Encouragement For Those Who Have Toiled in the Sick Room or Suffered in Any Walk of Life.

perfect it is, or, to have the whole garment thrown back on you, to be done over again; to build a wall and know there will be no one to say you did it well, but only a swearing employer howling across the scaffold: to work until your eyes are dim and your back aches and your heart faints, and to know that if you stop before night your children will starve—ah, the sword has not slain so many as the needle. The great battlefields of our civil war were not Gettysburg or Shi-loh and South Mountain. The great battlefields were in the arsenals and in the shops and in the attics, where women made army jackets for a six-pence. They toiled on until they died. They had no funeral eulogium, but, in the name of my God, this day, I en-roll their names among those of whom the world was not worthy. Heroes of the needle! Heroes of the sewing ma-chine! Heroes of the attic! Heroes of the cellar! Heroes and heroines! Bless

the needle! Heroes of the sewing machine! Heroes of the attic! Heroes of the cellar! Heroes and heroines! Bless God for them!

In this roll I also find the heroes who have uncomplainingly endured domestic injustice. There are men wao, for their toil and anxiety, have no sympathy in their homes. Exhausting application to business gets them a livelihood, but an unfrugal wife scatters it. He is fretted at from the moment he enters the door until he comes out of it—the exasperations of business life augmented by the exasperations of domestic life. Such men are laughed at, but they have a heart-breaking trouble, and they would have long ago gone into appalling dissipation but for the grace of God.

Society forday is greater with the

of God.
Society to-day is strewn with the wrecks of men who, under the northeast storm of domestic infelicity, have been driven on the rocks. There are tens of thousands of drunkards to-day, made such by their wives. That is not poetry; that is prose. But the wrong is generally in the opposite direction. You would not have to go far to find a wife whose life is a perpetual martyrdom—something heavier than a stroke of the fist, unkind words, staggering home at midnight and constant gering home at midnight and constant maltreatment, which have left her only wreck of what she was on that day when in the midst of a brilliant as-semblage the vows were taken, and Semblage the yows were taken, and full organ played the wedding march, and the carriage rolled away with the benediction of the people. What was the burning of Latimer and Ridley a men soon became unconscious in the

The same of

olled in the Sick Room or Suffered in Any Walk of Life.

A Washington report: Dr. Talmang, who have preaching to large author has been been preached to large author has been been the many and the collection of the collection of

Who are those who are bravest and Who are those who are bravest and described the greatest monument, Lord Claverhouse and his burly soldiers or John Brown, the Edinburgh carrier and his wife? Mr. Atkins, the persecuted minister of Jesus Christ, in ing the distinct the control of cuted minister of Jesus Christ, in Scotland was secreted by John Brown and his wife, and Claverhouse rode up one day with his armed men and shouted in front of the house. John Brown's little girl came out. He said to her. "Well, miss, is Mr. Atkins here?" She made no answer, for she could not betray the minister of the gospel. "Ha!" Claverhouse said, "then you are a chip of the old block, are you? I have something in my pocket for you. It is a nosegay. Some poeple call it a thumbscrew, but I call it a nosegay." And he got off his horse and he put it on the little girl's hand and began to turn it until the bones cracked and she cried. He said: "Don't cry, don't cry. This isn't a thumbscrew, this is a nosegay." And they heard the child's cry, and they heard the child's cry, and they heard the child's cry, and the father and mother came out, and Claverhouse said: "Ha! It seems that you three have laid your holy heads together, determined to dle like all the rest of your hypocritical, canting, sniveling crew. Rather than give up good Mr. Atkins, plous Mr. Atkins, you would die. I have a telescope with me that will improve your vision," and he pulled out a pistol. "Now," he said. "You old pragmatic, lest you should catch cold in this cold morning of Scotland and for the honor and safety of the king, to say nothing of the glory of God and the good of our souls. I will proceed simply and in the neatest and most expeditious style possible to blow out your brains." Scotland was secreted by John Brown ost expeditious style possible to blow

most expeditious style possible to blow out your brains."

