

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.—FEB. 14, 1909.

The Apostles Imprisoned.—Acts 5: 17-42.

Commentary.—1. The apostles imprisoned and miraculously delivered (vs. 17-24).

17. Then the high priest—Calaphas, the same who arraigned Christ. The healing of the multitudes (vs. 15, 16) incensed the authorities, and when they saw such great numbers added to the church they determined if possible to stamp out the new religion. Act of the Sadducees—The Sadducees were opposed to the apostles because they preached the resurrection. Filled with jealousy (R. V.)—They were envious because of the remarkable growth of the new religion. Jealousy and envy led to the death of Jesus, and now the same spirit would if possible cause the death of his disciples. 18. On the apostles—Probably the entire twelve are now seized.

19. An angel (R. V.)—In chap. 12: 7-11 we have the account of a similar deliverance, more fully related. "There is no possibility of explaining Luke's words into anything but a miraculous deliverance. He gives no word that can be twisted into any other meaning."—(Am. Bib., 20. gov.) speak—Peter is a commissioner from Jehovah; they have nothing to fear from high priests or Sanhedrins. They were to make no effort to conceal themselves, but were to enter into the temple, the very place where they were arrested, and preach as before. words of this life—The words concerning Jesus Christ, his death and resurrection, for through him we have both spiritual and eternal life.

21. entered—early—They lost no time in obeying the command given by the angel, but at daybreak they were again teaching those who had come to offer the morning sacrifice in the council.

22. The Sanhedrin, the highest Jewish council, and all the scribes—Senate is from a word meaning age, hence dignity. The senate doubtless refers to the council or Sanhedrin, the two words having reference to the same body. "The expression 'and all the scribes' is given even all the time, by which it is a full meeting."—Knowing. The interest was intense. 23. prison... shut—The angel not only opened the doors, but shut them again, and the keepers supposed the prisoners were still in the prison. found no man—This is astounding news, as the keepers could hardly expect it as true. 24. captain—The Jewish commander of the police guard who kept order about the temple. chief priests—Heads of the priestly courses, ex-high priests and priests who were relatives of the high priest. wherewith this would grow—What it might become. The rulers were much perplexed over the turn affairs had taken.

25. II. The arraignment and defense (vs. 25-32).

25. Told them—The Sanhedrin is relieved of its perplexity as to messenger about its prisoners in the temple repeating the offense for which they were imprisoned. "The hall of judgment was not far from where the apostles were teaching at the very time."—Standing—This standing implies the prominent and undoubted position which the apostles had taken up.

26. Without violence—Not by binding them. Feared the people. They had helped them, cured them, and supplied their wants, and the people were in sympathy with the apostles. "Popular favor is a great power. It is well to make use of for the advancement of the gospel, but it is not wise to trust to it, as it is fickle, and it should never be sought as an end, for the pursuit of it is degrading."

28. Straightly—Strictly. Command—They speak of God's servants as though the command of the council was the very highest authority. The first charge is for disobedience. Teaching in Jesus' name was the foundation of all the testimony from the mouths of enemies of the faithfulness of the apostles in their mission, yet given to prove that their evil influence was not a wide effect, and stood as a lawful charge against them. Intend to bring—They had been daringly cried, "His blood be on us, and on our children," when they were determined that Jesus should be put to death; yet now they considered the apostles very much out of place in bringing this fact before the public, and also of accusing them with it. This man's blood—You intend to hold us, before the people, answerable for the blood of Jesus.—Abbott, If Jesus was the Messiah, the rulers had been traitors to their nation. This charge stirred them deeply. The judge takes the place of culprit, and complains of being accused of murder. "That the apostles charged the Sanhedrin with the murder of Jesus was true; that they sought to arouse insurrection was false."—Hurlbut.

