

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.—JULY 26, 1908.

Saul Rejected by the Lord.—Sam. 15: 1-35. Print 1 Sam. 15: 13-28.

Commentary.—I. Saul commanded to destroy the Amalekites (1-19). How can the righteousness of God in exterminating the Amalekites be vindicated? 1. God gave life and he has the right to deprive human beings of life. 2. The Amalekites were destroyed because of their excessive, willful, habitual and incurable wickedness. 3. God had pronounced a curse upon them 400 years before this time (Exod. xvii. 8-10), and he had spared them in mercy that they might repent; but they would not change their conduct. 4. Their cup of iniquity was full. 5. God's people could not prosper while these wild hordes were devastating their borders. 6. The Israelites must be saved from becoming infected with the sins of this wicked nation. 7. It was necessary as a warning to the nations of the earth. 8. God's treatment is impartial. For like sins the Jews were told that they would be destroyed—and so they were in the destruction of Jerusalem—and for like sins the nations that now exist will also be destroyed. 9. The judgments of God are necessary in order to the maintenance of His government. 10. If the destruction be just it matters but little whether they are destroyed by earthquake or pestilence, or by the armies of Israel. In all national punishments the innocent must suffer with the guilty. 11. Individuals who repented would be accepted by God. No one need be eternally lost.

II. Saul's disobedience (vs. 10-21). Saul committed three great sins: 1. He disobeyed in failing to wait at Gilgal for the coming of Samuel to offer burnt-offerings (1 Sam. xiii. 8-14). 2. His rash and foolish vow which brought great suffering to the people and well-nigh cost the life of Jonathan, his son (1 Sam. xiv. 24-45). 3. His failure to execute the divine judgment on the Amalekites as Jehovah commanded, the details of which are given in this lesson. The command was to utterly destroy the Amalekites and their possessions; but the great wealth which they possessed was a strong temptation to Saul and his army, and the command no doubt appeared unreasonable to them. 13. Samuel came.—The Lord informed Samuel of Saul's disobedience, and Samuel was grieved and spent the whole night crying to God. His great soul was stirred to its profoundest depths. 1. He was disappointed in Saul. 2. He saw the evil effect Saul's act would have on the morals of the people. 3. He saw that this rejection of Saul would result in great calamity to the new government and to the prosperity of the country. He prayed, no doubt, that the king might be forgiven and the threatened calamity averted. Blessed be thou—It would seem that Saul was acting the part of a bold, audacious hypocrite; yet he may have tried to persuade himself that because he had gained a victory he would not be brought to a strict account for his actions; but success will not take the place of obedience; neither will a partial obedience answer.

14. Samuel said.—Samuel had a very unpleasant duty to perform, but after praying all night he was prepared for it. "Saul is convicted of falsehood by the voices of the animals which he has spared contrary to God's command."—Lange. His eagerness to declare his obedience was evidently an effort to cover his sin. 15. They have brought.—After distinctly stating that he had performed the commandment of the Lord he now proceeds to make three excuses for not having performed it: 1. The people were to blame. 2. Only the best had been spared. 3. They disobeyed for the Lord's sake. These excuses only intensified his sin. A strong king like Saul was finally responsible, and he knew it (v. 24). He was following in the footsteps of Adam and Aaron (Gen. 3; 12; Exod. 32; 22). Then he had been commanded to "utterly destroy" them and all that they had, and to spare the best was the height of disobedience, while to disobey in order to provide sacrifices to atone for their disobedience was an impious absurdity. 16. these vain and false pre-son, to Saul.

cian, than to take the poison and then be obliged to call on the physician and take his remedies. 23. Rebellion.... witchcraft.—The meaning is that Saul's rebellious opposition to God was as bad as witchcraft and idolatry. A witch was liable to be put to death (Exod. 22: 18). Witchcraft was divination by the help of evil spirits. Teraphim (R. V.)—Household gods. Hath also rejected thee.—A man disobedient to God is unfit to govern his people. By disobedience, Saul turned himself out of office. God would not subject his people to the rule of a man who rejected God's rule over him. 24. I have sinned.—After this severe rebuke Saul confessed his sins and urgently entreated Samuel to pray for him. 26. The fact that Samuel would not recognize Saul's confession shows that his repentance was not genuine. Saul seemed chiefly concerned lest Samuel should throw his influence against him.

