: "I have never heard of it," and the witness retorted: "There are a lot of things you will hear of before you die." Mr. Brundrette said that Mrs. Goodfellow, sen., had gone to Mrs. Stewart's. Witness said to deceased: "Oh, Wallace, you are dying!" and she seemed startled by the statement. She said: "I will go for a doctor," and deceased seemed to have to have one. Mr. Brundrette did not say anything, but she told him, "If anything happens to Wallace you will meet with the full force of the law." Mr. Brundrette said: "That is malice." She felt strongly in the matter, because she was interested in Wallace's recovery. On the following day when she called books were being read to the deceased, but she could not say what they were not so busy that all would look back to me and I really did not want to leave the living, but as soon as I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to get better, in fact I feel that this medicine really saved my life and the life of my child, for it helped me give birth to my boy and also made me strong after the operation. I am, therefore, very glad to recommend your Vegetable Compound to all expectant mothers, and feel sure that it will help them as it did me."

Mrs. Mae P. Wherry, Secretary of the North Shore Oratorical Society, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me, and I am so glad I took it, for it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy one within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, which is the pride and joy of our household. Every day I bless Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the light, health and happiness it brought to our home."

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## Millions of Are Called Into Daily Requisition to Infuse Teapots

"SALADA" Ceylon Tea. Its matchless quality is known and appreciated.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Green. By all Grocers. Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

a serious condition. Witness said to two women standing in the doorway: "How is it that you have got as sick as this without medical attendance?" and the answer given him was, "He has had medical attendance up to seven or eight days ago. He could not afford to have it longer."

Dr. Johnson, Chief Coroner, who made the post-mortem examination, described the condition of the body. He said that to give a typhoid patient fruit, as had been done by the relatives of the deceased, would increase the violence of the attack. As to allowing the deceased to leave his bed and go down stairs, it was suicidal to allow it.

In answer to Mr. Robinette, Dr. Johnson said he believed that if deceased had had proper nursing and attention he would have been alive to-day.

This concluded the case for the Crown.

A Lawful Object.

Mr. Robinette at once submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. The Crown would contend that this was a conspiracy by unlawful means to attain a lawful object. Leaving aside the question of Christian Science, let him take the case of a young woman who was lying on a bed of sickness, and was being treated by her family. Medical men say she might be suffering from some disease, and medical men might say that if she were removed to a sanatorium she would recover. The father and mother refused to allow the removal, saying, "We will treat her the same as we have been doing." The parents were warned that she would die if she remained at home, and supposing at the end of six months she died. Would it not then be open, if the Crown's theory was right in this case, to indict the father and mother for a conspiracy because they did not take the advice of the medical men?

Mr. Cassels said he adopted the same position as Mr. Robinette.

Mr. DuVernet in reply contended that the defendants had no right to prevent the doctor attending the deceased, or to keep the wife out; they had no right to pass judgment on this young man until he was dying, and then go to a doctor, when all the doctor could do was to issue the death certificate. Even if the deceased died, they would have a doctor, Mr. DuVernet claimed that this did not relieve the defendants of responsibility. A man had no right to permit himself to die. These people defied the law.

The judge declining to withdraw the case from the jury, Mr. Robinette stated that he would reserve his right to ask for a reserved case.

Mr. Cassels then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. "The boys were of belief of these people, he said, had not been questioned. The young man's life was very dear and precious to his mother, and was there anything she would have left undone if she had conscientiously thought by doing if she could have saved his life? Though a medical man might receive a fee, the fact of these people receiving remuneration was put forward as an evidence of crime. The law allowed Mrs. Eddy's book into the country; allowed people to embrace this faith; was it justice, therefore, that these people should be charged with being criminals for carrying out the tenets of that faith? If Christian Science was wrong then it was for the Crown to go to Parliament and have it declared to be wrong."

Mr. Robinette said the jury were not there to place their ban on Christian Science, and Christian Science was not on trial that day. If this charge held good there was not a house in Toronto into which the law might not go and say to a father and mother, "Because you did not give your child proper medical care, proper treatment, you may be confronted by a charge of conspiracy."

Mr. DuVernet made a vigorous reply on behalf of the Crown, emphasizing the danger which would result if Christian Scientists were allowed to practice their doctrines, without reference to the law. A Christian Scientist held that a person with smallpox had not really a disease, but that it was a delusion. Supposing that person went out in that condition and met with other people, it would lead to sickness and death and plague in our midst.

It was 6.15 p.m. when Mr. DuVernet finished his address, and Justice Magee at once commenced to sum up. His Lordship said with Christian Science they had practically nothing to do that day. If the jury came to the conclusion that the medical care was "a necessary of life," the question was not whether the defendants were disciples of Christian Science, but whether they so acted in concert, as to deprive this young man of medical care. It was no defence in the eye of the law that because a man believed a certain thing that therefore he must be relieved from his liability to the law. The fact of the defendants hoping for the best was no justification in the eyes of the law. His Lordship gave an exhaustive review of all the facts as given in evidence, and his address occupied nearly an hour. He urged the jury to give the case proper attention. "It is a most important case," he said, "important to these people themselves, who believe in these doctrines; important to the public, whose members may sometimes be subject to it by treatment of it in cases in which there may be results such as have occurred here."

"Riches have wings," quoted the Wise Guy, "Wings," snorted the Simple Mug. "Gee, it seems to me they have flying machines."

