



LESSON III.—APRIL 19, 1908. Jesus Anointed at Bethany.—John 12: 1-11.

Commentary.—Jesus entertained at Bethany (vs. 1, 2). Six days before the passover—Six days before his crucifixion. He probably reached Bethany about the beginning of the Sabbath, as the Jews reckoned from sunset to sunset. Bethany—"House of Dates," or House of Comfort. It was a village about two miles southeast of Jerusalem on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. It was probably the home of Christ, and it was here that he spent several nights during a passion week. At present Bethany is a small, poor village. Where Lazarus was—"It may have been in honor of his restoration to life that this supper was given, and in gratitude for it that our Lord was anointed."

2. Made him a supper.—In the house of Simon the leper (Matt. 26; 6). This man had evidently been a leper, and had probably been cured by Jesus. "According to a tradition Simon was the father of Lazarus; and it is to be noted that the husband of Martha, or Martha was his widow."—Lange. Martha served, etc.—"It is clear that the family of Bethany were in all respects the central figure at this entertainment. Martha seems to have had the entire supervision of the feast, and the risen Lazarus was almost as much an object of curiosity as Jesus himself. In short, so many thronged to see Lazarus, that the miracle which had been performed on his behalf caused many to believe on Jesus."—Farrar. Lazarus—At the table.—The supper was probably the next day after Jesus' arrival, after the close of the Jewish Sabbath, which ended at sunset. It was the special festive meal of the Sabbath. The words seem to indicate that the meal was a public one, as if the people of Bethany had combined to do him this honor, and so share the privilege of attending the feast.—Ederheim. This shows that Lazarus' resurrection was no illusion. How long he lived we do not know.

1. Mary anoints the Saviour (v. 3) 3. A pound.—This was a Roman pound of twelve ounces. Ointment.—The ointment was probably a liquid perfume. Spikenard.—An aromatic herb imported from Arabia and India. Very costly.—It was worth three hundred pence, or denarii, silver coins worth fifteen to seventeen cents each; hence the ointment was worth between forty-five and fifty dollars. According to its purchasing power it was equal to \$300 in our day. "Compare the attar (o rotto) of roses, made at Ghazipur in Hindustan, and which requires 400,000 full-grown roses to produce one ounce and which sells, when pure, in the English warehouses, as high as \$100 an ounce, or \$1,200 as much as Mary's pound of spikenard."—American Cyclopedia. Anointed the feet.—She anointed his head first (Matt. 26; 7). The anointing shows her love for Christ and her great love for him. Wiped his feet.—When we consider the customs of the people in Christ's time, we readily see that those things which would be highly improper among us to-day would, at that time, be very proper. In taking their meals they reclined on one side, the knees being bent and the feet turned outward behind. It was the utmost possible expression of her love, humility and devotion. House was filled.—The house was filled with the odor of the ointment, and to the glory and the world are filled with heavenly fragrance whenever loving deeds are performed for Christ.

III. The hypocrisy of Judas rebuked (vs. 4-8).

4. Judas Iscariot.—Judas began to find fault at what he called a waste. "His murmurings convinced some of the other disciples, so that they joined with him in the condemnation of the act (see Matthew and Mark). So often a bad man, working from selfish motives, by plausible arguments gets good men to unite with him in opposing things that are really good. The wolf puts on the sheep's clothing. Thus usually the opposition to good wears a mask of virtue; religion is opposed in the name of liberty; faith, in the name of free thought; prohibition, in the name of temperance."—Peloubet. "Whenever there is an act of splendid self-forgetfulness there is always a Judas to sneer and murmur at it." 5. Given to the poor.—Mark says they murmured against the woman, and their words and manner were also a reflection on Christ himself, because He had permitted it to occur. "How often have we seen charity serve as a cloak for covetousness. God is sometimes robbed of His right, under the pretense of devoting what is withheld to some charitable purpose, to which there is no intention ever to give it."—Peloubet. "This was the kind of demonstration reserved for princes or persons of great distinction; it was a luxury that no emperor till Nero ever indulged in." It is not surprising that the disciples, who were plain and poor, should think this an undue extravagance; but Jesus desired to impress upon them the fact that there is nothing too precious for Him.

