

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII
MAY 22, 1904.

Jesus Teaches Humility.—Mark 10: 35-45.

Commentary.—I. An ambitious request (vs. 35-37). 35. James and John—According to Matt. xx, 20, they made this request through their mother, Salome. "He was one of the constant attendants of our Lord, and now falling on her knees, made her request. Nothing could have been more ill-timed than this selfish petition when He was going forth to His death."—Macleay. 36. Zebedee—"The father, though unnamed, never appears in Gospel history after their discipleship, from which it is inferred that he was either dead or of an insignificant character."—Sayers. However faulty the conduct of Salome appears on this occasion, she manifested a true, unselfish love for the Saviour in the most trying times of His subsequent suffering. Master-Matthew says that Salome cared for them, and she recognized Him as the divine King—the Messiah.

36. What would ye—He could not promise in a general way to grant their request, but He stated definitely what it is they desire. Here is an argument in favor of special prayer. 37. Grant unto us—"This request, 1. Displayed their ignorance of Christ's plans. They were looking for a kingdom of this world and a temporal Messiah. 2. Was marked by forwardness and presumption. 3. Was characterized by worldliness. It apparently looked no further than the present life.

Right hand.—Left hand—A Jewish form of expression for being next to the King in honor.—Cam. Bib. In thy glory shall we sit on thrones.—"Our Lord had promised His disciples (Matt. xix. 28) that they should sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes. They probably understood this literally and came to request the chief dignities in this new government."—Clarke.

II. Christ's reply (vs. 38-40). 38. Ye know not what ye are asking, etc.—The nature of your request nor what it would involve. You suppose that if granted it would be attended only with honor and happiness; whereas, it would require much suffering and trials. "Ye do not know what ye desire and perhaps even our prayers, would ruin us if granted."—Clarke.

39. We can. [This was the decision of the two brothers.] "The half unconscious yet presumptuous reply was no doubt uttered under the impression that the struggle was to take place on the field of battle, perhaps, they were to fight by his side, and they declare themselves ready for the trial." Ye shall indeed, etc. Ye shall undergo sufferings together with me. "They had not yet learned how serious their words were; afterwards they were enabled to drink of that cup and to be baptised with that baptism."

40. Not mine to give.—A special favor. The word "mine" is used to mean that Christ does not reward His followers, for such a statement would be at variance with the uniform testimony of the Scriptures (Matt. 23, 31-33; John 15, 22-23). For as much as the true meaning is that such distinction could not be given except to those "for whom it is prepared." And for whom is heavenly honor prepared? For the faithful and faithful Lord, for the one who enters in at the "strait gate" (Matt. 7, 13, 14) and who presses "toward the mark" (Phil. 3, 14).

III. A lesson in humility (vs. 41-45). 41. The ten—The other ten apostles. Heard it—Heard of this bold request made by Salome and her sons. Much displeased—"Moved with indignation."—R. V. "The sons of Zebedee had been in a better social position than most of their brethren, and this attempt to secure a pre-eminence of honor kindled a storm of jealousy."—Cam. Bib. 42. Moved with indignation.—"Our Lord soothed their jealousy by assuring them that in His Kingdom there were no lordships." Accounted to rule, etc.—"That is, those who are in a position to exercise authority and dominion, as princes and governors, use their power to gratify their worldly ambitions and their love of ruling." 43. Not so among you (R. V.).—The principles of My Kingdom are entirely different and are peculiar to themselves. There are to be no ranks and no high-sounding titles. All are to be on a level—the rich, the poor, the bond, the free, the learned and the unlearned. Will be great.—There is a holy ambition which every true Christian should possess, an ambition not for place, but for ability to serve. Minister—A servant. The original word is deacon, a word meaning a servant of any kind. Preachers of the Gospel are called ministers, because they are the servants of God and the church.—Barnes.

44. The chiefest—"The only superiority here to be sought is a superiority in labors and suffering for the common good. If any would be greater, let him be the greatest servant." 45. Came... to minister—Points to Himself as an example for them to follow. He was not a self-seeker and "came not to be ministered unto"; but He came to minister to serve. "The character of His life. The Son of man ministers to the sons of men." To give His life.—The Son of man showed Himself the greatest of all by enduring the greatest sufferings and making the greatest sacrifice of all. A ransom.—The literal meaning is a price paid for the redemption of captives. Christ died in the place of

DEATH OF SIR HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Great African Explorer Passed Away This Morning.



London cable says—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, passed away peacefully shortly after 6 o'clock. He was quite conscious to the last, and able to recognize his wife. Before he died, Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone in Westminster Abbey. He had been ill with pleurisy, complicated with heart trouble, for some time.

