

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.—MARCH 1, 1908.

Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand.—John 6: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. The gathering multitude (vs. 1-4). The twelve apostles who had been sent out over Galilee were preaching and healing the sick, when the news reached them that John the Baptist had been beheaded by Herod Antipas in Maccabean castle. The disciples accordingly hastened to Jesus at Capernaum. From Capernaum they all retired by boat, across the Sea of Galilee to the lonely plain at the foot of the hills near Bethsaida just outside of the confines of Herod Antipas' domain. They needed this retirement (1) for physical rest, (2) for instruction, (3) for communion with God. But when the people saw where Jesus was going they resorted thither from all directions. This is typical of the great world-wide throng which is coming together from China and India and Africa and the islands of the sea to receive the true Bread at the hands of Jesus Christ. Practically the whole world is calling for the gospel, and missionary activity is increasing rapidly. Money is beginning to flow into the coffers of the missionary societies and there is no lack of consecrated souls who are ready to go to the ends of the earth to carry the good news of a crucified and risen Saviour. The Holy Spirit is endorsing the work and encouraging reports are being received from all quarters. Let those who may still be inactive in this work heed the great command (Matt. 28: 19) and go forth in His name to rescue the lost in heathen lands. The whole world must be gathered at the feet of Christ.

II. Jesus confers with His Disciples (vs. 5-9).

5. Lifted up His eyes.—This was in the afternoon toward evening, "when the day began to wane away" (vs. 9, 12). The Jews had two evenings; the first began at three o'clock, the second at six o'clock. A great company—He was moved with compassion and walked among the people, teaching them many things and healing their sick. His disciples called attention to the fact that this was a desert place, and as the multitude had been there since morning, it was time to dismiss the people so they could go and buy victuals, lest they faint by the way (Matt. 14, 15). He saith unto Philip—He was probably the provider for the Disciples, as Judas was the treasurer. Whence shall we buy bread—Christ had fed their souls, and healed their bodies, and now He purposes to feed their bodies.

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 apostles, should begin to have high 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 cases He knows what course He will pursue. Christ proposed the question to test Philip's faith. 7. Philip answered.—Our Lord said that His apostles needed lessons in faith, and this miracle was as much for their benefit as for the benefit of the hungry multitude. Two hundred pennyworth of the penny was a silver coin and was worth about sixteen cents. The value of the bread they needed would be, there fore, about thirty-two dollars. "This appears to have been all that our Lord and all His disciples were able to do for this world's goods." 9. A lad here.—The multitude had no anxious of their temporal necessities, so thought of their need to see and hear Jesus, and this lad, "who had charge of the provisions of the company," was the only one who had all that could be found. Loaves of 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 earbreads."

10. The multitude fed (vs. 10, 11). 10. Make the men sit.—In orderly ranks for the convenient distribution of the food." Mark says they sat by hundreds and families. "They appear here as heads of families around whom, in many cases, women and children were grouped, though the men alone were arranged in companies and numbered, while the women and children were served separately, as Oriental custom required."—Lange. Much grass.—The grass was ready for mowing at this time of the year. About five thousand—Besides the children (vs. 11), there must have been ten thousand persons fed. Jesus had arranged them so they could easily be counted.

11. Jesus took the loaves.—"Thus acting like the master of a family among Jews, who took the bread into his hands to give thanks to God, before any act at the table were permitted to eat." Jesus had one loaf for a thousand men, besides the women and children. We may have but little, but if we will give the little we have to Jesus, He will multiply it a thousand-fold and pass it back to us, and grant us the privilege of passing it out to the starving, sin-burdened multitudes. 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 orders to give it to their companions? There is no doubt but that the food multiplied all along the line. Jesus handed out to His disciples; it increased in their hands as they handed out to the multitude, and as it was passed from one to another the bread and fish continued to swell in their hands until they all had enough and to spare. The fishes as much as they would.—This does not mean that there was a scarcity of fish, but that all ate as much as they cared to.

IV. The Fragments Gathered Up (vs. 12, 13). 12. When... filled.—Here is one miracle of our Lord that is not at least five thousand persons—Clarke. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every demand of soul and body. He is the Bread of Life. Whether we demand "little or much" it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fullness in His mercy and love that only

those who eat can understand. Fragments—"The broken pieces which remain over."—R. V. That nothing be lost.—The design is to bring out the preciousness of the food which Jesus has given.—Schaff. 12. Twelve baskets.—The word translated "baskets" means buckets or wallets. The twelve baskets were probably the twelve wallets of the twelve apostles, which they carried on their journey.—Dr. Deems. Jesus evidently intended that He and the apostles should eat the pieces as their needs demanded them.

