

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V.
APRIL 30TH, 1905

Jesus Washing the Disciples' Feet.—John xiii. 1-14.

Commentary.—I. At the Supper Table (vs. 1-3). The Passover—This was one of the three great Jewish feasts, and began on the fifteenth of Nissan, which according to the Jewish reckoning, commenced immediately after sunset of the fourteenth, and was the day on which the Passover was eaten. This was also called the feast of "unleavened bread," because only unleavened bread was allowed. Note the significance of the Passover: 1. It marked the beginning of the Jewish nation. 2. It reminded them of the mercy of God in protecting their firstborn. 3. It commemorated their deliverance from Egyptian bondage. 4. It represented them of their sin and need of atonement. 5. Unleavened bread signified separation from sin. 6. Bitter herbs signified repentance. The unleavened bread symbolizes three things: 1. The haste with which they fled from Egypt, not having time to wait for bread to rise (Exod. xii. 34, 39). 2. Their sufferings in Egypt, hence called the bread of affliction (Deut. xvi. 3). 3. Their purity as a consecrated nation, since fermentation was the beginning of putrefaction, and leaven was thus a symbol of sin. His approaching agony and death. There was no uncertainty with Him. So perfectly did He work with the Father that He knew when He had come to the close of His earthly labors. Depart... unto the Father—He was conscious not only that His hour of agony was come, but that that hour was the gate to the eternal glory with the Father. The light from beyond shone back even upon this dreadful hour.—Whedon. His own—His disciples. Which were in the world—Who were to continue longer in his troubles and difficulties.—Clarke. Loved them unto the end—1. To the uttermost limit of love (margin of H. V.). 2. With a love without end. "God's love never changes, never ceases, any more than the sun ceases to shine, although men may hide in caves and dungeons from its light."

2. Supper being ended—Rather, the meal having begun—and, they had already reclined.—Lange. It appears from Luke's account that as they took their reclining couches at the table, a strife arose for precedence; and by this is explained the washing of the apostles' feet by Jesus—a reproof and a lesson on humility and peace.—Whedon. Devil having now put—Jesus formed his plot six days before this, on the occasion of what happened at the home of Simon the leper; see Matt. xxvi. 14.—Calmet. 3. Jesus knowing—This verse is sublime. An unclouded perception of His relation to the Father, the commission He held from Him, and His approaching return to Him, possessed His soul.—J. F. & B. By His incarnation Jesus came from God; by His death and resurrection He went to God.—Pentecost. "Christ came from heaven to bring God to us. He went to heaven to bring us to God. That which comes from God shall go to God; they that are born from heaven, are bound for heaven. Although Jesus knew that He was divine in origin and destiny, yet He humbled himself to perform the most menial service. Hence His disciples could claim to be too great to perform the humblest service."

4. Jesus washes the disciples' feet (vs. 4-10). 4. Reach from supper—Soon after they had taken their places at the table. The washing should have been taken place before the supper. Laid aside his garments—His outer mantle, a cloak which would impede his action, leaving the tunic, which was the ordinary dress of a servant.—Clarke. Girded himself.—The girdle represented readiness for service. The towel was to complete the full dress of a servant or slave. A bold contrast between the Master, who was about to enter into glory, and the aspiring disciples, who were too lofty to wash such menial feet and were anxious about their stations in life. 5. Begin to wash.—We have a very erroneous idea of the meaning of this action if we imagine that it was performed for a mere example of humility, or even as an illustration. It was simply a humble, menial service, that ought to have been done by the disciples, but which they refused or neglected to do. As sandals were ineffectual against the dust and heat of an eastern climate, washing the feet on entering a house was an act both of respect to the company and of refreshment to the traveler. The disciples sat down to the meal without having their feet washed, after a hot and dusty walk. The oriental leprosy and other means, it is difficult for one to wash his own feet, so that the disciples should have done it for one another, since they had no servants to do it for them. Jesus gave them ample time to come to a better understanding of the meaning of this action. Then he arose and performed the menial service himself. No wonder that the conscience-stricken disciples were amazed, and that Peter felt that Jesus must not wash his feet."