6. A thief.—Judas was had at heart; he was playing the hypocrite. The bag.—The cash-box in which the funds of the small company were kept.—Cam, Bib, and here, etc.—That is, as treasurer he had charge of the funds belonging to Jesus and the disciples. 7. Let her alone.—The scribes and Pharisees were condemning and troubling (Matt. 26: 10) a woman who was performing an act of self-denial and love. Mark the striking contrast between the money-changers of Judas and the alabaster box of Mary. His thirty pieces of silver (each equal to four denarii) and her three hundred denarii, his love of money and her liberality, his hypocritical profession of concern for the poor and her noble deed for the Lord, his wretched end and her noble memory forever.—Schaff. Against the day of my burying.—As though Christ had said, "She has embalmed me beforehand." Whether Mary understood Christ's approaching death, and intended it so, we cannot tell, but Jesus puts this construction upon it and confirms thereby what He had so frequently told them regarding it. Too often our words of esteem are not uttered until the time of the burial, while the discouraged soul has been obliged to

plod on through life without so much as a "God bless you!"

8. The poor always.—This act of Mary's will not interfere with your care for the poor. You can do good to them at any time. The more we do for Christ the more we will do for the poor. It is not the want of money, but the want of love, that allows the poor to suffer. The more we give for Christ on any line, the more love we will have, and the more we will continue to give. "It is the successors of Mary and not of Judas who really care for the poor." In these words Jesus really commits the care of the poor to his church. Me....not always.—Christ's bodily presence was about to be removed from them. What they did for him must be done quickly. Jesus told his disciples (Matt. 26: 13) that this act of Mary's would be told as a memorial of her in the whole world wherever the gospel should be preached. The story of this very day being related throughout all Christendom. No granite monument is as enduring.

IV. Curiosity and conspiracy (vs. 9-11). 9. Of the Jews.—John, who was a Galilean, often gives the title of Jews to those who were inhabitants of Jerusalem.—Clarke. Knew that he was there.—"Large caravans would be coming up for the Passover from all parts of the country, and the news would spread through the shifting crowds that Jesus and Lazarus were in Bethany. These, incited by curiosity, went to see the wonder-worker, and the man on whom he had wrought this marvelous work. The result was that many of them believed. The facts were so plain, so completely proved, that they were compelled to accept Jesus as the Messiah. 10. Lazarus also to death.—As long as he lived, they saw no incontestable proof of the divine power of Christ; therefore they wished to put him to death, because many of the Jews became converts to Christ through his testimony. How blind were these men not to perceive that he who had raised him after he had been dead four days could raise him again, though they did slay him.—Clarke. 11. Believed.—The resurrection of Lazarus convinced many that Jesus was the Messiah. What was it impossible for the one to do who could raise the dead?

Questions.—Where had Jesus been for a short time previous to this? To what town had he now come? In whose house met? What effect did the anointing Jesus? How valuable was the ointment? What effect did the anointing have on the disciples? What did they say? How would Mary's act affect their care for the poor? How can we anoint Christ to-day? What endorsement did Christ give to the woman? Who is Judas Iscariot? What was his character? Why did the chief priests desire to put Lazarus to death? Teachings.—Friendly sociability is not inconsistent with a realization of the seriousness of life (vs. 1, 2). The Master is worthy of our best gifts (vs. 2, 3). He who is a traitor at heart will often in an unguarded moment betray himself (vs. 4-6). The Master never fails to appreciate what we do for Him out of fulness of love (v. 7). Charity is not the sum total of religious duty (v. 8). Personal service, actual, personal work for Christ, cannot be done by a hired substitute. Opportunities to prove our devotion to Christ and His cause must be improved ere they are gone forever (v. 8). The world is more interested in tangible results which we accomplish than in our personality (v. 9). 1. Mary's offering. 1. A compassionate offering. "The chief priests.... had given a commandment.... that they might take Him. Then they made Him a supper.... then took Mary a pound of ointment (John 11, 37; 12, 1-3). Jesus needed human sympathy. As Mrs. Strain suggests, think what it was to Him at the moment when the world was expressing its deepest hate, when the accumulated malice of men and devils was about to break forth in its fury, to have one heart comprehend His sorrow, share His loneliness, recognize His worth and anticipate His glory."

2. A consecrated offering. "Then took Mary.... ointment.... and anointed.... Jesus" (v. 3). She did not come to the supper to hear her Lord speak, nor to enjoy the entertainment, nor to meet the saints, nor to sue for some favor, nor because she was weary and needed refreshment; she came to pour out her heart's adoration at His feet. She came to worship Him. Worship is from the Saxen worshipship, and is the showing of what the Lord is worth to us. When Abraham on Mount Moriah offered Isaac, he said, "I.... go yonder and worship" (Gen. 22, 5). "The act demonstrated that God was worth more to Him than the dearest earthly object." If I love as Mary did, I yield gladly my most precious things to Him.

3. A costly offering. "Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly" (v. 3). Mary's gift is said to have been worth \$50 then, and would be worth \$300 now. It had great intrinsic value, but greater relative worth. "It was the flower of her affection, and given in all its expressiveness. No part of it was held back. The vase itself was broken, and all its contents without reserve poured upon Him. This utter abandonment made Mary's gift so dear. She gave her best, her all, with such lavishness of love His heart was filled with joy."

4. A consecrating offering. "Mary.... anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet" (v. 8). With loving reverence she not only anointed his head, as was customary, but she anointed his feet. Any service was rendered gladly, since it refreshed her Lord.

5. A confidential offering. "She did it for my burial," Jesus said (Matt. 26: 12). At his feet Mary had learned the secret of the cross. She credited as no other did his words. "The Son of man shall be delivered unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes; and they shall condemn him to death" (Mark 10: 33). "As she anointed his head, she saw already bowed in anguish under the weight of the world's sin. As she anointed his feet, her loving hands set him apart for the great sacrifice. Brave and true-hearted were the other women who hurried in the early dawn to the sepulchre to anoint his lifeless body, but they were too late. Mary's far-sighted faith led to her expression of devoted love."

II. The hypocrisy of Judas. "Then saith.... Judas.... why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?" (vs. 4, 5). "The question gives us the complexion of Judas' mind." Says Charles H. Parkhurst: "A man publishes his feelings by what he asks. Spikenard meant to Judas only so much merchantable commodity. Things look according to the eyes with



Children of Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Montreal.

CHILDREN CURED BY ZAM-BUK

Mother also Benefits
Mrs. L. Webster, of 519 Seigneur street, Montreal, says: "Last summer my little girl contracted scap disease at school. This took the form of bald patches, which broke out in the head, and we feared she would have a very bad head and probably lose her hair. After she had suffered about two weeks we heard of Zam-Buk, and purchased a box. Zam-Buk arrested the disease and prevented it from spreading, and in a very short time healed the sores, leaving the scalp free of any trace of this loathsome scap trouble."
"Since then we have had occasion to test the merits of Zam-Buk in my son's case. One day as I was lifting a pan of boiling water off the stove, my son Eddie ran towards me and knocked the pan upwards. The water went over his neck and scalded him very badly. It was a very awkward place on which to keep a plaster, and several things which we tried failed to give him relief. We then applied Zam-Buk. This acted like a charm, quickly drawing away the pain, and soon healed the scald." Writing at another time, Mrs. Webster relates a peculiar accident. She says: "My little son, while playing indoors, accidentally struck me over the eye with a stick he was swinging about. I seemed to get the full force of the blow, and the result was an ugly gash just above the eye. This was quite painful, became inflamed, and altogether was not any improvement to me. In general appearance, I was forced to remain in the house until healed. It is luck would have it, the previous night I had just taken home a box of Zam-Buk, so it came in very useful. A few applications quite removed the soreness, drew out all inflammation, and started healing. In four or five days the wound had closed up nicely, leaving only a faint red mark to show where the cut had been. This also soon disappeared. Zam-Buk is a most useful balm, and we always keep it handy for we have proved it an invaluable Household Remedy."

WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES
Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, chapped hands, cold sores, itch, ulcers, eczema, running sores, cancer, piles, bad legs, abscesses, and all diseases of the skin. Of all druggists and stores, 50c. or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

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which we look. In this apothecary's perfume Judas only saw money. Nothing counted with him that was not expressible in dollars and cents. A tear, a contrition, an affection had no cash value, therefore no value. The thoughts of our generation have a monetary complexion outside of the church and inside. When we look at a fine house, it is all over American to ask what it costs. When we survey a private collection of paintings, our enthusiasm is enhanced by the knowledge that a small fortune is invested in each picture.