V. The popularity of Jesus (vs. 14, 15). 14. Then those men—"The people."—R. V. The miracle.—About which there could be no doubt. Truth.—An expression denoting certainty. That prophet.—All who had seen this wonderful miracle were so profoundly impressed with it that they said there can be no doubt but that this is the Messiah—the Prophet that should come into the world, according to the prediction of Moses (Deut. 18, 15-18).

15.—They at once planned to take Jesus by force and make him a king. But Jesus knew that such a thing could not be, but that in a few hours this wave of popularity would subside, and the Pharisees would be plotting against His life. Verses 16-21 are parallel with Matt. 14, 22-33; Mark 6, 45-56. Jesus "constrained" commanded—the disciples to enter a boat and start for Capernaum. Then He sent away the multitude and withdrew Himself into a mountain where He spent the night alone in prayer. Jesus was conscious that a crisis had come and by communing with His God He would prepare Himself for the bitter conflict just before Him. While Jesus was praying the disciples were struggling with a head wind. They had started at 6 p. m., and Jesus came to them in the fourth watch—between 3 and 6 a. m. They were going in obedience to Christ's command, and yet they were held by a "contrary" wind so that during all of those weary hours they had only gone between three and four miles. Difficulties before us are not necessarily a proof that we are out of divine order. Jesus came to them walking on the sea. Here were three miracles in one: 1. He knew of their distress. 2. He knew where they were in the darkness. 3. He walked on the water. After their fears had been allayed, Peter walked on the water to Jesus (Matt. 14, 28-31). Then the wind ceased, "and immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." Then they worshipped Him. They could restrain themselves no longer, but on a "rapture of wonder, devotion and reverence" they fall at His feet and openly declare, "Thou art the Son of God."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. This incident in the life of our Lord not only declares to the world His divinity, but also teaches us a lesson of faith and service. It breathes forth His nature and mission, and inspires to labor for the lost.

I. A hungry world. "They have nothing to eat" (Mark 6, 36). While Christ was feeding this multitude the world was hungering for the living bread. The Jewish church represented the best that existed in the religious world, but its doctrines had been perverted, its truths had been glossed over, and its practices had become corrupt. The system was an empty ceremonialism. The pagan religions could furnish nothing as commendable even as Judaism. There was a famine of the pure word of God. The greatest need of that age was the gospel.

II. A bountiful supply. "When He had given thanks, He distributed" (v. 11). The supply, to all appearances, was small and in no sense proportionate to the needs of the multitudes. It is not strange that the disciples should be amazed at the thought of an attempt to feed the hungry multitude with the visible supply at hand. It is often a temptation brought to bear upon Christians that the world's moral needs are so great, and the bearers of the gospel message are so few that it would be useless to try to meet those needs. We notice, however, that the supply, small as it was, was devoted to the purpose that was in Christ's mind. Here is encouragement for the servant of God. If we place ourselves at the disposal of the Lord, He can make of us what He will, while if we withhold ourselves we utterly fail of accomplishing His design.

What the lad had was food, the very thing most needed at the time. The Master made use of what was available. He was able to search out what was at hand. If there had been no food among the multitude, or if that which was found was not at His disposal, it would have been a small matter with Him to change the stones thereabout into bread. A lesson here for us to learn is, that God employs means that exist and are available in carrying forward His work. The grace of God abounds to satisfy the longing soul. The river of Ezekiel's vision typifies the increasing and abounding nature of God's grace. Apparently small and of little importance, it is going out to reach earth's remotest bounds, until the limit, "To every creature," is reached. Christ's gospel is not, in its very nature, to be circumscribed. As long as sinners live, in time, its inherent energy impels its extension.

III. The distributing agency. "Give ye them to eat" (Matt. 14, 16). As the bread and fish were there to be distributed, so the disciples were there to pass it around, receiving it from the Master's hands. Human instrumentalities are employed in His service. The very disciples whom Christ employed to hand out bread to the famishing were to feed the spiritually hungry. D. S. Warner.

ATTACKED SNAKE IN DREAM. Then Mother Awakes to Find Child's Throat Cut.

Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 24.—Ensign and Mrs. Robert Booth, in charge of the Salvation Army post here, were held by the coroner to-day, accused of murdering their 2-weeks-old son, who was found dead in their bedroom this morning with a fearful gash in his neck. Booth contends that the child was murdered by a unknown person, who left the door open and a bloody razor on the table. The wife tells of a dream during the night, that she was attacked by a snake, which she killed with a knife. The police have a theory that the woman killed the child in a fit of puerperal insanity. The mother is 18 years old.