John Brown fell upon his knees and began to pray, "Ah," said Claverhouse, "look out, if you are going to pray; steer clear of the king, the council and Richard Cameron." "O Lord," said John Brown, "since it seems to be Thy will that I should leave this world for a world where I can love Thee better and serve Thee more. I put this poor widow woman and these helpless, fatherless children into Thy hands. We have been together in peace a good while, but now we must look forth to a better meeting in heaven. And as for these poor creatures, blindfolded and infatuated, that stand before me, convert them before it be too late, and may they who have sat in Judgment in this lonely place on this blessed morning upon me, a poor, defenseless fellow creature—may they link le last judgment find that mercy which they have

refused to me, Thy most unworthy but faithful servant. Amen."

He rose and said, "Isabel, the hour has come of which I spoke to you on the morning when I proposed hand and heart to you, and are you willing now, for the love of God, to let me die?" She put her arms around him and said. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." "Stop that sniveling." said Claverhouse. "I have had enough of it. Soldiers, do your work. Take aim! Fire!" And the head of John Brown was scattered on the ground. While the wife was gathering up in her apron the fragments of her husband's head-gathering them up for burial—Claverhouse looked into her face and said. "Now. my good woman, how do you feel now about your bonnie man?" "Oh." she said, "I always thought weel of him, he has been very good to me; I had no reason for thinking anything but weel of him, and I think better of him now." Oh, what a grand thing it will be in the last day to see God pick out his heroes and heroines. Who are those paupers of eternity trudging off from the gates of Heaven? Who are those paupers of eternity trudging off from the gates of Heaven? Who are they? The Lord Claverhouse and the Herods and those who had scepters and crowns and thrones, but they lived for their own aggrandisement, and they broke the heart of nations. Herbes of earth, but paupers of eternity. I beat the drums of their eternal despair. Woe, woe!

But there is great excitement in the tower? It is coronation day in heaven. Why those long processions? Why the booming of that great bell in heaven. Who have have been great people on the earth, world renowned people. No. They taught in a ragged school.

of the most important scizures of cha-monds ever made occurred here yes-terday evening. It is said the incep-tion of the affair began at Amster-dam, where Max J. Lasar purchased \$75,000 worth of diamonds. Sailing for America, he landed his jewels in Montreal.

Lasar, it is claimed, fell in with a bride and groon in his tracely ferm

Lasar, it is claimed, fell in with a bride and groom in his travels from Montreal. Before separating at Toronto, Lasar handed the sack containing the claimonds to the bride, claiming, as the bride says, they were a few trinkets, and he would get them on the American side, Lasar going by boat to Lewiston, where Officer Lewis detained him and had him searched. Nothing was found on Lasar, but Special Officer Neville followed the bridal couple on the Grand Trunk to the Falls, arriving there at 11 a.m., closely on their track. The couple engaged a on their track. The couple engaged a hack and took a ride about the Fall on the Canadian side. Neville engage another hack and dogged them about the sights. When the couple crossed the lower steel arch bridge. Neville was the lower steel arch bridge. Neville was at their heels, and as soon as they passed the American side he had them nabbed and taken to the customs office, where both were searched, and the gems found on the person of the bride. She claimed she was ignorant of what the parcel contained. There are nearly a quart of the sparklers, numbering nearly 600. Their value will total \$75,000. Lasar was rearrested. All were taken to Luckport.

numbering nearly 600. Their value will total \$75,000. Lasar was rearrested. All were taken to Lockport to-day, where they came before Commissioner Pound, and were held for the United States Court.

The real names of the bridal party are withheld by the authorities.

Lasar was caught two years ago with \$70,000 worth of gems, but was allowed off on paying \$42,000 to the United States Government. Much sympathy is felt for the bride of only two days, who became the victim of this schemer. Lasar is a man of about 60 years, white-haired, olack moustache, Jewish nose, with peanut-topped head. He was at once spotted in Toronto yesterday morning by Special Officer Lewis. The woman is held in \$5,000, and her newly-wedded husband in \$3,000 suretted States officers were assisted on the Caradian was successived and the Caradian were assisted on the Caradian was successived.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XIII JUNE 24, 1900.

