ATELENS REPORTER.

Sunday School

been out on a pocket-picking expedi-tion, that netted him a considerable loot. WALMSLEY LED DOUBLE LIFE.

Pickpocket Who Posed as a Gentleman.

Distinct Flutter Caused in Parkdale by His Arrest.

Discovered With His Best Girl at Church.

Toronto, March 14.-There is a flavor of the Jekyl and Hyde romance in the career of Alfred Walmsley, the profes-sional pickpocket captured on Sunday night while attending church with his sweetheart in the west end, says the World. It is one of those contradic tions in real life, which found in fiction are declared too improbable to contem plate-the creation of a fervid imagin ation-an impossible sort of situation Six months ago Walmsley jumped from a rapidly moving train entering the city and escaped fro m Bailiff English He was being brought to the Central to serve a year for picking a pocket of \$400 in London. In his wild dash for liberty the young crook risked his limb and his life. He had slipped his wrists from the steel cuffs clasped upon them. In the exciting race down the car aisle the escaping prisoner lost his hat and his coat tail, which a vigorous brakeman grabbed as he leaped inte

the darkness. How Did He Escape Detection? Just how the reckless chap eluded the authorities in his penniless condi-tion is one of the mysteries of the craft. In spite of a careful search and continued vigilance Walmsley simply dropped out of sight. The bailiff weat on to the prison-with his other five prisoners and delivered the com-mitment for Walmsley without the man. A month after the white-faced young man plunged from the train young man plunged from the train and scampered across Hyde Park in the darkness, a tall stylishly-dressed young man of most gentlemanly ap-pearance applied for room and board a very modest private residence on IcCaul street. He finally agreed to McCaul street. He finally agreed to take a room and his evening meal for which he would pay \$2.50 per week. He was Charles Hazlett, a cattle buyer, travelling much of the time. His deportment was excellent, It was noticed that he carried little baggage, only a suit case and an extra suit, but there was a diamond scarf pin as big as a thimble, and his ex-pensive watch chain and fur-lined over-coat were in keeping with his display of lavish wealth.

Got Another Room.

About the same time, a fashionable boarding house on Dundas street was visited by a well-dressed boyish look-ing fellow, who said his name was Haglett. He wanted a room, and since he was away much of the time he would pay for his meals as he ate them. His big diamond pin, heavy gold watch chain and fine clothes were a pledge of good faith. He could not give any reference since his firm was located in Chicago

ocated in Chicago. He was a cattle buyer, on the road most of the time. His manner was easy and his address so pleasant that the stranger was accepted for what he appeared to be, a gentleman. There were many late magazines always, on his centre table, a number of popular novels and several bits of standard literature.

Collared at the Door. INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI MARCH 20, 1904. Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand

Collared at the Door. As the couple came into the church a friefd of Mr. Hazlett's modded to him. A man sitting next to Hazlett's friend caught one glimpse of the young cat-tle man's face and started. He en-quired if he knew him, and was told it was Mr. Hazlett from Dundas street. The gentleman recognized the escaped prisoner, and quietly went outside. When the young couple passed out after the service two determined looking of-ficers strung out behind. Hazlett ac-companied the young lady home. One of the officers rang the bell and told the servant to kindly tell Mr. Hazlett a gentleman would like to see him at the door. A moment later, Alfred Walmsley,

a gentieman would have the door. A moment later, Alfred Walmsley, escaped convict, stepped into the hall and Officers Twigg and McArthur grabbed him. They did not wait for explanations. The expensive overcoat

explanations: The expensive overcoat was thrown over the young crook's shoulders, and he was hustled over to the Central Prison. It was late for re-ceiving guests, but the commitment was there, and the officials thought they would lose no time. There was consternation the next morning when police officials went to both rooms occupied by Mr. Hazlett and searched for stolen property. Then there was more consternation among the young peoples then they learned that the mild-mannered boyish fellow who had posed among them as a cat-tle buyer and church member was the daring pickpocket and convict, Alfred daring pickpocket and convict, Alfred Walmsley. While the escaped prisoner did not

appear to fear detection in Toronto, it is said he maintained this at his home and did no "work" here. In other words, he visited outside towns to pick pockets and returned to Toronto pockets and returned to Toronto to spend the fruits of his skill as a thief. He is regarded as one of the "best" in his "business" and a "good" man to keep locked up. Whilst most pick-pockets "work" in a "mob," as three or more of the light-fingered gentry are termed in police slang. Walmsley ap-parently had no confederates and re-duced his eriminal calling to a science.