29. Peter—In every time of test, all eyes turn to him. He seems, by his courage, ever ready to stand for his past failures. In him the Holy Spirit had complete control. other apostles—They agreed with his statements, and gave witness as they were called upon. They obey God—"We have received our commission from God; we dare not lay it down at the command of men. This was a very wise reply. Could the council deny that God should be first? Peter would seem to say that if they opposed and silenced them, they fought against divine purposes. In this reply Peter expressed true reverence and devotion to God. 30. God judge our fathers—Peter was as good as a Jew as Annas, any looked back as directly to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—"the fathers"—as did the high priest.—Hurlbut. They preached, no strange God, and he who so highly honored the patriarchs, Moses and the prophets, had just raised up—Peter again insists on the resurrection as a witness to the Messiahship of Jesus. Some think that the term "raised up" means merely that God had sent Jesus into the world. yet slow—A direct and awful charge of murderous guilt. Peter seemed intent upon showing the awfulness of their sin, until they were brought to repentance. Men must first feel their guilt, before they will be inclined to seek the Lord for forgiveness. A tree—This has reference to the cross on which Christ was crucified. 31. exalted—By his resurrection and ascen-

sion. A Prince and a Savior—He was not the blasphemer they had called him. He was not guilty of disloyalty to God. His exaltation proved that, to give repentance. Though shamefully treated while he walked among men, he has power to save, and offers grace to his murderers. 32. so is also the Holy Ghost—The Holy Spirit witness, through their works, that the apostles were preaching the truth, that obey him—As it was then so it is now, the Holy Spirit is given to those who obey God.

III. The release (vs. 33-42). When they heard Peter's speech they were greatly enraged and "took counsel" to put the apostles to death. It was at this point that Gamaliel, a Pharisee and an honored man among the people, made an address (vs. 35-39) which had the effect of quieting the Sadducees somewhat and bringing about a compromise. After hearing the apostles, probably with thirty-nine lashes, the usual number among the Jews, they let them go. They departed from the presence of the council with rejoicing and continued to preach Jesus as before.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The False Prophet and the Rise of I. Rising. "The false prophet rises up by his own impulse, as did Theudas and Judas (vs. 36, 37); the true prophet is raised up by the Lord God" (Acts 3: 22). The prophecies of one are "brought to nought" (v. 36); the predictions of the other are all minutely fulfilled.

II. Boasting. The false prophet boasts "himself to be somebody" (v. 36); the true prophet gives the honor to God alone (Acts 3: 12). The true prophet says, "Not I, but Christ" (Gal. 2: 20). He does not boast of his holiness, but of God's grace; he does not glory in his work, but in God's work through him.

III. Suffering. The false prophet will suffer and revenge it; the true prophet will rejoice "that he is counted worthy to suffer shame for his name" (v. 41). "The world may 'gripe and bear' ordinary trials; philosophers may be stoned under suffering; but only the Christian can rejoice under shame. Socrates used to say, 'Philosophers can be happy without music.' Christians can be happier than philosophers. They can make persecution itself a cause for rejoicing, and defeat the persecutor with his own weapons (1 Cor. 4: 22, 23). As the true prophet will play contentedly in the sunshine, but run to the arms of the mother when the storm comes, so persecution draws the true disciple nearer the heart of his Lord. When Madame Guyon was despised, derided, hunted, persecuted, imprisoned, exiled, she wrote: 'The love of God occupies my heart so constantly and strongly that it was difficult for me to think of anything else. So much was my soul absorbed in God that my eyes and ears seemed to close of themselves to outer objects, and to leave the soul to the exclusive influence of the inward attraction. This immersion in God, to absorb all things that it seemed to place them in a new position relating to God. I could behold naught out of God; I beheld all things in Him.' Our joy on trial may light some one else to the cross. There are likenesses to Christ which can never be seen except in the glow of the furnace."

