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Ceylon-GREEN Tea is Pure, Healthful and Delicious. teas, 25c and 40c per pound.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI. JUNE 14, 1908.

Paul at Rome.—Acts 28: 16-24, 30, 31.

Commentary.— Connecting Links.

When Paul and his companions reached the land they learned that the siand was called Melita, of which Matta, the modern name, is a shortened form. They were received kindly by the inhabitants of the island. Paul remained three months on the island, and during that time there were some very important events:

1. A viper fastened itself on Paul's hand, which caused the Islanders to think that he was a murderer, but hand, which caused the islanders to think that he was a murderer, but when he shook it off and feit no harm they decided that he must be a god. 2. Paul was entertained by the Gov-ernor of the island, whose father was very sick, and Paul healed him. 3. Many which had diseases came and were healed. 4. The people of Malta honored Paul and his companions with many honors.

honored Paul and his companions with many honors.

I. Paul enters Rome (v. 16). 16.
Came to kome—Rome is reached at last, and the long journey is at an end. At this time the city of Rome was at the height of its glory. It held sway over nearly the entire known world. "Within a circuit of little more than twelve miles, more than two millions of inhabitants were crowded, of whom about one million were slaves." But Paul—"Nero, the emperor to whom Paul had appealed, was too much engaged in his debaucheries and pleasures to care much for such a man as Paul or on his deconcerers and pleasures to care much for such a man as Paul or such accusations as were made against him by the Jews," By himself This lenity was probably due to the commendation of the centurion Julius,—Cam. Bib. With a soldier—The custom was to chain the prisoner by

custom was to chain the prisoner by one hand to the guard.

II. The first interview with the Jews (vs. 17-22). 17. After three days—Three days after Paul's arrival at Rome, he invited those who presided over the Jewish community to visit him. His first steps on passing beyond the narrow circle of those already converts were directed, in accordance with his established principle, toward Israel. And as his circumstances did not allow him to seek ciple, toward Israel. And as his cir-cumstances did not allow him to seek the Jews, as he had done in other places, he requested the representa-tives of the Jewish congregation to come to his lodging.—Lange. Men and brethren—"This address to the

come to his lodging.—Lange. Men and brethren.—"This address to the assembled Jews is of a personal nature, and is intended to counteract certain prejudices which the Roman Jews might entertain, in consequence, partly of Paul's imprisonment, partly of the fact that he had appealed unto the emperor, and partly of any slanders possibly brought from Judea."

18, 19, Let me go—He narrates briefly the events given in chapters 21 to 26.—The Roman officials repeatedly falled to find cause of offence in him. To appeal—Paul declared that his appeal to the emperor had become indispensably necessary, because the Jews opposed his acquittal, to which the Roman authorities judged him to be entitled. He states that it had not been his intention to bring any accusation against his recone herers the emintention to bring any accusation against his people before the em-

20. Hope of Israel—The hope of Israel is the general expectation of

21.—Neither received letters "Why the Jews in Judea had not for warded the accusation against Paul to their brethren in Rome, that they might continue the prosecution before the emperor, is not known. 22.—Desire to hear of thee—"They implied that they had heard of him, by their request to know what he thought of this new sect. That they spoke so cautiously, and subsequently made no demonstration of nostility against Paul is readily ac-counted for. The apostle was held in special favor by the chief of-ficer of Nero's household, and the Jews the synagogue were them-selves subject to persecution so that they were powerless to perse-cute the disciples of Christ."—But-

III. The second interview with the Jews (vs. 23-29) 23. Came many
—They came in great numbers. Many
accompanied the chief Jews. Expounded, etc.—'Paul takes as his
theme that doctrine of the kingdom of God which was the central truth of the Old Testament and the New; that great disclosure of the prophets which was still, as it had been for centuries, the supreme thought and hope of the whole Jewish peo-ple. Morning until evenug—Th:s shows the effort Paul put forth to

eave the Jews. 24. Some believed— A few won to fatth in the Christ; but the many disbelieved the teachings of their own Scriptures, and rejected the suffering Messiah, so plainly disclosed.—Butler. "The seed of the word fell here, in some cases, by the wayside; in others, upon stony word fell here, in some cases, by the wayside; in others, upon stony places, or among thorns; neverthe-less, some fell into good ground." 25-29. Spoken one-word—With these solemn words of the Holy Ghost,

solemn words of the Holy Ghost, spoken by Isalah, Christ has opened his teachings by parables, and had finally closed his ministry among the Jews. And now Paul, as I himself commissioned by the Holy Ghost as a prophet of the New Testament, sadly redelivers the same message, enforced by the awful emphasis of the Master's double ut-Ghost,

terance. Unto the Gentiles—"Paul was never discouraged. If the gospol was rejected by one class of peo-ple, he was ready to offer it to an-