Feeding the Five Thousand.—John 6; 5-14.

Supt.—What is the Golden Text? School—Give to us this day our daily brend. Matt vi. 11.

What is the Central Truth?—Jesus will feed and fill those who come to him.

What is the Topic?—Bread in the descrit.

What is the Topic?—Bread in the desert.

What is the Ontline?—I. Proving the aposties. II. Feeding the multi-tude. III. Gathering the fragments.

When was the time?—Aptil A. D. 29;

Where was the place?—A desert place southeast of Bethsaida on the northeast shore of the Sea of Galliee.

Who were the persons?—Jesus. The apostles. The multitude.

What are the Parallel Accounts?
The only miracle recorded in all four gospels. Matt xiv. 13, 21; Mark vi. 31, 44; Luke ix. 10, 17.

Commentary — Connecting links. The events in this lesson took place immediately after those recorded in the last lesson. The twelve apostles who had been sent out over Galliee were preaching and healing the sick, when "suddenly like a flash from a who had been sent out over Galilee were preaching and healing the sick, when, "suddenly, like a flash from a far distant cloud, came the news that John the Baptist had been beheaded by Herod Antipas, in Macherus castle. The disciples hastened to Jesus, probably at Capernaum; as chickens hasten to their mother when the hawk hovers near, and all retired across the Sea of Galilee to the lonely plain at the foot of the hills near Bethsaida, just ontside of Herod's dominions.

Bethsaida, just ontside of Herod's dominions.

5. L'Itted up His eyes—This was in the day began to wear away." Luke its 12. The Jews had two evenings; the first began at three o'clock, the second at six o'clock. A great company—His was movel with compassion and walked among the people, teaching them many things and healing their sick. He saith unto Philip—Philip lived at Bathsaida, a city near Capernaum, and not the Bethsaida where it we used. This work is under the sick with the sick is unto Philip—Philip lived at Bathsaida, a city near Capernaum, and not the Bethsaids where we had they meet this necessity. "Two hundred penny." The demands were much beyond them. (3) If met at all it must be by what he would do." V. 6. Man's general and special need is beyond himself.

III. Christ's method. It is implied in these may eat?" The human and divine agency is here expressed. This

is able to provide for all their necessities

6 To prove him—Philip had known Jesus for more than two years, and it was now time that he, and the rest of the apostics, should begin to have wide conceptions of Christ's ability. Knew what He would do—'Our Lord is never at a loss in His counsels, but in the most difficult case He knows, what course He will pursue. Christ proposel the question to test Philip's faith.

7 Two hundred pennyworth—The penny was a silver coin and was

The Extensive Smuggling Operations of Max Lasar.

A BRIDE GETS INTO TROUBLE ren. Matt. xiv, 21. There must have been ten thousand persons to feed Jesus had arranged them so they

Jesus had arranged them so they could easily be counted.

11. Jesus took the loaves— "Thus acting like the master of a family among the Jesus, who took the bread into His hands to give thanks to into His hands to give thanks to God, before any at the table were permitted to eat." Jesus had one loaf for a thousand men, besides the women and children. Given thanks—Jesus thus sets us an example: we should never eat without first thanking God for our food, and asking His blessing upon it. Distributed to the disciples—There has been much discussion as to just how the miracle was performed. Did the bread multiply in the hands of Jesus, or in the hands of the disciples or, as 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 oread and lish in the hands of those who sat at the ends of the ranks with orders to give it to their companions? The fishes as much as they would —This does not mean that there was a scarcity of fish, but that all ate

a scarcity of fish, but that all ate as much as they cared to.

12. When they were filled—Here is one miracle of our Lord attested by at least five thousand (probably ten thousand) persons.—Clarke. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. Gather up the fragments—The broken pieces which remained over. R. V. That nothing be lost.—The design is to bring out the preciousness of the food which Jesus had given.—Schaff.