IV. Preaching. The false prophet "draws away much people after him"; the true prophet ceases "not to teach and preach Jesus Christ" (v. 42). "Preaching is not smartness nor brightness, holiness nor piety, goodness nor earnestness, but the truth of God. It is the Holy Spirit speaking through human lips in words that breathe and thoughts that burn. It cannot be taught; it must be received. It comes not naturally nor by heredity; but as it came to Jesus and his disciples, so it comes to us straight from on high, like a dove (Matt. 3: 16), or a tongue of fire" (Acts 2: 3). A lady once said to Joseph Parker, "What is your hobby?" "Preaching, madam." Of Spurgeon it has been said: "The great and constant tool with which he worked was the glorious gospel of the grace of God, a tool he had a rare art of keeping sharp. He never became formal, commonplace nor dull; but was always fresh and vivid. This profitness of view was his genius; his mind knew no rote; repeatedly he presented the same truths, without monotony or repetition." Christ is the centre of all scripture. To him the stories of the ancient patriarchs point (Gen. 2: 24; Eph. 5: 31-33; Gen. 22: 8; 24: 4).

V. Perishing, enduring. The false prophet must perish and his adherents will be "blain" or "scattered" (v. 30); the true prophet shall shine as the stars forever and ever (Dan. 12: 3); marg; in the Kingdom of the Father (Matt. 13: 43).

REFINES COPPER.

Discovery Made Tempering It For Use as a Cutting Tool.

New York, Feb. 8.—According to the American to-day, Charles Ludlow, of Keensburg, N. J., says he has discovered a process whereby copper can be refined, tempered and made useful as a cutting tool. Mr. Ludlow became interested in copper when the trolley road first went through Keensburg, and for the last four years he has experimented with the metal. Judge John E. Foster is acting as Mr. Ludlow's representative in the matter. One of the New York concerns has already offered \$54,000 for the discovery. Negotiations have been opened with the copper trade, for the sale of the patent, which has been applied for.

KHEDIVAH HURT.

Auto Fell Into Ditch and Princess Also Injured.

New York, Feb. 8.—A Herald cable from Cairo says: The Khedivah, Ikkal Hanem and Princess Nazieh Hanem were injured in an automobile accident on Saturday. They were travelling on the Suez road when their car fell into a ditch as a wheel came off. The Khedivah received severe contusions and the princess' face was cut. They were forced to remain in the desert till 4 o'clock in the morning, and the ladies suffered from exposure and shock. A hundred years cannot repair a moment's loss of honor.—Italian.

PANIC IN SCHOOL.

Seven Hundred Buffalo School Children in Panic.

Fled From School in Fear of an Earthquake.

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—Seven hundred Italian boys and girls, pupils of the parochial school of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Fly and LeConte streets were thrown into a panic at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning when some children shouted "earthquake." The children rushed into the corridors and through stairways to the street. A number of small children were knocked down and trampled upon, but no one was seriously injured.

Only the training of the children in the fire drill prevented more serious results. The entire Italian colony was thrown into a panic and more than a thousand Italian men and women, parents and relatives of the children, surrounded the school and fought their way into the corridors, knocking others down as they passed. An alarm of fire was turned in and the arrival of the fire apparatus added terror to the foreigners.

It seems that a rumor had been circulated throughout the Italian section that Buffalo was to be visited by an earthquake yesterday and that the story was coming to an end. The story was talked over at the homes of the children and when they reported for school in the morning were in a highly nervous state. Several of the sisters, teaching in the school, heard the rumor but told the children not to pay any heed to it.

When it began to get dark shortly after school opened the children showed great nervousness. Sister Baptista, who has the third grade of boys on the second floor of the building, went out of the class room to get a match to light the gas. Taking her absence as a sign that the earthquake had arrived, one of the children shouted "earthquake," very loudly. That was sufficient and every child in the room jumped to his feet and made a mad rush for the door.

Once in the hall, someone told them the building was burning and they rushed in all directions.

VIOLET'S WEDDING.

Scene of Splendor at Calcutta at Viceroy's Daughter's Marriage.

King Edward's Message—The Wedding Gifts.