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

A favored prisoner. Paul had for a long time desired to see Rome, and about two years previous the Lord had said to him, "As thou hast testified of Me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome." Although he went as a prisoner, he no less on that account felt that he was following God. During the terrible experience at sea, when the outlook was anything but favorable, Paul was full of courage and was more commander of the ship than, the master himself. It was a blessing to that crew that they had such a man on board. On the island the Lord used this man for His guory, and through Paul's presence the ship's crew were kindly treated.

on board. On the island the Lord used this man for His grory, and through Paul's presence the ship's crew were kindly treated.

The Jews consulted. After only three days' delay Paul is about one of the great objects of his journey to Rome. The chief of the Jews are called and to them hymakes known his case as it stands with him. His spirit is one of gentieness and love. The Jews were responsible for his bonds, yet he says, "Not that I had ought to accuse my nation of." He had no tinge of vindictiveness about him. He could lay down his life for the Jews if that would accomplish their salvation. He was no less a Christian for his deep regard for his Jewish brethren, nor was he any more a Jew for having an interest in them. His sect everywhere spoken against. The Jews said, "For as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against." We have reason to be thankful that the sect of which Paul was a part has an existence on earth to-day. There are two principal reasons why the children of God are spoken against. The first reason is that their spirit is radically different from that which characterizes the world. The second reason for this opposition to Christians is that their outward life and appearance are unworldly. Turning to the Gentiles. Paul's

ians is that their outward life and appearance are unworldly.
Turning to the Gentiles. Paul's discourse did not convince all the Jews, but some believed, He fear-lessly and powerfully presented the truth to them, and when they agreed not among themselves howas constrained to declare that "the salvation of God is sent to the Gentiles and they will hear the Gentiles, and they will hear it." Paul did his duty and was crowned at last, although many who heard his preaching failed of salvation. God rewards his servants according to their faithfulness and not according to visible results.

The Way it Goes.

The Way it Goes.

"You sent her roses during the winter, didn't you?"

"Yes; a good many dozens, at \$3 a dozen."

"Oh, well, the rose time will soon be here, and then they won't be so expensive."

"Yes, and then I won't have the nerve to send them. I'il have to look around for something that's out of season and way up in price."—Exchange.



TO THE REST OF THE PERSON AND THE Pertinent and Impertinent.

N. Y. Times "Yes, I have a belief of cold in the

"Yes, I have a belief of cold in the head." acknowledged the honest Christian scientist; "but I am ignoring it, and I've ou'y used five handkerchiefs to-day."

"Query," propounded the skeptic.
"If when ignoring a cold you use five handkerchiefs a day, how many handkerchiefs would you use if you didn't ignore it?"

FENCE PAGE

HOW BERING DIED

Frue Story of Last of the Great Ex

True Story of Last of the Great Explorers of the North.

In the June number of Harper's Magazine Collins Shackel'ood tells the true story of the fatal expedition of the explorer Bering, from whom Bering Straits are named. Here is his account of the adventurer's death after the loss of his ship:

"Bering, who had been for some time totally disabled, was brought ashore on a hand barrow in a boat and placed in a sheltering hollow, where his still faithful men—a mere handful—had cleared the snow from the sand. Even then he was dying. His great age, and the hardships he had undergone on the voyage made his struggle for tile hopeless.
"His slow passing away was pathetic and pititul. In effect, he partially buried himself alive. He lay under the shelter of a test made from an old sail. Long suffering had made him childish and petulant. Each day and ali day his weakening hands were constantly busied scraping down upon his body, beginning at his feet, the sand from the ridges on either side.

"He would submit to no interference,"

"He would submit to no interference with this occupation, insisting that the sand warmed him. When he died, Dec. 8, 1741, a month after the landing, his body was already half buried, and it needed but a little work on the part of his skeleton comrades to enclose this hero of the Arctic regions in a coffin of frozen and.

A Sure Thing.