27, 28. He laid hold.—As Samuel indignantly turned away, Saul laid hold of him, rendering his mantle, whereupon the prophet at once made a symbol of it. The rent mantle typified the kingdom rent from the hand of Saul. Saul continued pleading with Samuel (v. 30), and Samuel changed his purpose and worshipped with Saul (v. 31). He thus "maintained the honor of the reigning king, for although Saul had forfeited his position as Jehovah's chosen representative, he must still rule the nation."—Cam. Bih. Verses 32-35 tell of the slaying of Agag and the departure of Samuel.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Results of Disobedience.

I. Self-glorification. "Behold.... a place" (v. 12). Samuel erected his "Ebenezer" to glorify God (1 Sam. 7: 12); Saul "set up a monument" (R. V.) to glorify self. If we give money to build an institution and what it called by our name are we not following in the footsteps of Saul?

II. Lying. "I have performed the commandment of the Lord" (v. 13). God had said, "Go and smite Amalek and utterly destroy all that they have" (v. 3). The command was clear, explicit, absolute. There was no mistaking it.

III. Exposure. "What meanest then this bleating?" (v. 14). Saul's sin had found him out (Num. 32: 23). "Dead sheep don't bleat." Do you say, "I have surrendered?" What meanest then this murmuring and disputing? (Phil. 2: 13, 14). Do you say, "I have been filled with the Spirit?" "What meanest then" this foolish talking and jesting (Eph. 5: 4) instead of "speaking one to another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (Eph. 5: 20). "What meanest then" hatred, variance, emulation, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, and envyings" (Gal. 5: 16-21). Beloved, let us be careful how we say, "I have performed the commandment of the Lord." lest some bleating sheep betray us. We are not apt to care for the things we do not love. If we really do not love this world, "what meanest then this bleating of sheep?"

IV. Blaming others. "They have brought.... the people spared" (v. 15). God says, "Saul and the people spared Agag and the best of the sheep" (v. 9). Saul led the people, the people did not lead him. One lie leads to another. "One sin breeds many."

V. False excuses. "Spared.... to sacrifice" (v. 15). No excuse can justify disobedience. Saul's excuse was false. There is no mention of sacrifice in God's record of the event (vs. 7-9).

VI. Rebuke. "When thou wast little.... wast thou not made the head?" (v. 17). "Before honor is humility" (Prov. 15: 33; Luke 14: 11; Job 22: 20). The first rebuke is, "Blessed are the poor in spirit" (Matt. 5: 3). The cross is the ladder to the crown.

VII. Persistence in evil. "Yea, I have obeyed.... brought.... utterly destroyed" (v. 20). After his exposure Saul persisted in his declaration of faithfulness. His "stubbornness," his persistent rejection of "the word of the Lord" was his ruin (v. 23; 1 Sam. 13: 11-13). Canon Wilberforce, walking in the Isle of Skye, saw a magnificent golden eagle soaring upwards. He halted and watched its flight. Soon he observed something was wrong. Presently it began to fall, and soon lay dead at his feet. Eager to know the reason of its death, he examined it and found no trace of gunshot wound; but saw in its talons a small vessel, which in its flight, drawn near its body, had sucked the life-blood from the eagle's breast. Such is the end of him who persistently clings to sin. Sooner or later it saps his life-blood and like Saul he falls down, lost, I, lost!

III. Rejection of the good. "Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord" (v. 23). Jesus Christ is the word of God. Those who reject him cannot know him. Those who choose him

TOLSTOI ASKS TO BE SHOT

Rather Than Be Responsible For So Many Hangings.

Tolstoi Declares the People Are Becoming Depraved.

Circulates Arraignment of the Czar and His Government.

New York, July 20.—The American has received the following cable dispatch from London: Driven to a fever of anger, indignation and despair by the awful massacres on the hangman's scaffold which are now sweeping over Russia, Count Leo Tolstoi has written the most terrible arraignment of the Czar and his agents of execution that ever came from the great novelist. The article is entitled "I Cannot Be Silent." After describing in detail the execution of twelve men for an attack made with intent to rob on a landed proprietor's estate, the aged novelist says:

What is most dreadful in the whole matter is that all this inhuman violence and killing, besides the direct evil done to the victims and their families, brings a yet more enormous evil on the whole people by spreading depravity—as fire spreads amid dry straw—among every class of Russians.