LONE WIDOW AND GENTLEMAN.

GIGANTIC MATRIMONIAL TRUST UNEARTHED IN CHICAGO.

Cupid Hunter Agencies, Affinities and Soul Mate Bureaus in Danger—Secret Service Men Say the Swindle is Carried on by Two or Three Men.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The Tribune to-day says: A gigantic matrimonial trust, embracing all "cupid hunter" agencies, similar to the Marion Grey Searchlight Club of Elgin, was unearthed in the Federal Grand Jury room yesterday. It was learned that evidence had been secured positively proving the hundreds of "soul mate" bureaus operated in every section of the country were controlled by a Chicago and a New York man, and possibly two other men. Secret service men, headed by Col. Stuart and Walter S. Mayer, chief post office inspector of New York, were called as witnesses before the Grand Jury, and gave valuable testimony. The Government attorneys expect to break up "traffic in marriages" in one swoop by the arrest and conviction of the officers of the combination. Secret service men, given the lead by information secured in the Marion Grey trial, have shown all matrimonial agencies in the country the same testimonial as sent out by Miss Grey, as well as the same stock pictures.

MUTUAL GOOD-WILL.

WILL SETTLE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN CANADA AND U. S.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid Says His Country Relies on Canada's Fairness—No Serious Complications in Relations With Britain.

New York, Feb. 24.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was tendered a dinner to-night by the Pilgrims on the eve of his departure for London. In his speech, after referring to the object of the Pilgrim societies in London and in New York to co-operate for peace, harmonious relations, more intimate intercourse and progress among all the English-speaking peoples, Mr. Reid declared that everything now in the relations between the two countries was substantially as the Pilgrims would have it. The fisheries question, the oldest outstanding source of irritation between the two countries, and a constant danger for a century and a quarter, was in the course of peaceful adjustment. Both nations had agreed to refer their differences about it to The Hague tribunal.

"We have a little list of other matters unadjusted between our two countries," he added. "They relate chiefly to Canada. Peoples who have large interests along three thousand miles of frontier, as well as around the globe, must constantly have outstanding questions; but we rely upon the fairness of our Canadian friends, headed by the accomplished statesman whose services they enjoy as well as Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, to get most of them equitably adjusted between ourselves, and what we cannot settle The Hague Conference surely can. Where mutual good-will is, all of them are simple."

SLIPPED INTO VAT.

WILLIAM GODDARD FATALLY SCALDED.

Was Employed in the Veneer Mill of the Lake Superior Corporation, and Went Into the Yard, Where He Did Not Know the Pitfalls.

Sault Ste. Marie despatch: Wm. Goddard, an employee of the veneer mill of the Lake Superior Corporation, was so severely scalded at that place yesterday that he died in the hospital at 11 o'clock last night. Goddard worked at the mill but ten days, and, according to the officials there, was running a machine within the mill. For some reason he went out into the yard, where vats containing scalding steam and wood alcohol vapor heated to great intensity are located. In some manner he slipped into the entrance to one of the vats, through a hole 24 by 36 inches.

He was in the vat 20 seconds, his screams bringing assistance from the mill, and he was taken out at once. It was found that he had been fearfully scalded to the waist, and the seriousness of the accident was at once realized. The ambulance was sent for, and he was removed to the hospital with all speed. He could not withstand the terrible injuries received, and passed away last night.

Goddard was an Englishman, and had been in Canada but six weeks when the accident occurred. He was married and leaves a wife and child in England.

SUFFRAGETTES' POOR LUCK.

Street Singer Harvested Only a Few Coppers—Other Failures.

London, Feb. 24.—The suffragette who announced that she would sing for the benefit of the movement tried the experiment last night. She did not, however, sing in front of the west end clubs, as she said she would, but tried the quiet boarding house district of Bloomsbury. The result was discouraging. The three collectors accompanying her had an idle time. She then tried to melt the crowds lined up at the theatres. Here she had even worse success, and she went home early. Earlier in the evening another suffragette started sweeping crossings with a broom jauntily decorated with ribbons. She and her attendant collector proved too attractive for success. Crowds gathered to watch her, threatening to stop traffic, whereupon an unsympathetic policeman ordered her to quit or be arrested.

HOUSE WORK.



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty. In order to keep the home neat and tidy, the children well dressed and lily, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden. It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. W. Barrett, of 603 Moreau St., Montreal, who writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "For years I was a great sufferer from female weakness, and despite every remedy given me by doctors for this trouble, I grew worse. One day a friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and am thankful to say that it made me strong and well."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it? Mrs. Pinkham writes all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

STOLEN AWAY.