III. Jesus' commendation. "Then said Jesus, Let her alone" (v. 7). "Criticise me; become indignant at me; find fault with me; let her alone. This deed of genuine love has linked us together. I love her in such a close, tender, affectionate relation that if you touch her, you touch the apple of my eye" (Zech. 2: 8). "She hath wrought a good work" (Mark 14: 6). He did not say a great work, but "a good work." "For the poor always ye have with you; but the poor always" (v. 8). His "hour" was almost come (John 13: 1). "Always" they could care for the poor, "not always" could they anoint him for his burial. There are opportunities that come once and are opportunities that two duties seem to conflict, the one that may be done at any time should give way to the one that can only be done now. It is our duty to love our Lord first.

CHURCH MEETING.

Western Association of Congregational Churches.
Woodstock-despatch: The spring meeting of the Western Association of Congregational Churches opened in the Congregational Church here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The meeting opened with devotional exercises, led by the President, Rev. C. S. Pedley, B. A. Encouraging reports were received from the different churches represented. The session closed with a discussion on the schemes of the denomination for Home and Foreign Missions. Rev. W. T. Gunn, M. A., B. D., the Denominational Superintendent, who spent considerable time in the west, gave many interesting details as to the requirements of the different sections, and as to the progress being made in the formation of new churches. The evening's session commenced at 8 o'clock. The Association sermon was preached by the Rev. Matthew Kelly, of Watford.

WHERE BRITAIN IS BACKWARD.
Education There is the "bottle-neck of Political Parties."

London, April 13.—Sir William Henry Preece, formerly president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and now consulting engineer to the colonies, in the course of a lecture before the Society of Arts entitling the technical education which is given in America. He said, among other things, that the American boy was mentally two years ahead of the European boy. His precocity was assisted by his keenness and vivacity. He worked with the determination to succeed, both at his studies and his games. It was fortunate for the Americans that education in their country had been kept outside of politics, instead of as here, being the shuttlecock of parties.

LEAPS TO DEATH.

Dressed in Wedding Gown Deserted Bride Jumps Overboard.

Fiance Disappeared From Home In Germany.

New York, April 13.—Dressed in a gown she had made for her marriage to a man who deserted her, Dora Gillar, a pretty young woman, bound for New York on the liner Pretoria, jumped overboard in mid-ocean on March 24. No one saw her leap into eternity and the ship was miles away from the spot when her absence was discovered. Miss Gillar left behind her on the ship two little children, her nephew and niece, Erwin and Helma Maas, whom she was bringing to this country to join their mother, who lives in Hoboken.

Henry Maas, the father of the children, took them aboard three months ago. While he was at his old home in Germany a young man who had promised to marry his wife's sister, Dora Gillar, disappeared. The young woman was heart-broken, and her relatives decided to send her to America. Maas placed her aboard the Pretoria at Hamburg with the children on March 23.

At two o'clock in the morning of March 24 Miss Gillar, dressed in a white gown, appeared at the door of the ship's surgeon and complained of illness. She said she would like to go on deck and get some fresh air. The steward accompanied her. They walked on the starboard promenade a few minutes, the young woman conversing rationally. The steward was suspicious when she asked him to go below and get her a cup of coffee. "Stop at the stateroom," the young woman requested, "and see if the children are all right." After the lapse of about half an hour the steward returned to the deck. Miss Gillar was missing. He notified Captain Schratter, who was on the bridge, and the engines were stopped. A boat was lowered, but no trace of the missing passenger could be found.

Shot and Killed.
St. Louis, April 13.—Dr. Englehardt Voerster, jun., formerly chief physician at the city dispensary, was arrested last night, charged with killing Robert Bell, a paper-hanger on Sunday morning. Bell was killed while escorting a woman and two of her daughters from a party. Bell was singing as he met a man and woman. The man remarked that the singing was "rotten." Bell retorted that the man's companion had a voice like a mad lark. The man whipped out a revolver, and shot Bell in the head. The slayer hurried away before a policeman came. Voerster denies guilt of the crime.