A short time ago there were not two executioners to be found in all Russia. In the eighties there was only one. Not so now!

A small shopkeeper in Moscow, whose affairs were in a bad way, having offered his services to perform the murders arranged by Government and receiving a hundred roubles (\$60) for each person hung, soon mended his affairs so well that he no longer required this additional business, and is now carrying on his former trade.

In Orel last month an executioner was wanted, and at once a man was found who agreed with the organizers of Governmental murders to do the business for fifty roubles per head. But the volunteer hangman, after making this agreement, heard that more was paid in other towns, and at the time of the execution, having put the shroud sack on the victim, instead of approaching the scaffold, stopped, and, approaching the superintendent, said: "You must add another twenty-five roubles, your Excellency, or I won't do it!" He got the increase and he did the job.

Of executions, hangings, murders and beheadings people now write and speak as they used to speak about the weather. Children play at hangings. Lads from the high schools, who are almost children, go out on expropriating expeditions, ready to kill, just as they used to go hunting.

The executioner at first hand knows that he is an executioner and that he does wrong, and is therefore hated, and he is afraid of men, and I think this consciousness and this fear before men atone for at least a part of his guilt. But you all—from the secretary of the court to the Premier and the Czar—you indirect participants in the iniquities perpetrated every day—do not seem to feel your guilt nor the shame your participation in these horrors should evoke.

Therefore I think that, low as that unfortunate executioner has fallen, he stands morally immeasurably higher than you, participants in and part authors of these awful crimes.

Everything now being done in Russia is done in the name of the general welfare, in the name of the protection and tranquility of the inhabitants of Russia. And if this be so, then it is also all done for me, who lives in Russia. For me, therefore, exists the destruction of the people, deprived of the first most natural right of man—the right to the land on which he is born; for me the half million men torn away from whole forms and taught to kill; for me that false, so-called patriotism, whose chief duty it is to pervert and conceal true Christianity; for me all these transportation of men from place to place; for me these hundreds of thousands of hungry workmen wandering about Russia; for me these hundreds of thousands of unfortunates dying of typhus and scurvy in the fortresses and prisons which do not suffice for such a multitude; for me the mothers, wives and fathers of the exiles, the prisoners and those who are hung, are suffering; for me these spies and this bribery; for me the torment of these dozens and hundreds of men who have been shot; for me the horrible work goes on of these hangmen, at first enlisted with difficulty, now no longer so loathing their work; for me these gallows, with soaped cords, from which hang workmen and peasants; for me this terrible embitterment of man at his fellow-man.

I, being conscious of this, I can no endure it, but must free myself this intolerable position! It is impossible to live so! I, at any cannot and will not live so. It is why I write this and will circulate it by all means in my power, both in Russia and abroad; that one of two things may happen—either that these plans may be stopped or that connection with them may be snapped and I put in prison, where I may be conscious that these horrors are committed on my behalf; or, still er (so good that I dare not even go of such happiness), they may come on me, as on those twenty or ve peasants, a shroud and a cap, and push me also off a bench, so that my own weight I may tighten the soaped noose around my old throat.

His Part.

What part am I to take?" said Chappin.

"You are to be the heroine's father," said the stage manager. "That does he do?" "He dies ten years before the curtain on the first act."—The Pathfinder.

Men will be trained in a special aeronautic branch of the Signal Corps in the handling of the airships and explosives to be dropped overboard on land forces or the enemy's battalions and war craft.

RAIN MEANT MONEY.

SHOWERS COVERED ALMOST THE ENTIRE WEST.

Crops Were Badly in Need of Moisture—The Downpour Just What Was Required, and Insures an Early and Bountiful Crop.

Winnipeg, July 20.—"People sometimes speak of million-dollar rains, but this one to-day means five bushels an acre all round," said W. B. Lanigan, of the C. P. R., this morning. "On five million acres this would mean an addition to the crop of twenty-five million bushels at the price of, say, 60 cents per bushel; this would mean fifteen million dollars in money for the people of the west, and the net profit to the farmer might be estimated at one-third of this sum, more or less, according to the manner in which the work of the farm might be done."

"What would be the exact acreage affected by the rain?" was asked. Replying, Mr. Lanigan stated that the rain was general through all the productive area of the west. It was raining at Swift Current this morning, and all southern Manitoba and the territory along the main line has received welcome showers. The same thing is true of Saskatchewan, reports showing that the precipitation had been continuous there for a number of hours.

Reports received from many points in the west yesterday indicated that the crops were beginning to suffer for want of rain, and if the dry, hot spell had lasted many days longer the results would have been serious. The downpour, as Mr. Lanigan stated, came at a critical time, and it is of such a nature that in parts of the country it insures an early and satisfactory handling of the crop.

It made the programme at the Fair here and Brandon impossible, but farmers and business men are rejoicing. Rain has also been falling in the Dakotas, where it was very badly needed.

REASON FOR DELAY.

WHY FRANCE HAS NOT APPROVED TREATY WITH CANADA.

Claimed That Conditions Were Framed Under a Misconception—Concessions to Switzerland Make Concessions to France Valueless.

Paris, July 20.—The following explanation is being made for the delay in approving the Franco-Canadian convention. When the Canadian Parliament passed its new tariff law in 1906 it omitted to mention in the schedule of the most favored nations to be named as a basis for negotiations the name of Switzerland, which enjoys such treatment under the treaty with Great Britain in 1865. The slip was not discovered until the convention had passed the Chamber, when Switzerland brought her claim to the notice of Great Britain.

The French Deputies, being too late to do anything in their own House, worked upon the Senators for the department of the centre and of Jura, where the silk and watchmaking industries were strong, and thus the opposition became. It was argued that these trades were among those for which the concessions had been most boasted of, and now that Switzerland was to share in the benefits the value of the concessions fell to the ground.

Thereupon the powerful agricultural protectionist party arose in turn to reproach the Government, saying that if they had been silent against the large favors given Canada in agriculture, it was because other French industries were said to be benefitted in return, but if there was to be no just equivalent elsewhere they also objected to the concessions. The Government is so anxious to conclude the treaty with Canada, but it will hesitate to commit itself to conditions framed under a misconception for which France is not responsible.

The Times' Paris correspondent believes it will be possible to overcome the opposition of the protectionists, and that the Franco-Canadian treaty will be ratified in October.

FLEET OF AIRSHIPS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR COAST DEFENCE.

Congress to be Asked for An Appropriation of a Million Dollars—The Airships Will be Similar to Count Zeppelin's Balloon.

New York, July 20.—A despatch to the Herald from Washington says: According to plans being discussed by the Signal Corps office and the Board of Ordnance for the arm, one million dollars will be asked of the next Congress for fleets of dirigible airships similar to that of Count Zeppelin for coast defence. Rapid progress in aeronautics among foreign nations makes it imperative, they believe, that the United States should begin plans for aerial fleets.

Should Congress make this appropriation and some signal officers urge the necessity of asking Congress for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 in order to keep up with foreign countries in military aeronautics, stations on the Atlantic will probably be established at Boston, New York, some point on the New Jersey coast, Norfolk, Charleston and Mobile. On the Pacific coast stations will be established at Bremerton, San Francisco and San Diego.

Men will be trained in a special aeronautic branch of the Signal Corps in the handling of the airships and explosives to be dropped overboard on land forces or the enemy's battalions and war craft.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Farmers' Market
The grain market continues very dull, there being no receipts, and prices are nominal. Hay is firmer, with offerings of twenty loads; ten loads of old sold at \$15 to \$16 a ton, and 10 loads of new at \$18 to \$19 a ton; straw, nominal, at \$10 to \$11 a ton.
Dressed hogs are unchanged. Choice lightweights sold at \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.50.
Wheat, white, bush... \$0.31 \$0.63
Do, red, bush... 0.31 0.23
Do, goose, bush... 0.79 0.10
Oats, bush... 0.50 0.00
Barley, bush... 0.52 0.55
Peas, bush... 0.75 0.00
Hay, old, ton... 15.00 17.00
Do, new, ton... 10.00 11.00
Straw, per ton... 1.00 0.00
Dressed hogs... 3.50 9.75
Butter, dairy... 0.25 0.56
Do, creamery... 0.25 0.28
Eggs, dozen... 0.22 0.25
Chickens, year old, lb... 0.12 0.13
Fowl, per lb... 0.10 0.11
Apples, per barrel... 2.50 4.50
Oranges, per bag... 1.25 1.40
Potatoes, new, bush... 1.50 0.60
Beef, hindquarters... 9.50 11.00
Do, forequarters... 5.50 7.00
Do, choice, carcass... 8.00 9.00
Do, medium, carcass... 6.50 7.50
Mutton, per cwt... 9.00 10.00
Veal, prime, per cwt... 7.50 9.00
Lamb, spring, per lb... 0.15 0.17

Baled Hay and Straw
Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$9 to \$10 in car lots on track here, with No. 2 at \$7 to \$8.
Straw—Prices range between \$6.50 and \$7.50 per ton in car lots here.