"Bought My Lifs for 35 cants."-This was one man's way of putting it when e had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia, "It was a living death o me until I tried Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. Thanks to them to-day I am well, and I tell my friends I bought my life for 35 cents." 60 in a box.-80.

Willing to Oblige.

"Take back your ring," said the fair but fickle, maid, "I cannot marry you." "You love another?" queried the young man in the case, who happened to be a represented the total resources Christ and His disciples; and it treet car conducto "Yes," she answered, "I love your bro ther.

"Oh!" he rejoined, "that being the case I'll give you a transfer."

DO ALL MOTHERS KNOW ?- Allen's Lun Balsam is free from narcotic drugs: is neve

nore useful than when it rids the childre of cold and saves the mother's anxiety. makes friends. FACTORY GIRLS NOT NEEDED

Women Working on Clothing for \$ and \$3 Per Week.

Montreal, March 14 .- The importa tion of factory girls from England is not regarded favorably by some members of the United Garmen Workers' Union. Mr. B. A. Larger, of Chicago, President of this union, who is in the city looking into the sweat ing evil and the question of child

back to us, and grant us the privi-lege of passing it out to the starv-ing sin-burdened multitudes. 19. To sit down-"In orderly ranks labor, says: "There is absolutely no for the convenient distributi the food." Mark says they sat by hundreds and fifties. Grass — The grass was ready for mowing at this time of the year. And took, etc.— "Thus acting like the master of a necessity for young women being brought to this country to work in factories. I have made a thorough in-vestigation into this matter, and everywhere the supply far exceeds the family among the Jews, who the bread into His hands to

PRACTICAL SURVEY. John the Bap: ist, by his preaching had mightily stirred the whole na-tion. Everybody knew him and knew about his doctrine. A proud, ambitious woman, that she might be the "first lady of the land," had deserted her husband and married Herod. Such un seemly conduct in the court was doubtiess the subject of general com-ment. John, the dauntiess heraid of righteousness, did not hesitate to de-nounce such an outrage against dec-ency in high places. Irritated by a conscioneness of her own wrong do-ing, and smarting under the public rebuke of the great preacher, this wicked woman could not rest until John was in prison. Still, ill at ease, because "all counted John a pro-phet." and he might yet cause her Commentary-1. The multitude and its great need (vs. 13-15). 13. Heard of it-The death of John the Baptist. Departed thence-Left Capernaum. He crossed to the northeastern shore of the Lobe of Gregoriet the shore Departed thence-Left Capernaum. He crossed to the hortheastern shore of the Lake of Genessaret. Across the lake Jesus was out of the dominion on the murderer of John, and within the tetrarchy of Herod Ph.lip. The people-From John vi. 4 we see that the Passover was just at hand, and there were throngs of people going up to Jerusalem. On foot-The people, watching the sailing of Jesus across the northern end of the lake, ran around the northern shore so rap-idly that; according to Mark, they "outwent" the boat, and "came unto Hum" as he landed. The cities-AL

bocause "all counted John a pro-phet," and he might yet cause her downfall, she seized the first oppor tunity that came to have him be-headed.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

tunity that came to have him be-headed. Herod, like many another man, was beguiled into a foolish vow by the witchery of the beautiful form and grapeful movements of a "society to belle" at his court. The wily queen i took advantage of her daughter's i conquest and secured the head of her tormentor. Jesus heard of it. This great preacher had been unjustly im-great preacher had been unjustly im-great preacher date. In such an hour desus naturally sought a place of se-lusion, to mourn, to meditate, to pray. "He departed thence by a boat into a desert place apart." The pop-ulace followed him into the desert place. The seclusion the Savior sought in his sorrow is invaded by the throng, The exigencies of a lost world leave little or no time for personal sor-their sick." "outwent" the boat, and "came unto Him" as he landed. The cities_AI. this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and villages. 14. Went forth—From the boat. Compassion — Jesus wasked among the people, teaching them many things and healing their sick. 15. Evening—This was in the alter-noon, "when the day began to wear away." (Luke ix, 12.) The Jews had two evenings. The first began at three o'clock, the second at six o'clock. In this verse the first even-ing is meant; in verse 23, the second. Disciples came—By combining the accounts of the evangelists the con-versation may be supposed to have. versation may be supposed to have been about as follows : "Whence shall their sick.'