13. Twelve baskets — the word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. The twelve baskets were probably the twelve wallets of the twelve apostles, which they carried on their journeys.—Dr. Deems, Jesus evidently intended that He and the apostles would eat the pieces as apostles would eat the pieces as

apostles would eat the pieces as their needs demanded them.

14. That prophet—All who had seen this wonderful miracle were so profoundly impressed with it that there can be no doubt but this is the Messiah—the Prophet that should come into the world according to the Messial—the Prophet that should come into the world, according to the publication of Moses. Deut, xviii, 15-18. They at once tried to take Him by force and make Him their king. V. 15. But Jesus resisted them and spent the night in prayer. The next day at Capernaum He met many of these people and taught them about the bread of iffe." Peloubet.

oubet.
Teachings—God's plan is that human effort and divine power should work together in supplying our human necessities. "Discouragement and failure always come by calculating our own resources, forgetful of divine power," "Love grows righ-

er as it goes out to bless
"The hungering mu titudes w
picture of the great world,
and hungry. They seed stery
they need to have their sou
ished and strengthened; the
to be satisfied with, love and
ness and hope and lith and
they are dying or want
bread of life, but still the
realize what it is they
"Jesus did not repel the pe
tause they came to Him I
inferior motive.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. al ille

PRACTICAL SURVEY. I. Man is a creature of need. His needs are many and diversified. (a) As a man, having physical, social and mental needs. (b) As a sinful being his need is great; for his soul is debased, corrupted and alienated from God. (c) As a redeemed creature, amid sinful environments, his need is still greater, which none but God can meet.

need is still greater, which none but God can meet.

II. Christ is the source of supply. 'Who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption.' He who was poorest among the poor is the source of all supplies for all men and for all time. This company was great, their needs imperative; how can they be met? There are three suggestions: (1) To throw the multitude upon their own resources. 'Send them away that they may go into the villages and buy themselves victuals.' Matt. xiv. 15. This is certainly poor advice, given without due consideration of the true condition and the ordinary of the true condition and the ordinary resources of the people. (2) That they should be supplied from the resources, of the disciples. "Give ye them to eat." Matt. xiv. 16. Yet they could not pay the lawful tribute demanded of them but hy a divine wince." of them but by a divine miracle, Matt. xvii. 24-27. How then could they meet

sick. He saith unto Philip—Philip lived at Bathsaida, a city near Capernaum, and not the Bethsaida where this miracle was performed, as some have supposed. "He was probably the provider for the disciples, as Judas was the treasurer."—Clarke. Whence are we to buy bread—R. V. Christ had fed their souls, and healed their bodies, and now He proposes to feed their bodies, and thus show that He is able to provide for all their necessities

proposed the question to test Philip's faith.

7 Two hundred pennyworth—The penny was a silver coin and was worth about sixteen cents. The value of the bread necessary would be, therefore, about \$32. "This appears to have been all that our Lord and all of His disciples were worth of this world's goods." The amount at that time, with them, would probably represent an actual value equal to tent times the same amount now, with us.

9. There is a lad here—The multitude had not thought of their temporal necessities, so anxious were they to see and hear Jesus, and this lad, "who had charge of the provisions of the company to which he belonged," had all that could be found. Loaves....fishes—"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 sardines,"—Ederskeim. But what are they—No sooner did Andrew make this little suggestion than he feit half-ashamed and would have withdrawn it.

10. Make the men sit—"In orderly ranks for the convenient distribution of the food." Mark says they sat by

"Laugh, and the command of our blood die particular and imperative, and to a grammant of the command of our blood is particular and imperative, and to and teaches us that human attention and care should be given to divine gifts and bestowmeit's. (1) be to the last solemn hour of line and the last great day when we must to the last solemn hour of time. The moments of each day converge to the last solemn hour of time and care should be given to divine gifts and bestowmeit's. (1) be to the last solemn hour of time. The moments of each day converge to the last solemn hour of like and the last great day when we must to the last great day when we must the last great day when we

"Laugh, and the world laughs with

Weep, and you weep alone. For this sad old earth must borrow its mirth, But has sorrows enough of its own.