Toronto Sugar Market.
St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$5 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.90 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

Live Stock.
The receipts of live stock at the city market as reported by the railways for Wednesday and Thursday were 81 car loads, composed of 961 cattle, 1973 hogs, 1292 sheep and lambs, 197 calves and 1 horse.

Considering the season, the quality of fat cattle was fair, and cattle are coming forward better than was expected.

Butchers.—Geo. Rowntree reports \$5.15 the highest for picked cattle; loads of good, \$4.85; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$3 to \$4, with a few at a little more money.

Feeders and Stockers.—Light feeders and stockers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs. each at \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. This firm stated that they would be open to handle a few loads of good during the coming week.

Milk and Springers.—The best cows sold from \$4.50 to \$5.50 each, with a few at \$6.00. The average price of choice cows was given at \$4.60. Common cows sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices were firmer at \$4 to \$5.75, with a few of the new milk fed class as high as \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; yearlings, \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs \$7 to \$8.25 per cwt., with some selected lots at \$8.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Packers still quote \$6.90 for select fed and watered, and \$6.05 f.o.b. cars at country points. Drovers quote \$6.75 as being paid at market points to farmers and \$6.80, \$6.85 and even \$6.90 f.o.b. cars at country points.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York Sugar Market.

Sugar barely steady; fair refining, 3.80c to 3.85c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.30c to 4.35c; molasses sugar, 3.55c to 3.61c. Refined, quiet.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations in Winnipeg grain futures:
Wheat—July, \$1.06; October, 89 5-8; December 88 5-8.
Oats—July 41 1-2c, October, 35 5-8c.

Oats Situation.

The oats situation is very strong, and Winnipeg advanced another cent and a half today. Large quantities are being taken by United States, although a duty of 15c a bushel exists. In a couple of days sales of half a million bushels of rejected are reported to Buffalo. This is now loading at Fort William. Sales like that will soon reduce the two or three million bushels supposed to be left in the country.

The Cheese Market.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day offered coldest, 2,463; white, 1,065; total, 4,070. Best offer, 11 7-8c; all sold.
Kingston, Ont.—There were 249 white and 531 colored registered at the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day; all the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day; all sold at 11 3-4c.
Vankele Hill, Ont.—There were 1,800 boxes cheese boarded here to-day; all sold at 12c.

Victoriaville.—To-day 5 cars of cheese boarded; none sold.
Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 2,145 white and 210 colored; sales 900 at 11 7-8c, and 895 at 11 13-16c; balance refused at 11 13-16c.

Wall Street News.

Spot copper in London is 2s 6d lower and futures, 6s 9d higher.
N. Y. banks lost \$1,398,000 through sub-treasury operations since Friday last.

Bank of England rate is unchanged.
H. H. Rogers says that the danger point has passed, but the recovery to normal will be slow on account of Presidential year.

Trust companies of New York show an increase of \$205,000,000 in resources since March 25th.
Five hundred depositors of National Bank have been paid in full by C. W. More.

E. H. Harriman reported in favor of an increase in freight rates.
Shippers of country unite to fight increased freight rates.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal.—Business conditions continue pretty much as they were a week ago. Sorting orders for summer lines of goods

continue to increase in volume, and the advance business for fall promises well. The two million dollar fire at Three Rivers and the breaking of the Cornwall Canal are both having some effect upon general trade here. The latter accident will probably affect export shipments of grain from here, as much of it comes down through that canal. The weather has been favorable to the dry goods sorting trade, and orders cover a good range of lines.