we buy bread, that these may eat " (John.) Philip replied that "two hun-dred pen_yworth of bread" would not be sufficient for them (John). Then the disciples urged Him to "send the row. "Let the dead bury their dead." "Jesus went forth and saw a great multitude, and was moved with com passion toward them, and he healed The evening drew on. The disci-ples were anxious for the welfare of the great throng, in a certain sense, dependent on, them. They akked the Mister for authority to send them away. His reply surpris s them. "They need not depart; give ye them to gat." At once they be-gan to plead their inability. "We have here but five loaves and two fishes." How much of gospel work goes undone to-day b cause "the dis-ciples" plead inability. The way to increase divine filts is to give to the needy. "Freely ye row. "Let the dead bury their dead." be sufficient for them (John). Then the disciples urged Him to "send the multitude away" that they might purchase food. Jesus said, "Give ye them to eat," whereupon the discl-eples in dismay asked if they should go and buy this great amount of bread (Mark). Jesus replied, "How many loaves have you? Go and see" (Mark). They replied that there was a lad there (John) who had "live bar-ley loaves and two small fishes." II. The miracle wrought, vs. 16-21. 16. Need not depart — Christ had fed their souls and healed their bodies, and now, He proposes to feed their bodies, and thus show that He is ablr to provide for all their necessities. John says that the question He ask-ed Philip was for the purpose of proving of testing him, for Jesus knew what he would do. Give ye them—Philip's reply to Christ's question, that two hundred penny-worth, about §32 worth, of bread would not be sufficient, has caused many to believe that this amount represented the total resources of the is and the disciples: and it

or

ciples" plead inability. The way to increase divine fifts is to give to the needy. "Freely ye have received, irzely give." After all were fed each disciple had a backet full, although there was less than a loaf apicee to start with Read-er, are you giving enough to the spiritually hungry around you so that God can increase your supply? O' the important truths brought out in this wonderful miracle there are none, we think, so important as that of Christian activity. Spir-tual life is at a low ebb in the church member gives of spiritual helpulness, practicaly nothing. "Christian testimony" means II.tle more than a few words to a congre-gation very largely composed of Christian professors So-called church work, at its best, is confined to the Sunday school, the proven-they still exist—and to special com-mittee work. This is all right and good enough in its place, but it is all confined within such circum-ecribed and well defined limits that these clarges most needy are not thes clarges most needy are not Christ and His disciples; and it would certainly seem unwise for them to use their last penny for this purpose. 17. We have here—The multitude had not thought of their temporal uecessities, so anxious were they to see and hear Jesus, and a lad had all that could be found. Loaves— 'ishes—"The loaves were round, flat cakes like large crackers." Barley. "lishes—"The loaves were round, flat cakes like large crackers." Barley was their poorest food. "The fish were small, dried or pickled, and were eaten with bread, like our sar-dines."—Edersheim. Andrew said, "But what are they among so many?" Hardly enough; "five crack-ers and two sardines for five thou-sand hungry men, besides women and children!" 18. Bring—to me— Here was the secret. Christ was able. [All must centre in: Him. We may have those classes most needy are not reached at all. Can it be said of any reached at all. Can it be said of any community in America, "And they did all eat and were filled" with the "living Bread?" If not in America where in the world? After Jesus had supplied the neces

After Jetus had supplied the neces-sities of the multitudes through His disciples, He sent away 1 st His di cirles and then the multitude, As the darkness closed around we find Him at the place for which He started, on the mountain, alone, in prayer.-J. Emory Coleman, must coutre in Him. We may have but little, but if we will give the little we have to Jesus, He will mul-tiply it a thousandfold and pass it

ADVICE TO MILLIONAIRES.

Distribute Surplus Wealth Among Those Who Helped to Accumulate it. New York, March 14 .- Cooper Union

The Markets.