Buffalo Comp "My wife is utterly careless my appearance. She never thinks of looking for dust or dirt on my coat." "Suppose you try sprinkling a few chestnut brown hairs on it pefore leaving the office."



A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me. Six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me health and happiness in a few short months, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I feel like another person now. My aches and pains have left me. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick woman as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."—Mrs. B. A. BLANCHARD, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.—\$5000 forfett if original of above letter proving genulneness cannot be produced.

When women are troubled with

When women are troubled with when women are troubled with menstrual irregularities, weakness, leucorrhea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feel-ing, inflammation of the ovaries, back-ache, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Notable Examples in Egypt of Great Engineering Feats. In Egypt are to be found the largest monuments in the world, and probably will be for all time.

It is not likely, says Engineering, that we shall again see a building, that we shall again, see a building with seven million tons of stone in it, as has the pyramid of Gizeh, and it will be long before we have an irrigation reservoir of greater capacity than Lake Moeris, which held 11.800 million tons of water between high and low water marks. What the Labyrinth was like we do not really know, but Herodotus do not really know, but Herodotus classed it as a greater wonder than the Pyramids, although lesser than

classed it as a greater wonder than the Pyramids, although lesser than Lake Moerls.
Further, there is a tradition that in the dim past the Nile flowed at the foot of the Libyan hills, and that it was diverted from that course into its present bed, and, if the account be true, the work was of enormous magnitude.

The engineers of the past directed the forces of Nature on a large scale. The matter in which they excelled was the transportation and manipulation of heavy weights — a feat that appeals strongly to the lay imagination.

Among the chief examples of such work are the columns of the temple of Karnak.

To cut a block of stone in a distant quarry, to work it to a cylinder 12 feet in diameter, float it down the Nile, land it, and place if on top of a column of similar stones, making a total height of 60 feet, was no small enterprise.

A still more difficult undertaking was the great obelisk now standing beside the Church of St. John Lateran, in Rome, with a height of 108 feet, and a weight of 450 tons.

But the crowning example of Eggp.

But the crowning example of Egyptian engineering was the colosses statue of Rameses II., at Thebe Before it was broken it was a sin-gle block of red granite 60 feet in height, and it has been computed to weigh 887 tons.

Munyon's Liver Remedy



ills which follow those conditions. By Liver remedy acts promptly—purifies the blood, clears the tongue and skin and makes you feel like a new person. The Liver is one of the most important or-gans of the human body. It is dangerous neglect it.-Munyon,

OMUNYON'S REMEDIES.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Liver Cure, 25c a vial.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boom to all women.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost power to weak men. Price 31.

Personal letters addressed to Proc.

Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answerp-prompty and free advice as to treatment will be given.

142.

SNAKE HYPNOTISM.

Expert Says the Power of Fascinating Prey Undoubtedly Exists.

Graham Peck, a well-known authority on snakes, was asked his opinion regarding a snake's hypnotic powers. His reply was as follows:

"There is a certain power to fasinate in a snake's eyes and moveents. I saw only the other day a

ments. I saw only the other day a typical illustration of the power of a snake to fascinate.

"Over in the pine woods I saw a ground squirrel ascinated by a black gopher snake. The forked tongue darted out of the snake's mouth almost as regularly and rapidly as the needle of a sewing machine rises and falls. The squirrel seemed to watch, it spellbound. The snake crept slowly nearer. When the gopher snake was within two or three inches of the squirrel it gave, a leap and threw three coils about the squirrel. Instantly the spell was gone. The fascination or charm there had been over the little animal was no doubt broken the very moment the serpent's coils were about the squirrel, for the animal gave three convulsive, terrified charps and realized that its death moment had come.

"I believe implicitly that all snakes have a certain degree of power to received."

have a certain degree of power to fascinate their victims to death. Blacksnakes, gopher, snakes and racers have the power to a large degree. Rattlesnakes have the most fascincations of charming among poisonouserpents in the southwest. The indications of charming emong poisonous serpents in the southwest. The indications of charming emong poisonous snakes are deceiving sometimes. Poisonous snakes fang their prey once only. The poison does not kill at once. The victim flutters to a branch, it may be, or runs a short distance and stops. The snake watches it: The poison does its deadly work, and the bird falls. Anyone who comes up, not having seen the attack, might be readly deceived into imagining that it was the glance of the snake and not the poison that caused the victim to fall."—Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of breakfast food have you?" enquired the New Yorker in the Boston hotel, "We have pumpkin, custard, appl

and meringue pie," replied the waiter, carefully adjusting his glasses. TRIED AGAIN AND WAS CURED

H. Bailey, after Repeated Disappointments, used Dodd's Kidney Pills

and now his Old Pain is Gone for Good

and he can do any Kind of Stooping or Litting Work. Winnipeg, Man., June 8 .-- (Special)

-So many deaths are now charged to Kidney Disease and ailments re-

Do not give up in despair, you suffer from obstinate disfigurements of the skin. Anoint the sore spots with Weaver's Cerate and purify the blood with Weaver's Syrup.