This century will have 24 leap years, the greatest possible number.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Farmers' Market.
The Grain Market was dull to-day, there being no offerings, and prices were nominal. Hay limited supply, with prices unchanged; 12 loads sold at \$17 to \$19 a ton. Straw is nominal at \$15 to \$16 a ton. Dressed hogs are in limited supply, with prices unchanged. Light sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50, and heavy at \$8. Wheat, white, bushel... \$ 0 92 \$ 0 93 Do., red, bushel... 0 92 0 93 Do., spring, bushel... 0 90 0 00 Do., goose, bushel... 0 88 0 00 Oats, bushel... 0 53 0 00 Barley, bushel... 0 58 0 00 Peas, bushel... 0 90 0 00 Hay, timothy, ton... 17 00 19 00 Straw per ton... 15 00 16 00
Seeds—Buyers—
Alsike, No. 1, bushel... 11 00 11 50 Do., No. 2, bushel... 9 50 10 00 Red clover, No. 1... 12 50 13 00 Timothy, 100 lbs... 7 25 8 00 Dried alfalfa, 100 lbs... 8 00 8 50 Eggs, new laid, dozen... 0 10 0 20 Butter, dairy... 0 28 0 30 Do., creamery... 0 32 0 35 Chickens, per lb... 0 15 0 18 Apples, per bbl... 1 50 3 00 Cabbage, per dozen... 0 40 0 50 Onions, per bag... 1 25 1 40 Potatoes, per bag... 1 00 1 10 Beef, hindquarters... 9 00 11 00 Do., forequarters... 6 00 7 50 Do., choice, carcass... 8 50 9 50 Do., medium, carcass... 6 50 7 50 Mutton per cwt... 9 00 10 00 Veal, prime, per cwt... 0 00 11 00 Lamb, per cwt... 13 50 15 00

Live Stock
Receipts of live stock at the City Market on Wednesday and Thursday, as reported by the railways, were 134 car loads, composed of 2245 cattle, 1656 hogs, 316 sheep, 624 calves and 1 horse. There was a moderate supply of good to choice Easter cattle, but a vastly larger number of common half fat, that should have been kept in the stable at least six weeks longer.

Exporters.—There was quite a large number of cattle that other years would have all, or nearly all, been taken for export purposes, that were bought for the local butcher trade, at prices that would have been high for exporters to pay and ship, without a loss. Export steers bought to ship were reported at \$5 to \$5.00; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.50, with some extra choice animals selling at \$4.75 and \$5 per cwt.

Choicest picked lots and selected loads of Easter cattle, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs. each, sold from \$5.60 to \$6 per cwt., with a very few at 12-1-2 to 1 1/2 per cwt. more money; loads of good, \$5.20 to \$5.50; fair to medium, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good to \$3.50 to \$3.80; common cows and canners, \$2 to \$3.

Feeders and Stockers.—We heard of one load of short keep feeders, 1,200 lbs. each, selling at \$5.25 per cwt., and light stockers are worth from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to choice milkers and forward springers sold at \$40 to \$55 and an odd extra quality cow brought \$60 to \$62 each. Medium cows, \$35, and light common cows, \$25 to \$30 each. Two eastern buyers, Messrs. Tardiff, of Quebec, and Derziel, of Montreal, helped to make a better market than there otherwise would have been.

Veal Calves.—Prices ranged from \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt., with a few choice at \$7 per cwt. Two eastern buyers, Messrs. Lawrence, of Quebec, and Derziel, of Montreal, helped to make a better market than there otherwise would have been.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices have been steadily advancing. Export ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; rams, \$4 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common rough inferior lamb lambs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; spring lambs \$3.50 to \$6.20 each, with an odd lamb of superior quality at \$7 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—Prices advanced another 10c per cwt. Mr. Harris quoted selected \$6.50 per cwt., fed and watered, and \$6.25 for lights, of which there are too large a percentage offering.

Toronto Sugar Market.
St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.90 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.50 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c. less.

Wholesale Meat.
An advance in wholesale meat prices has resulted from the high figures butchers have had to pay for cattle on the markets lately. A period of high prices is likely to be from now till well on in the summer, owing to the scarcity of really good cattle. The offerings of live cattle on the market to-day were larger than they have been lately, but the general quality was not by any means good. A few large runs next week, which drovers secure to expect, will probably cause a temporary reduction in prices, but after Easter very high prices may be expected.

OTHER MARKETS.
Winnipeg Wheat Market.
Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:
Wheat—April \$1.01 bid, May \$1.02 bid, July \$1.05 bid.
Oats—40¢ bid, May 41¢ bid.
New York Sugar Market.
Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3.8¢; centrifugal, 9¢ test, 4.3¢; molasses sugar, 3.61; refined, steady.