Henry Morton Stanley was born in Denbigh, Wales, in 1841. He was the son of John Rowlands, who died when the boy was two years old. When sixteen he worked his way to New Orleans on a sailing vessel and went to work for a merchant named Stanley, who became his friend and from whom he took his name. Stanley entered the Confederate army and was made prisoner at Shiloh, but escaped and soon afterward returned to his Welsh home. In 1863 he went to New York, enlisted in the Federal army, and followed the regiment to the front and soon became secretary to the admiral.

He was made an officer for his gallantry in swimming 500 yards under fire to fix a line to a Confederate steamer. After the war Stanley left the army and in 1867 he acted as a newspaper correspondent in one of the Indian campaigns of the west. In 1868 the New York Herald sent him to Abyssinia with the British expedition under Sir Robert Napier, and in 1869, Bennett sent to Stanley the famous message: "Find Livingstone."

Stanley started from Zanzibar on Feb. 5, 1871, with about 200 men, and on Nov. 10 met the feeble and almost dying Livingstone at Ujiji, nursed him back to better health, and, as Livingstone refused to return to Europe, gave him supplies with which to continue his explorations. Stanley accompanied Livingstone on part of his later journeys. He returned to Europe in 1872, and the next year the Herald sent him to West Africa to report the British campaign against the Ashantis.

In 1874 Stanley determined to take up the work of African exploration, where Livingstone left off. He left a place near Zanzibar with 356 men in his caravan on Nov. 12. He made a boat survey of the Victoria Nyanza and discovered Lake Albert Edward. His expedition became entangled by fever and malaria, but he pushed westward to Nyangwe.

Stanley determined to make his way down the Congo and he embarked in November, 1876. He was frequently attacked by cannibals, thousands of whom pursued him in canoes. After a voyage of 1,500 miles, in the course of which he twice crossed the equator, he emerged on the Atlantic coast, proving that the Congo and the Lake Chad were one and the same. He marched into Boma, on the lower Congo, in August, 1877, 999 days after leaving Zanzibar, and after having travelled 7,000 miles. He had lost his three white companions and 170 of his 356 men. In 1879 Stanley again sailed for Africa on the five-year exploration adventure. He went up the Congo, making treaties with the native chiefs, carrying his supplies and boats in sections on the heads of porters, and building stations, building stations and planting gardens. Stanley rested for two years, and in 1886 took charge of an expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, Governor of the equatorial province of the Egyptian Sudan. He reached the mouth of the Congo in March, 1887, ascended to the Aruwimi, and struck out through the wilderness in the direction of the Albert Nyanza.

He had to hew his way through the forests, and did not reach the Albert Nyanza until December. Of his 398 men only 174 were left, and they looked like skeletons. The next April he found Emin Pasha. Stanley retraced his steps to pick up a detachment of men whom he had left behind, but few of them were alive. A third time he crossed the forest, re-joining Emin in January, 1889, and they went together to the coast. This expedition ended Stanley's career in Africa, of which he had given more information to the world than any other man, except, perhaps, Livingstone. Stanley founded the Congo Free State, his tact and kindness made him very successful in handling the natives, though he showed no hesitation about fighting them when it seemed necessary. Stanley was married to Dorothy

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The Grain Market was very dull to-day, the weather being unfavorable. One hundred bushels of white wheat sold at 95c a bushel, and 200 bushels of oats at 38c to 37c. Dairy produce quiet, with prices steady. The best dairy butter sold at 17c to 16c, and eggs at 16c to 15c per dozen.

May daily farm loads selling at \$13 to \$14 a ton for timothy and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed straw, nominal at \$10 to \$10.50.

Dressed hogs are easier, light being quoted at \$7 and heavy at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat, white, bush, 95c; red, bush, 95c; spring, bush, 95c; goose, 84c; oats, bush, 36 to 37c; peas, bush, 65 to 66c; barley, bush, 45c; hay, pr. ton, timothy, \$12 to \$13; clover, \$7 to \$8; straw, pr. ton, \$10 to \$10.50; seeds, cask, bush, \$4.50 to \$7.00; red clover bush, \$5.75 to \$7.75; timothy, bush, \$2 to \$3; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$7; eggs, per dozen, 16 to 17c; buttes, dairy, 17 to 19c; creamery, 18 to 20c; chickens, pr. lb., 14 to 15c; turkeys, pr. lb., 16 to 20c; potatoes, pr. bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cabbage, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cauliflower, pr. dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.75; col. ery, pr. dozen, 40 to 50c; beef, hind-quarters, \$7.50 to \$8; forequarters, \$6.50 to \$6.50; choice, carcass, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, carcass, \$6 to \$6.25; hams, yachling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, pr. cwt., \$7.50 to \$8; veal, pr. cwt., \$7.50 to \$8.