British Live Stock Markets

London, March 12.-Live cattle steady at 11 1-2 to 12c per pound for steers, dressed weight; refrig-enator beef 81-2 to 9c per pound. Sheep 13 to 13 1-2c per pound. Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quota ions at important wheat centres to-day:

May. 997-8 963-8 Catch. New York. 99 97 1-2

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The receipts of grain on the street to-day were a lit51 larger than of late, with prices firm. Wheat is higher, there being sales of 200 bushels of white at 98 to 99 1-2c, 500 bushels of red winter at 98c to 81; one load of spring at 96c and 300 bushels of goose at 87 to 88c. Barley steady, 700 bushels selling at 47 1-2c to 48 1-2c. Oats un-changed, 800 bush. Is selling at 39%c a bushel. General country produce in tair supply and the demand good. Butter is firm, with sales of good to choice at 20 to 22c per pound. Eggs are easy, with sales at 24 to 26c per dozen. Hay in 'moderate supply, with prices firmer; 30 loads sold at \$11 to \$13 a ton for timothy and at \$8 to \$9 for goose. Straw firmer, loar loads selling at \$10 to \$11 a

lour loads selling at \$10 to \$11 a

ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$6.50 for heavy and \$7 for light. Following are the quotations: Wheat, white, bushel, (3 to 991-2c unchanged at Wheat, white, bushel, 18 to 99 1-2c red, 932 to \$1; spring, 95 to 96c goose, 37 to 88c; oats, 39 to 39 1-2c Pass, 68 to 70c; barley, 47 1-2 t 48 1-2c; hay, timothy, ton, \$11 t \$13; do., clover, \$8 to \$9; straw, \$16 to \$11; Seeds, alsike, bushel, \$4.50 \$5.75; do, red clover, bushel, \$6.35; \$6.35; do, timothy, 100 hs, \$2.25 \$3; apples, bbl., \$1.20 to \$2.25; dres ed hogs, \$6.50 to \$7; eggs, new laid, doz., 24 to 26; butter, dairy, 19 to dzz., 24 to 26; butter, dairy, 19 to 22c; do., creamery, 23 to 26c; chick-ens, ib., 12 to 14c; gense, ib., 12 to 13c; ducks, ib., 12 to 14c; Turkeys, ib., 18 to 20c; potatoes, bag, 90c to \$1.10; cabbage, doz., 50 to 75c; caul-flower, doz., \$1.25 to \$1.75; celery, doz., 40 to 50c; beef, hindquarters, \$7 to \$9; forequarters, \$5 to \$6.50; choice, carcase, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, carcase, \$6 to \$6.50; iamb, yearling, \$94to \$10.50; mutton, cwt., \$7 to \$8; veal, cwt., \$8 to \$10.

Toronto Hog Markets.

From the Toronto World: Receipts of hogs since our repor of yesterday amounted to nearly 3,000. Prices for straight load ranged from \$5,15 to \$5.37%. Drov-ers reported having paid in the coun-try \$4.90 to \$5, and even \$5,10 per cwt., to farmers, and these price seem to have been quite common, es pecially at competing points bot east and west. These same drover reported having received all the way from \$5.15 to \$5.37% per cwt. Within a radius of 25 to 50 miles, drovers reported as having receiv-ed \$5.30 per cwt. for hogs fed and watered at the market before heins meiched. being weighed. Drovers both easi and west of Toronto, reported hav-ing received \$5 per cwt., for hogs free on board cars at points of shipment. Drovers reported the Park ment. Drovers reported the Fark Blackwell Company as sending out telegrams on March 5th, that they were willing to pay \$5.37% for cars of select hogs, delivered at Toronto All of the above information goes to show that the prices quoted to the press by the dealers have been to say the least, most misleading The World is anxious to give a cor-

rect report of all markets, especially the hog market, which has become an important factor to the farmers of Ontario. If the above information, given by reliable men, is incorrect. The World's columns are over the

BROADSIDE COSTS \$50,000

Expense to Japan of Firing Warship **Cannon Once**

London, March 14.—The enormous Cos. 01 modern naval warfare nas amply demonstrated by the recent battless in the Far East. On certain ships the costliest single shots have entailed an expense fo £80 each. Those are from the 12 inch guns, and if every gun on the Japanese battleships and cruisers was dis-charged but one, the total would amount to over £10,000, to be cor-rect £10,311 17s 6d. Take as an example the Mikasa, the lagship of Admiral Toko. The Mi-kasa is armed with four 12 inch guns, fourteen 6 inch guns, twenty 3 inch guns, st 3 pounder guns, and six 2½ pounders. These 12 inch guns each cost £6, OO0, and every shot costs £80. Two shots can be fired in a minute, and thus in a short quarter of an hour the Mikasa's four guns can discharge 120 shots at a cost of £9,600. But while her 12 inch guns are booming. London, March 14 .- The enormous