Toronto.—The volume of wholesale business here has shown further increase during the past week. Warm weather has helped the retail movement of seasonable lines, and there is a resulting improvement in the sorting trade. Fall business continues to be much helped along by crop conditions, which are reported to be about perfect in all directions. Some lines are already going forward, and the outlook for a big season's trade is most promising. Some buyers show conservatism, and say they will await a return visit of travellers. On this account a splendid late trade is looked forward to. In woollens and other staple prices have an upward tendency. The past month has seen an excellent business in household furnishings. There has been more activity in building during the past week, the value of permits having shown a good increase over those of last year.

Winnipeg.—Fall business is now moving briskly, and wholesalers report a good sorting demand for general lines. Cool weather has been more or less general, but no crop damage is reported. Early estimates say the wheat crop should total up to about a hundred and fifteen million bushels.

Vancouver and Victoria.—General business holds a good steady tone all along the Coast. The weather has been favorable to retail trade, and the sorting demand keeps up well.

Quebec.—Trade conditions in this end of the province continue unchanged, but the outlook is generally favorably regarded, owing to the good crop reports.

Hamilton.—The volume of business here continues to show improvement. Fall lines are beginning to move well, and the seasonable weather is helping the retail movement. Local industries report better orders. Crop reports continue to promise exceedingly well, and country business is fair to good.

London.—There has been little change in general conditions here during the week.

Ottawa.—The dry goods trade is moving briskly in all lines.

KEEPS HIS VOW.

WILLIAM McCARTY OF OWN-WILL RE-ENTERS INDIANA PRISON.

Broken Parole Redeemed—"Never Knew of a Similar Case," Says Warden of the Penitentiary.

Chicago, July 20.—A thin, smooth-shaven man, with a curious, far away look in his eyes, walked into the office of the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock and stepped up to the desk at which J. D. Reid, warden of the prison, was sitting.

"My name is McCarty," he said, in a matter of fact tone. "I broke my parole with you three years ago and I've come to finish my sentence."

"All right," the warden replied. "I've been expecting you. Just step this way." Half an hour later the same man, in a prison uniform, came out of a cell in an upper tier, passed down a narrow corridor, and took his place in the line which was filing toward the prison dining room. His number was 5,784. And that number marked the end of William McCarty's journey.

The first part of the strange journey was described in a former despatch. McCarty started from North Yakima, Wash., with nothing but his railroad ticket and a firm conviction gained during a series of Salvation Army meetings, that it was his duty to return to Indiana and redeem the parole he had broken years before when he got drunk and hit a man over the head in a street fight.

In Chicago he "stopped off" for a few hours and had a talk with several Salvation Army officials. Then he went to Michigan City.

When he arrived at the prison he found that his story had preceded him. Upon learning that he was on his way the prison officials began looking up his record. There was no "William McCarty" on the prison books but after a little search it was found that "Thomas McCarty" had begun his sentence for grand larceny in 1903, had been paroled in August, 1905, and had broken his parole in October of the same year.

Before the record had been discovered, however, a Chicago afternoon newspaper learned that there was no William McCarty on the prison books, and that at 8 o'clock in the morning he had not called at the penitentiary. The Salvation Army, it concluded, had been victimized, and an announcement to this effect was printed.

Meanwhile McCarty was looking up a few old acquaintances in Michigan City—he drove an ice wagon while he was on parole—and making preparations to bury himself, perhaps for the rest of his life. Then, late in the afternoon, he stuck his little bundle under his arm and walked to the prison.

"He was perfectly cheerful about it," said Warden Reid. "In all my experience I never knew of such a case as this. No extradition papers, no officers of the law—even paying his own fare! I must confess it's one too many for me."

DECIDE MIRACLE WAS REAL.

Church Affirms as Supernatural Pictures of Virgin in Hailstones.

Remiremont, France, July 20.—A Diocesan Commission which has been conducting an investigation of the alleged miracle here, after having heard 107 witnesses, to-day affirmed the reality of the supernatural event. During a violent hailstorm in May hailstones were picked up, it is alleged, bearing images of the Virgin on their surface. Contact with the earth had split them in half, and on the smooth inner surface were the miraculous pictures.

Local Catholics consider this phenomenon a divine response and rebuke to the action of the municipal Council in vetoing a proposed procession in honor of the Virgin. The secretary of the Academy of Sciences attributes the phenomenon to photo-fugural or vaporographic impressions of certain medals struck in honor of the Virgin.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED