A Fierce Demoniac Healed-Mark 5: 1-20.

Commentary.—I. The fierce demoniac vs. 1-5). I. They—Jesus and the disci-les. The other side—They crossed the of Galilee from Capernaum to the ern shore. Gadarenes—This name eastern shore. Gadarenes—This name in Matthew is Gergesenes, and in the Revised Version is Gerasenes. "Thomp-son found a village called Gersa, about the middle of the eastern shore, with ancient tombs in the adjacent mountain, and near the village found a steep place exactly suiting the story of the swine."

2. The tombs—These tombs were either natural caves or recesses hewn out of the rock, with cells upon their sides for the reception of the dead. Such tombs can still be traced in more than one of the ravines on the easetrn side of the lake.—Cam. Bib. A man—Matthew men-tions two men. Mark and Luke speak only of one, probaby the fiercer of the two, without denying that two were healed. Unclean spirit—"Called unclean because the spirit defiled both body and soul, the outward filth being a type of the inward defilement. The original mays, in an unclean spirit, in the power of under the influence and dominion of,

3. Could bind him-Attempts had been made to bind him because he was ceedingly fierce (Matt. viii. 28). L tells us that he was naked. 4. Fetters and chains-Fetters were for the feet; chains for any other part of the body.— Schaff. Tame him—It was impossible to bring his wild, savage nature under restraint. These feats of strength are often exhibited by mad men.

5. Night and day—He was deprived of

Mountains.....tombs—Here the were outcasts as soon as they became violent, for that age had no provision for taking care of them. Institutions of pity for the unfortunate are among the gifts of Christ; antiquity knew nothing of them, or of the spirit that would produce them." Crying—Probably with hideous yells. Cutting himself—Here is an impressive picture of what all men ion of Satan.

II. The demoniac goes to Christ and is delivered (vs. 6-13). 6 Ran and worship-ped—As a man he is attracted toward Christ but when under the influence of the demons he desires to withdraw from Christ. 7. And cried, etc.—It is impos sible to account for his strange con-Becourses of a wonderful power in Jesus, for the utterance of language which comes, as it were, from a being within the man, or for the language on the part of our Lord clearly recognizing the fact of possession, or for the de-parture of the devils out of the man into the swine by the express permission of Jesus, on any other hypothesis than the existence of beings superinduced upon men. Whedon. To do with thee—Literally, What is there between thee and me? What have we in common? Why interferest thou with us?—Cam. Bib. The devils at once recognize their great enemy with divine power. Tortment Me not— Herein the true devilish spirit speaks out, which counts it a torment not to be sayed to torment others, and an injury one to itself when it is no more permitted to be injurious to others. 9. What is thy name— Christ asked the man (not the demon) his and in order to get his attention and bring him to a consciousness of his own pality Legion-The demon answered, speaking through the man. The Roman legion consisted of about six thou-

large number-a host. Besought-The domon knew who 10. Besought—Ine demon knew who was in authority over him. Out of the country—This is explained in Luke viii. 31. They did not wish to be sent "into the deep;" that is, into the abyss of hell, into the bottomless pit (Rev. xxo. anywhere but d us to anywhere to perdition. Send us to the most shattered man; send us to the lowest creature into man or beast, bird or reptile; anywhere, but into hell!"-Parker, 11. Great herd-Though the Jews did not Great herd—Though the Jews did not eat pork the Roman soldiers did and the swine may have been kept to supply their wants, 12. Into the swine—How could demons enter swine? We do not know. But we see many things quite as difficult to understand. The connection difficult to understand. The connection of mind and body in us is an equally great mystery. 13. Gave them leave—
"The devil cannot so much as trouble swine without leave from God."—Pool. Were choked—Cavilers have charged our Lord with wrong doing in "sending" the demons into the swine and thus causing such a great loss to the owners, but it should be noted that what desus did such a great loss to the owners, but it should be noted that what desus did when a native becomes converted he at was to drive them out of the man and then permit them to go where they wished. He did not "send" them into the color of the missionary to urge him to do so, for he is swine. "The owners, if Jews, drove an illegal trade; if heathen, they insulted mational religion; in either case the mission was just."—J., F. and B. H. The effect of the cure (vs. 14-17). 14. Fled—Their occupation was gone. In the city—Gergesa, near the sea. Went out—The quickness with which intelli-

sand men. The word has come to mean

welcome or adieu, are things scarcely known here—Hall. Matthew says, "Be-hold, the whole city came out to meet 15. See him...sitting—There is a mar-velous contrast between the man's for mer and his present condition. Instead of wandering among combs, in naked-ness, and filling the people with terror by his wild, maniacal ravings, he is now sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind. Those who come to Christ and take Him as their Saviour always come into their right mind. Were afraid—They knew they were in ' the presence of one who had great power and perhaps they feared Jessu might send upon them the punishment they knew they deserved on account of their they have into a place. 16. They that saw it-Those who fed the swine and others who may have been there when Jesus landed. Then, too, the disciples may have told the story. 17. To depart-They no doubt feared greater losse. They preferred ewine to Christ. "They considered the

gence flies in the east, and the readi-

from a village to tramp away miles to satisfy their curiosity or bid a friend

diven away. So do men hug the disease and hate the physician. Skeptics at the present day agree with the Gadarenes and repudiate Jesus, because the demons destroyed the swine."—Whedon.

IV. The saved man at work for Christ (vs. 18-20). 18. Be with Him-How different is this grateful man from what he was before he met the Saviour. He loved Jesus now and desired to join him-self to Christ as one of His constant fol-

19. Go home tell-We owe our first witness for Christ in the country where he was so well known was far better for both the man and the people than to follow Jesus among strangers. Jesus thus showed His love for the people who thus showed His love for the people who had rejected Him by leaving a witness, among them who might lead some of them to repentance." 20. Decapolis—From deka, ten, and polis, city, meaning to misse "When the Branch and polis, city, meaning the misses." ten cities. "When the Roman conquered Syria, B. C. 65, they rebuilt, partially colonized, and endowed with peculiar privileges 'ten cities,' the country which was called Decapolis. With one excetion ,they all lay east of the Jorda and east and southeast of the Sea of Gablee. The name was also employed to denote a large district extending both sides of the Jordan."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Dwelling among the tombs" (v. 3). It is an unnatural thing for a human be-ing to live among the tombs. A tomb indicates death. It is constructed for the dead and normal human life shuns it only as duty or affection calls in that direction. "Why seek ye the living am-ong the dead" (Luke 24, 5), The wretched demoniac was more contented among the dead than among the living. There was a sympathy, an affinity, between death and the demon-possessed man They who are away from God are in a condition of death, "dead in trespasses and sins" (Eph. 2: 1). They are dead in the sense of being without the life of God in the soul. Those who dwell among the tombs, spiritually, are dead to holy impulses, are dead to holy joy, are dead to divine love, are dead to a genuine hope of heaven, are dead to communion "with the Father, and with his Son Je-

"Neither could any man tame him" (v. 4.) While this miracle does not furnish exact parallels of Christian experi ence, yet there are facts stated that rur closely along the thought of personal sal vation. Unregenerate human nature is appropriately spoken of as untamed. The carnal nature "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Rom. 8, 7.) As the demoniac could not tame himself and no one else could tame him, so no man is able to subdue his own wild rebellious nature and make it Christ-like, but the Holy Spirit is able to sub-due and transform the wildest disposi-

tion. "Come out of the man" (v. 3). Jesus proceeded in this case on the supposition that there was something wrong with in. The unclean spirit could control
the man whom he inhabited, but he is
now addressed by one who speaks with
authority. It is Jesus who spoke to
the wind and the lashing waves, "Be
still," and there was a great calm; who
apply to the dead son of the widow of spoke to the dead son of the widow of Nain, "Arise," and he sat up; and who now says to the demon, "Come out of the man." It was not in the nature of an invitation, or of advice, or of ex-hortation, but of command. Satin would have enjoyed being coaxed and entreated, but he cannot bear the direct comnand of the Son of God, who came to

destroy his forks.
"Thou Son of the most high God (v. Satan recognizes the presence of his conqueror. He cannot endure His near approach. Many people will not acknowledge the divinity of our Lord, but the demon did in this case. Satan will con-test the possession of a human heart He will not leave until he is compelled to do so. He will argue and plead and threaten as long as he is given any opportunity, and will even flatter and say it is a good thing to belong to a church, but he has a master. Jesus is the glor-

ious conqueror.
"The unclean spirits went out" (v. 13). Man's nature was not designed by Maker as the habitation of Satan. God had a nobler purpose in view. He breathed into man His own nature, His own life When He re-creates man He bids the spirit of evil to come out and it is done. Man thus becomes the "habi-tation of God through the Spirit" (Eph. ii. 22). Satan and the Holy Spirit can-not dwell together. They are eternally opposed to each other. When at God's command the unclean spirit goes out of a human heart the Holy Spirit enters and the body becomes His temple. See