120 shots at a cost of £9,600. But while her 12 inch guns are booming. other guns keep up an incessant fire. Her fourteen 6 inch guns throw some eighteen shells of 100 lbs. weight each per minute, and, as each shell costs £14, the total for sixty sec-onds is £252. With her twenty 3 inch onus is 1202. With her twenty 3 inch guns she can hurl 240 shells a min-ute of 12 lbs. weight, at the cost of £3 each, of £620 in all. A single shot from one of her six 3 poinders costs 20s, while that from a 2½ pounder

The guas on the various fleets range from twelve and a half to sin-gle pounders, and Maxims and Nor-denfelts. The 5-5 Canet gun is fav-ored by both eider continued by by ored by both sides, particularly by the Russlans. It discharges shells at the rate of ten per minute. As against the £10,000 odd for a single shot from all the Japanese guns (exclud-ling torpedo boat and destroyers, of course), the £3,210 that it would cost the Russians for the same thing locks a modest sum, indeed. But they have only seven effective crulsers to the fore, and three of those are slut up in Port Arthur. At the same time, if they fired all their guns only once, the representative cruis-er, for, although the Russian ships ored by both sides, particularly by be taken as the representative cruis-er, for, although the Russian ships are built by varying designs, they are armed more or less the same. The Pobeida carries four 10 inch guns, and a single shot entails a cost of £60. She has eleven 6 inch guns and twenty 3 inch guns (21 pounders). She also carries 26 one pounders, the total cost of firing all her guns once being £544. her guns once being £544.

ELOPED FROM DETROIT

Bigamy Charged Against Mrs. John Grace.

Toronto, March 14-Although closely pursues by her former husband and foster father, Mrs. John Grace, and loster lating, are, John Grace, of Detroit, succe.ded. in evaluing them t.li the was mairied to James Connor in this e.ty. On Friday last the contracting p.r.ks cloped from Detroit, but did not reach Toronto. the contracting parties cloped from betroit, but did not reach Toronto till Saturday at noon, having been mowbound near Hamilton for sev-crai hours. Immedat ly of the ra-rival they were driven to the re-sidence of Rev. G. A. Kuhring. On learning that his wife had been recal leaving Detroit with his two-year-old son and a man, her for-mer husband, John Grace, and her loster father, James Gowanlok, of Detroit, boarded the next trais and reached here storily after the mar-riage had taken place. They notiled Staff-Inspector Archabald, who de-tailed Truant O.facer Irwin on the case. Yesterday afternoon the cou-ple were arrested at 92 George street, where they had taken apartments. To the minister Mrs. Grace gave her name as Anna Grace, spinster, of Detroit. Connor said he was an ironworker and was born in Texas. Grace told the Staff-Inspec-tor that he was mariled to Anna Rogers in February, 1898, in De-troit, and that he and his wife lived happily together. Mr. and Mrs. Connor were brought

ply on the ground that he did not and he didn't, for it was a question just how long he could dodge the police. The young cattle buyer was quite reserved, and went out but little, ex-

cept when away for days at a time. These mysterious trips he explained by saying he had been "up north." When saying he had been "up north." When Hazlett returned from one of these "up bered one of the servants at the Dun-das street boarding house with a fivedollar tip. It was a matter of commen dollar tip. It was a matter of comment that he had apologized to this same servant before going away on this trip for not paying for small service, "as he had no change." In the language of the police, Walmsley had made a good "touch" just about that time. He vaccilated between the two rooms he was maintaining. maintaining

Got Into a Good Set.

It was at the fashionable boarding ouse that he became acquainted with a young woman. He accordpanied her to church and was invited ont in an excellent circle. With the young wo-men of the set he established himself as a gentleman, an ideal beau. With the boys he was a "jolly good sort," not too frec with his money, at least he didn't buy wine nor play even a little game of draw, but he was a liberal spender when it came his turn. If he had any reason to fear detection from the "fly bobs" he didn't exhibit from the any nervousness at church or the thea-tre, where he several times accom-

Walmsley, dejectedly, to the Central Walmsley, dejectedly, to the Central prison keeper, when he was finally brought in, for I said them guys down of police headcusting differences and the second **brought in, 'for I said them guys down** at police headquarters that call them-selves detectives couldn't go to a circus and pick out a clown, and here I am." When the captured crook learned it was not due to the detectives, but to his own recklessness that he was put be-hind the bars, he was correspondingly elated. It is one of the weaknesses of the average crook that he likes to im-arine himself too smart for the "bulk." agine himself took that he fixes to in agine himself too smart for the "bulls as the uniformed officers are contemp toously termed by the craft. But "bull" that collared Charles Haz was a lett, cattle buyer and ladies' man, fir

ally. On Sunday night Mr. Hazlett accon panied the young woman that he was much devoted to on a special call and then to church. He was in a particu-larly joyial mood, as he had but rereturned from what he declare to be a very successful cattle buying above tet trip. The police say he had probably the

employed in the clothing industry are working for \$2 and \$3 a week. The conditions are very bad."



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAB MRS. PINKHAM:--I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which is the only medicine I ever tried which eured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times 1 could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over. "Finally, after many other remedies had been tried. we were advised to get

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, z wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound, for it made a diftable Compound, for it made a dif-ferent girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Allanta, Ga." - \$5000 forfet if selfend of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

by men and women from all parts of the cty who had come to participate in a mass meeting to honor the mem-ory of Peter Cooper, Andrew Car-negic was the chief speaker. He ad-mitted that nobody knew better than be did how unsually money west disthe bread into His hands to give thanks to God before any at the table were permitted to eat." Jesus ad one loaf for a thousand men besides the women and children Blessed-Jesus thus sets us an example; we should never eat with-ou tfirst thanking God for our food he did how unequally money was dis tributed. The Scotch ironmaster was in

and asking His blessing upon it. ITO His disciples—There has been much discussion as to just how the mir-acle was performed. Did the bread multiply in the hands of Jesus, or in the hands of His disciples, or, as The Scotch ironmaster was in a radiant mood, and the chidings of Bishop Potter could not repress his exuberance, even when the Bishop threatened to ordain him. Mr. Carnagie said; "The distribu-tion of wealth is the greatest prob-lem of the are. I care not how great some think. did the disciples put a piece of bread and fish in the hands of those who sat at the ends of the ranks with orders to give it to their

lem of the age. I care not how great an adjuidualist a man may be, he must realize that that problem must first fired solution. No man has better reason than myself to know how companies? There is no doubt but that the food multiplied all along the line Jesus handed out to His dis-ciples; it increased in their hands as they handed out to the multitude, great are the unequalities in the distribution of wealth." There was laughter and applause at this.

"The world will not make any pro gress," Mr. Carnagie continued, "ex. cept under that law of Christ, that

cept under that law of Christ, that a man may reap as he sows. It is written that man must work out his own destiny under his own vine and fig tree. "Peter Cooper had the blessed her-

as they handed out to the multitude, and as it was passed from one to an-other the bread and fish continued to swell in their hands until they all had enough and to spare. 20. Were filled—Here is one miracle of our Lord attested by at least five thousand men, probably ten thousand perso26. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every need of soul and body. He is the bread of life. Fragments-Broken pleces which remained over. According to John, Jesus directed them to gather up the fragments, "that nothing be lost." Twelve bas-kets-The word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. The twelve "reter Cooper had the blessed her-itage of honesty, frugality and in-dustry, and ke got it from a good Scotch mother, and don't forget it." This was greeted by applause. "One of the keynotes of his life," Mr. Carnagie said, "was that he was real working and the braze the Mr. Carnagie said, "was that he was a real working man. He knew five trades and might have belonged to five labor unions and been in good standing. He could have made the same reply if asked if he were af-filiated with labor that Brigham Young did to the question 'Are you married?' that is, 'More' or less.' Rets-ine word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. The twelve baskets were probably the twelve wallets of the twelve aposties, which they carried on their journeys-Dr. Deems, 21. Five thousand men-There word have been too theore and the

nust have been ten thousand men-figere must have been ten thousand to feed. Jesus had arranged them so they could easily be counted. III. Events following the miracle (vs. 22, 23). 22. Constrained—Com-manded. The disciples seemed unwill-ing to rea and hears Him shone (HP) "When he was an apprentice he resolved to make a fortune that he might use it for the good of his fel-low apprentices. When a millionaire makes money he ought to use it for ng to go and leave Him alone. "By the class to which he belongs-I has almost said for the class from which

ing to go and leave Him alone. "By the exercise of direct authority He compelled them to embark." Tray went towards Capernaum and Beth-salda. While He sent, etc. —The multi-tudes would not leave while the dis-ciples were present. 23. Apart to pray—Jesus was conscious that a solenn and awful crisis had come. He he sprang. I do not admit any ad-vance over our original class. "We hear a great deal about for-eign missions. Peter Cooper founded a liome mission. He first pointed the way which some day all million alres will follow. He proclaimed that perceived tjat the people would take Him by force and make Him a king (John vi. 15), and that the disciples principle that surplus wealth is a sacred trust which the possessor must exercise in his lifetime for the were drinking in the same spirit. Such a king could easily overcome good of the community from when Such a king could easily overcome the Roman power. But Jesus resisted them and spent the night in prayer, Alone-Jesus frequently went alone to pray. If He needed such seasons, much more do we. He remained in the mountain, alone with His God, far into the night. it came. Peter Cooper was one who practised what he preached, and none knew better than his Reverence the Bishop here the difference be-tween practice and preaching. Peter Cooper set up here a living monu-

