

## Sunday School.

JUNE 9, 1907.—LESSON XI.

## Israel's Escape From Egypt.—Exod. 14: 13-27.

Commentary.—1. Moses encourages the people (vs. 13, 14). "On the border of Egypt the Israelites were zontorized by a great wall, built by the earlier Pharaohs as a defence against attack, and stretching from sea to sea. Through this wall three great roads passed to the East; one along the Mediterranean, one across the desert, and one by the Red Sea. Moses seems to have chosen the latter, and led his people southward, toward the sea. But the Egyptians had now recovered from their terror, and were again eager to keep their serfs, and the Israelites may have found this Red Sea road close against them. They turned southward, therefore, by divine direction, and marched directly toward the head of the sea. Here they seemed to be shut in between the waters in front, the cliffs on each side, and the Egyptians in their rear."

13. Fear ye not—Moses' faith rises to the height of the occasion. He believed God would deliver them, although he could not see how it was to be done. 14. Lord shall fight—It would be better for us if we turned our battles over to God often than we do.

15. The Lord instructs Moses (vs. 15-18). 15. Wherefore criest thou, etc.—It was now time for action. Moses was undergoing a great struggle. Although no prayer is recorded, yet he was crying to God from the depth of his soul with God forward—Break camp and advance. So the church to-day should "go forward" even in the face of the greatest difficulties. 16. Over the sea—"The Gulf of Suez, which is the Red Sea of Exodus, is now about one hundred and eighty miles in length and twenty in average width. It anciently, however, extended much farther north, reaching within historic times to Lake Timneh, with which it is now connected by the canal; but its northern extremity has receded, some think, as far as fifty miles, in consequence of the rising of the land or the encroachment of the drifting sands of the desert. A large extent of country about the head of the gulf, once comparatively fertile and populous, irrigated as it was abundantly from the Nile, has thus become a vast wilderness. Towns which were ports of the Pharaohs are now sand-covered ruins in the desert."—Whed. Com.

17. Will harden the hearts—See under "Difficult points explained." Get us honor—By their complete destruction in such a manner that it would be clearly seen that the Lord had caused their overthrow.

18. The crossing of the Red Sea (vs. 19-22). 19. Angel of God—See Gen. 18:7; Exod. 3:2 and many other places. There are many reasons for believing that reference is here made to the second Person of the Trinity. God manifested himself in the pillar of cloud and fire. 20. Between the camp—The pillar gave light to the Israelites. But hid their movements from the Egyptians. 21. Stretched out his hand—The rod was in his hand (v. 10), the Lord caused, etc.—Natural causes are used in a supernatural way. There is an attempt on the part of a certain class of Bible expositors to minimize this miracle and explain it from natural causes, leaving out the supernatural element. But it must be noted that the wind was timed and its direction changed; the pillar blazed the Egyptians and at the same time gave light to Israel; the sea parted, and the people who knew the sea and the action of the tides much better than Moses, were all drowned, while not a single Israelite perished; the Egyptians themselves declared that the Lord was fighting against them. "That the whole should have been so executed as to save all Israel and destroy the Egyptians is unaccountable on merely natural assumptions."—Whed. Com. all that night From Ex. 17:13-20. That a tremendous storm raged during the night, with lightning and thunder. 22. a wall—That is, they were "a defence," not necessarily a perpendicular wall.

IV. The destruction of the Egyptians (vs. 23-27). 23. Egyptians pursued—They may not have been aware that they were entering the sea, as it was night and they were surrounded by a fog, his horsemen—This probably means the men who rode in the chariots. Observe that the Pharaoh himself is not said to have gone in. 24. The morning watch—The morning watch of the Hebrews, at this period of their history, lasted from 2 a.m. to sunrise. Sunrise in Egypt, early in April, would take place about a quarter to six. 25. Jehovah looked forth (R. V.). 26. In thunder and lightning—The proper meaning of the verb is to move suddenly. To remove, in the sense of taking off is a secondary meaning. I suppose the water was now returning, and with current strong enough to give a lateral motion to the chariots, which made correct driving difficult.—Becher. drove them heavily—"Oh, with difficulty. This would readily result from the panic, driving upon each other, and in the attempt to escape for life; sinking the wheels in the sea-bed, thus, they would break off or drive heavily."

26, 27. The Lord told Moses to stretch out his hand over the sea, and the waters returned in their strength and the Egyptians were overthrown in the midst of the sea.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. 1. Knowledge. This was one of the most critical times in Israel's history. Enemies, mountains and sea hemmed them in. No avenue of escape was in sight. Moses, unarmed, was powerless to rescue the troubled multitude. At exactly the right moment God's voice was heard. He told the people what was to take place with the next few hours. He went into details.

promised deliverance. There are times of distress that come to us all, seasons in which we crave light and direction. Enemies pursue us, impassable barriers are on either side and before us. No voice may come to foretell the outcome in detail, but God has given us promises and directions in His word which enlighten us as to the course we are to pursue and the outcome. We are assured that a way of escape shall be provided. The Israelites were without the Bible, which we have to enlighten and

encourage us. They had some knowledge of God's power from its manifestations in their behalf, but He gave them specific information regarding the crisis which was at hand. When we to-day earnestly desire to escape the Egypt of sin, the Holy Spirit and the word bring light to us, and we are taught the steps that we must take in order that our desires may be satisfied. With God's word in our possession we need not be ignorant of His will concerning us and of our privileges in the Gospel. If people would only do as well as they know in things spiritual, the church would be an army of moral and spiritual giants, before whom the world of unbelievers would tremble.

II. Action. The knowledge that was graciously imparted to Israel regarding their deliverance would have availed little had they not believed what God said and acted accordingly. A man may have the knowledge that he is a sinner, that God is justly displeased with him, that Christ has made a full atonement for him, and that he must repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ in order to be saved, yet unless he heartily acts upon this knowledge he must continue in his sins. There was a way provided for Israel out of Egyptian oppression, and they escaped by acting in faith in God; so we shall escape Satan's cruel bondage by acting upon the truths of God's word. Culture cannot save the soul. One may have "all knowledge," and yet be destitute of the grace of God. We must avoid attempting to substitute knowledge for faith and obedience. Our salvation is of the Lord, but we must place ourselves in the right attitude before Him.

III. Protection. Here is one of the most striking illustrations of God's resourcefulness. We are led to wonder at the power of God that furnishes a guide "to Israel consisting of a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, but here is a still greater marvel. The cloud element is so combined with the fire element that the same pillar is cloud on one side and fire on the other, thick darkness to the Egyptians and light to Israel. The proud and powerful Egyptian army is successfully hemmed in by a cloud. What an amazing thought! God is just as watchful and loving in the protection of His people to-day as He was then. The soldier who wraps his country's flag about him before the eyes of enemies of another nation, and bids them defiance, knows that his country's army is behind the flag, so behind the simple protection that God gives His people are the resources of heaven.

IV. Triumph. In the face of this astounding miracle Israel must have had their weakness and unworthiness, but they were, nevertheless, triumphant. They had so little to do with their deliverance that in must have seemed like a dream to them. God had said, "Stand still, and see" (v. 13). When He says, "See," there is always something of importance and value for us to grasp. When defeat seems inevitable, human resources alone being considered, triumph will be ours if we believe God and obey Him. If God says to us, "Stand still, and see," we shall see more by standing still than by any frantic efforts we may make to see what we desire. "John Lyons, while at work in the shaft of his mine in Arizona, had just put in a blast of light the fuse, when, on reaching the top, he beheld four mounted Apaches rapidly approaching. They were bent on murder, and Mr. Lyons was for an instant paralyzed with terror. Suddenly the blast at the bottom of the shaft exploded with terrific effect, throwing a mass of rock and debris high in the air, which was followed by a dense volume of smoke rolling up from the shaft. The Indians checked their horses, appalled by the unexpected, and, to their mysterious eruption, then, with a yell of terror, wheeled around and galloped off in the direction whence they came." The Christian life deliverance comes in equally marvellous ways. D. S. W.

## INSULT TO IRELAND.

## THE SEIN FEIN SOCIETY SO DESCRIBES THE BIRRELL BILL.

Wants the Nationalists to Withdraw From Parliament—Wants Matter Placed Before The Hague Tribunal—The Material Betterment of Ireland.

Dublin, May 20.—The Executive Committee of the Sein Fein Society, representing advanced Irish Nationalism, considers Mr. Birrell's Irish bill to be an insult to Ireland and wants the Nationalist members of Parliament to withdraw from the House and demand a settlement of the "international dispute between Ireland and England" by The Hague Arbitration Court. It is also suggested that the programme published to-day by the organ of the Nationalist party be placed in the form of a resolution to be adopted by the Executive Committee of the Irish National Council. In it the Irishmen, "who have attended the British Parliament for the past twenty-one years to support the British Liberals," are invited to return to Dublin and "devise measures for the internal betterment of Ireland and securing international recognition and support of Ireland's political rights as the first step towards which she should claim representation at the coming peace conference, and a settlement of the international dispute between Ireland and England by the International Court of Arbitration."

## DROWNED IN A VAT.

## The Tragic Fate of an Employee of Walker's Distillery.

Windsor despatch: The dead body of William Kenney was found to-day in one of the big fermenting vats in the Walker distillery at Walkerville. Kenney and his foreman, Wm. Chittum, had been cleaning a mash too near the fermenting vat. It was during the foreman's absence that Kenney fell in and was drowned. When Chittum returned he saw a broom in the vat, and on investigating found it was clutched by Kenney's hand.

When the latter was pulled out life was extinct. A jury was summoned and viewed the remains. The deceased formerly lived in Toledo, and is survived by a widow and one child.



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## KILLED HIS CHILD AND TRIED SUICIDE.

## Wanted to Die and Wanted to Take His Little Girl With Him.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Francis M. Schultz, who murdered his five-year-old daughter in Fairmount Park and then slashed his own throat from ear to ear, did not succeed in his purpose of sharing death with his daughter, and the doctors at the Presbyterian Hospital say his recovery is assured. The body of the little girl had been taken to the morgue, but was removed to the Schultz home, No. 5,125 Reno street, yesterday. Helpless in her trouble, and the other, a baby of 16 months, unable to care for herself, Mrs. Schultz has broken down under the strain and is under medical care.

The letters that were found in Schultz's pocket were sent to the coroner yesterday by Captain Dugan, of the Park guards. One of them was addressed to the public, and was as follows:

To whom it may concern: I, F. M. Schultz, have this day taken my life and that of my darling little Hazel, aged 5 years, not because of family or financial trouble, but because of permanent ill-health. Eighteen months ago I was prostrated, with a bad case of heart trouble. For nine weeks I was unable to leave my bed, and was not able to work for six months, and have been in very poor health ever since. Six days ago I was prostrated again. I am sure I will never be well.

During my long illness I was bedridden, and I was a great care to my devoted wife, who was untiring in her efforts to make me comfortable.

Though she has not been strong since this, she has watched over me every night, as I have had several very bad spells during the night. My very dear son sent to me his cheque every week during my illness to pay our board expenses, and would do it again if I needed it. God bless him! He is an honor to any man and to his dead mother.

I take the life of my darling little Hazel because I cannot leave her behind me, as we have been so attached to each other all her life. I am sure she would not be happy without me. Her mother can tell you all about this. She has been with me all afternoon.

I know it is cowardly for a man to kill himself and leave his family upon the charity of others. As I write this note I can hear little Alberta calling "Papa! Papa!" She is so devoted to me.

P. S.—This letter is written at No.

4,117 Lancaster avenue, while eating two dishes of ice cream.

P. S.—At the Park, 4 p.m.: What I mean by taking my life is this: In my condition of health it is very uncertain about my being able to work again, and I do not wish to be dependent upon my son a second time.