The first vice-regal wedding in Calcutta was celebrated in glorious weather on Wednesday week, when Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, younger son of Lord Lansdowne, was married to Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of Lord Minto, the Viceroy, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The bride procession was witnessed by all Calcutta, Europeans and Indians alike assembling to watch it. The route, dressed in their gayest and best. The commingling of the varied orders of Oriental costumes with the sober garments of the Europeans and the bright uniforms of the soldiers produced a dazzling effect.

The scene inside the cathedral, where the many European guests were assembled, was scarcely less brilliant. The scheme of floral decorations, which was in white, with the handsome dresses of the ladies and the brilliant military and political uniforms of the men produced a charming effect.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of ivory satin charmeuse, fastened with ornaments of pearls and silver. The train was of silver cloth, beautifully embroidered in a design of feathers and roses worked in crystals and diamonds. Her father was in military uniform.

CHIEFS FOR BRIDAL PARTY. Bishop Copstone and the clergy and choir met the bridal procession at the west door of the cathedral, and preceded it down the aisle, singing "Lead us, Heavenly Father." The service was choral, and the Viceroy's band was on duty in the cathedral.

After the nuptial benediction Psalm 57 was chanted by all present standing, and after the final benediction the hymn "O Perfect Love" was sung. During the signing of the register the hymn "The King of Love My Shepherd Is" was rendered, the service concluding with a song of thanksgiving, the words of which were by the Scottish poet James Thomson. Among those who signed the register were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, Lord Kitchener, and Lady Lansdowne.

The crowd in the streets was mostly silent as the procession made its way to the church. But during the return to Government House the spectators displayed the greatest enthusiasm, cheering the bride and bridegroom and the viceregal party to the echo along the whole route.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The public enthusiasm displayed was an unmistakable tribute to the personal

POPULARITY OF LORD AND LADY MINTO AND THEIR DAUGHTERS.

and evidence of the fact that the reign in India of Lord and Lady Lansdowne is not yet forgotten.

The scene at the Government House reception when the European guests were joined by over a thousand members of the Indian nobility was picturesque in the extreme.

Among those present at Government House were the Maharajah and Maharajani of Cochin-Bihar, with their daughters; the Maharajah and Maharajani of Burdwan, Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, the Maharajah of Bikanir, and many others of the flower of the Indian nobility.

The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Lord Kitchener, Sir E. Baker, the Lieutenant-Governor, who was to have done so, being absent on tour. The wedding cake, which was over six feet high, was cut with the bridegroom's sword with the usual ceremony.

King Edward telegraphed his warmest congratulations to the bridal pair.

THE WEDDING GIFTS.

The wedding presents were exhibited in the Marble Hall at Government House. They included a diamond necklace from the ladies of Simla and Calcutta, numbers of splendid silver bowls, saucers and cups, and articles of jewelry of all kinds, the whole making a magnificent display, although many of the presents from Great Britain had been left in bond at Bombay, in order to escape the heavy customs duties.

In addition to gifts from relatives of both families, there were presents from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the tenants and servants on the estates of Lord Minto and Lord Lansdowne, the Commissioners of Calcutta Corporation, the members of the Viceroy's Council, the secretary of the Government of India, the Viceroy's staff, the judges of the High Court, the Calcutta Trades Association, the British India Association, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The first part of the honeymoon is being spent at the viceregal residence at Barrackpore, after which Lord and Lady Fitzmaurice will pay a visit to Dehra. They leave for London in March.

WANT WOMAN'S AID.

Settlers in the West Sorely in Need of Wives.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—"Go west, young man," has for long been the advice to rising generations of the male kind. Apparently, however, the time has now arrived when the advice, accompanied by a railroad ticket, should be given to the ladies. Ontario, in common with the more crowded centres of Europe, is suffering from an over-supply of ladies. In the west, men, according to an almost pathetic letter addressed to Mr. F. G. Morley, Secretary of the Board of Trade, are exactly opposite. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, giving his address as 1412 Main avenue, Spokane, wishes the general Secretary of the Board of Trade to place him in communication with a matrimonial agency. He is interested in a developing district of Alberta, where young men lack the requisite influence of the ladies. Naturally, being an Ontario man, Mr. Fitzgerald believes that his mother's native Province can supply a long-felt want, but in furthering his purpose Mr. Morley cannot help him except in giving publicity to his communication.

CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Companies Must Now Submit Tariffs to Railway Commission.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—An order in council has been passed, bringing into effect the amendment to the act which passed last session providing for bringing telegraph companies under the control of the Railway Commission. It was provided in the act that the clauses placing telegraph and telephone companies under the commission should be brought into effect by order in council. This was done in the case of telephone companies shortly after the act became law. Telegraph companies are now placed on a similar footing, and will have to submit their tariffs to the commissioners for ratification or revision.

WINNIPEG KILTIES.

New Regiment May be Named "Cameron Highlanders."

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—The formation of a Highland regiment here is believed to be almost an accomplished fact. A meeting is to be held to-morrow, when the project may take tangible form. R. M. Thompson, a prominent barrister, is likely to be named for lieutenant-colonel, with Major Hugh E. Maclean, formerly of Toronto, as major. The name for the corps most favored is the Cameron Highlanders, and it is said Mr. D. C. Cameron has promised a donation of \$10,000 if his clan is thus honored.

COMPROMISE ONLY HOPE.

South African States Divided on Cabinet Question.

Cape Town, Feb. 8.—The judiciary of the United South Africa will be situated at Bloemfontein. The constitution agreed on by the convention will be published on the tenth instant, and will be considered by the various Legislatures on March 30. The balance of opinion at present seems averse to the arrangement regarding the capital, which makes Cape Town the legislative and Pretoria the administrative centre. It is believed this will make the Government costly and cumbersome if not unworkable. The supporters of the division say that the only alternative is the failure of the convention.

A GHASTLY CARGO.

Ship to Leave Brooklyn for China With 5,000 Corpses.

New York, Feb. 8.—Five thousand Chinese corpses bound for their final resting places in the Flowery Kingdom will leave Brooklyn next Wednesday on the steamer Shimosa. The bodies of the dead Celestials were disinterred from burying grounds all over the United States and placed in sealed caskets, which in turn were enclosed in pine boxes, each labelled with the name and history of its silent occupant, and stored between decks on the ship.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were fair.

V. heat, fall, bush	\$ 1 00	8 00
Oats, bush	0 94	0 00
Oats, bush	0 46	0 47
Rye, bush	0 56	0 60
Pens, bush	0 69	0 70
Hay, per ton	12 00	13 50
Do., No. 2	9 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	0 00
Dressed hogs	9 25	9 75
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Do., creamery	0 30	0 35
Eggs, new laid	0 30	0 35
Do., fresh	0 27	0 28
(Chickens, dressed, lb)	0 14	0 17
Geese, lb	0 12	0 14
Turkeys, lb	0 18	0 20
Cabbage, per dozen	0 50	0 75
Celery, per dozen	0 50	0 75
Potatoes, bag	0 75	0 85
Onions, bag	3 00	5 00
Apples, barrel	8 50	10 00
Beef, hindquarters	6 00	7 00
Do., forequarters	8 00	8 50
Do., med., carcass	5 50	7 00
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	9 00
V. prime, per cwt	8 50	11 00
Lamb, per cwt	10 50	12 00

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported a total of 129 car loads of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,981 cattle, 2,646 hogs, 938 sheep and lambs, 118 calves and one horse.

Exporters—Mr. Rowntree quoted them at \$5 to \$5.50, although for a few odd cattle of extra quality he paid more money. Bulls for export ranged from \$4 to \$4.50.