World's columns are open for the several packing companies to cor-

Bradstreets on Trade

The freight blockade on the railways caused by the snow storm and ice and drifting, is slowly being raised, and the outlook for business at Montreal is showing a corresponding improvement. Conditions of general trade continue Conditions of general trade continu healthy, and the outlook is far from unpromising. Values of staple good are firmly held and there is some tall of finished cotton goods being furthe advanced.

The outlook for general trade at To-ronto now is better than it has been for some weeks. A few days of rain, followed by fine bright spring weather, has imparted a much better tone to trade circles. The general outlook is encouraging. At Quebec weather conditions hav

seriously interfered with trade. City trade is reported fairly active and the wholesale milliners are getting ready for the spring openings. The produce markets at the Pacific Coast have been much unsettled of late,

but in staple manufactures there ha been a steady movement for the com-ing season. Prices generally at Vic-toria, Vancouver and other centres are firm for cottons and leading lines fabrics. Manitoba patent flour vanced here the past week to \$6, ad-but there is no demand for it for Japan so

The approach of the spring season causing more inquiry for staple goods at Winnipeg. The deliveries of wheat have been delayed by the storms, and remittances have been a little slow. Otherwise the conditions of trade are fairly satisfactory and the outlook is

Wholesale trade at Hamilton is look Wholesale trade at Hamilton is look-ing up now that the shipments are being made with more case and the out-look for shipping facilities have im-proved. The spring business has been a trifle quiet, but the outlook now is for a steady, healthy development in trade for the next few months. It is trade for the next few months lso expected that payments will soo e much better. Country trade is improving, and this

will continue with the improvement in the facilities for transportation. Spring orders are coming to hand fairly wel'

now and business in this respect will continue to improve from now on. Values of domestic staple goods are held. firmly

In Ottawa the outlook for trade has very much improved this week.

happily together. Mr. and Mrs. Connor were brought before Staff-Inspector Archibald. The woman stated that her husbani had ill-treated her. Her first husband and oster father were also present and both view the woman was locked up at police headquarters, the child was sent to the Children's Shelter, and Connors was taken to the Agnes street police station. They will be charged with bigamy in the police court this morning

THE MENARD MURDER.

The Crazy Husband Tells of His, Hallucination.

Ottawa, March 14-Joseph Menard, the wretched man who killed his wife by hacking her head off at the Brook

on Sunday night, is reported to be in a critical condition from his in-juries, and may die. The man is ap-parentiv insane, and labors under the hallucination that his wile tried to cut his throat before he retailated

cut his throat before he retailated upon her. After the alleged attack on his wife's part, according to his own story, he jumped up and got a stick of wood beside the stove and hit her on the head. 'Some of the blood from her fell on me, and I thought it was my own blood. Then my boy Henri, 'the smartest boy is the parish school,' took the wood from me. But I got the poker ans' hit her, and then somehow, I got the axo and struck her. I don't know, how it hannened more than this. We

how it happened more than this. We all have our crazy moments, and I suppose this was one of mine. She was a good wife." The murder oc-curred after the family had retired for the night. They had attended mass and confessed during the day. At night the husband and wife sat around the kitchen fire and chat-ted, and all the family joined in prayer before they sought their beds. It was after a peaceful evening of this kind that Menard rose in a blind fury and attacked his wife with the axe. The tracks of the murderer and his victim were shown by bloody footprints right up to the kitcher door, where the woman fell and died. A coroner's inquest has found that Mrs. Menard's death was the result of blows inflicted by the husband, and the latter will be tried for mur-der if he lives.

Tommy-Pop, boats are rowed, aren't they? Tommy's Pop-Yes, my son. Tom. my-Then, what's the difference between a boat race and a road race? The conductor doesn't allow Lent to

make any difference in his far