Schultz.

Letters to Wife and Coroner. The other two letters were addressed to his wife and to the coroner. The one to the coroner was as follows:

To the Coroner: Please send my body and that of my baby to Oliver Blair's undertaking establishment, as I am insured with them. After the police are paid, please have them removed at once to my home, No. 5,125 Reno street. Also please send the letters found in my pocket with the insurance books and the baby's red coat and hat to my dear wife.

F. M. Schultz.

Financial difficulties and the feeling that he was a burden to his family, his wife believes, were his reasons for the murder and attempted suicide. "It was not selfishness that made him kill our little girl, and try to die," she said, "he thought more of my happiness and the future of his baby than he did of himself. He died upon Hazel, our elder child, and he would sit for hours with her upon his knee. The loss of his good position with the Colonial Insurance Company because of his ill-health was a chief cause of constant worry for him. His own worries and doubts were his worst enemies."

## ST. MARY'S ESTATE.

## GOES TO BOSTON HEIRS OF CIVIL WAR VETERAN.

A Toronto despatch says: An estate in St. Mary's, valued at \$4,000 or over, goes to Arthur and Mary Armstrong, of Boston, children of a soldier in the Civil War, according to a disposition of the case made by the Clerk in Chambers in Osgoode Hall. The father of the two children was John Armstrong, who has relatives living in St. Mary's and London. He has not been heard of since 1861, but it is believed he was killed in the Civil War. The estate has been lying undivided in the interval of 46 years.

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Market Reports  
—OF—  
The Week.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 138 car loads consisting of 3,500 cattle, 2,243 hogs, 41 sheep and lambs, with 450 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was fairly good, considering the heavy receipts. Trade was slow, at Tuesday's quotations, as there were more cattle offered than was needed to supply the demand, about 10 cars being left on the market unsold.

Exporters—Prices ranged from \$5.15 to \$5.50, one load having been sold at the latter figure by Wilson, Maybee & Hall, the bulk selling at \$5.20 to \$5.30 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers—Butchers' cattle sold at lower rates in all different classes excepting those of good to prime quality—for the simple reason that there were too many cattle on the market. Everything being considered, there was a fair grade, however. Prime picked lots sold at \$5.10 to \$5.25; loads of good at \$4.85 to \$5; medium at \$4.50 to \$4.75; common light stuff at \$4.25 to \$4.50 cows at \$3 to \$4.50; canners at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—H. Murry reports a limited amount of business this week in the stocker and feeder line. The demand was chiefly for thin steers, from 500 to 1,000 lbs. The demand seems principally for something that will make a big increase in weight. There were a few loads of short-keeps sold at pretty high prices, but the majority of them were critically shippers.

Mr. Murry bought about 100 head this week at the following prices: Best short-keeps, 1,200 to 1,250 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$5.10; fair short-keeps, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., at \$4.75 to \$5.10; best feeders, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., at \$4.25 to \$4.40; best feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., at \$4.10 to \$4.40; best feeders, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.25; best stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.75; common stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$3.

Milk cows—About 60 to 70 milkers and springers were on sale Wednesday and Thursday. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$60 each, and one prime quality cow was reported at \$70.

Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves were heavy. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 per cwt., the bulk of the best selling around \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market firm at following quotations: Export ewes, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; name \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; yearling lambs, unshorn, \$7.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.; 2-year lambs, \$4 to \$5; strong bakers, \$4.10 to \$4.40.

## WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Following were the closing quotations to-day on Winnipeg futures: Wheat—May \$3.40 bid, July \$3.50 bid, Oct. \$3.60 bid. Oats—May \$2.35 bid, July \$2.50 bid.

## LEADING WHEAT MARKET.

New York . . . . . 103 1/2 104 1/4  
Chicago . . . . . 97 1/2 98 1/4  
St. Louis . . . . . 101 1/2 102 1/4  
Duluth . . . . . 101 1/2 102 1/4

## TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Grain dull, with none coming in, and prices purely nominal. Hay quiet and firm; timothy and clover at \$10 to \$11 for mixed. Straw steady, two loads sold at \$13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are in light weight quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50, and heavy at \$1 to \$2.25.