Butchers—Prime picked lots of butchers' cattle were very scarce, not more than two loads, or say, 40 cattle out of nearly 2,000 on sale, could be classed as such. These sold from \$4.50 to \$5.25, the latter figure being paid for 16 cattle, 1,135 lbs. each. McDonald & Halliday sold two lots of 35 each, 1,100 lbs. each, at the latter price, medium loads, \$4 to \$4.40, common, \$3.50 to \$3.80; cows, \$3 to \$4.25, with some extra quality, \$4.40; canners and common cows, \$3.50 to \$2.60.

Feeders and Stockers—Best feeders, 1,000 to 1,000 lbs. each, at \$3.70 to \$4.15; best stockers, 700 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.30 to \$3.70; medium stockers, 600 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.50.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts fairly large, with a fair trade at a little lower quotations generally. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$60, but few brought the latter figure.

Veal Calves—A moderate supply of veal calves sold at \$3 to \$3.50, with a few of choice quality going at \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs were light, which sold at firm prices. Sheep, ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; yearling ewes, \$4.50; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.40 per cwt.

Hogs—Mr. Harris quoted the market about steady at \$3.50 for select fed and watered at the market, and \$3.65 f.o.b. cars at country points to the drovers.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Short cut, \$23 to \$24 per barrel; mess, \$19.50 to \$20.

Lard—Strong, tierces, 12 1/2; tubs, 12; rails, 13.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11 1/2c; tons and cases, hams, large, 11c to 13c; small, 13c to 14c; rolls, 10c to 11c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

SEEDS.

Alsike—No. 1, \$7.50 to \$7.75; extra fancy lots a little higher; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 3, \$6.75 to \$7 per bushel.

Red Clover—\$4.50 to \$5.50 per bushel.

Timothy—\$1.50 to \$2.10 per bushel, according to quality.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Prices in car lots on track, Toronto, are:

Hay—No. 1, timothy, \$10.50 to \$11; inferior, \$9 to \$10.

Straw—Range is from \$6.50 to \$7.50, according to quality.

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.60 per cwt. in barrels. No. 1 golden, \$4.20 per cwt. in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—February \$1.02 bid, July \$1.05 5/8 bid, May \$1.04 5/8 bid.

Oats—February 38 7/8c bid, May 42c bid.

London—Raw sugar, Muscovado, 10c; centrifugal, 11c; beet sugar, Feb. 10c; Calcutta linned, Feb. March, 42a 9d; linned oil, 21s 1 1/2d; sperm oil, 28 pounds; petroleum, American refined, 7 1/4d; spirits, 7 1/4d; turpentine spirits, 29s 6d; rosin, American, strained, 8s 3d; fine, 13s 3d.

London—London cables for cattle are steady, at 12c to 13 1/8c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 1/4c to 10 3/8c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal—The volume of trade here continues on the light side. Spring orders are increasing in number and size but in no lines are they yet as heavy as they are expected to be. The sorting trade is light and will continue so as long as the weather is unsettled. Dry goods orders are for a wide range of lines, but retailers seem to be disinclined to place anything like large orders at present.

Toronto—What little change has taken place in the trade situation here during the past week has been in the way of further gradual improvement in the amount of spring and summer business moving. The sorting trade is not brisk. Unseasonable weather has affected the retail demand for winter lines, but this is not so serious a matter as it would have been had not retailers ordered their winter goods with considerable caution.

WINNIPEG—Business here and all through the surrounding country has been fairly brisk during the past week.

Vancouver and Victoria—A fairly good trade is moving in all lines. Retail business is fairly active and wholesale orders for spring and summer lines are looking well.

Quebec—Trade situation is much about the same as the preceding week. Lamination—Much varied weather has done little to help the retail movement there during the past week. The movement of wholesale lines is moderate, but orders for spring continue fairly good. Hardware men and builders are preparing for an active season. Country trade is fair. Receipts of produce are good and prices generally hold steady.

London—The turnover of present business is on the light side.

Ottawa—Business generally shows little change during the past week.