Neither He Nor Counsel for British Government Informed That Famous Druce Witness Was Suspected of Being Insane. New York, Feb. 24.—The commitment of Robert Caldwell to a state insane asylum while he was under bail to appear before United States Commissioner Alexander to answer to a charge of perjury brought against him by the British Government, was the subject of some sharp questions by the commissioner when the case came up before him again to-day.

COMMITTED WITHOUT COMMISSIONER'S KNOWLEDGE.

Caldwell was the witness in the famous Druce-Duke of Portland case, who testified that he knew Druce at the Duke of Portland. His counsel, W. C. Cobell, informed Commissioner Alexander to-day that his client had been committed to an asylum, by an order of a justice of New York State Supreme Court. The commissioner and the counsel for the British Government were not informed that Caldwell was to be placed in an asylum, and the commissioner said he believed Caldwell's attorney had this course of action in view even before his client landed in the country.

Counsel for the British Government was asked what action his client would take to secure possession of Caldwell, but replied that he would need an adjournment of two weeks to ascertain the wishes of Great Britain. The case was therefore continued until March 4.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

BAKER LOST HIS SUIT.

Get No Damages From Baycocks for Loss of His Wife. New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 24.—Ernest P. Baker lost his suit against his mother-in-law and brother-in-law for the alienation of his wife's affections. He sued Mrs. Jemima Laycock and her son, Ernest Laycock, of Toronto, for \$10,000 each, alleging that they had sent him off on a cruise on their yacht and while he was gone turned his wife against him. Judgment was given against Baker to-day, but he has intimated that he will appeal.

WOMAN WHO USED TACK.

Miss Clara Sterling Dismissed by Trustees of Children's Home. New Philadelphia, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Trustees of Tuscarawas County Children's Home investigated the charge to-day that Miss Clara Sterling, assistant matron of the home, drove a tack through eight-year-old Simpson Fowler's tongue, and ordered Miss Sterling dismissed from the institution.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, for Wednesday and Thursday, were 64 carloads, composed of 900 cattle, 800 hogs, 500 sheep and lambs, with 90 calves. There are a few good quality cattle, but not as many finished as might be expected at this season of the year, and too many of the half-fat class. Exporters—There was nothing doing in the export class, excepting in bulks, of which there were quite a number, which were far from being plentiful. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$45, but few reached the latter figure, not more than two or three during the week. The bulk of the best cows sold around \$40 and \$45 each. Veal Calves—The market is strong for the right kind of veal calves. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$8.75 per cwt., with new milk-fed calves worth \$7 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Prices firmer for sheep and lambs of good quality. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; yearling ewes and wethers, for local butcher purposes, \$5.20 to \$5.75; rams and culls, \$5.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.75, with a few prime topnotcher ewes and wethers at \$7 per cwt. Hogs—Receipts have been light during the week. Mr. Harris quoted the market unchanged at \$5.15 for select, fed and watered at the market, and \$4.90 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Sugar Market. St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.40 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less. Farmers' Market. The receipts of grain to-day were small. Wheat is unchanged with sales of 57 100 bushels of fall at 98c to 99c. Barley easy, 500 bushels selling at 70c per bushel. Oats firm, 100 bushels selling at 57c. Hay in fair supply at unchanged prices. 30 loads sold at \$19 to \$21 a ton. Straw is nominal at \$15 to \$16 a ton. Dressed hogs are steady, with light quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and heavy at \$7. Wheat, white, bush... \$0 98 \$0 99 Do, red, bush... 0 98 0 99 Do, spring, bush... 0 95 0 90 Do, clover, bush... 0 03 0 00 Oats, bush... 0 56 0 57 Barley, bush... 0 70 0 00 Rye, bush... 0 84 0 00 Peas, per bush... 0 88 0 00 Hay, timothy, ton... 19 00 21 00 Do, clover, ton... 16 00 0 00 Straw, per ton... 15 00 0 00 Seeds, Alaska, No. 1, bu. 8 50 8 75 Do, No. 2... 7 75 8 25 Do, red clover... 10 25 10 50 Dressed hogs... 7 00 7 50 Eggs, new laid, dozen... 0 35 0 35 Do, storage... 0 22 0 25 Butter, dairy... 0 28 0 30 Do, creamery... 0 31 0 34 Geese, dressed, lb... 0 10 0 12 Chickens, per lb... 0 13 0 15 Ducks, dressed, lb... 0 12 0 13 Turkey, per lb... 0 17 0 20 Apples, per bush... 2 00 2 50 Potatoes, per bag... 1 10 1 25 Cabbage, per dozen... 0 40 0 50 Onions, per bag... 1 30 1 40 Beef, hindquarters... 8 50 10 00 Do, forequarters... 8 50 10 00 Do, chops, carcass... 8 00 9 00 Do, medium, carcass... 6 25 7 00 Mutton, per cwt... 8 00 9 00 Veal, prime, per cwt... 9 00 11 00 Lamb, per cwt... 10 00 12 00