I. Cor. vi. 19.
"Clothed and in his right mind" (v 15). There was a transformation with ut and within. Missionaries, who labo mong the tribes of Africa, tell us that inclined that way immediately. The terror of the Gadarene region was ren-dered quiet and civil, and was a marvel to those who saw him. He was in his right mind." Man unregenerated is not in his right mind. The Scriptures speak of him as foolish, as unwise, as erring, while he who has been saved through grace, is speken of as having a sound mind." People come to their senses who find salvation.

"How great things the Lord hath done for thee" (v. 19). It was natural that the cured man should desire to go with Jesus, and it was also a commendable purpose, but Jesus had a better field of labor for him. We understand that he did not hesitate to obey the command of the Master, but went about the work at once. Testimony is a great part of Christian work. There should be a glad-ness to tell salvation's story. D. S. W.

THE SPAIN DIVORCE

Senate Committee Reserves Decision-

Much Evidence Heard. An Ottawa despatch: The evidence Spain divorce case, in which Capt. Spain, of Ottawa, is seeking a divorce from his wife, was considered by the Senate Committee on Divorce on Friday Senate Committee on Divorce on Friday last and again this week. After the evidence was closed yesterday, Mr. Dewart, K. C., was heard by the committee for Capt. Spain, and Mr. Travers Lewis for Mrs. Spain. The committee reserved its decision. The case evoked considerable interest and was as evoked of women suffragists at Albert Hall considerable interest, and was, as usual, was thrust through the grille, unfurlheard in camera, the taking of evidence ed and shaken by angry hands. On it salvation of the man as a poor compensation for the loss of their pigs. A man extending over the greater part of four was the imperative inscription, "Votes for women." The House continued its

CAMPBELLTOWN BUILDER SPEAKS.

He Pound Nothing to Equal Dodd's Kidney Pills for They Cured Him of His Trouble.

Mr. W. H. Wallace is a Well Man Today, but he was Pretty bad before he got Cured by Dodd's Kidney

Campbelltown, N. B., April 23.—(
Special—"It was a cold started my trouble," says Mr. Wallace of this place, "I am a contractor and builder and my am a contractor and builder and my work causes me to be out and exposed to all weathers so I suppose it was in that way I got cold. Any way it settled in my kidneys and made me pretty sick. I got Lumbago in the back, cramp in the muscles, pains in the loins, shortness of breath, a dragging pain at the loins and my urine was thick with a dark sediment. Then I knew the kidneys were to blame so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and they soon put me in shape and cured me so that I have had trouble with my kidneys since."

THE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

GARRISON IN EGYPT STRENGTH ENED IN CASE OF NEED.

ecretary of State for Colonies Makes an Announcement in the British House of Commons-Safety of the Suzerainty Itself Said to be Endan-London, April 30.-The official admis

sion that the British garrison in Egypt

is to be increased and the despatches from that country to London make the situation arising from Turkey's action at Tabah look serious. Negotiations are now passing direct between Constantinople and London. According to a Cairo correspondent the relations between the disputants are already very strained. Both Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, a
Lord Cromer, British Agent in Egy
have formally demanded that resolu
steps be immediately taken. T
Porte has been notified that if t and The steps be immediately taken. The Porte has been notified that if the negotiations are further unnecessarily delayed or protracted, other action will be taken. This action it is believed, will take the form of a naval monstration and the ocupation some Turkish island in the Aegaen Sea. The employment of a land force in the neighborhood of Tabah is not

kely. It is rumored in Cairo that Turkey It is rumored in Carro that Turkey concentrating a considerable force of troops southward of Damascus.

The Tribune which accepts the official denial of its story that an army considerable to propose to corps had been ordered to prepare to mobilize, says that people whose lan-guage is entitled to the very greatest weight say that not only are the incalculable British interests in Egypt endangered, but the safety of the endangered, but the safety of the suzerainty itself, and, generally. England's great work of civilization in Egypt, stands in some peril. The crux of the situation seems to lie in the fact that

Turkey's design is endangering the sympathy of a considerable portion of the native population.

It is believed that the movement of troops to Egypt will raise the garrisor there from 2,000 to 5,000.

Question in the House.

London, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day George Peabody Commons to-day George Peabody Gooch, Liberal, asked what increase was contemplated in the strength of the garrison in Egypt, and whether it was to be permanent or only tem-

porary. Sir Edward Gray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that Lord Curzon considered that the existing Curzon considered that the existing unrest there, due to frontier troubles, necessitated reinforcements. It was impossible to say for how long it would be necessary for them to remain

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN.

WOMEN INTERFERE IN DEBATE UPON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Members Were Convulsed-Laughte Only Elicited More Strenuous Cries and Finally Police Cleared the Gal-

London, April 30. -The House of Commons late to-night witnessed one of the most remarkable of its many noteworthy scenes. James Kie Hardie, the Labor leader, has intro duced a motion in favor of women's suffrage, and the debate was going on in a humdrum and listless manner for and against it, when suddenly while Mr. Samuel Evans was speaking against it, a shrill, derisive "Hear hear!" was heard from the grille which screens the women's gallery. Stillness followed as Mr. Evans stop ped and the startled members eyed the gallery to see whence the came. The indignant faces of came. The indignant faces of women peering through the grille soon revealed the source of the interruption, and the old officials of the House seemed ready to faint from amazement at the unprecedented female hardihood. Then the House simultaneously burst into a roar of laughter. This acted upon the its

laughter, and this seemed to throw into a frenzy the suffragists, who resumed their shouting. One of them cried scornfully, "You liberty-loving Liberals!" Meanwhile the Speaker

Liberals!" Meanwhile the Speaker had ordered the gallery cleared.

A police inspector and ten constables smiling amusedly, went to carry out the order. The women, led by Miss Kenny, who lately caused a great scene outside the Prime Minister's residence, which ended in the arrest of herself and three companions, did not resist the inspector's polite request to quit, and outside they offered their names and addresses. In their hasty departure they forgot their banner, which is now among the trophies of the Parliamentary police.

their banner, which is now among the trophies of the Parliamentary police.

The expulsion of the demonstrators was not without a protest. The tender heart of William Redmond bled for them, but his burning declaration that it was a breach of decency to turn them out did not melt the Speaker, to whom the traditions of the House are paramount.

The debate was adjourned. Earlier in the day the same agitators clashed with the police in the streets. Their taking positions in Ludgate Hill among the street hawkers to sell female suffrage pamphlets, caused such crowds to assemble that they blocked traffic. The police compelled the women to move on. All but one of the demonstrators abundoned their mission but, the strators abandoned their mission, but the last one held out until the police had dis

WILL KNOW ENGLISH.

SO NO NEED TO TRANSLATE PRAY ER BOOK FOR FOREIGNERS.

Meeting of General Board of Missionary Society of Church of England-Missionaries Approved for Foreign Work-Four Months' Receipts.

Toronto despatch: As it is expected by the western Bishops that in a few years practically all the young people in the western Provinces will speak English, the General Board of the Missionary Society of the Church of England decided yesterday not to translate the prayer book into the languages of the foreign settlers.

The thanksgiving offering of the Wo nen's Auxiliary, amounting to \$5,560, was voted to Northwest missions, the self-denial offering to Shingwauk Home, and the life membership fund to foreign work.

The receipts for the first four months

of the year were reported by the Treasurer, Mr. G. A. McWhinney, to be \$18,276, double the amount in the same period last year.

Mr. George B. Archer and Miss Norah

Bowman were approved by the Board as missionaries for the foreign work, to be sent out so soon as the funds warrant. Rev. A. W. Allen's appointment as assistant secretary was confirmed. Bishop Stringer was heard respecting the endowment of Selkirk diocese, but a canvass of Canada was discouraged

since independent mission appeals are not allowed. An increased board grant to the diocese was favored. The Indian Committee reported the joint efforts of Protestant ing care of two-thirds of the Indians in the Northwest, to obtain from the Fed-eral Government a larger support of schools, as well as a revision of policy whereby ineffective work will be discon-tinued, and industrial institutions for training in suitable pursuits in life sub-

The addition of two members, Bishop Hamilton and Canon Forneret, to th ommittee of management was approved.