British Cattle Markets.

London, May 14.—Canadian cattle are steady at 11 1/4 to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/8 to 9 1/2c per lb.; sheep, 12c per lb.; yearlings, 13c.

Leading Wheat at Markets.

May	July
New York	91 88 1-2
St. Louis	103 85 3-8
Chicago	100 1-4 90 1-4
Minneapolis	88 3-4
Moline	90 1-4

The Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Ont., May 14.—To-day there were offered 1,620 white and 75 colored; Magrath bought 1,035 at 1 1/4c; same offered for balance; not sold.

Cowansville, May 14.—To-day 20 creameries offered 990 boxes of butter, 34 factories offered 690 boxes of cheese; Hodgson secured 395 butter at 15 1/2c; Gunn secured 542 boxes butter at 15 1/2c; Fowler 75 boxes cheese at 6 1/2c; Alexander 50 boxes cheese at 6 1/2c; White 35 boxes cheese at 6 1/2c; 58 boxes butter and 149 boxes cheese held over.

Watertown, N. Y., May 14.—On the cheese board to-day 250 cheese sold, 6 1/8 to 1 1/4 for large and 6 1/2 to 1 1/4 for small size.

Live Cattle Trade.

Chairman Holland, of the animal meat trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, states that 876,000 live animals were landed at United Kingdom ports in 1903, 1,048,000 in 1902, and 1,034,000 in 1901. The number of live animals landed in Great Britain and foreign ports, and 742,810 tons dead meat. Every effort is being made to improve the restrictions on Canadian cattle, but there is little chance at present of success.

Failures Last Week.

May 14.—Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. A. Day & Co., are 236, against 207 last week, 202 the preceding week, and 194 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 23, against 27 last week, 16 the preceding week and 13 last year. Of failures this week in the United States \$8 (wire in the east, \$5 south, \$3 west), and 21 in the Pacific States, and 94 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for May to date are \$1,720,491, against \$3,218,008 for last year.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto stock market were 35 cars, consisting of 403 cattle, 897 hogs, 48 sheep, 16 calves.

Although the receipts were light compared with Thursday, trade was not as brisk, and prices ruled steady in all the different classes, as quoted below.

Nine cars of the above number of cattle 153 in number were exported from Chicago for Lunness & Highland.

Coughlin Bros. received 8 car loads purchased in the country, being merely delivered here and not for sale.

This left only 18 cars of all kinds for sale.

Exporters—Choice, well-finished heavy exporters sold at \$4.75 to \$4.95 per cwt.; medium at \$4.60 to \$4.80.

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25, medium at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Trade at Montreal has made some advance this week in certain departments, and the outlook for the balance of the spring and the early weeks of the summer is promising. Improvement is looked for after the seeding is over, and the country will become more active. The cold weather has prevented such an expansion in the dry goods trade at Toronto as expected. Stocks are rapidly arriving to replace those recently destroyed by fire. The building trade here shows much activity, and there are no signs of any serious labor troubles.

At Quebec reports from various correspondents throughout this section indicate that rain is wanted.

Wholesale business at the Pacific coast keeps moderately active, and the outlook continues to improve. The demand for the Yukon is large.

Business throughout Manitoba and the west are in a more cheerful mood over the outlook for trade. Retail merchants are buying liberally, and numbers of new stores are being stocked.

Hamilton, according to Bradstreet's reports, the sorting trade has been very fair this week. Values of staple goods are firmly held. Remittances are fair for this season and are expected to improve soon.

London wholesale trade is showing an expansion in the movement in some departments. Prices are firmly held. There has been a fairly good demand for goods at Ottawa.

PALACES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Five Dwellings of Sardanapalus Discovered at Babylon.

Berlin, May 16.—The Society of German Orientalists reports that they have made a historical discovery of the greatest interest, describing the ruins of the Tigra, where for some years they have been busy exploring the ruins of old Babylon.

This last discovery, consisting of five palaces and a large temple, is only slightly damaged, and will now permit the historian to reconstruct and locate the principal events of the reign of Sardanapalus, of whose history only very little has been known heretofore, and this is not substantiated by any proofs.

One of the palaces which has now been unearthed is literally covered with descriptions, describing the glorious reign of the famous King of Assyria, the last descendant of Sardanapalus.