RECTOR IN ROW.

Had Quarrel With One of His Wardens in Islington.

Some Loud Talk Indulged in and Case Dismissed.

West Toronto despatch: In the local Police Court yesterday Magistrate Ellis dismissed a charge of assault brought by A. B. Cooper, a warden of St. George's Church, Islington, against the rector, Rev. T. G. McGonigle. About a hundred members of the church, men and women, applauded the decision. Mr. Cooper will have to settle the costs of the case, too.

"I do not think," said the Magistrate, "that Mr. McGonigle intended to strike the plaintiff, and even if he had, I fancy he would not have needed to use a cane. 'Any jury in the land, I think, would excuse Mr. McGonigle, even if he had struck the man, after the epithet that Mr. Cooper used, and tells us about in so jaunty a manner.'"

Mr. Cooper related how on a Sunday last November, after a few words had passed, the rector had raised the cane and threatened to brain him on the spot he stood on. Mr. Cooper had replied that the rector was no gentleman for carrying spite into the church, at which the clergyman had called him "the son of a servant girl." Mr. Cooper demonstrated with the cane how he had been threatened. His story of the incident was corroborated by his wife, his sister and Wm. Aitchison.

Mr. McGonigle said Mr. Cooper had started the argument, which was the result of a dispute over a fence.

"I heard him use my name and go on to say I was bringing malice, hatred and envy into the church. He was evidently quoting the Bible. I stopped and explained to him that the archdeacon was coming to settle the fence matter. He said, 'I don't want to hear anything from you,' and went on to tell me that I was a hypocrite, and that he had my pedigree." Mr. Cooper also said the warden had accused him of using language which he (the witness) wrote out for the confirmation of the magistrate rather than repeat in court.

"I told him he deserved to be knocked flat where he stood," said the rector. "When he said I had been brought out from England a pauper, and that I had been kicked out of the United States, I laughed, and told him that I hadn't to go to servant girls or their sons to find out whether I was a gentleman or not."

Henry Pace, the sexton, Eileen and Harold McGonigle, children, and Robt. Fire, backed up the rector's version and his lawyer, A. J. Anderson, argued that Mr. McGonigle's custom in carrying his cane and raising it if in argument might have been mistaken for the more serious attitude described by the warden.

BEATS THE WORLD.

A Wonderful New Steel Produced at Sheffield.

London, Feb. 8.—In an address to the Royal Institution the other day Prof. Arnold, of Sheffield University, said that within a year there would be on the market a British steel with quadruple the cutting power of any now known. What Prof. Arnold referred to was a product of the Continental Steel Works at Sheffield, just discovered and named "Nova Superior."

B. W. Winder, the manager of the works, in an interview to-day said that the discovery was the outcome of investigation instituted by the Bethlehem Steel Company, which claims the patent rights on air-hardened high speed steel. Experiments with a view to rendering the steel independent of the American claim were conducted by the Continental Works and resulted in the discovery.

A "Novo" made of the old high speed steel, working on hard material at Sheffield, had to be ground five times a day. Last week a similar tool of the new process steel was put on. It worked with one grinding for a day and a half and was still sharp. Mr. Winder says the new steel will in no way cause drastic alterations in machinery.

BICYCLIST GOT DAMAGES.

City Must Keep Street in Proper Repair.

Toronto report: Mr. Justice Britton yesterday awarded Mr. L. H. Robertson a sum of \$185 damages and costs for injuries he received while wheeling on Yonge street. It was shown that the accident was caused by a hole in the pavement four feet eight inches deep, eight inches wide and eight inches long.

It was situated at the city end of Yonge street. In consequence of the upset Mr. Robertson's bicycle was wrecked, his clothes injured, and he was confined to his home for ten days.

"The street was out of repair under the Ontario Act," said his lordship in giving judgment. "A municipality is bound to recognize the right of the bicycle on the street and keep the streets in repair for the use of bicycles."

APPEAL

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