6. Then cometh he.—When it was Peter's turn to be washed, Lord, dost thou—Dost thou, the Son of God, the Messiah, perform this humble office of a servant toward me? "Peter had often seen the humility of his Lord, but never as in this instance, and he recoiled with an unutterable sense of shame and astonishment." The other disciples seem to have allowed Jesus to wash their feet in silence.

7. Knowest thou now—You do not see that it is a visible expression of my whole mission, in which I laid aside my glory with the Father and took upon myself the form of a servant? Shall

know hereafter—A little better understanding was gained in the Master's words in verses 13 and 14; a still clearer understanding after the crucifixion; better still after Pentecost, a full knowledge of all that Jesus did for his own was to be gained in eternity.

8. Shall never—Not to all eternity shalt thou wash my feet. Wash thee not with the higher washing of which this is only a type. If thou wilt not submit to this thou wilt object to that. No part with me—Because, 1. The first condition of discipleship was submission to Christ. 2. This washing was a symbol of spiritual cleansing, and so Peter understood Christ's words (vs. 9). 3. Not my feet only—He goes from one extreme to the other. He shrinks from the possibility of being sullied from Christ.—Bib. Mus. It appears that Peter entered into our Lord's meaning, and saw that this was an emblem of a spiritual cleansing; therefore he wishes to be completely washed.—Clarke. 10. He that is washed—Bathed; for it was the custom of the Jews to bathe twice, in preparing themselves for the paschal solemnity. Ye are clean—You are upright and sincere. Jesus did not mean that their hearts were cleansed from all sin, for that did not take place till Pentecost. But not all—This was a rebuke which only Judas could understand.

IV. Christ teaches humility (vs. 12-14). 12. Know ye what I have done—Consider what I have done—the meaning and significance of it. That he intended his disciples to get the spiritual meaning of this act is seen from what follows. 13. Master and Lord—One who has authority, whose example should be followed, and whose commands obeyed. 14. If I then—The Master lost no dignity, authority or power by his condescending love. He was truly great, in that he stooped to necessary humble work when others refused to do it. Did those disciples think because they were chosen apostles of the Lord Jesus that they were above service? Promotion often proves the ruin of men. Ye also ought—The servant is not greater than his master, and you will do well to imitate me. "If this lesson has entered your understanding, cease all strife for position and only surpass in service to each other." We are greater in Christ's eyes when we humble ourselves before our brethren.

PROPOSAL WOULD INSULT.

London Evening Press Make Comment on Lord Balfour's Speech.

London, April 17.—The London Globe referring to the debate in the House of Lords, says: The colonial conference, when it assembles, will be composed of business men and politicians accustomed to give and take in all the affairs of life, and it would be nothing short of insult to the practical ability of the colonial statesmen to invite them to confer with their hands tied and their mouths shut on the question of greatest interest and importance to the colonies and ourselves for fear that they should prove too unpractical in their demands, or too inconsistent in their acceptance.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: If anything were capable of estranging the colonies it would be the arrogant intimation that their representatives are here to take and that an orthodox free trade country cannot condescend to discuss them; that the bonds they seek to establish with the headquarters of the empire are "squalid," and that in aspiring to closer ties with the United Kingdom they are only seeking what Lord Balfour calls the "baser motives of commercial gain." The Evening Standard says: The colonies do not love Downing street and Downing street does not love the colonies. A collection of high-spirited, keenly self-assertive communities cannot be regulated, much less "bossed" by a bureau of permanent officials.

The Western Daily Press of Bristol says a very curious, not altogether pleasant, illustration of the difficulty of getting some of our colonies to think imperially, has been supplied by the Government and Legislature of British Columbia. Without any discussion whatever, the Legislature passed a bill restricting the immigration of the Japanese. It is obvious that this action on the part of a British Parliament is quite inconsistent with the relations between the British Government and Japan.

DELIVER HIM FROM BEARS.

An Extraordinary Prayer for President Roosevelt's Safety.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Chaplain Bradford, of the Illinois House of Representatives offered at the opening of the Legislature's daily session a prayer for the safety of President Roosevelt on the President's hunting trip through the west and southwest. He drew a picture of the dangers into which the President was going and prayed for his safety. His prayer was in part: "We invoke Thy choicest blessings upon our country at large. Bless the chief of their nation, that great nation, personally and officially, and as he is soon to reach the 'happy hunting grounds' on which he has fixed his far-away gaze and where the wild beasts abound, whether these monsters of the mountains flee from him in fear or fly at him in fury may he find himself protected by the shield of the Almighty, so that upon his return to his home in peace and safety, like thy servant David of old, he can testify to the people that the Lord delivered him out of the paw of the bear, and let all the people praise Thee. Amen and amen."

DRIVEN OUT OF NEW YORK.

Unfortunate Brokers Flee From Gotham to Escape Taxation.

New York, April 17.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following: The approaching probability of the approval of the late tax law by the New York Legislature is causing many of the brokers to seek other cities where business can be done without paying tax therefor. Present indications point out Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Montreal, Chicago, and other cities as refuge cities, where no taxes are levied, thus incidentally taking away large revenue deposits from New York and lodging the same in the respective cities. But the stock exchange the general opinion is also that if the proposed measure becomes law it will prove a temptation to drive bankers to trade in the money market, to a very considerable extent in New York, and on the other hand, build up large cities of other States as financial centres.

WILD ANIMALS ON BOARD SHIP.

Leopard Broke Out on Deck of Moltkefels.

One of the Elephants Dropped Dead.

Many Pythons Thrown Overboard at Jersey.

New York, April 17.—With five hundred chattering monkeys, ten or twelve roaring tigers, two score snarling leopards, twenty long pythons and countless song birds from the Orient the Hansa line freighter Moltkefels, cast anchor off the Statue of Liberty yesterday, forty-nine days from Calcutta.

Captain H. von Freeden having a long sigh of relief as his big ship swung round to anchor and settled safe in harbor, for the wild animals from the jungles of India had made life very unpleasant for him and his men night and day since he assumed the grave responsibility of taking on board such a howling lot of shipmates.

"I didn't mind it so much," he said, "when the biggest elephant of the bunch fell dead on the deck of heart disease and tumbled overboard at Port Said; I didn't mind the singing of the birds and the chattering of the monkeys, but when a leopard broke loose from its cage, and began to play ball over decks with my men running here and there in fright, I was well nigh tempted to defy all societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals."

Fortunately the infuriated leopard contented itself with committing suicide by jumping overboard, and none of the crew was injured. But there were many other leopards and tigers left to make life miserable for the members of the crew of the Moltkefels, and they will be a happy lot of men to-day, when the ship hauls alongside the dock at Forty-second street, Brooklyn, for the formidable cargo of wild varmints, which is consigned to William Bartels, an animal dealer of No. 100 Greenwich street, this city. The animals will be distributed among city zoos throughout the United States and several circuses.

Chief interest centred yesterday among the visitors to the Moltkefels upon a royal Bengal tiger, Rajah by name, and said to be the largest tiger in captivity. He is fifteen feet long and tosses his head at an elevation of five feet. Rajah, according to his keeper, was captured in the northern part of Eastern Bengal, and was delivered to the Rajah of Jaydepur as a present. He attacked the tiger and this royal person died from the wounds inflicted. Then the tiger was sold and his purchaser named him Rajah for the man he had killed. The huge brute is said to be ten years old and to have cost \$2,000, because of the fact that he is the largest tiger ever captured.

Many hardships befell the Moltkefels on her way from Calcutta to New York harbor. Leaving Calcutta February 19, she had smooth seas until she struck the Red Sea. After several days of tempestuous trials the largest elephant on board dropped dead on deck and had to be thrown overboard. Then the wildest of the leopards got on the warpath and refused to eat. It was plain that the beast would either die of starvation or would have to be killed. He snarled and snarled at every one and would not be consoled. Finally he broke out of his cage and made things lively on deck for a few minutes prior to leaping overboard.

The pythons lay peacefully slumbering in their bags until the ship left Algiers March 19, and then they began to sicken and die. Five or six of the longest of these giant snakes were thrown overboard off the Jersey coast, and it is the opinion of the members of the crew that there will be a good crop of sea serpent stories around the Jersey summer resorts this season.

An old faced Hindoo, who was brought from Calcutta as keeper of the ship's animals, yesterday exhibited a baby elephant yesterday. The little pachyderm is four years old and as gentle as a lamb. The Hindoo, who answers to the name of Baboo, was equally proud of a Japanese monkey named in honor of Admiral Togo, and several large apes. A large black-faced monkey with a tail three feet long was one of the curiosities, and is said to be of an almost extinct family of monkeys from Assam, British India.