TWO OPEN LETTERS IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convinc-ingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs



Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters. Her first letter :

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful periods—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the female organs. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please belp ma.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D.C.—Her second letter: Dear Mrs. Pinkham :-

ond letter: Her sec Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick 50th and East, Capitol Sts., Washington, D.C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life. Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters, as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice. Dear Mrs. Pinkham :-

Market Reports The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain continue small. The only receipts to-day were a load of spring wheat, which sold at 77c a bushel. Butter in fair offer with prices steady. Dairy sold at 24 to 27c per lb., and eggs at 18 to 19c per dozen.

Hay in more libered supply, with sales of 25 loads at \$14 to \$15 a ton for timothy and at \$3.75 to \$10 for mixed. One load of straw sold at \$11 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light outced at \$9.75 to \$10, and heavy at \$9.50.

Wheat, white, bush. \$0.76 \$0.78

Do., prod bush. \$0.76 \$0.78

Do., spring, bush \$0.76 \$0.78

Do., spring, bush \$0.76 \$0.75

Oats, bush. \$0.74½ \$0.75

Oats, bush. \$0.75 \$0.00

Rye, bush. \$0.75 \$0.00

Rye, bush. \$0.75 \$0.00

Rye, tundthy, ton \$14 00 \$15 00

Do., mixed, ton \$10 00 \$11 00

Chickens, per lb. \$0.19 \$0.20 Toronto Farmers' Market.

British Cattle Markets London Cable—Cattle are quoted at IIc 2c per lb..; refrigerator beef, 914c per lb heen, dressed, 15c to 16c per lb.; lam 7c, dressed weight.

Leading Wheat Markets. May. July iew York 91 91 Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock as reported by he railways since Tuesday were 77 carloads, composed of 1,174 cattle, 1,210 logs, 200 sheep and 998 calves.

Exporters—Only a limited number of

shipping cattle were offered as such to-day, not more than two or three loads, all told. Prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5 and one lot of six sold at \$5.15, and one oad at \$5.20, but they were picked cattle. Bulls sold at \$3.60 and \$4 per cwt. Butchers'-Butchers' cattle sold mor

readily than on Tuesday, owing to the fact of there being a few outside buyers on the market. Picked lots sold as high as \$4.90; loads of goods at \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium butchers' at \$4.30 to \$4.50; good cows at \$3.50 to \$4.25; comon cows at \$2.50 to \$3; butcher bull it \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers-H. Murby re

oorts a fairly good enquiry this week for short-keep feeders of the right kind Mr. Mrrby bought about 300 head this week at the following quotations: Best short-keeps, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., at \$4.70 to \$4.90; best feeders, 1,000 to \$1,100 lbs., at \$4.40 to \$4.70; best feeders, 900 to 1,000, lbs., at \$4.10 to \$4.40; best feeders \$60 to 900 lbs. \$3.90 to \$4.10; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.10; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.65; common stockers, 3c per lb.
Milch Cows—About 20 milch cows and pringers sold from \$30 to \$55 each There is o good demand for choice quality cows, of which there is not enough

ine forward. Veal Calves-The market is being looded with a lot of called "bobs." many of which it is a shame to kill. They are being shipped in from dairy districts. Prices are quoted at \$3 to \$6 per cwt., but choice new milk-fed calves are worth \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs-The run was light, Sheep and Lambs—The lim as 1835, but prices were not any better than on Tuesday. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; yearling lambs, unclipped, at \$6 to \$6.50; yearling lambs

hipped at \$5.50 per cwt.; spring lambs \$3.50 to \$6 each.

Hogs-Mr. Harris reported the market unchanged at \$7.15 for selects and \$6.90 for lights and fats; sows, \$4 to \$5 per wt; stags, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Montreal: Bright, warm wetter has esulted in very noticeable improvement a business conditions generally. The goods trade in particular has pro Retail trade at all points is much ore active, and there has been a corponding increase in repeat orders, ceries are moving only moderately 160 lbs. The demand for hardware co tinues active. Builders' supplies and general lines are going out well. Metals are firm, with advances noted in tin and antimony. For some time there has been rumors of underselling in many lines of goods, but there seems to be less of this at the present time. Country remittances are coming forward fairly well, while city collections are quiet. Toronto: General business condition ere, as in all Canada, continue exceed here, as in all Canada, continue exceed-ingly bright. The general activity is shown by the increased demand for money for mercantile purposes. Crop reports from all parts of Ontario are bright. Whole-ale dry goods are active and values are generally firm. Hard-ware continues active and large shipents are going forward with the opening of navigation. The western demand is heavy. Pig iron is very firm. Groers are doing a normal business. Sugars are easy and dried fruits and canned

oods firm.

Winnipeg: There is continued improve ment in the condition of general trade here. The sorting dry goods trade is active, and an unusually heavy business has been done in millinery. Hardware is very active following an unprecedented demand for supplies for building and resilved construction. Farmers, are ed demand for supplies for building and railroad construction. Farmers are busy seeding, and, although it is yet early to judge, reports say the crop area will show a substantial increase over that of last year. The marketing of grain is heavy, and this should make itself evident in an improvement in colitself evident in an improvement in col

s opening up well and the sorting move-nent in dry goods is active. Seeding perations are having some effect upon ountry trade, but collections are generperations are lly fair to good. The demand for hardvare continues heavy. Local trade is risk.

London: There is now a good move-ment in all lines of goods. Values are ment in all lines of goods. Values are firm and prospects are for continued ctivity all along the line.
Ottawa: The movement in wholesale lines shows rather more activity. Local retail trade is brisk.

I broat

A tickling in hoarseness at the sta breath irritates it; are features of a til cough. They're very de ceptive and a cough mix ture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto. Ons goe. and \$1.00. All druggiss

BAMBAATA RETREATS.

CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

White Settlers of Zululand Leaving Their Homes and Crowding to the

Larger Towns for Protection. Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, April 235.—The rebellious Zulu chieftain, Bambaata, with about two thousand of his followers, is in full retreat toward the fastnesses of Zululand, closely pursued by the detachments of South African police and a battalion of infantry that

was sent out to capture or kill the was sens to be a considered and the soldiers is hourly expected. Grave apprehension over the admitted fact that the pursuing force is short of rations and ammunition. The rebels have plenty of both, and are ready to fight desper-

ately if cornered.

It is admitted that should Bambaata gain the slightest advantage over his pursuers he will receive strong reinforcements at once, as many of the tribesmen are disatisfied and would rise against the Government at once, rise against the Government at once, were they assured that they had any chance of success. Orders have been such reinforcements to the punitive expedition at once a continuous and words. pedition at once as can be spared. The white settlers of Zululand are leaving their homes and crowding into the larger towns for protection.

BRIGADES FOR AFRICA

ALLEGED DESTINATION OF PIRST ALDERSHOT DIVISION

Sultan is Making Trouble—Intimated That Mobilization May Be Due to

His Aggression in Egypt. London, England: April 30.— The Tribune says the First Division of the Aldershot Army Corps has been ordered to prepare for mobilization in view of serious developments in South Africa in cennection with the native rising there. The Tribune which alone gives the report, adds that, although troops will go to South Africa it equally, if no more, likely that the procautions are being made because of the bellicose action of the Sultan of Turkey regarding the British claim that Tabah is Egyptian territory, which

Turkey refuses to concede.

The Sultan is determined to push his claims in reference to the Egyptian frontier, supporting them with mili-tary force. The division, which, ac-cording to the Tribune is to be mobilized, consists of two brigades, includ-ing four battalions of foot guards, four battalions of infantry of the line, two artillery brigades, a field company of engineers and three regiments of cav-

BAGGAGE DELIVERY.

NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton Baggage Will Be Delivered at the Passenger's Address on Payment of Twenty-five Cents for Each Piece.

Moneton, N. B., April 30.—Commencing May 1st, the system of checking passengers' baggage from Intercolonial stations direct to residences, hotels, depots and steamship wharves in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton will be inaugurated. Railway baggage agents are to be furnished with a supply of special delivery checks, which will be used exclusively for this purpose. Passengers desirous of having their baggage sent direct to residences, hotels, etc., in the above mentioned cities are to be advised that upon payment of twenty-five cents that upon payment of twenty-five cents for each piece to cover the transfer com-pany's charge for delivery, baggage can be checked direct. Commercial sample trunks are not to be forwarded under the special delivery checks. It is not proposed that special delivery baggage be sent forward C. O. D. All charges must be paid in advance. The baggage deport-ment is at present issuing special checks to agents, and circulars with anounceof the new system will be issued in a few days.

A great scandal has been caused by the premature publication of the draft of the new "fundamental law" or "con-stitution," of Russia. The Emperor has ordered an investigation to determine how the news leaked out.