Grace - Oh, remarkably

The Markets.

June 9.—The offerings of grain today show slight increase. Wheat is firm, with sales of 200 brebale white and 200 bushels of red at 75-1-2c per bushel; while 200 bushels of goose sold at 67c, Barley sold

dozen.

Hay in limited supply, with pulces about steady; 15 leads soil at \$12 to \$14 a ton for timothy, and at \$6 to \$9 for mixed. Straw dull at \$8 to \$8.50, with only, two loads in

at \$8 to \$8.50, with only two loads in.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, light selling at \$7.50 to \$8, and heavy, at \$7 to \$7.55.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bush 75 to 75-1-2c; red, 75 1-2c; goose, 67c; oats, bush, 34 1-2 to 35c; barkey, bush, 44 to 45c; peas, bush, 75 to 78c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$14c; mixed per ton, \$6 to \$3; straw, per ton, \$8 to \$8.50; apples, per bil., \$1.50 to \$2.56; dressed hogs, light, \$7.50 to \$8; eggs, dozen, 15 to 16c; butter, dairy, 16 to 19c; areamery, 20 to 23c; chickens, per pair 75c to \$1; turkeys, per bb., 11 to 12c; potatoes, per bag, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

The Cheese Markets.

S1; turkeys, per bd., 11 to 12c; potatoes, per bag. \$1.30 to \$1.35.

The Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Ont., June 6.—To-day there were offered 2,660 boxes white and 230 colored. Sales: McGrath 520 at 10.7-16e, and 460 at 10 3-8c; Hodgson 100 at 10 3-8c, and Alexander 755 at 10

white and colored twins, and 10 1-2c for small colored.

London, June 6.—To-day 16 factories offered 2,213 boxes, Sales—170 at 10 5-16c; 330 at 10 1-4c, 80 at 10 1-8c. 10 1-8c.
Cornwall, June 6.—To-day 1,945
cheese were boarded, 1,020 white,
877 colored, and 48 United States.
White sold at 10 5-16c, colored

rought 10 7-162. British Live Stock Markets. London, June 6,-Live cattle un-changed ut 11 to 113-4c per ib for American steers, dressed weight Canadian steers 10 to 11c per 15. refrigerator beef, 81-2c to 83-40 per ib. Sheep 11 to 13: per lb.

per ib. Sheep 11 to 132 per lb.

Trade is farly good, Oranges, Sorentos, per 40x 150 10 180, \$2.25, to \$2.50; do., per box 200, \$4 to \$4.50; do., Valencia, large case, \$7. Lemons, box, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Bananas \$1.50 to \$2.50; pineapples, cases, \$2.50 to \$3; strawberries, box 8 to 14c, according to the quality. Tomatoes, crate, six boxes, \$3 to \$3.25; cucumbers, dozen, 60 to 70c; cabbage, crate, \$2.75 to \$3.25; lettuce, dozen, 20c; radishes, 25c; asparagus, dozen, 50 to 70c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day: Cash. July. 81 3-8 New York.

ronto this week, and the movement has been larger than usual at this season as a result of the delay in the sorting trade caused last month through unfavorable weather condi-tions. Trade conditions at Quebec during the past week have been fairly netive. Sorting orders have been numerous, and there is a steady demand for staples. There has been a steady demand for staple. Took at the Pacific coast trade centres this week, and the outlook for general trade is considered year promising. week, and the outlook for general trade is considered very promising. Trade at Winnipeg continues active. The fine crop outlook is causing a big demand for fall goods. Rains have done much good to the growing crops and the progress has been very satisfactory. At Hamilton there has been a steady expansion in the demand for seasonable goods. The warm weather has had a good effect in breaking retail stocks through the country, and the buying of summer country, and the buying of summer goods is expected to continue more or less active for the next month. Fall goods are selling well and promesse a good increase in volume compared with last year. Values are firmly held, At London jobbing trade giveles report a stendy demand for circles report a steady demand for both present requirements and for the fall season. Wholesale trade at Ottawa this week has been satisfactory.