British Cattle Market.
London.—London cables are steady at 13 to 14c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11c per lb.
Bradstreet's Trade Review.
Montreal.—The volume of business moving has shown little increase during the past week. The spring retail movement is light and will continue so until warm weather becomes something of a fixture. The wholesale trade is light. A few sorting orders can be expected until there has been a decided change in the temperature. The opening of navigation will increase the volume of shipments as some heavy goods ordered during the winter have been held over for spring freight rates. Activity in

railway building is helping the metal trade generally. Iron and steel prices are steady to firm.

Winnipeg.—Trade continues to show signs of improvement all along the line. The rush of immigrants is unusually heavy and this is having a good effect upon general business. The building trade here and all along the railroads is more active and the demand for materials is brisk. Collections are generally still on the slow side.

Vancouver and Victoria.—The chief point about the past week's business has been the improvement noted in collections. Quebec.—The weather is not sufficiently settled to change the trade situation. The latter is quiet, and while travellers on the road report the outlook favorable orders to hand are only for immediate wants.

Hamilton.—Trade has taken on a better tone during the past week, but warm weather is needed to start the sorting trade. Local industries show a better tone, particularly the building trade. Produce is coming forward well and prices hold steady.

London.—Business there continues to keep up a normal movement, although there is not the snap usual at this time of the year. Toronto.—The business situation here continues pretty well unchanged. The volume of actual business moving is noticeably better than of year ago. In many lines of trade there is estimated to be a shrinkage of about 25 per cent. The weather continues to exercise an unfavorable influence upon spring trade and little increase in volume can be expected until it becomes warmer and more settled.

Ottawa.—There has been little change in the wholesale and retail trade here.

PAPER TRUST.

SPEAKER'S RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Payne Confident That if Wood Pulp Were Placed on Free List Canadian Parliament Would Impose Export Duty.

Washington, D.C., April 13.—By unanimous vote the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed to report favorably introduced April 2 by Speaker Cannon. One of these resolutions directs the Attorney-General to inform the House what steps have been taken to investigate and prosecute the International Paper Company of New York and other corporations or combinations engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp or print paper.

The other resolution directs the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to inform the House what steps have been taken by the Bureau of Corporations towards investigating the alleged "paper trust."

The resolutions subsequently were called up in the House and passed. After Mr. Clayton (Alabama) denounced the paper trust as a "criminal trade conspiracy" and Mr. Williams called attention to the facility with which the resolutions had been reported because they had been offered by the Speaker, Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, got the floor.

"Does anyone suppose," said he, "that by the passage of a bill putting wood pulp or paper on the free list, in the twinkling of an eye you can transfer the industry from the United States to Canada or that under those circumstances the Canadian Parliament will not impose an extra export duty on pulp logs?"

"If that were done," he inquired, "when would you get your relief? Where would you get your cheaper paper? Where in the name of common sense, would you benefit anybody in this country?"

Shot Himself.
San Francisco, April 13.—First Lieut. David A. Lindsay, U. S. A. signal corps, shot and killed himself in his quarters at the Presidio yesterday. He had destroyed all his personal papers, and no cause is known for his act. Fellow officers say he has appeared morose for several days past. Lieut. Lindsay was a native of Pennsylvania, 33 years old. He enlisted in 1900, and was made lieutenant in 1903.

ARE THEY THE MEN?

Three Suspects Arrested in Connection With Bank Robbery.

Aurora, Ont., despatch: The names and addresses of the three men arrested here last night and supposed to have been implicated in the attempt to rob the Sterling Bank branch at Thornhill on Tuesday night is given to the authorities and are as follows: Thomas Power, New York, age 20, trimmer, tattoo marks on both arms; Thomas Donaldson, 113 McCord street, Montreal, age 22, occupation not stated; William Herbert, Manchester, Eng., occupation and age not stated.

FATAL FALL.

Brampton Man Fell Twenty Feet With Stick of Cordwood.

Brampton despatch: George Sherwood, an employee of the Brampton Coal Co., while unloading a car of wood on the company's switch, fell with a stick of cordwood a distance of 25 feet, alighting on his head. His skull was fractured, the left side of his head being terribly crushed, while his right hip was broken. He cannot recover. Sherwood is married and has two children.