This palace is undoubtedly one of those which Sardanapalus had built in his capital in the seventh century before Christ.

Other very interesting finds have been made, among these a portrait statue of the king, cut in solid rock, and another similar to it representing King Salmansar II., covered with the skin of a lion.

Both these are works of art, and will be sent to the Archaeological Museum in this city.

FINE PROSPECTS FOR CROPS.

The Acreage in the West Has Greatly Increased.

Winnipeg, May 16.—The first crop report of the year, compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued to-day, tells a story of magnificent prospects for 1904's wheat crop. From every station in the grain-growing belt along the main line of the railway, agents advise that their districts are showing a material increase in acreage under crop, with only two exceptions, and everywhere weather is "fine and favorable."

To-day's report is significantly important as giving the first statement on the actual acreage. Figures from the district along the Prince Albert branch are Aladdin-like, the Saskatchewan agent reporting an increase of 200 per cent., while the average for the whole prairie is 65 per cent., a 50 per cent. increase along other lines is reported. Bouleau, Weyburn and Yellow Grass, the remaining districts, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

Several stations on the main line, La Riviere and Souris branches, report "Acreage same as last year." Allowing that the report is a fair indication of general conditions, a conservative estimate places the total number of the acres under crop in the whole Northwest, Manitoba and the territories, at 4,900,000. The proportion would be: Manitoba, 2,800,000; the Territories, 1,900,000 acres.

The Canadian Northern Railway has also issued a report of the seeding for the year ending May 7. According to a report the seeding has progressed very favorably to date.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has returned to Ottawa from England.

Winnipeg's assessment is \$48,000, 000 and the population 67,000.

A company of U. S. infantry was ambushed by Moros, and two officers and fifteen men were killed.

The acreage of wheat in Great Britain last year was 150,000 less than in 1902.

The first election in the newly incorporated village of Chatsworth resulted in the return of Mr. Thomas McGillivray.

According to reports received fully one thousand deer are lying dead in the French River district as a result of the unusually cold winter.

The British Fire Preventive Committee is offering a gold medal and £20 for the best fable teaching the danger of playing with matches or fire.

Mr. T. Eaton, of Toronto, was thrown from his carriage yesterday and shaken up, but no bones were broken.

The Manitoba Government is reported to have sold 250,000 acres of land to a Duluth company for over \$1,000,000.

A Japanese doctor at the Serum Institution, Copenhagen, has discovered a positive antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake.

At New York Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was elected Vice-President of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Mr. W. T. Stead, in the Review of Reviews sees in Mr. Winston Churchill a coming party leader in view of his appreciation of labor claims.

The draft estimates submitted by the Toronto City Treasurer call for a tax rate of 19 7/8 mills, which the Board of Control hopes to reduce to 19 mills.

Rev. Robert Renston, of Sacramento, Cal., who had been appointed to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Leamington, has declined the position.

Walter Stewart, rancher, of Davisburg, Alberta, was drowned while attempting to cross the Bow River, near Okotoks, Man., on Friday.

Fire has destroyed the village of Richmond Corner, N. B. It was for years the terminus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. Fourteen buildings were burned.

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed a bill reducing from 2 to 1 per cent. the tax on premiums of insurance companies of other countries. This is to meet the Canadian rate.

It is announced at Victoria, B. C., that James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, and William Randolph Hearst, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Presidency, will start a morning newspaper in Victoria at an early date.

Nature Revolts Against High Living.

It has set its seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pretallacy and has proved itself master of kidney diseases in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours.—110

QUARTZ CREEK MASTODON.

Most Perfect Specimen Ever Found to be Secured by Government.

Victoria, B. C., May 16.—Dawson papers received by the last northern mail, give the information that the Dominion Government will purchase and take possession of the perfectly preserved mastodon found recently in Quartz Creek, frozen solidly, as it has been for perhaps a couple of thousand years. Commissioner Congdon recently inspected the remains and found them excellently preserved.

It is hoped to have the specimen, the best of its kind ever secured in any part of the world, ready for shipment and exhibition in connection with Canada's display at the World's Exposition in St. Louis.

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, it is announced in that paper this morning, has been expelled from Belgrade, Serbia, for his severe comment on the conspirators who planned and executed the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Mrs. Weissnitz, Buffalo, N. Y., Cured of Kidney Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives. Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for women's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles."

Read What Mrs. Weissnitz Says: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For two years my life was simply a burden. I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—Mrs. PAULA WEISSNITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.—\$5000 Ref. If original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.



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