"Could you tell when you were being treated and when you were not?" "I could not tell that."

"Then you may be under treatment even now," remarked Mr. DuVernet, and the witness admitted that it was so.

Perhaps some of these ladies in the room are treating you now," the learned counsel added amidst laughter.

Replying to Mr. Cassels, the witness said he spoke to his brother about having a doctor, but he said he did not want one. Deceased never complained that he was not getting what he wanted, and never asked for anything but what he got. Deceased did not wish to see his wife, and witness was of opinion that something she said worried him. Witness had not made a study of Christian Science, but he knew the good results on himself.

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Many Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

## Market Reports—OF—The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain receipts to-day were small, and prices unchanged. One hundred bushels of oats sold at 46c, and 100 bushels of barley at 49c per bushel.

Hay is steady, with sales of 25 loads at \$10 to \$11 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$9 for mixed. Straw is firm, four loads selling at \$10 to \$10.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with sales at \$9 to \$9.50, the latter for a few choice lightweights.

|                         |         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Wheat, white, bush      | \$ 0 98 | \$ 1 02 |
| Do., red, bush          | 0 98    | 1 00    |
| Do., spring, bush       | 0 95    | 0 96    |
| Do., goose,             | 0 70    | 0 77    |
| Oats, bush              | 0 45    | 0 00    |
| Rye, bush               | 0 65    | 0 68    |
| Buckwheat, bush         | 0 60    | 0 00    |
| Barley, bush            | 0 49    | 0 00    |
| Peas, bush              | 0 72    | 0 00    |
| Hay, timothy, ton       | 10 00   | 11 00   |
| Do., mixed ton          | 9 00    | 0 00    |
| Straw, per ton          | 10 00   | 10 50   |
| Dressed hogs            | 9 00    | 9 50    |
| Apples, bbl.            | 1 00    | 2 75    |
| Eggs, dozen             | 0 16    | 0 17    |
| Butter, dairy           | 0 20    | 0 23    |
| Do., creamery           | 0 22    | 0 25    |
| Chickens, fall, per lb. | 0 13    | 0 14    |
| Turkeys, per lb.        | 0 14    | 0 17    |
| Potatoes, per bag       | 0 65    | 0 75    |
| Cabbage, per dozen      | 0 50    | 0 75    |
| Celery, per dozen       | 0 40    | 0 50    |
| Onions, per bag         | 2 00    | 0 00    |
| Beef, hindquarters      | 9 00    | 10 50   |
| Do., forequarters       | 6 00    | 7 50    |
| Do., choice carcass     | 8 50    | 9 00    |
| Do., medium, carcass    | 7 25    | 7 50    |
| Mutton, per cwt.        | 8 50    | 10 00   |
| Veal, per cwt.          | 8 00    | 8 50    |
| Lamb, spring, per cwt.  | 13 50   | 15 00   |

Leading Wheat Markets.

|             |        |         |        |
|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
|             | May    | July    | Sept.  |
| New York    | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2  | 80 3/4 |
| St. Louis   | 105    | 104     | 82     |
| Duluth      | 102    | 86 1/2  | 82 1/2 |
| Toledo      | 105    | 87 1/2  | 83 1/2 |
| Minneapolis | 113    | 101 1/2 | —      |

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11c to 12 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb.; sheep, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Peterboro.—The first cheese meeting of the season was held at Peterboro this morning; 1700 boxes were boarded all colored; 800 sold to Wrighton at 9 1/2c. The balance was sold to Kerr at the same price. The board then adjourned for two weeks.

Pleto.—Sixteen factories boarded 803 boxes colored and 295 white. Highest bid 9 1/2c. All sold.

Higher Prices.

A comparison of present prices ruling at the Toronto market for country produce, compared with those of a year ago, shows that Canadian farmers have considerable reason to feel satisfied with the existing condition of things generally. In almost every case prices are higher, and often they are very much so. Grain prices have been high all through the winter, and as a consequence little was done in the way of feeding cattle and hogs for the market, and for some time it has been difficult to obtain sufficient supplies, and cattle are now quoted just \$1 per cwt. higher than a year ago.

Sir Wm. Macdonald, of Montreal, has given another fifty thousand dollars to the McGill College Union.

Mr. F. B. Wade, Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, is seriously ill at Ottawa.

Thomas Brasier, well known as a breeder of dogs, is dead at his home at Athens, N. Y., aged 65 years.

D. Savile, a young man employed in a mill at Callender, was caught by a slab and thrown on the saw and killed.

On orders of Governor Luke Wright, the American Bank of Manila has been closed and placed in charge of the insular auditor.

Mrs. William McCracken, 3 Draper street, Toronto, awoke yesterday morning to find her infant child dead in bed beside her.

For the benefit of the constantly increasing grain trade by way of Port Arthur, the Government will be asked to station an ice crusher there permanently.

News has just been received that Pala, the outlaw Moro chief, who has been pursued the past week on the Island of Iloilo by troops under the command of Gen. Leonard Wood, has been killed.

The court martial which convened at Manila on April 1 for the trial of Major Frank Carrington, of the First U. S. Infantry, on a charge of converting public funds to his own use, has resulted in the dismissal of Major Carrington.

A. J. Dougherty, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Donegal, was suddenly stricken with paralysis in the House of Commons this afternoon and was taken to a neighboring hospital in a critical condition.