Winnipeg Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—Feb., \$1.04 1/2 bid; May, \$1.07 5/8 bid. Oats—Feb., 51 1/2c bid; May, 56 1/4c bid. Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal—General business here has recovered somewhat from the effects of the severe storms of a week ago. At that time retail trade was much tied up by the blizzards here and in the surrounding country. Railway traffic, too, was interfered with and business suffered accordingly. Since communications have been opened up business has been going on pretty much as before, that is to say buyers are exercising considerable caution in the matter of placing orders. Travelers report this as the case in all parts of the country. Retailers here are busy stock-taking. The outlook for spring trade, however, continues fairly good.

Big Diamond Robbery.

Hundred Rings Stolen in Daylight at New Orleans. New Orleans, La., Feb. 24.—A \$15,000 diamond robbery in broad daylight in the heart of New Orleans, with hundreds of persons passing at the time, was perpetrated this afternoon at the jewellery establishment of M. Wald, horn & Company, Conti and Royal streets. Two men drove up in front of the store in a buggy. One of them alighted and smashed one of the large plate glass windows in the front of the store. He quickly seized two trays filled with diamonds, and jumping back into the buggy, was driven off. A large crowd started in pursuit, but the men, buggy, and horse were soon lost to sight in a cloud of dust in the old French quarter. The proprietors of the jewellery store say the trays contained 112 diamond rings.

BEGGAR BY DAY.

FASHIONABLE LADY WHEN NIGHT COMES. New York Woman, Unable to Live on Husband's Income, Dresses in Rags to Buy Fine Clothes—Arrested and Fined—Four-Year-Old Son Helped Deception.

New York, Feb. 24.—Unable to dress as she wished on her husband's income of \$70 a week, Mrs. Abraham Greenbaum, wife of a restaurant keeper at 214 East 131st street, turned beggar by day and, in fashionable attire, visited the theatres or her friends at night. She was arrested in Hoboken to-day as a mendicant, and in the Recorder's Court was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 or spend six months in the penitentiary. When told of her detention the husband expressed great satisfaction, declaring his wife had so humiliated him by her double personality that he had been compelled to move from place to place. "We were married seven years ago," he said, "and went to Haverhill, Mass., to live. There my wife would put on rags in the daytime, blacken the face of our four-year-old son Joseph and take him into the streets to beg. For some time I did not know of this, and when she would come home at night with \$8 to \$10 she would tell me she got it by working."

"Finally she was arrested, and the disgrace was so great I moved to New York. In addition to Joseph we brought with us our boy Max, aged 3, and our daughter Etta, aged 1. "I secured a position as an embroiderer at \$40 a week, but this was not sufficient for my wife to dress on, and I borrowed money to go into the restaurant business. Occasionally she would leave home and for a few days I would not hear a word from her. I saw her on the street several times dressed in the height of fashion, but during the day she would wear rags. Her taste for fine dress and expensive living has kept me in debt ever since we were married."

FIFTY BURGLARIES.

STARTLING CONFESSION OF AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL. Celia Peterson Worked With Boy of Her Own Age—Loved the Excitement and Wanted the Money—Knew the Hiding Places.

New York, Feb. 24.—The World has received the following despatch from Chicago: Celia Peterson, eighteen years old, who was arrested while busily engaged in the genteel art of house-breaking, started the police to-day by confessing to fifty burglaries. She was assisted by August Zander, who is only eighteen. She told how windows were forced with "jimmies," and on many occasions when her companion lost his nerve she entered alone and committed crimes. Skeleton keys were her most successful tools. "I loved the excitement and I wanted the money," was her explanation. "We stole together and divided the money equally. We often committed a dozen burglaries in one afternoon. "I knew more about how to search for the money than Zander did. There were two places in my mind whenever we could get into a house. I knew from experience that a woman always hides her money either in a cup on a shelf in the pantry or under a bed mattress. I would search under every overturned cup in the pantry first, then search in the other cups, and if I didn't find money there I nearly always found money under the mattress."

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T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N