Not a Bit Particular.

There was company at tea, and lit-tle Algernon feit that it was an oc-casion upon which he might assert "Ma," he remarked, holding up

"Ma," he remarked, holding up his bread and butter in scorn, "can't I have some jam on this?"

"What!" ejaculated his economical mamma, "jam on butter? No, indeed, certainly not."

"Oh, I don't care about it being on the butter," said Algy calmly.

"Put it on the other side."

Within eight months we have re-ceived enough emigrants from Eu-rope to re-people Ireland.

MARRIAGES IN OLD NEW YORK.

In searching the files of some old papers recently the writer came across some very unique marriage notices which are well worth preserving. It was customary for the editor to make some personal allu-sion to the wedding, not in the news of goose sold at 67c, Barley sold at 44c a bushel for one load. Oats are unchanged, 600 bushels selling at 34 1-2 to 35c.

Dairy produce and vegetables in good supply, with little change in prices. Choice pound rolls of butter, 17 to 19c, and eggs 15 to 16c per doden.

Hay in limited apply, with prices about steady; 15 loads soid at \$12 to \$14 a ton for timothy, and another until long after the honeynotice until long after the honeymoon had waned.

In the New York Weekly Museum for June 1st, 1814, appeared the followign:

"On Saturday, May 14th, at Charlton, Luther Marble to Miss Sophia
Stone."

To which the editor appended tho

To which the editor appended the words:

"A very cold, hard match."

On March 27th, 1815, this article appeared in the Museum, under the heading "Nuptial":

"In Charleston, S. C., Jan. 31st—Stephen Lyon, of New York, to Miss Rébecca Lamb."

"The happy time at length arrived, In scripture days. Joretold.

When Lamb and Lion doth unite, Embrace and keep one fold."

Another Museum nuptial notice read thus:
"At Blooming Grove, John Reeder,

(Ed.—We are apprehensive that sparks, among such combinitibles as these, will produce an explosion at Sait Peterville.)

In another issue the writer found the following nuptial notice:

On June 24th, at Hempstead, this Rev. William Heart, to Miss Lydia. Moore of this city.

Whoever heard the like before, She's got two hearts, And he's got Moore. A witty and punning notice from

over the water announced the mar-riage in Great Malvern of Mr. Nott, the pickle maker, to Miss Burnett, in these words: "Burn it," cried Nott, "it makes

Burn it," cried with the smile,
me smile,
As well as feverish and hot,
My wife she loves me all the while
But still declares she loveth Nott,
—John it Morgan in Printers In Halt-Past People.

Who are half-past people?
Who, and what are they?
They're the rankest failures
On this ball of clay. Through a curse, that on them Placed an eldritch Fato At their birth, they're always

Thirty minutes late. 'Tisn't ill intention,
'Tisn't laziness. Or indifference, or Vanity in dress.

That retards the wretches, Body, mind and soul— Nay, they rush like fury Ever for the goal.

Yet, when love expects them —Say, at ten o'clock—
They will sprain their ankles
On some wicked rock.

At their trysting, when Love has left discouraged Thirty after ten. Should Ambition tell them:

Making an appearance

"Seven sharp we start Out for fame in battle, Out for gold in mart"—

Then, at half-past seven, Breathless, they would Only to be hearing Far away, the drum.

Thus the half-past people, Thro' the spleen of Fate, Live, except at failure, Thirty minutes late.

Just a Woman, What a pity! people cry
When she graduated,
That she thus should step aside—
She, so educated! Was there any reason, pray, She should lag with him? She should lag with him Simply throw myself away-Go and marry Jim?

After all the years that went For her course at college, After all the money spent In acquiring knowledge, Wasn't it a shame, they said, Such a funny whim, When she might climb on—instead, She should marry Jim

Didn't she with ease outstrip Those against her pitted?
For some fine professionship
She was surely fitted.
Didn't she with lettered lore Ancient, modern brim?

Had she forced the Magi's door

Just to marry Jim?

Ah, how vain each plea and case Which they might propound her, As opposed to Jim's dear face, Jim's strong arms around her! What are learning and degrees, Sneer or comment prim, What the world—compared, you see, With the love of Jim!—Edwin L. Sabin, in March Centery.