GATES IN A WHEAT POOL.

A Double-Headed Corner Which Insures Success.

New York, April 17.—The final struggle in the war now going on between the May wheat shorts and the big pool operated by John W. Gates and his followers will be begun in a few days.

Profiting by the experience of other competitors, Mr. Gates is said to be conducting his fight on the system of a double-headed corner which insures his pool against the losses which have come to other operators in the final crash.

Operators of former pools have carried their corner over into new crops, but the Gates options are all on old wheat, and it is said that he has bought more than can possibly be delivered. The first move of Gates and his associates in the great double-headed corner, it is explained, was to get options on 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. The options were purchased at an average of \$1.08, and in a few weeks the price was run up to \$1.23. Mr. Gates was completely in control of the situation, and every one expected the price to go higher. Then he began to sell and the shorts were eager to buy to cover their sales. About 15,000,000 bushels were sold to have been unloaded by the pool at a reputed profit of nearly \$2,000,000. The big sales broke the market and the price dropped back to \$1.08. Operators in the wheat pit thought the Gates corner had been abandoned. While they were again off their guard the pool bought the same May options for a second time, and now hold 20,000,000 bushels which cost an average of \$1.08.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST NATURE CAN YIELD "SALADA"

Black, Mixed or Green, the tea that received the Highest Award at St. Louis, 1904.

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all Grocers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Elyria, Ohio—William A. Braman, President of the Elyria Cavings and Banking Company, is dead.

San Francisco—Fear of Russian interference with contraband laden steamships bound for Japanese ports is again beginning to affect shippers and ship owners.

St. Petersburg—The special commission of the Academy of Sciences, which has been considering the subject, has pronounced in favor of the abrogation of the restrictions placed upon the use of the little Russian language in schools, books and the press.

Washington—The Belgian Government has formally invited the United States Government to send an official delegation to participate in an international congress at Mons, Belgium, beginning Sept. 25th next.

St. Petersburg—The report that former Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky will return to public life as president of the rescripts commission, although not officially confirmed creates much satisfaction, as his sympathy with the principle of popular representation is well known.

Oswego, N. Y.—Colvin B. Dean, one of Oswego's most prominent business men and an active Republican politician, was killed by a train on the morning of Tuesday, April 18, while on his way to Tioga County, committed suicide to-day by hanging in his barn. He had been mentally unbalanced for some time and for several months was confined in Binghamton State Hospital.

WAS TRACED TO TORONTO.

Henry Godfrey, of Aetna Trading Co., is Wanted by Federal Officials.

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—Secret service operatives are said to be seeking a mysterious trunk, alleged to be missing and wanted in connection with the Federal Grand Jury investigation of the packing industry. Six other trunks of a numbered series have been seized, but the trunk which is sought is the seventh is recovered valuable information may be lost. The six trunks were taken from safety deposit vaults in the First National Bank building.

In connection with the search for the missing trunk, Government officers are seeking officials of the Aetna Trading Co., who, it is said, may be able to tell the Grand Jurors the meaning of every item contained in the books and papers found in the trunks. The information sought is in relation to alleged plans practiced to raise the price of sausage casings. When the officials of the company learned that an investigation was to begin their offices were closed.

Henry G. Godfrey, said to have been Secretary and Treasurer, was traced by secret service men from Chicago to Toronto, Ont., where all trace of him was lost. He is said to have been travelling in possession of twenty trunks.

BATTLE WITH WOLVES.

John Macdonald's Exciting Fight in North Cape Breton.

Halifax, April 17.—A thrilling story of a trapper's battle with wolves comes from Cape North, the extreme northern point of Cape Breton. John Macdonald, a well-known trapper of that place, while returning home from his traps in the evening, was attacked three miles from the settlement by a pack of five wolves. Hearing the sharp yelping of the animals close upon him, he ran for his life, but they rapidly gained, he awaited their coming with a loaded gun. His first shot brought down the leading pursuer, and for the moment stopped the others in their course.

A shot from the second barrel of Macdonald's gun disposed of the second pursuer, and the pack paused long enough to permit the man to load again. The three remaining wolves then again dashed forward, and one of them fell a victim to the trapper's gun. But ere he could again fire the wolves were right upon him. A terrific fight ensued, Mac-

donald's clothes being torn from his body, and his arms terribly lacerated, but he still managed to keep the furious animals from his throat.

The trapper was crying loudly for help, and fortunately for him, a lumberman, who was returning home by another path, heard his cries and rushed up. The two remaining wolves then turned and fled, leaving Macdonald bleeding and exhausted on the ground.

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MRS. GLENN

She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It

When a physician tells a woman suffering with ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for ovarian or womb operations.



There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of ovarian and womb trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Mrs. Robert Glenn, of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation; but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in your list. I learned of your compound from a friend who told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bill attending the same.

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing down pains, leucorrhoea, don't neglect yourself. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HOME RULE DISCUSSED.

Liberal Leader in British House Discussed to Aid the Irish.

London, April 17.—Home rule for Ireland was discussed at to-night's session of the House of Commons. The Government was well represented.

Premier Balfour was greeted with ironical Opposition cheers when he entered. Mr. Tuffin (Conservative) called the attention of the House to speeches by certain members of the Opposition on home rule for Ireland, and moved that: "In view of the conflicting statements by various leaders on the subject of home rule, the House decide to appoint a committee to inquire into the subject."

Sir Walter Plummer (Conservative) seconded the motion. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman caustically congratulated Mr. Balfour on his abstract motion was up, in voting "a question which would not come before this Parliament." He declined to give a direct reply to the motion. He said it was not necessary to relate the record of the Liberal party, which for twenty years had labored incessantly to secure good government for Ireland. He said

the principle underlying these efforts was that "self-government should be granted." He would endeavor to bring this to a successful issue.

Mr. John E. Redmond declared that Ireland demanded home rule as a right. If there were the smallest reasonable chance of success he would not hesitate to advise his countrymen to end the present situation by an armed revolt; but they desired to terminate the ancient quarrel upon terms satisfactory and honorable to both nations.

Premier Balfour spoke briefly, alluding ironically to the dissensions among the Opposition leaders upon the Irish policy, and declared that if the Liberals returned a large majority at the next elections Irishmen might wish that if they emerged with a small majority they would cry in heaven's name for justice to Ireland.

At midnight Mr. Tuffin invoked the closure, which the Speaker refused to apply, and the debate was adjourned.

Market Reports OF The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were small and prices in most cases are nominal. Oats are higher, 100 bushels selling at \$1.45 to \$1.50, quiet and firm, with sales of 15 loads at \$1.50 to \$1.55 a ton for timothy, three loads selling at \$1.50 to \$1.55 a ton. Dressed hogs are firm, with sales at \$3.25 to \$3.75, the latter for a few choice light weights.

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|------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat, new, bushel | 1.05 to 1.10 |
| Do., red, bushel | 1.05 to 1.10 |
| Do., spring, bushel | 1.00 to 1.05 |
| Do., goose, bushel | 0.85 to 0.90 |
| Oats, bushel | 0.47 to 0.48 |
| Rye, bushel | 0.70 to 0.75 |
| Buckwheat, bushel | 0.40 to 0.45 |
| Barley, bushel | 0.48 to 0.49 |
| Peas, bushel | 0.60 to 0.70 |
| Hay, timothy, ton | 10.00 to 11.00 |
| Do., mixed, ton | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| Straw, per ton | 10.00 to 11.00 |
| Dressed, spring | 8.25 to 8.75 |
| Apples, bushel | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| Eggs, dozen | 0.25 to 0.27 |
| Butter, dairy | 0.25 to 0.27 |
| Do., creamery | 0.28 to 0.30 |
| Cheese, spring | 0.12 to 0.14 |
| Ducks, per lb. | 0.11 to 0.12 |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 0.18 to 0.20 |
| Cabbages, per dozen | 0.25 to 0.30 |
| Potatoes, per bag | 0.65 to 0.80 |
| Cauliflower, per dozen | 0.50 to 0.55 |
| Celery, per dozen | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| Onions, per bag | 0.20 to 0.60 |
| Beef, hindquarters | 7.00 to 8.00 |
| Do., forequarters | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Do., choice, carcass | 7.00 to 7.25 |
| Do., medium, carcass | 6.00 to 6.25 |
| Lamb, per cwt. | 7.50 to 8.00 |
| Veal, per cwt. | 8.00 to 8.50 |
| Lamb, per cwt. | 10.00 to 11.00 |

Leading Wheat Markets.