Wheat, white, bush . . . . . \$0.80 \$0.81  
Do. red, bush . . . . . \$0.78 \$0.79  
Do. spring, bush . . . . . \$0.78 \$0.79  
Do. goose, bush . . . . . \$0.72 \$0.73  
Oats, bush . . . . . \$0.60 \$0.61  
Barley, bush . . . . . \$0.60 \$0.61  
Peas, bush . . . . . \$0.77 \$0.78  
Hay, timothy, ton . . . . . \$10.00 \$11.00  
Do. mixed, ton . . . . . \$10.00 \$11.00  
Screw, per ton . . . . . \$13.00 \$14.00

Red clover, per cwt. . . . . 14.50 15.50  
Alfalfa clover, per cwt. . . . . 10.00 11.00  
Clover, per cwt. . . . . 8.00 9.00  
Dressed hogs . . . . . 5.00 5.50  
Eggs, new laid . . . . . 9.00 9.50  
Butter, dairy . . . . . 23.00 24.00  
Do. creamery . . . . . 23.00 24.00  
Chickens, dressed, lb. . . . . 0.15 0.20  
Ducks, per lb. . . . . 0.15 0.20  
Apples, per bb. . . . . 2.00 2.50  
Potatoes, per bag . . . . . 1.00 1.10  
Onions, per bag . . . . . 1.00 1.10  
Beef, hindquarters . . . . . 8.00 9.50  
Do. forequarters . . . . . 7.00 8.50  
Do. choice, carcass . . . . . 7.00 8.50  
Do. medium, carcass . . . . . 6.50 7.00  
Mutton, per cwt. . . . . 8.00 10.00  
Veal, per cwt. . . . . 10.00 11.00  
Lamb, per cwt. . . . . 13.00 15.00

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—Liverpool and London cables are steady at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 3c per lb.

## THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingsford.—It was 3 o'clock before the Frontenac Cheese Board got through routine business. An effort which failed was made to have the board meet on Saturday. Better accommodation for the railways for shipping cheese was demanded. There were 23 white and 190 colored boards. The sales were 489 at 12 1/2c.

Masc.—To-day 63 boxes white cheese offered; all sold at 12 1/2c.

## GERMANY AND CANADA.

## Count Von Posadowsky Admits Desire for Negotiations.

London, May 20.—The Mail publishes an interview which its Berlin correspondent has had with Count von Posadowsky, the Imperial Home Secretary. Asked about the report that Mr. Fielding was coming to Berlin to initiate tariff negotiations, Herr von Posadowsky replied: "Until now we have had no official intimation of any sort that Canada either desires or intends to take up tariff negotiations with us. Our fiscal arrangements with the Dominion are now in an altogether abnormal state, and we should be happy to have them regulated on some more mutually satisfactory basis. We have noticed with pleasure the desire of the Canadian government to settle the long-standing question of the unconfirmed newspaper statements that Mr. Fielding has some mission in view, for personal contact on these controversial and complicated questions (witness the result of our negotiations with the American tariff commissioners in Berlin) is always the most sensible and effective way of approaching them."

## WOMAN IN GERMAN PULPIT.

## Audience Was Scandalized and Preacher Was Called Anti-Christ.

Berlin, May 20.—An Anglicized German woman, Gertrude von Petzold, who is pastor of a church at Leicester, preached in a public hall here yesterday on the scandalization of certain Christians in her audience. There was much hooting and uproar. One man denounced her as an enemy of the Christian Church, and shouted: "It is a shame that women should be allowed to preach the gospel. The devil take Christianity of this kind." A woman in the audience shrieked hysterically that the woman was anti-Christ. The assembly broke up in disorder.

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## FOUND IN HOSPITAL.

## STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF A MONTREAL WOMAN IN ST. LOUIS.

Chicago, May 20.—A despatch from St. Louis says:

The identity of a woman of 29 years who has been in the city hospital here for several weeks, registered as a pauper, has been established.

She is Mrs. Rose Sheridan, of Montreal, Canada, and instead of being destitute, has money in the bank, is heir to an estate said to be worth \$5,000,000 in England, and is herself said to be of aristocratic blood.

Mrs. Sheridan arrived here several weeks ago en route from Hot Springs, Ark., to Milbury, Mass. She had been ill of brain fever. At the Union Depot she fainted, became delirious, and was sent to the hospital. When she regained consciousness she told of her sister, her child, and nurse, and said they were at the depot. The hospital attaches thought her remarks resulted from a diseased mind.

Mrs. Sheridan will start for Milbury, Mass., to-morrow. She is the grand daughter of Sir Alexander John Ball, of London, England, who died several years ago, leaving a large estate, of which she is one of the heirs.

## Wealthy in Her Mind.

Milbury, Mass., May 20.—According to Mrs. Louis Dean, of this town, who is her sister, Mrs. Rose Sheridan's prospects of great wealth and her connection with British nobility are delusions of a disordered mind.

Mrs. Dean said to-day that she accompanied Mrs. Sheridan to Hot Springs, Ark. While there Mrs. Sheridan's condition gave way, and it was necessary to start for Montreal with her. At St. Louis she became violent, and was taken to a hospital. Mrs. Dean was surprised to learn that Mrs. Sheridan intended coming here, as she understood that the woman would go to her sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Sheridan, who lives at 498 Argyle avenue, Westmont, Montreal.

## BLACK SHEEP.

## A Presbyterian Pastor Makes an Outspoken Address.

A Brockville despatch: In the conference held to-night on the topics: "Is the Church Fulfilling Her Mission?" and "Does the Man in the Pulpit Measure Up His Mission?" Rev. N. H. MacGillivray, of Cornwall, taking the latter subject, delivered a sensational address before the Montreal and Ottawa Synod.

In an outspoken fashion, he deplored the materialism of the pulpit as one of the great sore gnawing at the vitals of the Church. Not a few in holy orders in all denominations were everlastingly denouncing the sins of the pew and failing altogether to consider the shortcomings of the pulpit. The men in the ministry who gambled in stocks, made a business of investing in real estate, went hopelessly in debt, were always advertising themselves, and who preached to live instead of living to preach, were not fit to lead the people spiritually. Another weakness noticeable in the pulpit is the tendency to deal at times in an underhand way with fellow-ministers seeking office, and knifing their co-workers. Another weakness was the lack of integrity on the part of some ministers.

## PROTECTING THE FISHERIES.

## Capt. Knowlton, of the Canada, Lays Down Law to Fishermen.

Halifax, May 20.—The Government cruiser Canada returned from Sable Island, whither she had gone to investigate the report that American vessels were fishing within the limit of the Nova Scotia and two United States fishing vessels off the island. They were not fishing. He boarded them all and explained the fishery laws so that there could be no mistake. The vessels were not looking for mackerel, but were equipped with large seines for codfish, haddock, etc., which school in the vicinity of the island at certain seasons.

As the law stands Canadian as well as foreign fishing vessels cannot fish with such seines within the three-mile limit, and Nova Scotia as well as United States fishermen were therefore interested in Captain Knowlton's talk, as they were aware that they could not use their seines within the limit of Sable Island.

## NO INVASION.

## MEXICO WOULD PREVENT RAID ON GUATEMALA BY REFUGEES.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, May 20.—The Mexican Minister of Guatemalan Affairs, Senor Gambo, has informed the Foreign Office of this Republic that his Government is without information of any kind to the effect that Guatemala refugees are preparing to invade Guatemala. The Minister adds that were this the case the Mexican Government would at once put a stop to the movement, as it has done on similar occasions in the past.

This communication is considered locally to be satisfactory proof of the good relations existing to-day between the people and the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico.