

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII. MAY 15, 1906

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

Commentary.—I. The fierce demoniac (vs. 1-5). 1. They—Jesus and the disciples. The other side—They crossed the Sea of Galilee from Capernaum to the eastern shore. Gadarenes—This name in Matthew is Gergesenes. This name in the Revised Version is Gerasenes. "Thompson found a village called Gersa, about the middle of the eastern shore, with ancient tombs in the adjacent mountains 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 cut upon their sides for the reception of the dead. Such tombs can still be traced in more than one of the ravines on the eastern side of the lake.—Cam. Bib. A man—Matthew mentions two men. Mark and Luke speak only of one, probably 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 says, in an unclean spirit, in the power of under the influence and dominion of a demon."

3. Could bind him—Attempts had been made to bind him because he was exceedingly fierce (Matt. viii. 28). Luke 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 sleep. Mountains—Tombs—Here the demoniac had his home; for "all maniacs 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 less of spirit that would produce them." Crying—Probably with hideous yell. Cutting himself—Here is an impressive picture of what all men would become under the absolute dominion of Satan.

II. The demoniac goes to Christ and is delivered (6: 1-13). 6. Ran and worshipped—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 impossible to account for this as a mere consciousness 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 the devil's exit for the departure of the devil 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. There were there and me? What have we in common? Why interestest 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 soiled or tormented others, and an injury done to itself when it is no more permitted to be injurious to others. 9. What is thy name, Christ?—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 contest 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 glorious conqueror.

"The unclean spirits went out" (v. 13). Man's nature was not designed by his 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 "habitation of God through the Spirit" (Eph. ii. 22). Satan and the Holy Spirit cannot 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 without and within. Missionaries who labor among the tribes of Africa, tell us that when a native becomes converted he at once makes arrangements to wear clothes. It is not necessary for the missionary to urge him to do so, for he is inclined that way immediately. The terror of the Gadarene region was rendered 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 spoken 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 gladness to tell salvation's story. D. S. W.

A CAMPBELLTOWN BOILDER SPEAKS.

He Pounded Nothing to Equal Dodd's Kidney Pills for Today's 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 Pills.

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 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 STRENGTHENED IN CASE OF NEED.

Secretary of State for Colonies Makes an Announcement in the British House of Commons—Safety of the Soverainity Itself Said to be Endangered.

London, April 30.—The official admission 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, and Lord Cromer, British Agent in Egypt, have formally demanded that resolute 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 demonstration and the occupation of some Turkish island in the Aegean Sea. The employment of a land force in the neighbourhood of Tabah is not likely.

It is rumored in Cairo that Turkey is concentrating a considerable force of troops southward of Damascus. The Tribune which accepts the official denial of its entangling the Egyptian army had been ordered to prepare to mobilize, says that people whose language is entitled to the very greatest weight say that not only are the uncalculable British interests in Egypt endangered, but the safety of the sultan's throne, 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 designs are being supported by the aid of a considerable portion of the native population.

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

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

Sir Edward Gray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that increase was contemplated for 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 in Egypt.

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN.

WOMEN INTERFERE IN DEBATE UPON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Members Were Convulsed—Laughter Only Elicited More Strenuous Cries and Finally Police Cleared the Gallery.

London, April 30.—The House of Commons late to-night witnessed one of the most remarkable of its many noteworthy scenes. James Kier Hardie, the Labor leader, has introduced 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 stopped and the startled members eyed the gallery to see whence the sound 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 occupants of the gallery like the waving of a red rag at a bull. Cries of "Divide! divide! You'll talk it out!" and "Justice for women!" rattled through the grille, and a white stamp of laughter, at a recent meeting of women suffragists at Albert Hall was thrust through the grille, unfurled and shaken by angry hands. On it was the imperative inscription, "Votes for women." The House continued its

THE SPAIN DIVORCE.

Senate Committee Reserves Decision—Much Evidence Heard.

An Ottawa despatch: The evidence in the Spain divorce case, in which Capt. Lewis of Ottawa, is seeking a divorce from his wife, was considered by the Senate Committee on Divorce on Friday last and again this week. After the evidence was closed yesterday, Mr. Dewar, K. C., was heard by the committee for Capt. Spain, and Mr. Travis Lewis for Mrs. Spain. The committee reserved its decision. The case evoked considerable interest, and was, as usual, heard in camera, the taking of evidence extending over the greater part of four days.

WILL KNOW ENGLISH.

SO NO NEED TO TRANSLATE PRAYER 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 and decided yesterday not to translate the prayer book into the languages of the foreign settlers.

The thanksgiving offering of the Women's Auxiliary, amounting to \$5,260, 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 on 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 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 bodies, having care of two-thirds of the Indians in the Northwest, to obtain from the Federal Government the larger support of schools, as well as a revision of policy whereby ineffective work will be discontinued, and industrial institutions for training in suitable pursuits in life substituted.

The addition of two members, Bishop Hamilton and Canon Forner, to the committee of management was approved.

Market Reports

OF—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 75 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 liberal supply, with sales of 25 loads at \$1 to \$15 a ton for timothy and \$2.75 to \$10 for mixed. One load of straw sold at \$11 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$27.5 to \$30, and heavy at \$25.50. Wheat, white, bush, . . . \$0.78 \$0.78 Do, red bush, 0.76 0.78 Do, spring bush, 0.76 0.77 Do, goose, bush, 0.74 0.75 Oats, bush, 0.40 0.41 Barley, bush, 0.32 0.33 Peas, per bush, 0.75 0.90 Rye, bush, 0.75 0.90 Hay, timothy, ton, 11.00 11.00 Do, mixed, ton, 10.00 11.00 Chickens, per lb., 0.14 0.17 Poultry, per lb., 0.10 0.12 Turkeys, per lb., 0.18 0.20 Geese, per lb., 0.12 0.14 Cabbages, per dozen, 0.50 0.50 Cauliflower, per dozen, 0.75 1.00 Potatoes, per bag, 0.80 0.85 Onions, per bushel, 0.80 0.85 Celery, per dozen, 0.40 0.45 Beef, hindquarters, 7.00 8.00 Do, forequarters, 6.00 7.00 Do, whole, carcass, 6.00 7.00 Mutton, per cwt., 9.00 10.00 Veal, per cwt., 9.00 10.00 Lamb, per cwt., 10.00 12.00

British Cattle Markets. London: Cattle are quoted at 12c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 25c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15c to 15c per lb.; lambs, 17c, dressed weight.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York 87 84 1/2 Chicago 83 81 Detroit 83 81 Toledo 83 81

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock as reported by the railways since Tuesday were 77 car loads, composed of 1,174 cattle, 1,210 hogs, 490 sheep and 208 calves. Exporters—Only a limited number of shipping cattle were offered as such to-day, not more than two or three loads, all sold. Prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5, and one lot of six sold at \$5.15, and one load at \$5.20, but they were picked cattle. Bulls sold at \$3.00 and \$4 per cwt. Butchers—Butchers' cattle sold more readily than on Tuesday, owing to the fact of there being a few outside buyers on the market. Light 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; common cows at \$2.50 to \$3; butcher bull at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers—H. Murby reports a fairly good enquiry this week for short-keep feeders of the right kind. Mr. Murby bought about 300 head this week at the following quotations: Best "short-keepers," 1,000 lbs., at \$4.70 to \$4.90; best feeders, 1,000 to \$11.00 lbs., at \$4.40 to \$4.70; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$4.10 to \$4.40; best feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.10; best stockers, 900 to 700 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.65; common stockers, 3c per lb. Single Cows—About 200 milk cows and springers sold from \$30 to \$55 each. There is a good demand for choice quality cows, of which there is not enough coming forward. Veal Calves—The market is being flooded with a lot of miserable trash called "bobs," many of which it is almost impossible to sell. 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, but prices were not any better than on Tuesday. Exporter ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; best ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; yearling lambs, unclipped, at \$6 to \$6.50; clipped at \$5.50 per cwt.; spring lambs at \$3 to \$6 each. Hogs—Mr. Harris reported the market for lights and fat hogs, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

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 convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a life-giving medicine.

"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 help me." Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D.C.

"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 I send 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 to your advice. I can now live without ache or 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 to get relief. As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life. Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters, as the above, and offers alling women helpful advice.

BRIGADES FOR AFRICA.

ALLEGED DESTINATION OF FIRST 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 connection with the native rising there. The Tribune which alone gives the report, adds that although troops will go to South Africa if equally, if no more, likely that the precautions 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 military force. The division, which, according to the Tribune is to be mobilized, consists of two brigades, including four battalions of foot guards, four battalions of infantry of the line, two artillery brigades, a field company of engineers and three regiments of cavalry.

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.

Moncton, 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 for each piece of twenty-five cents that special delivery baggage be sent forward C. O. D. All charges must be paid in advance. The baggage department is at present issuing special checks to agents, and circulars with announcement of 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 "constitution" of Russia. The Emperor has ordered an investigation to determine how the news leaked out.

Throat

A tickling in the throat, hoarseness at the start, breath irritates it, are features of a tickling cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture 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.

Send for free sample SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto, Ont. gen. and \$1.00. All druggists.

BAMBAATA RETREATS.

CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

White Settlers of Zululand Leaving Their Homes and Crowding to Larger Towns for Protection.

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, April 30.—The rebellious Zulu chieftain, Bambata, 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 rebels.

Word of a sanguinary encounter between the rebels and the soldiers is hourly expected. Grave apprehension exists 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 desperately if cornered.

It is admitted that should Bambata gain the slightest advantage over his pursuers he will receive strong reinforcements at once, as many of the tribesmen are disarmed and would rise against the Government at once, were they assured that they had any chance of success. Orders have been sent to the several garrisons to send reinforcements to the punitive expedition at once, as can be spared.

The white settlers of Zululand are leaving their homes and crowding into the larger towns for protection.

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ALLEGED DESTINATION OF FIRST ALDERSHOT DIVISION.

Sultan is Making Trouble—Intimated That Mobilization May Be Due to His Aggression in Egypt.

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Mrs. Mary Dimmick

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N