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|-------------|-------|-------|
| New York | 1.08% | 0.32 |
| Detroit | 1.05% | 0.25 |
| Duluth | 1.05% | 0.25 |
| St. Louis | 0.95% | 0.32 |
| Duluth | 1.04% | 0.32 |
| Minneapolis | 1.07 | 1.02% |

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11½c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c to 9¾c per lb.; sheep, 12c to 14c per lb.

MUNICIPAL ACT CHANGES.

Amendments Proposed by the Association of Municipalities.

Toronto, April 17.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Municipalities met last night in the Queen's Hotel, with Controller Hubbard in the chair. All arrangements were completed for the presentation to the Premier to-day of a memorial praying for the following changes in the Municipal Act:

That the Province pay the cost of the manhood suffrage registrations for Provincial elections.

That small municipalities be given power to regulate the salaries of Police Magistrates; that two resident ratepayers be added as Police Commissioners in all places where such commissioners exist.

That municipalities be given power to establish a street car service even where there are existing companies, provided that in doing so no violation of any existing agreement is thereby committed.

That municipalities be given power to conserve poles or erect poles for electric or telegraph and telephone wires, and that companies desirous of stringing wires within the municipality be compelled to use such conduits or poles and pay for such use.

That all municipalities be given power to expropriate gas and water plants on equitable terms.

That the cost of maintenance of indigent poor be borne by the municipality where they reside at least one year before becoming chargeable to the rates, and where the former domicile is unknown that the county bear the cost of maintenance.

That when Government buildings are used for any purpose other than that of the Government the purchase used shall pay all local taxes.

That when the revision of the Ontario statutes takes place in 1907 the parts referring to municipal affairs in the existing laws be given priority in revision.

Mr. F. MacKinnon, K. C., City Solicitor, Hamilton, and Mr. D. McIntyre, K. C., Kingston, were appointed to lay the memorial before the Premier.

TELLER PERRY ARRESTED.

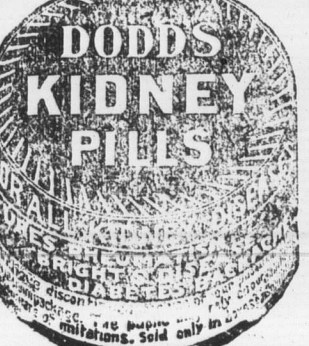
Second Official of the Bank of Yarmouth Now in Custody.

Halifax, April 17.—Following the arrest last week of Cashier T. W. Johns of the suspended Bank of Yarmouth, General Manager Stavert of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who was appointed by the Dominion Government curator of the suspended bank, caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest to-day of William H. Perry, formerly teller of the Bank of Yarmouth, who, it is alleged, was short in his cash. The company which guaranteed Perry's resignation payment, and so the Bank of Yarmouth is compelled to move against its former official. Sensational developments are likely to follow.

Much Unnecessary Noise.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

There is too much noise everywhere, and chiefly because the people who make it don't know any better, partly because they don't care. Door-slams, rattling chairs, and down stairs with a sound like the hoofs of a cart, ringing loudly in the early hours in the various tasks of making one's toilet when others who sleep in the same house are not yet awake, playing a musical instrument after the ordinary bedtime, keeping dogs that bark incessantly or cats that howl, are all offenders against the peace of one's fellows, and those who practice them are not only thoughtless or selfish and neither one nor the other.



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The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six colors, and is entirely free from advertising. The book contains 164 pages, gives history, descriptions and engravings of the various kinds of horses, cattle, dogs, sheep, goats, calves, pigs, poultry, etc. Also an account of the various breeds of each, and the best methods of raising them. It will save any farmer or stockman money. Write us to-day and we will send you this absolutely free, postage prepaid. If you answer the following questions we will send you the book.

1st. Where did you read this?

2nd. How many kinds of cattle have you?

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3 Feeds FOR One Cent!

International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont., Aug. 22nd, 1904.

Attention: I enclose \$15 for the International Stock Food Co. for the purpose of giving away and having perfect satisfaction. The cost is not much, and we positively guarantee that it will be worth the money.

Yours truly, NOAH MILLER.