With a heart gladdened with grace divine there is much to be happy with, much to be joyous over, and everything to be thankful for.—

AWFUL FAMINE

Cholera Strikes Down Its Hundreds Daily.

TERRIBLE STORIES FROM DOHAD. London cable report: The famine in India grows worse. The Standard's correspondent in a mail letter says: "It would be rash to assume from the almost stationary relief figures, that the corner will soon be turned. So devastating has been the cholera outbreak, so enormous the mortality, and so blind the terror inspired by this black death, that the famine relief camps in Romesy whell London cable report: The famine in ine relief camps in Bomoay, which contained thousands of workers, melt away and are left empty in the

melt away and are left empty in the course of a couple of days.

Starving though they be, the people prefer to fly to their own homes and to die in quiet than to remain in the famine relief camps, where the cholera is striking down a hundred workers gaily.

"Terrible stories come from Dohad. There the famine is at its worst, and now the cholera has arrived to complete the work. An cyc-witness says: 'As we walked through those quiet streets we saw deserted homes and dead bodies. One of the bravest act witnessed was a little girl of about seven attempting to assist her two little brothers, after the mother had given up all hope and lain down near them to die. She was feeding a fire, which burned beneath a broken pot, in which simmered the almost rotten feet and bones of some dead animal. The scene cannot be reinted to blest No account. some dead animal. The scene cannot be painted too black. No account we have ever read of any famine would picture the state of affairs at Dohad."

The Standard's correspondent says the mortality estimates are inaccu ate. Unnumbered dead bodies are polluting the streets and spreading contagion.

Belle Boyd, the famous spy, of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease at Kilbourne, Ky hast night. which was on June 2nd

MARKET REPORTS

The Week,

La second de second de Following are the closing prices at

important centres	to-day:	
	Casn.	July.
Chicago	\$	\$0 73 7-8
New York		0771-2
Milwaukee	0 73 1-2	
St. Louis	073	0733-8
Toledo	078	0783-8
Detroit, red		0771.2
Detroit, white		3
Duluth. No. 1 N	078	0731-4
Duluth. No. 1 H	0747-8	
Minneapolis, No. 1		
Northern	0721-8	071
Minneapolis, No. 1		
Hard	0741-4	

Toronto Farmers' Market. Wheat—One hundred bushels of white fall wheat sold at 67 to 68c., one load of red at 67c. and one load of

goose at 66c.

Oats—Three hundred bushels sold steady at 29 to 30c.

Hay and Straw—Fifteen loads of hay sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50 a ton, and one load of straw at \$9.50 a ton.

The general market was quiet.

Force were a trille firmer at 12 to 15c.

ggs were a trifle firmer a ther products were sta hickens, which were easi	eady,		
Toronto Live Stock		ke	t.
filch cows. each	30 -00	to	8
xport cattle, choice, per cwt.	5 00	to	
xport cattle, light, per cwt	4 60	to	
utchers' cattle, choice	4 25	to	
utchers' cattle, good	4 00	to	
do medium	3 75	to	
tutchers' common, per cwt	3 35	to	
fulls, export, heavy, per cwt	4 00	to	
sulls, export, light, per cwt	3 75	to	
teers, short-keep, 1.100 to		7.	
1,200 lbs.	4 25	to	
1,200 lbs. eeders, 900 to 1,075 lbs., cwt	3 90	to	
tock steers, 500 to 900 lbs. per			
cwt	3 25	to	
utchers' bulls, per cwt	3 50	to	
ight stock bulls, per cwt	2 00	to	
heep, export ewes, per cwt	3 75	to	
do. bucks	3 00	to	
heep, butchers', each	3 00	to	
ambs, yearlings, per cwt	4 50	to	
ambs, picked ewes, wethers	5 00	to	
pring lambs, each	2 50	to	
alves, per head	2 00	to	1
alves, per head	6 874		. 6
ogs, light, per cwt	6 00	to	
ogs, heavy, fat, per cwt		to	
logs, corn fed	6 374		
0ws		to	
n ov		to	

Seeds.

In Toledo October clover closed 10e lower at \$5.65 bid per bushel, cash at \$5.30 and old prime at \$5.05 nominal. 10 Chicago clover closed firmer at \$7.75 to \$8 nominal for cash and tim-othy unchanged at \$2.55 pominal for cash and at \$2.65 for September. Wool.

The situation in the local market continues unchanged. Trade is rather slow and prices steady at 15c for washed and 1-2 to 10c for unwashed. Cheese Markets.

Picton, June 13.—Seventeen factories boarded 1,440 boxes of cheese here to-day. Highest bid, 10 1-8c; 945 sold. ally. Highest bid, 10 1-85; 945 80id.

Peterboro, June 13.—At the cheese sale here to-day about 2,700 boxes were offered, all colored, the makes being from the 26th May to the 2nd of June. The goods sold quickly at extreme prices. Rollins ran the market up to 97-8c.

Woodstock. June 13.-At the regu-Woodstock, June 13.—At the regular meeting of the Cheese Board here to-day 19 factories offered 2,331 boxes, 1,132 white and 1,199 colored, Sales—64 boxes at 9.5-Sc. 1,065 at 9.3-4c, 80 at 9.13-16c, 350 at 223 at 95-8c, and 297 at 10c. Market active.

Manitoba Wheat Markets. Manitoba Wheat Markets.
The local market has closely followed the advance in the American markets, and in the last three days a large quantity of No. 1 hard has changed hands. A week 'ago spot Fort William was selling at 68 1-4 to 68 1-2c, and it was not until Wednesday that better than 68 1-2c was paid. Since then till the close of yesterday's business 5 1-2c, per bushel terday's business 51-2c. per bushel was gained. Wednesday's closing price was 691-2c., Thursday's 711-2c. and yesterday's 74c. Between these prices wheat changed hands at all figures, according as Chicago firmed up or slackened off. The demand has been slackened off. The demand has been good, but it is mostly speculative and for investment, as shipping orders do not follow up the price so quickly. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern sell for 2 to 21-2c. under No. 1 hard, and No. 3 hard at 41-2c. under No. 1 hard, all in store Fort William. There is no demand for wheat for future delications. delivery at over spot prices, and buy-ers prefer to have spot.—Winnipeg Commercial, June 9.

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Trade at Montreal the past week has been interrupted by the war jubilations, but conditions continue satisfactory. Reports from the country are satisfactory. There is an increasing demand for fall goods. The sorting trade is better. Values of nearly all classes of staple goods are firm.

The most important feature of the trade situation at Toronto this week was the improved condition of the crops in the Northwest and in Ontario. The promise now of large crops of wheat has caused a more buoyant feeling among business men. Country remittances are improving. There is an improved feeling in trade circles at London. The crops are looking better. Current sales of retailers in the country are larger. Remittances are fairly satisfactory for this scaton.

There is less upgasiness in hystogers.

mittances are larry such this scanon.

There is less uneasiness in business circles at Winnipeg regarding the wheat crop. Rains have improved the outlook. Travellers have experienced some disadvantage from the dry some disadvantage from the dry weather. Collections are not any too satisfactory. Money is in good demand and not plentiful and rates

At Hamilton this week the movement in wholesale trade circles has been satisfactory for this season. There is more demand for summer been satisfactory for this season. There is more demand for summer goods. There is a fair number of orders being booked in fall goods. Manufacturing circles are busy on fall goods, and labor is well employed. Remittances are fairly satisfactory. Trade at the Coast citles is improving. The outlook for the farming interests is bright. The lumber business is active. The canners are

business is active. The canners are confident of a good season, labor be-ing abundant and reasonably cheap. Mining operations are increasing.

The San Francisco Board of Health has decided to raise the quarantine of hinatown twenty days from the verification of the last case of plague,